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Jacksonville

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

WEEKLY PAPER.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. M. CALDWELL,

At the press of J. F. Grant, at Jacksonville, Ala.

Advertisements for one year, or 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 year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines counted as two insertions, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

Animal Chemistry.

How seldom do we give a thought to the organization of the "house we live in" or the manner in which it is strengthened or undermined!

We seem to think that it can take care of itself exactly as well without our aid as with it, and better, too, perhaps. We don't reflect that, after all, we are mere animal, chemical machines, and that various substances combined in the human stomach present the same phenomena that they would in the receivers of a chemist's laboratory.

For example, we see it stated that without lime the secretion of milk fails; the bones and teeth become soft or are arrested in their development; without soda, no bile can be formed; without phosphorus and magnesia, the nervous tissues lose their energy and the impaired condition of the brain is evinced by loss of memory, frightful headaches and impending paralysis.

Ghastly paleness, prostration, faintness, and coldness attend the lack of carbon; deprived of sulphur, the hair would rapidly cease to grow, and the absence of iron is marked by lividity, disordered digestion, passive dropsy, and other symptoms of an anemic or chlorotic character. The food we receive daily furnishes the natural source of these elementary substances, and serves during health to repair the waste of these matters through the skin, kidneys, and other excretories, consequent upon the voluntary and vegetable functions of the economy. Hence the equilibrium is preserved. Inordinate use of particular organs induces a disproportionate consumption of their substance, and hence of the elements from which this substance is formed. Excesses in watching, thought and muscular effort, for example, by overtaxing the brain and muscular fibre, render these tissues rapidly effete, and therefore cause an exaggerated demand for their peculiar *pabulum*, as phosphorus and iron.

St. Louis Times.

The Rival Gold Fields.

Accounts from California and New South Wales came together yesterday; the last via London.

Gold, in increased yield, is still the cry from both points. The Australian discoveries, recent as their development has been, tread hard upon the established richness of our own Pacific fields. Their treasures are reaching London at the rate of a million a week, while ours come in the ratio of five or six millions a month. The effect upon emigration in Great Britain we noticed the other day. The papers by the *Asia* put a still brighter face upon it. The city of Liverpool is all alive with preparations for the new and distant trade. The splendid sailing packets recently fitted out, and filled with passengers, were not suffered to leave port without more than one social rejoicing.

The agent of the *Rip Van Winkle*, a Yankee-built craft of 2,200 tons, gave a great entertainment on board, to which many of the commercial representatives of Liverpool were invited. And this example was followed by the owners of the *Marco Polo*, another Australian-bound packet.

From the diggings at Melbourne, in Australia, the news is that while water had failed for a season, and retarded labor, they had continued highly remunerative, and a return of rain would greatly increase it. The Sydney market was gladdened with gold, and the supplies from the neighboring mines on the increase. Shipments of dust to the East Indies was spoken of, as holding out the chance of earliest if not better returns than to sell at home or ship to London. The scarcity of money, as in the early days of California, was felt on all sorts of business.

The wool producer experienced it as well as the gold finder. The Colonial Banks were totally unable to supply the necessary facilities to purchase the gold dust.

The business of gold digging in California, though grown into an old story, is not less productive than heretofore. Indeed, the packets, yesterday, brought more substantial evidences of settled prosperity than ever, and the returns in gold to this city are larger than at this time looked for.

The attention of California miners is directed, during the dry season, to the construction of canals for the artificial supply of water at the diggings. These canals, many of them very extensive in the labor and means employed, are made joint stock, and the investment is generally found to pay handsomely.

N. Y. Times.

The Venerable Bishop Seale.

This aged servant of God, and venerable Bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, has, we perceive, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the sickness of his estimable lady, consented to pay an official visit to the churches in California. The following is the closing sentence of the letter in which the Christian veteran informed the Mission Board of his purpose:

"Some of my friends have raised objections to my proposed visit in consideration of my advanced age, the great distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the casualties and dangers frequently attending a long sea voyage, and the liability to death and burial at sea far from home and friends. I have weighed these objections. They are light in the balance. I have been in perils both on the sea and on the land, but God has been my shield, and effected deliverance under circumstances which seemed to be beyond the efforts of human agency. That great and good man of God, Dr. Coke, sleeps as safely in the bosom of the deep, as his venerable colleague Asbury, in a sepulchre of earth; and both rest in sure and certain hope of an equally glorious resurrection when the earth and the sea shall give up the dead that are in them." And whether I shall sleep in the elementary habitations of the one or the other, is a circumstance of no importance. If I may but sleep in Christ, no matter when, no matter where."

A Lesson.

"Our ambitions and our vanities wither before us, like the goulds of a night, and we, as the prophet, lean over them and weep. Compare the blithesome boy, lingering and loitering on his way to school, and the aged man, lingering, ah! yes, and loitering too, on his way to the grave, and how startling and impressive the contrast. Look at the youthful maiden, with the sunbeams dawning upon her cheeks, the starlight brightness in her eyes, and the gladness of maidenhood in her breast; and behold her again in the decline of age, and you will have extremes before as solemnly impressive as they are inseparably united. Do we sorrow ever the shortness of life, there is no strength for our sorrow, nor consolation, unless we are united to God. Bloom will depart from the field and splendor from the grave; the seed time will come and the harvest pass away, and winter will fall upon us as our year of life continues. We cannot stop the sun nor the moon in their courses, though we should cry out with the collected supplication of the whole world. There is no Gibbon of life upon which we can rest the morning or the noon tide; there is no Ajaion in age whereupon we can force the moonlight to repose beyond its appointed hour. We cannot re-kindle the morning beams of childhood; we cannot recall the noon tide glory of youth; we cannot bring back the perfect day of maturity; we cannot fix the evening rays of old age in the shadowy horizon; we can cherish that godness, which is the sweetness of childhood, the heaven of old age, and the bliss of the saints."

Giles.

The Death of Major General Roger Jones.

The Baltimore Sun says:—The death of this accomplished officer, at Washington, on Thursday evening, was briefly announced under our telegraphic head yesterday morning. It appears that on Wednesday evening he was attacked with cholera morbus, from which on Thursday morning he experienced some relief; but about five in the afternoon he had a second attack, which in less than two hours terminated his life. The Republic says:

"General Jones was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, having distinguished himself on several occasions during that war. He was a native of the State of Virginia. He had filled the post of the Adjutant General, with the lineal rank of Colonel, since 1825; and was brevetted as a Major General on the 20th of May, 1848.

"In this city, where he had so long resided, the deceased was uniformly respected; and to the army—to all the members of which, from his official position, his name and character were well known—he was ever the soldier without blemish."

The Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer says the spring bonnets are as light and airy as some of the pretty heads they adorn.

Pile on the Agony.

The last "Herald of the Union," a paper established at New York some time since for the purpose of sustaining the pretensions of Mr. Webster for the presidency of the Union—issue, has a long and able article in its last issue, upon the nominee of the whig party—the means used to secure his nomination—the influence by which he will be surrounded if elected, and the duty of the friends of the Union everywhere to oppose it. He winds up his article with the following ominous, withering rebuke to the friends of the South in regard to the aid and comfort given to the free-soilers in the Baltimore Convention. Read it, Southern men, and ask yourselves what the South is to gain by the support of Gen. Scott for the presidency.

Advertiser.

"We wish too that we could exempt the South from a word of censure here; for it so happens that at the very last she gave just votes enough to nominate Scott. So far as the Herald of the Union is concerned, we wish to give very definitely and unmistakably our opinion on the subject. This paper was not set up to defend the South. Her rights are based upon what we still hope will prove to be the immortal tablets of the Constitution. She needs no arguments, she needs no favors. She never asks for them. She only wants common justice. But when Northern men have fought year in and year out for her legal, her constitution-guaranteed rights, and we find that she takes the pinch-pin out of the team, all we have to say, go ahead. Drive where you like, but you don't take me in for passenger. If you are base enough to take Gen. Scott, take care of your slavery, take care of your houses, your homes, your wives, your children. Don't ask me to stand by you when fate brings the hour.

"In the heat of composition we have said this, but more in sorrow than in anger. Hear us then for a moment, friends, brothers, countrymen. We know that Gen. Scott is only a General. Let his laurels remain where they have been placed. We will be the last to snatch them from his brows; but have you whigs descended so low that you do not dare to risk the issue upon civic merit? Must you cloud up the ballot-box with the sulphurous blasts of gunpowder? Must you all decency men, you all piety people choose a military peacock to represent you, under the contemptible plea that you are not strong enough to put the great man—the greatest man you or your party ever had or ever will have, into the presidential chair? Will you, men of the South, when you know that we Union men of the North have been working for you vehemently, generously, without being brought, without being paid, without excepting a reward, or hoping for one, or wishing for one—will you turn us the cold shoulder, and put in the man that we have been most patriotically trying to put down? Will you take the man who was put up by Horace Greeley, the arch-agitator of the present century, and adopt as your favorite the man who has had even the methodist preachers, of Bill Seward? Will you take the man Lord Garrison even, and Fred Douglas, the nigger? Do you want to vote for Seward personated by this six feet two inches General? If you do, take him; but remember, gentlemen of the South, every vote cast South of Mason's and Dixon's line is a vote against the Constitution—against the Union—in favor of Greeley—in favor of the man who have kept the torch burning to fire your homes with. If you think not, try the experiment. We are safe enough here. We have no particular apprehensions when we go to sleep. The firemen will put out the conflagration. The ghost of the negro does not haunt our pillows."

PERILOUS SITUATION.

A despatch from Buffalo, dated the 19th, says:

"Late last night a boat with one man in it was discovered in the rapids near the brink of the Niagara Falls, and stuck fast in the rocks. This morning at day break the boat was still there, when a fisherman named Joel Johnson, at the peril of his life, put out in a small skiff to his relief, and succeeded in rescuing him. He proved to be a fisherman named Johnson, and was fast asleep at the time he was relieved. A purse of \$200 was made up by the visitors at Niagara for Johnson.

Further News from California.

A brutal murder was perpetrated in Sutter county, California, not far from the well-known Hook farm. A man named John Jackson, stopped all night at the house of a Mr. Bader, and was treated with kindness by his host and hostess. On the following morning Mr. Bader started to Capt. Sutter's house on business, Jackson saying that he would remain as company for the lady until the husband's return. When the husband returned, he called aloud several times for his wife without receiving any answer; when he concluded to go to the corral, get a horse, and make search for her; but Jackson met him at the bars, with his revolver presented, and informed him that he could not leave there alive, cocked his pistol and pulled the trigger, but the cap alone exploded. Bader then searched for his pistol, but it was gone; he ran to his shot-gun, which he had loaded the previous evening, but both barrels were discharged. Having given his horse to Jackson who demanded it, he caught another, and they both left the house together, the one to give the alarm, having then become fearful of the fate of his devoted wife, the other to make his escape.

The alarm being given, the fiend was soon arrested, and the body of the ill-fated woman found in the slough near by where she had been washing, with finger marks upon her throat, a bullet hole in the left breast, one on the right side of the back bone, and upon a more close examination by ladies present, another bullet hole was found in the side. Upon search, Bader found that his trunk was minus twenty or thirty dollars and his Colt's revolver, which was afterwards found on the person of Jackson. The enraged populace, knowing that there was not the least possibility of a doubt of his guilt, threw a lasso around his neck and ran with him to a convenient tree and threw the rope over a limb. Jackson was then asked to make a confession, which he refused to do, remarking that he had nothing more to say. Upon this the order was given to haul him away, when he was suspended about thirty feet from the ground, where he still hangs, an example of the execution of justice for one of the most heartless, unprovoked and fiendish murders that can ever disgrace the pages of a criminal record. Bader and wife are natives of Switzerland, and Jackson of Norway; but all spoke English.

There seems to be much fear of another Indian war in the San Joaquin region. A party of eight miners left Coarse Gold Gulch about the middle of May, on a prospecting tour to the Upper Sierra, near the head waters of the Sacramento. After traveling about seventy miles, they were suddenly surrounded and attacked by a large body of Indians belonging to the Yosemity tribe, who killed two of their number, named Rose and Shurborn, and wounded one, Joseph Tudor. The party then fled, as their arms and ammunition were out of order. After traveling five days without provisions, they arrived at Coarse Gold Gulch, in an almost famishing condition. A party of forty men immediately mustered and started out to chastise the Indians. They found the bodies of the two murdered men and buried them, the Indians all the time taunting them with threats of defiance. After some maneuvering, the Indians crossed the river, which being very high, the party did not wish to pursue them further, and returned. A company of U. S. troops was last in pursuit of the savages at last accounts.

Mexican named Chervier was hung by a mob at Jackson, Calaveras county. He was supposed to be one of those who murdered a couple of Frenchmen recently, while sleeping in their tents. An examination of the prisoner was had before justice McDowell, who committed him for trial. The mob rescued him from the authorities, and hung him at an oak tree opposite the Astor House, on Main street. The prisoner was first raised from the ground with his hands not tied behind. He caught the rope and thus preserved his life for ten minutes, when he was let down, his hands then tied behind him, and again swung up. He confessed his guilt.

ALEXANDER McALLISTER, a gambler who had killed two men, at different times in California, attacked Thomas Moore in a hotel at Sacramento, firing a pistol at him, but missing his aim. Bystanders interfered to prevent a repetition

of the shots; but in the meantime Moore himself drew a revolver, and fired four times at his assailant, each shot taking effect. McAllister lived about 35 minutes. Moore was arrested, but discharged from custody on the plea of justifiable homicide.

Nothing is so vulgar as a round face; rosy cheeks are countryified, and the simplest way to get rid of them is not to laugh. Eat slates by the cord; drink vinegar by the barrel full, live in a pickle tub, and consume chalk by the "piece," but don't laugh on the penalty of a long life and a constitution absurdly strong. Don't get up till noon; you won't be tempted to laugh after that time. If the cook smiles, dismiss her; if the chambermaid giggles, cut down her wages; if your husband has a merry mood go into hysterics; nothing will sober him quicker. Make no exertion to talk; modulate your voice to an exceedingly "light guitar." In a thunder storm, believe that every clap will break on your devoted house, and scream at every flash of lightning. Whenever you see a pretty baby, think what a sweet corpse it would make, and tell its mother that sickness among infants is fatal this year; it would be a deed of charity, and prepare her to doctor it to death if it sneezes. Read over the columns of accidents, and go into all the details of horrid ship wrecks, brutal murders, etc. Fill your mind with the most terrible images preparatory to sleep, and you will never be in want of matter for dreams. Recount your disappointments at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity, and never fail to regale your friends with a dish of "symptoms" done brown. Never enter a railroad car without the firm conviction that there will be a smash up before you arrive at your journey's end; never leave home without feeling certain that somebody will die before you come back again, and look upon all your blessings as thorns in the flesh.

By following these few and simple rules, you will learn to avoid that particularly rude and ungentle ebullition of feeling which is called laughing, and you will go down to your grave like a cob upon which all the corn has withered—it being unfashionable now to wait till the shock is fully ripened.

Boston Olive Branch.

Anecdote of a Game Cock.

On the memorable 1st June (Lord Howe's victory) Captain Berkeley commanded the *Charlborough*, and broke through the French line between *L'Empetuous* and *Le Muir*, each of superior force, and engaged them both. On going into action the Captain ordered all the live stock to be thrown overboard, out at the momentary request of his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock, which they (the crew) had fought several times and always with success. Though the stock was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action the *Marlborough* was so severely handled by her opponents that half the crew were disabled, her Captain carried the wounded below the main-mast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarters. At the very juncture when the *Marlborough* was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulls in the roar of the thundering cannon, often experienced in general action; in that momentary silence, when the falling of a rope might be heard, the old cock hopped upon the shattered stump of the main-mast, and with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty challenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarm; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters re-manned the guns, resumed the action and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medal was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of goodwood, passed the remainder of his downy days in honored safety.

British Naval History.

There is in St. Louis an Artesian Well 1245 feet deep, and designed to be 1350.

Horrible Discreetures.

A Poland who has had an interview with the two murderers, the murderers of young Lehigh, in the county prison, with a Philadelphia made developments of the most startling character on Tuesday before Mayor Gilpin, being the substance of a confession made by them.

Mathias Shupinski said: "I killed young Lehigh by striking him on the head with a stove leg. Blaise, my brother, was present, as well as Kayser, whose real name is John Butthonski, and is still at large."

Mathias also said that himself and party had killed a farmer and his family, consisting of six persons near Newark, Delaware, and afterwards set fire to the premises, from which they obtained \$73 and some jewelry. He also confessed to a murder near Baltimore, and said they had murdered near 80 persons, and burned 30 houses since they arrived in this country. The plunder, to the amount of near \$3000, he says, is buried in the mountains, and under the charge of Kayser.

The confession is so extravagant as to lead to the supposition that Mathias is now insane. He expresses his confidence of escaping through the aid of Kayser, and designs murdering all concerned in his arrest and conviction, besides numerous persons in New York. This confession if reliable, will be looked for with great interest. It will be remembered that the Cosden family were murdered at Georgetown Cross Roads, not far from Newark, Delaware, and that Murphy, Taylor and Shelton, who were hung for the murder, died protesting their innocence. The other murder confessed to have been committed near Baltimore, may probably be that of Mr. Buck, who was so mysteriously murdered at the Cooper Works on the other side of the Basin. Should the Shupinskis prove to be the murderers of the Cosden family, that tragedy will be clothed with additional horrors.

ONE DAY'S MISCHIEF IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers are filled with the losses of life and injuries occasioned in celebrating the National Anniversary. The following is a summary of the lamentable list:

Seventeen persons drowned by the falling of a ship; three Germans severely injured by the explosion of gunpowder which they were carelessly using, and house set on fire, a child shot and killed by a ball from a pistol, which a careless boy had put into death-dealing device to "make it crack louder;" a young man's right arm torn off by a pistol accidentally discharged near him; another child shot through the head with slugs; a man's face torn off by the bursting of a pistol in his own hands, and of course the numerous injuries to his crew permitted them to retain an old game cock, which they (the crew) had fought several times and always with success. Though the stock was thrown into the sea, the cock was allowed to range the deck at liberty. In the action the *Marlborough* was so severely handled by her opponents that half the crew were disabled, her Captain carried the wounded below the main-mast shot away, and the remainder of the men driven from their quarters. At the very juncture when the *Marlborough* was on the point of striking, there chanced one of those awful lulls in the roar of the thundering cannon, often experienced in general action; in that momentary silence, when the falling of a rope might be heard, the old cock hopped upon the shattered stump of the main-mast, and with a loud and triumphant flapping of his wings, sent forth such a long and lusty challenge as to be heard in every part of the disabled ship. No individual spoke in reply to the homely but touching alarm; one universal and gallant cheer from the broken crew arose; they remembered the indomitable courage of the bird that sat undismayed above the bleeding horrors of the deck, and every soul on board who could drag their limbs to quarters re-manned the guns, resumed the action and forced each of their opponents to surrender. A silver medal was struck by order of Admiral Berkeley; it was hung upon the neck of the old game cock, who, in the parks and around the princely halls of goodwood, passed the remainder of his downy days in honored safety.

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THE REPUBLICAN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE
FOR Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.

1. F. S. LYON, of Montgomery.
2. J. J. SEIBEL, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWELL, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce
G. B. DOUTHITT, Esq., as a
Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Benton county.

Pierce and his Enemies.

The whigs of the south have been
exulting greatly for a while back
over the charges preferred against
Gen. Pierce; by the Manchester
Democrat and the Independent
Democrat—the latter published at
Concord N. H.—both of which are
regular built abolition prints. The
Republican at Washington republi-
cated these base calumnies and strait-
way all the small fry throughout
the land echoed and re-echoed the
charge that Pierce was an aboli-
tionist.

The same spirit that moved the
above papers to manufacture and
utter deliberate falsehoods concern-
ing Gen. Pierce's position, actuated
the *Republic*, in placing their cal-
umnies before the south, to wit: drag
Gen. Pierce from the exalted
place which he now occupies before
the American people, to the degraded
level of their own special fa-
vorite.

Wonder what they think now,
since those who were present at
New-Boston, and heard his re-
marks, testify to the falsity of the
charges. Mr. Ayer, in his letter to
the Hon. H. Hibbard, says, he was
present at the meeting at New
Boston, and "nothing could be
more false and calumnious than the
account there given of General
Pierce's remarks." "Mr. Campbell
writing to Mr. Norris on the same
subject says, 'I need not tell you
that the account is a tissue of false-
hood from beginning to end.' And
again what think they of these
short extracts from the very same
papers who prefer the charges?

Speaking of those men who re-
sisted the Right of Abolition peti-
tion, the Independent Democrat
says:
"In this catalogue stands General
Pierce. In all the nine years he
spent in Congress, not a thought,
word, or act can be found which
savors of the slightest regard for
civil, religious, or personal liberty.
On all questions and all occasions
his course was one of entire and
unqualified subservience to the
South and to slavery. Such it has
been since; nor, we suppose, do he
or his friends wish to deny this. On
to the greatest wrong that curses
the earth, was he first brought
forward by the Virginia delegation,
and afterwards endorsed by the
whole southern democracy, as a
proper standard-bearer of their
principles."

Again, the Manchester Democrat,
speaking of the Convention which
nominated Pierce says:
"Thus the South clung to Bu-
chanan until, finding his nomination
impossible, and wearied by un-
successful efforts, they led the way in
a body for Franklin Pierce of New
Hampshire, whom they well knew
to be profoundly loyal to southern
interests, from whom no word or
vote in behalf of human rights has
ever been recorded, who had avowed
his entire devotion to the Com-
promise, but who, in the absence of
any avowal, could be better trusted
by the slaveholding interest than a
majority of the candidates for
whom it had voted."

The above extracts show very
clearly the true light in which Gen.
Pierce is held by abolitionists at the
North, and all the efforts of the
Republican and its confederates in the
South to sully his fair fame will
recoil with telling effect upon them.

These same abolitionists, because
Pierce's State endorsed the Com-
promise; and had men within her
borders ever ready to manacle the
Briarian hands of Fanaticism, cursed
and stigmatized (?) New Hamp-
shire as the South Carolina of the
North. It is now for the South to
glory in finding a *Calhoun* in the
Granite State—una true to the Con-
stitution—and to the Country.

Rail Road Barbecue.

We were present on Thursday
last at the Rail Road Barbecue, at
the foot of Terrapin Creek, near
the County line. A very large
number of persons were in atten-
dance, estimated by some at two
thousand or upwards; and of this
number, the assembly was honored
by the presence of from six to eight
hundred ladies. A plentiful and
well-prepared repast was provided
by the various energetic commit-
tees appointed for the superinten-
dence of this business; and sobrie-
ty, harmony and good order pre-
vailed throughout the day. Able
and eloquent speeches were deliv-
ered by Messrs. Printup and Ter-
hune of Rome, and Mr. Chisom of
Cedar Town, Ga., and also by G.
C. Whately, President of the road
and Wm. B. Martin, Esq., of this
place.

Every argument was used by
these gentlemen in favor of the
road, and also of prompt and ener-
getic action; more than sufficient
to convince any man of ordinary
understanding of its utility and
great advantages. But the expecta-
tions of the friends of the road
were not fully realized in the a-
mount of stock subscribed; occa-
sioned chiefly, we understand by
the fact that the road has not yet
been located. Many say they will
subscribe liberally when satisfied
that the cheapest and best route has
been selected and the road perma-
nently located. That this will be
done speedily, they have received
every assurance from the President
and Directors.

In the course of their speeches,
the gentlemen from Rome gave
information of the fact, that the
citizens of Rome had authorized
the City Council to subscribe for
fifty thousand dollars of stock in
the Georgia end of the road, and
up to this time one hundred and
seventy thousand dollars had been
subscribed, almost enough to com-
plete the road.

Talladega Schools.

Our sister town Talladega, has
had quite a refreshing time during
the past two weeks, in the way of
school examinations. The East
Alabama Masonic Female Institute
closed its last Annual Examination
on Friday the 29th ult. It will be
gratifying to all interested in the
success of this school, to learn that
the Teachers and scholars of the
E. A. M. F. I. came off in flying
colors, and that the entire exercises
were highly gratifying to all pres-
ent. Hon. B. F. Porter, of De-
kalb, delivered the Annual Ad-
dress, on Friday night, and from
what we learn, his effort was a
masterly one, adding another laurel
wreath to his already wide ex-
tended reputation as a popular ora-
tor.

On Monday the 26th ult. the
examination of the male school be-
gan, and closed the night of the
following day. The Press of Tal-
ladega speak very highly of Mr. Per-
ry the principal, and his school.

On Tuesday the 27th began the
exercises of the Presbyterian Insti-
tute, which continued for three
days, closing on Thursday night
with a Musical Entertainment.—
From several friends, in this sec-
tion, who were present on the occa-
sion, we have received glowing
accounts of the success of the Insti-
tute—all of which concur in the
opinion that the last close was a
decided improvement upon the
heretofore triumphant examina-
tions of the Institute. J. L. M.
Curry delivered the Annual Ad-
dress. It is only necessary to make
this statement, and the conclusion
follows irresistibly that it was well
done—done in such a manner as to
delight an audience, do justice to
the school, and reflect honor upon
himself.

Honor to Talladega and her
schools! We sincerely hope our
sister County will regard the
schools in Talladega town and
Mardisville as her jewels—extend
to them a fostering, sustaining
hand—place them upon a firm
foundation, that light may emanate
from their portals and bless not only
families but communities.

The proceedings of a meeting
recently held at Care Spring, Ga.,
having for its object the establish-
ment of a College, at that place,
have been received, we will com-
ply with the request of the meeting
next week.

The Pic-nic.

A party of about seventy-five
persons, men, women and children,
left Jacksonville on last Saturday
morning, in Carriages, Buggies,
Carriage-alls and such like vehicles to
spend the day at Shank's *Sulphur
Springs*, seven and a half miles N.
W. of this place. It was a beauti-
ful day and every thing passed off
pleasantly and happily. There was no
accident, no rain, no gloom, no
nothing to mar the interest of the
occasion; sunshine and breeze, light
hearts and happy faces, gayson-
nets and rosy cheeks were all there
to contribute to the joyousness of
the Pic-nic. The "old ladies"
(and by-the-by the ladies about
here can beat creation fixing up
nice things) had made ample pro-
visions for the inner man, so nothing
was wanting to make the day
remembered as the day of the sea-
son.

The entire party seemed delight-
ed during the whole day as they
drank deep draughts from the
Fountain of Health, climbed the
mountain side or strolled along the
plain—or as seated beneath the
spreading branches of some brave
old oak, those blest with the spirit
of song, made the woods resound
with joyous music.—But enough of
this—we merely wish now to ex-
press our astonishment that these
springs (the best in the State con-
sisting of several Sulphur streams
Chalybeate and Limestone, all
within a hundred yards of each
other) have not been improved and
opened for the reception of visitors,
and in addition to this to express
our regret that similar parties do
not go out oftener on similar excu-
sions.

In a private letter which
we received from a friend in Ma-
rengo County, a few days since, the
writer says: "The cotton crop is
ruined in this section." No expla-
nation of the cause of the ruin is
given.

ELECTION.—The election came off
yesterday—result not known.—
Doubt, had no opposition for
Clerk—the friends of Woodward
and Goodlet were running them for
Treasurer—this county will vote
against a Convention, we think, by a
large majority.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Democratic Meeting in Cherokee.

In pursuance of a resolution of a
former meeting, the Democracy of
Cherokee assembled at Centre, on
Thursday the 29th inst. The fol-
lowing resolutions were unanimously
adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the nomination
of General Franklin Pierce of
New Hampshire, for the office of
President, and Col. Wm. R. King
of Alabama for the office of Vice
President of the United States, by the
late National Democratic Con-
vention, is cordially approved by
this meeting.

2nd. Resolved, That the series of
resolutions adopted by said Con-
vention, are recognized and ap-
proved by their meeting as containing
a true and explicit portion of the
principles of the Jeffersonian De-
mocracy of the Union.

3rd. Resolved, That by a life of
strict devotion to the principle re-
ferred to in the foregoing resolution,
nine years of which (from 1833 to
1842) were given to active and
unflinching efforts in their defense,
against the insidious assaults of
Federalism on the one hand, and
sectional fanaticism on the other,
General Pierce has afforded proof
abundant and satisfactory, that in
his hands the Government will be
administered with marked ability,
and in strict accordance with those
principles.

4th Resolved, That Col. King
has, by the judgement of the Senate
of the United States, in which he
has served a Democratic constitu-
ency for more than thirty years;
been pronounced worthy and com-
petent to discharge the responsible
functions of Vice President of the
United States.

5th Resolved, That the Demo-
cracy of Cherokee know Col. King
because they have tried him, and
will try him again because they
know him.

6th Resolved, That we will use
all honorable means within our
power to secure the unanimous vote
of the Democracy of Cherokee for
Pierce and King.

The following gentlemen were
appointed Sub. Electors for Chero-
kee County viz: Hon. M. J. Tur-
ley, Geo. S. Walden, D. W. Baine,
M. B. Dunezan, Benj. C. Yancey
and C. Caldwell.

On motion it was resolved that
the proceedings of this meeting be
published in the Jacksonville
Republican and Sunny South. The
meeting then adjourned.

J. M. HENDRIX, Chm.
A. SPRINGER, Secretary.

Gen. Pierce's Private Char- acter, complete Vindi- cation.

The Philadelphia Ledger, pub-
lishes a letter from a clergyman of
this town, a brother clergyman of
that city, in answer to enquiries
from the *Ledger* in relation to Gen.
Pierce's private character. We
publish largely the main portion of
this letter, and if it is not a most
complete and satisfactory vindica-
tion of Gen. Pierce from all the vile
calumnies which political venom
has circulated against his private
character, then we know not what
would be. The fact is, the pos-
sessor of the high social and moral
qualities here attributed to Gen. P.
is the great secret of his wonderful
personal popularity wherever he is
intimately known; and for them,
no less than for his other noble at-
tributes, he is eminently entitled to
the entire confidence of the peo-
ple.—N. H. Patriot.

"You make inquiries respecting
Gen. Pierce, my honored town-
man and neighbor, which I regard
it both as a pleasure and duty to
answer. You know I have never
been a political partisan; or, if I
have had any political prefer-
ences, and partialities, they have
been in another direction, reckon-
ing myself a whig rather than a
democrat. What I say therefore,
is entirely free from any political
consideration or feeling.

"I have known Gen. Pierce per-
sonally about twelve years, and, I
may say, somewhat intimately, as
we have lived in the same neigh-
borhood, have attended the same
church, and have been brought to-
gether almost every week in going
to our places of business. I un-
derstand any man's character, I
think that of Gen. Pierce, for he
is so frank, generous and open, that
he is incapable of concealment. I
know of no man of such a generous
nature, so ready to sympathize with
poverty and sorrow, and so liberal
in relieving them. His heart and
hand are always open to who-
ever appeals to him in distress;
indeed, the appeal is not waited
for when the distress is known.—
In all his domestic relations and
social intercourse, and business
transactions in his large profes-
sional practice, his life has been mark-
ed by purity, justice and generos-
ity. The breath of censure has
never fallen, so far as I know, up-
on him; while his character, in all
these respects, is universally ad-
mitted and admired.

"Not only is Gen. Pierce a firm
believer in Christianity as a Divine
revelation, but in its highest and
most peculiar truths, as a system
adapted to the moral condition of
man, and which alone can renew
and save him. While he is no
narrow sectarian, but honors all
good men of every name, and
ready to do them good, he is an
ardent and an orthodox Congrega-
tional Church, and no one is more
constant in his attendance or seri-
ous in his devotions. For some
time he was a teacher in the Sab-
bath School, and I have of course
seen him at the monthly concert and
other social meetings. I have
known of his generous acts in re-
lieving poor ministers, unasked,
and where he sought concealment.

"Should Gen. Pierce be elected
to the Presidency, I doubt not that
he would carry to Washington that
reverence for religion and observance
of its worship and institutions,
which he has so long shown here;
and I will add, though this is
not included in your inquiries,
that the White House was not
honored with the presence of a
more accomplished, intelligent,
and truly Christian lady in Mrs. Polk,
than it would be in Mrs. Pierce.

"You refer to rumors respecting
the use of intoxicating beverages.
I will first say in reply, that in all
my long and somewhat intimate
acquaintance with Gen. Pierce, I
have never known him to use ar-
dent spirits, nor have I ever seen
him when I thought or suspected
he had used it. In the next place
I will say, that knowing Dr. Thom-
as Chabbourne, one of our most
distinguished physicians, a total
abstinence man, and a member of
the church with which General
Pierce's family has been for years
connected, I took the liberty to hand him your
letter, enclosed in a note, to which
I received the following reply:—

"I have attended General
Pierce's family, as their medical
adviser, more than seven years, and
the delicate health of Mrs. Pierce
and her son, during most of this
period, has occasioned an intimacy
in the family, that hardly any other
circumstances could have done;
and I am free to say, and I say it
with perfect truthfulness, that I
have never seen, in the family or
out of it, anything in the appear-
ance of General Pierce, to excite in
my mind a suspicion that he in-
dulged in intemperate habits, or
anything that would afford the
least proof of the reports alluded to.

"I have now answered your in-
quiries, and though no politician,
I take a pride, as you do, in New
Hampshire men, and take a pleas-
ure, whatever the party to which
they belong, in vindicating their
character from reproach.

Very truly yours,
Friend and Bro.

"P. S. You ask if Gen. Pierce
is a straightforward, honest man,

who dares to do what he believes
to be right, anywhere and every-
where? Gen. Pierce is universal-
ly known as a man of great decision
and independence of character, and
will do what he thinks to be his
duty in the face of any conse-
quence; and though nominated by
a party, he will be more than a
partisan, being in every inch and
feeling and impulse a national
man, whose motto and watchword
will be that of our New Hampshire
statesman, we both honor and ad-
mire.—Our country, the whole
country, and nothing but our coun-
try."

Rail Road Meeting.

July 24, 1852.

At a meeting of the citizens of
Rome, called for the purpose of
taking into consideration the prop-
riety of the City Council subscrib-
ing for stock in the Rome and
Jacksonville Rail Road.

The Mayor was called to the chair
and A. A. Anderson appointed
Secretary. On motion of Dr. Mil-
ler, a committee of three was ap-
pointed to report matter for the
meeting. The committee, Dr. H.
V. M. Miller, A. M. Sloan and D.
S. Printup made the following re-
port which was received, to-wit:

Resolved, That the City Council
be hereby recommended to sub-
scribe for fifty thousand dollars of
the capital stock of the Rome and
Jacksonville Rail Road Company,
and to provide for the payment of
the same by levying a specified tax
for that purpose; provided that the
said sum of money shall be applied
only to the purchase of iron or
equipment for the road, and not in
the construction of the same.

And provided also, That there
shall be issued to each person of
whom such tax shall be collected
Scrip bearing the signature of the
Mayor and Clerk of the Council
acknowledging the sum or sums so
paid, which Scrip shall entitle the
holder thereof to his proportionate
share of the dividends upon the
stock subscribed for by the Coun-
cil.

On motion the meeting adjourn-
ed until Monday evening for the
purpose of a full attendance.

N. YARBROUGH, Mayor.

A. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

JULY 23, 1852.

The adjourned meeting was called
to order by the chairman, and the
report on motion of Maj. Geo.
S. Black, was read. W. T. Tramm-
ell, Esq. then moved the adoption
of the report, which was opposed
by D. R. Mitchell, Esq., L. A. Allen
and Judge Lumpkin and advocated
by D. S. Printup, W. T. Trammell,
John R. Alexander, Geo. S. Black
and Dr. H. V. M. Miller. The vote
was taken and the report adopted.
On motion the meeting adjourned.

N. A. YARBROUGH, Mayor.

A. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

A few Spoonfuls of Soup.

SCOTT ON THE DISTRIBU- TION BILL.

In a letter written by Gen. Scott,
dated October 23, 1841, he says—
"If I had had the honor of a vote
on this occasion, it would have been
in favor of the land distribution
bill."

SCOTT ON THE UNITED STATES BANK.

In the same letter he says, "I
have long been under a conviction,
that in peace, as in war, some-
thing efficient in the nature of a
bank of the United States, is not
only necessary and proper, but in-
dispensable to the successful opera-
tions of the treasury, as well as to
many of the wants of our com-
merce and currency."

SCOTT ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

In the same letter he says, "If
I had had the honor of a vote on
the occasion, it would have been
in favor of the Bankrupt bill."

SCOTT ON NATIVE AMERI- CANISM.

In a letter dated November 10,
1841, he says, "I now hesitate be-
tween extending the period of resi-
dence before naturalization, and a
total repeal of all acts of Congress
on the subject—my mind inclines to
the latter."

SCOTT ON ABOLITIONISM.

In a letter written February 9,
1842, he says, "I suppose I care-
lessly need say, that in my opinion
Congress has no color of authority
under the Constitution for touching
the relation of master and slave
within a State. I hold the opposite
opinion in respect to the District of
Columbia."

"I have from the first been of
the opinion that Congress was
bound by the constitution to receive,
to refer, and to report upon peti-
tions relating to domestic slavery."

"But I am persuaded that it is a
high moral obligation of masters
and slaveholding States to employ
all means, not incompatible with
the safety of both colors, to meli-
orate slavery even to extermination."

THE EXTENSION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

"I am, however, in favor of an
amendment of the Constitution, in
one of the forms prescribed, declar-
ing that no citizen should be eligi-
ble to a re-election to the presiden-
cy; and also an extension of the
term to that of a Senator—a period
of six years."

Signs of the Times.

"Our whig contemporaries realize
most fully the saying of 'hoping
against hope.' If any sane man
can read in the signs of the times
anything whereon to base a hope
of the election of Gen. Scott, we
confess that he has a faculty of see-
ing 'vouchsafed' to but a slender
portion of the mass of humanity.
Everybody who knows anything of
the present state of the country can
but see that never were the pros-
pects of a candidate darker or more
discouraging than those of Gen.
Scott."

The Democratic party is in the as-
cendant in twenty-six States out of
thirty—everywhere united and
hearty in the support of their tick-
et; while the whig party, with but
four States under their control, are
distracted and divided everywhere.
The men who can, with such pros-
pects before them, deliberately set
down to humbug their readers by
the assertion that "they are author-
ized to express a positive opinion
that Gen. Scott will be the next
President," must either lack com-
mon intelligence, or suppose that
their readers do. This sage con-
clusion is professedly based upon
the fact that a parcel of frolicsome
young fellows want to get up a
meeting at Niagara, or Landy's
Lane, or some other spot where
they can enjoy a grand jollification
before their departure for Salt riv-
er. This is the sign upon which
certain sage quidnuncs, of the *quid
pro quo* order, are speculating and
endeavoring to bolster up their own
ears. We say to them that the
fate of General Scott and his Seward
associates and advocates is
sealed. All the far-fetched meet-
ings which may be held between
this and November can't inspire
confidence in the Greeley and
Seward candidate. He has been
weighed in the balance, and is
found wanting. MEN, MEN,
TERREL UPHARSON is written upon
his prospects, and the hand of
interested partisans can never ef-
fect it.

Baltimore Argus.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Truth—Read it.

The Cleveland True Democrat
—the non-sold organ of Ohio—
edited by John C. Vaughn, formerly
a leading whig, speaking of the
military qualifications of Generals
Scott and Pierce, speaks as follows
of the latter:
"So, on the other hand, Gen.
Franklin Pierce, though claiming
to be no soldier in the sense in
which that word is applied to Scott,
behaved well in the Mexican war.
He fought as bravely as the best.
No one questions his courage. C.
M. Clay, who knew him well, en-
dorses that and his soldier-like con-
duct. But there is a chapter not
yet noticed by his friends, which
should be written and published by
all who make a serious account of
his military life. General Pierce
arrived in Mexico soon after the
capture of Vera Cruz, and was de-
tained with his command in the
sickly or vomito region, if we in-
stake not, some six weeks. The per-
il to the health of his soldiery was
imminent. Yet by care, such on-
ly as kind men practise, by a steady
and an earnest watchfulness over
the habits and comforts of his sol-
diers, he saved them from sickness.
Better far such conduct than com-
mon bravery on the battle field. No-
bly, by all odds, is the spirit that
guards life at the hazard of life than
the fell purposes which expose life
to take life. And this praise is due
General Pierce."

Another Cuban Expedition.

Advices from Madrid to the 21st
ult., state it was confidently re-
ported that a telegraphic dispatch had
been received from the Spanish
ambassador at Paris, stating that
an expedition had sailed from Char-
les against Cuba, under the com-
mand of an American General. It
was also said in connection with the
above, that the Spanish govern-
ment, Mr. Barringer, has hith-
erto been successful in obtaining
the pardon of the prisoners brought
there as the result of the last expedi-
tion—have set their faces against
any further exhibition of clemency,
and the few who, from one cause
or another, have not been brought
within the former pardons, and are
still at Ceuta, have little chance of
getting out by any such process.

New York, July 14.—The steam- ship Atlantic has sailed with 120 passengers, among them Major Beard, bearer of dispatches to England in reference to the contro- versy respecting the fisheries.

A dispatch from St. Johns, New
Brunswick, says that the American
Schooner Hyades, of Lubec, Maine
was seized in the Bay of Fundy,
on Monday last, by the English sloop
of war Nettle, and carried into St.
Johns, N. B.

The Eastern papers comment
with considerable feeling on Web-
ster's despatch.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The
Senate has confirmed the nomina-
tion of J. P. Kennedy, as Secre-
tary of the Navy.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 23.—The Com-
mon market, to-day, was dull, the
sales amounting to 1500 bales at
9.85 to 9.34 for Middle and Upper
Oiler articles, are unimportant.
A fire occurred recently at St.
Stephens, New Brunswick, in
which twenty railroad cars and
seven houses were burnt. The loss
is estimated at \$50,000.

New York, July 23.—Haitian
papers of the 20th, report that the
ship-of-war Cumberland, Vice Ad-
miral Siragon, sailed for New
London on the 16th.

There have been heavy gales in
the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The
bank Trusty, from England, had
been driven ashore, and 13 lives
lost. The schooner Alliance, was
wrecked near St. Paul's Island, and
a cabin boy perished. Fifteen
schooners were lost near Magdalen
Island, and twenty-two pilots were
drowned.

Letters Havana report that a
conspiracy had been formed there
for the overthrow of the Mexican
Government, and the establishment
of that of Queen Isabella. The
conspirators were arrested.

It is reported on good authority
that the slave trade has been sup-
pressed on the entire African coast.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—There were
sales to-day of 800 bales Fair Up-
land Cottons, at 11 1-4. Rio Coffee
sales of 3000 bags, at 9 a 9 1-2.
Flour is dull at 4 1-2.

The extensive cotton wadding
factory at Canton, near Baltimore,
belonging to a Company, was burnt
this evening. The loss is estimated
at \$50,000, on which there was
partial insurance.

JOHN P. KENNEDY has accepted
the Secretaryship of the Navy.
The proceedings in Congress are
unimportant.

CHARLESTON, July 27.

The U. S. mail steam ship *Baltic*,
Captain Comstock, has arrived at
New-York from Liverpool, which
port she left on Wednesday the
14th inst.

The Liverpool Markets.—Cotton
was dull, and there is no change to
report in that staple since the de-
parture of the British Mail steam
ship *America*, on the 10th inst.

Boston.—Advices from Brus-
sels state that the Ministry of King
Leopold had resigned.

France.—Another Coup d'Etat
is expected at the approaching festi-
vals which are to take place on the 15th

Resident Surgeon Dentist
Jacksonville, A

Jacksonville, Ala.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1852.

Whole No. 819.

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For the fourth week, \$0.75; for the fifth week, \$0.50.

For the sixth week, \$0.25; for the seventh week, \$0.10.

For the eighth week, \$0.05; for the ninth week, \$0.02.

For the tenth week, \$0.01; for the eleventh week, \$0.00.

For the twelfth week, \$0.00; for the thirteenth week, \$0.00.

For the fourteenth week, \$0.00; for the fifteenth week, \$0.00.

For the sixteenth week, \$0.00; for the seventeenth week, \$0.00.

For the eighteenth week, \$0.00; for the nineteenth week, \$0.00.

For the twentieth week, \$0.00; for the twenty-first week, \$0.00.

For the twenty-second week, \$0.00; for the twenty-third week, \$0.00.

For the twenty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the twenty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the twenty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the twenty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the twenty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the twenty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the thirtieth week, \$0.00; for the thirty-first week, \$0.00.

For the thirty-second week, \$0.00; for the thirty-third week, \$0.00.

For the thirty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the thirty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the thirty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the thirty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the thirty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the thirty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the fortieth week, \$0.00; for the forty-first week, \$0.00.

For the forty-second week, \$0.00; for the forty-third week, \$0.00.

For the forty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the forty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the forty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the forty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the forty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the forty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the fiftieth week, \$0.00; for the fifty-first week, \$0.00.

For the fifty-second week, \$0.00; for the fifty-third week, \$0.00.

For the fifty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the fifty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the fifty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the fifty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the fifty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the fifty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the sixtieth week, \$0.00; for the sixty-first week, \$0.00.

For the sixty-second week, \$0.00; for the sixty-third week, \$0.00.

For the sixty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the sixty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the sixty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the sixty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the sixty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the sixty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the seventieth week, \$0.00; for the seventy-first week, \$0.00.

For the seventy-second week, \$0.00; for the seventy-third week, \$0.00.

For the seventy-fourth week, \$0.00; for the seventy-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the seventy-sixth week, \$0.00; for the seventy-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the seventy-eighth week, \$0.00; for the seventy-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the eightieth week, \$0.00; for the eighty-first week, \$0.00.

For the eighty-second week, \$0.00; for the eighty-third week, \$0.00.

For the eighty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the eighty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the eighty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the eighty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the eighty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the eighty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the ninetieth week, \$0.00; for the ninety-first week, \$0.00.

For the ninety-second week, \$0.00; for the ninety-third week, \$0.00.

For the ninety-fourth week, \$0.00; for the ninety-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the ninety-sixth week, \$0.00; for the ninety-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the ninety-eighth week, \$0.00; for the ninety-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the hundredth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-first week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-second week, \$0.00; for the hundred-third week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-fourth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-sixth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-eighth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-tenth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-eleventh week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twelfth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirteenth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-fourteenth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-fifteenth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-sixteenth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-seventeenth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-eighteenth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-nineteenth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twentieth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-twenty-first week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twenty-second week, \$0.00; for the hundred-twenty-third week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twenty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-twenty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twenty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-twenty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-twenty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-twenty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirtieth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-first week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirty-second week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-third week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirty-fourth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-fifth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirty-sixth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-seventh week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirty-eighth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-ninth week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirtieth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-first week, \$0.00.

For the hundred-thirty-second week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-third week, \$0.00.

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For the hundred-thirtieth week, \$0.00; for the hundred-thirty-first week, \$0.00.

...and looking in her face. And this is Jenny Todd, said I, returning the look and advancing a foot. And this is Laurie Todd, said she, placing a chair in front of the sofa; she sat on the sofa; I sat on the chair; thus we looked on one another, face to face, and thus the language of her speaking eyes confirmed the words which dropped from her lips.

She remarked, she read my history, [Laurie Todd] about three years ago in Europe, that she thought the description there given of the baptism of Rebecca, was the most interesting scene she ever read in the English books. She continued, "Can you repeat that scene from memory?" Says I, "Death only can blot it out." "Will you oblige me," she continued.

Says I, "You have seen the painting of the Goddess of Liberty; that is the costume which adorned the person of the ladies at that period. Her father had been already dead better than three hundred days, the dress, therefore was in half mourning. Her hat was a small black beaver, all the fashion at times, the rim turned up on each side, so as to have the ears visible; the hair was in a broad fold, resting between the shoulders, having the extreme ends fastened with a pin on the crown. Her face was very long, and very flaxen; she was clothed in a white garment, fine, neat, and clean, her neck encircled with a black bracelet, and around her waist was a black ribbon. The train of her garment was hanging on her left arm. The thought, that before another hour the eyes of the whole congregation would be fastened on her alone, brought a faint blush on the cheek. When she walked up the middle aisle and sat down, third pew from the pulpit, I thought I never had beheld anything half so lovely.

Lecture being ended, the preacher proclaimed: "Let the person present himself for baptism." She walked to the altar, a tall, slim figure, straight as an Indian arrow, with a measured step, like a sentry on duty, before the tent of his general. While the minister was binding the vow of God upon her heart, before the whole congregation, she made the responses with the same thoughtful composure, as if none but the eye of Omnipotence was there. While the minister was slowly ascending the fifteen steps which led from the pulpit she was uniting the strings which held on her hat. There she stood, her black hat in one hand, a white muslin kerchief in the other, her beautiful and neatly arranged flaxen locks all exposed, under a blaze of light. When the minister dropped the water on her white transparent brow, she shut her eyes and turned her face to heaven. As the crystal drops rolled down her blushing cheeks, I thought her face shone like an angel, and I swore in my heart, if it so willed heaven, that nothing but death should part us.

Here Miss Lind stood up with excitement, "Stop, Grant," she exclaimed, "You ought to have been a painter, you place Rebecca before me." "And why not," said I, "Perhaps her ransomed spirit is hovering over that splendid Bible," (pointing to the centre table), "and smiling to see two kindred spirits enjoying a foretaste of pleasures to divine." "I doubt it not," she observed; "for with Young, your English poet I believe that Friends departed, are angels sent from heaven on errands full of love." "And with Paul," I added, "they are ministering angels sent to minister to the heirs of salvation."

Here we entered invisible space, and soared to worlds on high. She repeated with fine pathos, the beautiful legend current among the peasantry on her native mountains. It concerned a mother, who at the dead watches in every night, visited the beds of her six motherless babes, covering their little hands and smoothing their pillow. It is a beautiful illusion.

We spoke of the especial care which God takes of little children, how many instances are recorded in our weekly journals of children being lost in the woods, for days, sometimes for weeks, the weather inclement, the feet naked, the clothes scant, yet found unhurt. They were fed on manna from Heaven, and the angel of the covenant muzzled the mouths of the ravenous beasts of prey.

Having read Laurie Todd, she put several explanatory questions about the yellow fever, and other scenes recorded &c. On these and similar subjects we conversed more than an hour, without being interrupted, but the time of my departure was at hand. We rose simultaneously.

...We held each other's hands. We promised, to remember one another at our morning and evening sacrifice, that God would so prepare our hearts that we meet where the assembly never breaks up, where friendship never ends. Here the fountain of the great deep was broken up, a big tear or flowed its banks, I caught the *effluvia*. Now, I never saw a tear on a woman's cheek but I longed to kiss it from its resting place; that is to say, provided the thing was practicable, and whether or not I reduced this principle into practice on the present occasion, I can't conceive the sovereign people have any right to inquire. Be this as it may; at that time her lips were her own; she had no lord Goldschmidt to dispute an old man's privilege.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, July 27. Some of the members of the House who yesterday voted against taking up the Senate amendment to the joint resolution, fixing the day of adjournment, were influenced by the consideration that the difficulties in regard to the fisheries may require the attention of Congress. We have no further information on the subject, except from the newspapers published in the British provinces, from which it appears that the orders of the British Government are to be executed with great celerity and very thoroughly. The vessels captured are to be condemned by Colonial Courts of Admiralty. The rumor or suggestion that this course is taken by the British Government with a view to encourage and expedite the long talked of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada is denied. A high treaty protectionist ministry would not be the advocates of a free trade measure, and no ministry would commence a negotiation with an act of hostility. That the government has, as yet, no information to communicate on the subject, is rendered probable by the delay of any reply to the call of both Houses on the subject.

The Committee on Commerce of the House will not, it is supposed, report or press their reciprocity bill under present circumstances. If they did, the House would not entertain it, while Great Britain persists in her new pretensions in regard to the Fisheries. This measure, if it passed, would settle the questions in dispute as to the Fisheries, and greatly promote the interests of all parties. The proposition will be to admit certain articles, the products of the sea, the forests and of the fields of the British Provinces, free of duty into our ports, when like articles, the products of the U. S. shall be admitted duty free in their ports; also when the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the St. Johns shall be secured to citizens of the U. S., and the fishing grounds be opened to them, in the same manner as under the treaty of 1783. This would admit the fish from the Provinces free of duty in all our ports, whereas they are now subject to an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. This would give the Province, it is said, the largest share in the supply of the U. S. with mackerel. The Canadian wheat and lumber would find a market in our ports, through their and our canals and rail roads and rivers; and the Western wheat would be marketed in Canada, there made into flour and exported through the St. Lawrence, which at some seasons of the year, is the most convenient channel.

The several rail road bills before the House have been put into one bill, and Wednesday is assigned for its consideration. Nearly all the members from the new States will vote for this bill. The members from the old States are generally opposed to it. It was found that bills granting lands for any particular rail road would not pass, in consequence of the jealousies of the friends of other bills. By aggregating the bills, the whole vote of the friends of the several measures will be secured. This is log rolling with a vengeance. But many of these proposed rail roads are of really great importance in a commercial point of view, and for military purposes in time of war.

Good Pict. - We heard a Webster, who said the other evening, that if he ever placed a Scott vote in the ballot box he hoped the lid would fall and crush his hand.

The wife and daughters of professor Webster arrived at Boston, on Friday, from Payal, in the bark Ino.

An Old Soldiers Letter to Gen. Scott.

No. 1.
A FEW WORDS ON CHIPPewa AND LUNDY'S LANE.
I have some things to say to you now in the presence of the people, which I have said to you before face to face in private, and in their time of action. The victories won by the restlessness night of the American character are the property of the whole country, and neither the honors nor the right to discuss their just merits belong exclusively to one man. The old time kings and conquerors thought the masses who won their victories were their soul and sinews, as well as all the fruits of their sweat and blood. This is not the rule or the faith of our sturdy republicans, although they are ever ready to give—in blind, unexamining trust—too much honor to the skill of generals, and too little to their own energetic force. When they gain a battle—though with such means and material at their disposal as nothing but treason or imbecility could drag down to defeat—we celebrate the wisdom and courage of the officers as if they had wrought victory, like an unexpected miracle, out of fools and cowards. We wrong our national character by this blind and servile glorification of any man. We did not do this with the real and self-sacrificing heroes of the Revolution, for those heroes kept their brave companions-in-arms in the foreground. Washington never presented a report like the picture of one man immensely larger than life, on a magnificent charger, occupying the centre front, while the rear was an undistinguishable mass of smoke, and guns, and pikes. The fearless promptitude of the American character makes a name of glory of every spot of ground in which danger is to be met and difficulties subdued. In war, in invention, in enterprise, on land or sea; in deadly single-handed Indian conflict, in the pathless wilderness, or in the broad arena of military tactics, they bear down all before them in the tempest of their power, as if to conquer were their destiny and their right. If the plan of the general lacks breadth, force and finish, then eager, open-eyed readiness amends it in detail as they put it in action, and their dauntless courage and headlong ardor charge all obstacles, and at whatever odds, with a rushing might that achieves victories where other soldiers with the same generalship would be driven from the field. Do you remember Chippewa, Gen. Scott? That glorious Chippewa, where Providence and General Porter's volunteers extricated you from the bad position you had fallen into, and where the gallant Towson's artillery turned the day in your favor? It was a useless display and a barren victory; but it proved how well American valor can atone for a mistake, and how willingly American generosity can make over to others its own earnings of fame.

Do you remember Lundy's Lane, where your brigade was so heroically brought under the terrific batteries of the English; when Miller and Ripley thundered to the rescue of your thinned ranks and captured the exterminating guns? The people do not know the history of that bloody night of sacrifice—and General Brown and the Secretary of War had their several reasons for not lifting the veil—but you and I, General Scott, know well the harrowing facts of that dreadful waste of life. We know, although the people never sifted the contradictions of the official reports, how desperately your rescuers won the seven guns from the British and stopped the rain of death they were pouring upon your misplaced and uncommanded platoons; we know how furiously the enemy charged upon our wearied and diminished ranks, and how with reserved fire Ripley's command three times met the charge like a wall of rock, and how, at the fourth shock of encounter, when every third man was dead or wounded, they recoiled for a moment, and the enemy came crashing upon them over the heaps of slain—came but to be repelled again by the tired, bleeding and almost unofficer ranks of our citizen soldiers. From the noon of that summer's day until past midnight, we had been marching, counter-marching, and set in target for the enemy's artillery, but we flinched not, murmured not, until more than five hundred brave souls had gasped out their life-blood, and at the end of it all you and Gen. Brown fell back and left the field and the captured cannon to the enemy. It is true, we had more carnage still of the enemy, for near

twelve hundred of their best and bravest had dyed the field with the baptismal blood of glory; but, except in wasted life, both parties remained in the same position they were before. No one to this day has ever attempted to point out the plan, the aim or advantages of the movement to Lundy's Lane. It only proved, what we knew before, that Americans could fight, and set the whole renown so dearly bought with American blood to the private and personal credit of Gen. Scott, who has had this capital out to accumulating interest ever since. With rash courage he charged the enemy's well supported line, first on the right, then on the left, at the head of a part of his own brigade, but failed, with heavy loss both things, to make any impression. This was, in a manner, an independent movement, for it is a singular truth, that he neither directed nor supervised the critical movements that controlled and decided the fate of the action. He was wounded while passing over to where Col. Jesup was fighting almost "on his own hook," at the head of the 25th; and so was Gen. Brown at nearly the same time, though he had scarcely appeared in the field the whole night. So much for the glory and utility of the desperately fought battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

A pyramid of slain was erected to no purpose or result, except to elevate upon it, and make an idol of popular worship, the fortunate officer whose rank led the day, for in any other mode those rash, ill-advised and contradictory movements left no mark of utility on the public service.

Chippewa was fought and won July the 5th, 1814, and Lundy's Lane twenty days later, and they have left a deep and grateful impress on the heart of the people, because our brave soldiers held their own under such disadvantages of ground and circumstances as against such powerful odds and with such unflinching courage. Yet, in awarding such honors and emoluments to Gen. Scott as they never bestowed upon Washington, the people did themselves and their warrior-citizens this wrong—they forgot it was the fault of the General that a thousand men were lost in badly-chosen positions and premature battles, while it was the virtue of the free-born force of the American character alone that cut its way out of such entanglements.

It may have disappeared from the records now—for you and yours have long controlled as no military man should, the Washington bureau—but the ablest soldier of that day has said of your position at Chippewa: "Brigadier-General Winfield Scott entangled his brigade in a narrow fork between a deep river and a miry creek, on bad ground, too contracted to encamp in alignment, or to form in order of battle, or change front. It was liable to be turned on the left, or attacked in rear, without being able to make a counter-movement, unless by passing a defile in front, or plunging to the armpits through mud and water on the left. At the critical moment, General Porter, of the militia, was ordered by Gen. Brown to advance to his relief with 800 volunteers and Indians, and after some sharp and intrepid skirmishing, succeeded in getting a good position to relieve and sustain Gen. Scott. The enemy had opened fire upon them before Scott's brigade was formed, but meantime Captain Towson had crossed a bridge with his three pieces of artillery, and took such a position as to cover Gen. Scott's advance and keep the enemy warmly at play. Scott led his men gallantly to the onset, and while Towson had the luck and skill to silence the enemy's chief battery, Major Jesup forced them in his front to a close encounter with the bayonet. At this critical juncture, while Leavenworth, Jesup and McNeill were fiercely engaged in close combat, Towson, relieved from the pressure of the silenced battery, turned his guns obliquely on the British line, and scoured the field with showers of canister. No troops could withstand this double and deadly rain, and the British fled, leaving their dead and wounded to the number of 463, on the field. Our loss was 303, the fourth part of all of us who went that day into battle. A glorious but needless sacrifice—for the interests of the country did not call us there."

Papers for the people.

Whenever you see a lady whom you think handsome, ask your wife's opinion on the subject. That is the way to get the free, unbiased, unbought opinion of the people.

Appalling Murder.

For the first time within the recollection of any man now living, indeed, we believe we may say, for the first time, since the primeval forest was cleared from the ground on which this city stands, it has become the scene of one of those midnight murders, involving a whole family, which we have read of in other States, but which we never dreamed would be repeated here. On yesterday morning, very early, the alarm was given by the negroes living upon the lot of Mr. Jos. P. Winston, of the firm of Nace and Winston, that their master, his wife, and an infant, six months old, had been murdered during the night. An immense concourse of citizens immediately assembled. The first who arrived found all three of the injured parties still breathing. In a short time, however, the infant and its mother died. Mr. Winston, himself, suffering from several severe blows on the head, was in a state of stupefaction. He roared himself so far as to give answers in monosyllables, to questions which were put to him, but not sufficient to explain anything with regard to the awful transaction. The house exhibited no sign of violence. The key was generally kept by a negro woman, who slept in the kitchen, and who was the first to give the alarm. We understand she says, that when she went in to open the house, she found the street door ajar. The servants on the lot were immediately arrested. Behind the bed of one of them was found an axe, evidently the instrument with which the murder had been perpetrated. It had been recently washed, and stains of blood were still found on the handle. Suspicion against the parties arrested is very strong. Mr. Winston was to have left for the North yesterday morning, and was supposed to have a large sum of money about him. His pocket-book, however, was found untouched, and nothing was missing but his watch. He was a native of Hanover, and the firm does, we understand, a large business.

The particulars, as far as they have become known, will be found under our local head. Never have we known this community so deeply and so terribly agitated. The husband and wife were among the most amiable and popular of our whole community. Yet it was not that alone that roused our people. It is the revelation of a terrible fact, that we have in our midst a band of assassins, who scruple not to intrude upon the hours of rest, and perpetrate their horrible designs. We trust that the perpetrators may be brought to judgment, and that no ill-timed mercy may step between them and the law.

Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

CHOLERA - THE GEOLOGICAL THEORY. - The New York Express, in an article upon this subject, gives the following account of a new theory: "The writer sets out with affirming his belief in what he calls the Geological Theory; that is to say in brief terms, that this disease has its origin in the earth, and not as many others believe, in the air. Not a single person ever died of cholera who believed in this theory who are told, or who practiced on that belief, but there is a singular absence of facts in this connection, which is not likely to inspire implicit faith in what is said. As the origin of the cholera is in the earth, so, too, the best specific for its cure is to be found there too. "Rain water," then, we are informed, is just the thing. "No one ever died of cholera that drank copiously of rain water. Furthermore, "It never becomes epidemic in a district where rain water is exclusively used—we hear of no deaths in families in our vicinity where that water is used exclusively; nor in Charleston, Natchez, or Vevay, in Indiana, or certain islands in the West Indies, where they have no other than rain water. It will be found on examination, that the different outbreaks of cholera which we hear of lately, all occur where calcareous water is used; had the laborers on the rail way near Covington, and the victims of cholera in Mayville, been furnished with rain, or boiled water, they could not have fallen under the deadly grasp of that disease. The cholera fall with dreadful malignity on the convicts in the penitentiary at Alton, Ill., in 1847, more than one fourth of the whole number died; since which they have had cisterns to catch the rain water and are permitted to drink no other, the medical attendant, Dr. Hart, says that the general health of the pris-

oners is much improved, and no cholera cases occur but several of the Irish laborers on the Alton rail way have died of cholera this season, who used the spring water, limestone abounds in that vicinity. "In 1832," the cholera destroyed a great many of the Irish laborers who were employed at the head of Sycamore street, where they used water of the same spring that carried off so many victims in 1849. At the former period the laborers worked near where Mr. B. lives, and now live, their family used rain water, and made use of all sorts of fruits and vegetables of the season, and their ill escaped cholera."

MR. CLAY'S LAST CONVERSATION.

The statement made in some of the New York papers, purporting to be on the authority of Governor Jones of Tennessee, that Mr. Clay's last political conversations were held with him, is not, in keeping with the facts. Forty-eight hours previous to his death, Mr. Clay conversed with no one but his son, and to him he spoke freely upon several subjects. Mr. Thomas H. Clay declared before leaving Washington, that he would publish the substance of these conversations after his arrival home, as he rightly believed that the last words of his patriot father would be looked for with much interest, and regarded with profound deference. Gov. Jones nor any other person but Mr. Clay's son, has a right to speak of these matters, as he alone was present. - Register.

DWELLINGS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

The late United States census has revealed the fact that while New York has a population of 515,000 and Philadelphia 409,000, the number of buildings is 25 per cent greater in the latter than in New York. In consequence, the mortality of the two cities is, out of proportion, more than 100 per cent, in favor of Philadelphia. - Louisville Herald.

A Bear Fight.

The Portland Argus contains the following account of a bear fight, which transpired in Andover, North Surplus, Oxford county, Maine, on Thursday last: As Erastus Bean, a young man of twenty years, was haying in his field, accompanied by a boy of twelve, named Dunn, he looked up and saw near him a large black bear of the white faced breed, (the most savage of the black variety.) Having taken his gun with him to shoot partridges, he caught it up and fired at the brute, but with little effect, as the bear immediately began to close upon him. Bean fell back slowly, loading his gun the meantime, when, just as he had got his charge in, his heel caught against a twig and he fell backwards, and brain leaped upon him. His situation now was a frightful one; but his coolness did not forsake him, and he immediately fired again, but with no visible effect. The bear at once went to work, seizing his left arm, biting through it, and lacerating it severely. While thus amusing himself, he was tearing with his forepaws the clothes and scratching the flesh on the young man's breast. Having dropped his arm, he opened his huge mouth to make a pounce at his face. Then it was that the young man made the dash that saved his life. As the bear opened his jaws, Bean thrust his lacerated arm down the brute's throat as far as desperation would enable him. There he had him. The bear could neither retreat nor advance, though the position of the besieged was anything but agreeable on so warm a day as Thursday last. Bean now called upon the lad to come and take from his pocket a jack knife and open it. The boy was a fitting companion for this brave young man. He marched up to the work boldly. But before he could get at the pocket he had to crowd the bears head over a little to get at it—the best meantime not being at all easy with such a huge mouthful in his throat. Having got the knife, Bean with his untrammelled hand, cut the bear's throat from ear to ear, killing him stone dead while he lay on his back. He then drew the beast off, notified his friends, had his wounds dressed, and is now comfortable. It is judged the bear weighed nearly four hundred pounds! One of his paws, which our informant saw, weighed two pounds eleven ounces.

About 60 ships were on their way to San Francisco up to June 18.



POETRY.

The Departed Child.

BY MRS F. C. KINNEY.

Bring jasmine flowers, and rose buds pale,
And endless lilies of the vale,
To strew upon her breast;
For in life's opening bud she lies—
Her soul hath passed to yonder skies—
A flower met for Paradise,
In hues immortal drest.

Tread gently on the hallowed ground
Where stainless innocence hath found
Relief from every pain;
Soft dimes sing above her sleep,
And there let fond affection weep,
For tears drop green the grave will keep,
Like showers of summer rain.

Aid tears are nature's best relief—
The sweet, refreshing balm of grief,
So let the tears flow free,
Oft as parental love shall miss—
The winning smile—the gentle kiss—
The infant prayer—the tones of bliss
That burst from life's young glebe.

And yet, there is no cause for grief,
When, like the morning flowers, whose least
Shuts softly in the sun,
The eyelids of fair childhood close
Upon a world of sin, and woe,
In death's untroubled, deep repose—
Life's conflict scarce begun.

Curious Narrative—A Visit to Jenny Lind.

BY GEANT THORNBURN.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING.

OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket
for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

JAMES P. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence,
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.

2. C. W. LEE, of Perry.

3. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.

4. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.

5. E. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.

6. JAS. F. DOWDLE, of Chambers.

The most unblushing attempts

have been made and repeated to

brand Gen. Pierce as a sympathizer

with the Free-soil party of the

North, and a co-operator with the

mad-cap fanatics of the higher law.

In their unholy, crusade against

the institutions of the South, Gen.

Pierce's New Boston speech was

reported by Abolitionists, and

sent to the South, with the view of

placing him in the same unenviable

position which Gen. Scott occupies

before the people of the slave-holding

States. In our last issue, we gave

incontestable evidence—the statements

of highly respectable gentlemen present—that the charges

were wholly untrue from beginning

to end—a tissue of unmitigated

falsehoods, having not the slightest

foundation in truth.

Since that time, we have seen in

the Washington Union a certificate

signed by one hundred and eleven

gentlemen—including the officers

and the most prominent men of the

meeting—all of whom testify in the

following language to the falsity of

the charge:

"We were all of us present on

the occasion referred to, and are

therefore able to speak positively

in regard to the truthfulness of that

report. We do not hesitate to pro-

nounce it, without any qualification,

a tissue of falsehoods from

beginning to end. In whole and in

part, in substance and detail, it is

entirely and grossly false, and was

so denounced by those of us who

saw it at the time of its original

publication. No one expression

there imputed to Gen. Pierce is

correct, and most of them are entire

fabrications, without the slightest

shadow of truth."

It is hardly necessary to say that

these base imputations against Gen.

Pierce's consistency will avail Gen.

Scott and his friends nothing in this

campaign. The people know too

well that Gen. Pierce, while in

Congress, fought side by side with

Calhoun whenever the Constitu-

tional rights of the South were at-

tacked; and they know, too, in the

language of the Washington Re-

public, the very first paper to re-

publish these abolition calumnies,

that, "On the slavery question Mr.

Pierce is undoubtedly committed

to Southern views"—and, that,

now as ever, he stands ready by

every word and act, to convince the

Free-soil party that there is no law

in this country recognized higher

than the Constitution.

But while the friends of Gen.

Pierce are able to prove him free

from all "tangling alliances" with

these higher law gentry, how stand

Gen. Scott?

We apprehend the whigs will

find some difficulty in reconciling

his anti-slavery notions, expressed

in his letter to Mr. Atkinson, of

Va. with their oft-repeated decla-

obligation to exterminate slavery

upon the SLAVEHOLDING

STATES. If the master won't

free his negroes, the State MUST

be the plain English of this prin-

ciple.

Will the whig papers of this city

answer this question? How can

Gen. Scott, who believes the exter-

mination of slavery a high MOR-

AL OBLIGATION, be for the

RECAPTURE of slaves AFTER

THE SLAVE has got to a free

State? If there is a moral obliga-

tion to free a negro, while in our

midst, how is it right to bring him

back to slavery after he has escap-

ed? Answer me that, Messieurs

Whig and Banner. To the mark.

No bobbing or dodging! You

would have war to the knife and

have it you shall. We DEFY you

to endorse Gen. Scott's Atkinson

letter! You DARE not do it!!

The sentiments it contains are out-

rageous; the principles it announ-

ces are insurrectionary. And yet you

will parade a report of Pierce's

speech, which his friends pro-

nounce FALSE, in your columns.

We DEFY you to contradict Scott's

Atkinson letter, from which we

quote. We defy you to POINT

TO A LINE OF SCOTT'S recog-

nizing directly the right of the

South to the re-capture of a fugi-

tive slave. Give it to us. Publish

it.

Items in Congress.

Mr. Sumner of Mass., made an

effort lately in Congress to renew

the excitement upon the slavery

question, by submitting a proposi-

tion to alter and amend the Fugitive

Slave Law, and by requesting

of the Senate, the privilege of be-

ing heard upon that subject. Many

Senators regarded his proposition as

a firebrand, dangerous to the piece

of the country, and therefore, op-

posed it. A spirited discussion

ensued in which Messrs. Mason,

Shields, Butler, Charlton and oth-

ers took part. Mr. Charlton pledg-

ed himself and Georgia for seces-

sion as soon as the Fugitive Law

was altered or amended in any way

to impair its efficiency. Mr. Sum-

ner was silenced by a large vote.

The Preservers of our honor

have been a good deal excited by

the recent seizure of American

fishermen by armed cruisers in the

Northeastern Fisheries. It seems

that our fishermen have been op-

erating in the Bay of Fundy, in

accordance with an official avowal

by Lord Aberdeen, that the British

Government had renounced the

exclusive privilege of occupying the

seas waters. The present Cabinet

re-assert the claim of the British to

the entire Bay, and have seized up-

on an American vessel upon the plea

that treaty stipulations have been

violated. Where this threatened

difficulty will end is not altogether

ascertained. If our Govern-

ment should prove as active and

vigilant in protecting the rights,

interests and honor of our people,

as it was to drag all of those into

the halls of justice, who gave armed

sympathy to the Cuban patriots,

then honorable adjustment will

soon be made.

The attention of our patrons in

Alexandria and vicinity who may

wish any work in his line is called

to the advertisement of Mr. S. M.

Satterfield. The location of a gen-

tleman so well qualified from

knowledge and experience, to exe-

cute work in superior style in that

prints that have applied every op-

probrious term to General Pierce

that malignity could invent; in re-

venge for his unwavering opposi-

tion to all their incendiary schemes

is an effort at intimidation that we

did not believe the most desperate

political gamster would under-

take.

TO THE REPUBLICAN.

CAVE SPRING, Floyd Co. Ga.

July 24th 1852.

A portion of the Methodist de-

nomination and others who felt an

interest in the establishment of a

school or college met according to

previous notice at the Masonic Hall

in Cave Spring on Saturday even-

ing at three o'clock. The meeting

was duly organized by the appoint-

ment of Dr. Richard Leigh Chair-

man, and W. P. Rivers Secretary.

After an appropriate prayer by

Rev. Wm. Holmes, the meeting

was addressed by several gentle-

men advocating the adoption of

such measures as would ensure the

establishment and permanent loca-

tion of a school or college in our

midst.

The healthfulness of the village,

its fine water, beautiful scenery and

general freedom from causes of

disease were discussed together

with the importance of such a

school.

No similar establishment existing

within a hundred miles of us, was

deemed a fact demonstrative of the

importance and necessity of locat-

ing such an Institution somewhere

in our region of country. The in-

ducements which Cave Springs

offers in the salubrity and healthful-

ness of its climate, in the ready

hands and willing hearts of its

citizens and the moral restraints

thrown around it by legal enact-

ments, were deemed amply suffi-

cient to warrant the meeting in the

declaration of the unanimous senti-

ment expressed in the following

Preamble and Resolutions, viz:

Whereas the end of Christian

labor and effort is to prepare the

soul for an inheritance at the right

hand of God; this object so dear

to the Christian heart cannot in

anywise be so effectually secured,

as in disseminating the light of

intelligence into the head and heart

of the rising generation. It is upon

the youth of the land that our civil

and ecclesiastical Institutions must

rest in a few years. We desire to

see our government shed the bless-

ings of freedom upon our children's

children, and our church to become

a bright and shining light in the

earth. Therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we deem it

our duty as Christians to use every

laudable effort to promote the cause

of education.

2d. That our energies should be

directed to the establishment of

schools and colleges throughout the

country.

3rd. That the opening for the es-

tablishment of a school or college

under the influence of our Denom-

ination, at the village of Cave

Spring is one which should not be

disregarded.

4th. That we will use all honora-

ble means in our power to perma-

nently locate a school or college at

this place and invite all others who

feel inclined so to do to unite with

us in our undertaking, that we may

share the common blessing.

5th. That we appoint a commit-

tee of three to solicit subscriptions

in money or available funds to

enable us to carry out our enter-

prise.

Jacksonville

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 16—No. 32

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

Whole No. 820

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

J. H. CALDWELL,

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications "charged" double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements 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.



POETRY.

The Urn of the Heart.

By MISS MATTIE GRIFFITH.

Deep in my heart there is a sacred urn,
I ever guard with holiest care, and it is
From the cold world's intrusion, I am walled
With dear and lovely treasures, that I prize
Above the gems that sparkle in the vales
Of Orient clime, or glitter in the crowns
Of scepter'd kings.

The priceless wealth of life
Within that urn is gathered. All the bright
And lovely things that die years have dropped
Around me from their pinions, in their swift
And unobtrusive flight to old Eternity,
Are treasured there. A thousand joys and flowers
That the cool dews of life's young morning
Bedewed.

That is of gale-fanned with their gentle wings,
And that in gentle swarms wafted to life
And fair beauty, 'mid the melodies
Of fountains and singing birds, the hearted there,
Dead, dead, forever dead, but oh, as bright
And beautiful to me as when they beamed
With Nature's radiant jewelry of dew—
And they have more than mortal beauty now,
For the dear breath of love now, loved and lost,
Is mingling with their holy perfume.

Like
A very miser, day and night I hide
The hoarded riches of my dear heart urn,
But with a sudden heart, I close the door,
When not a tone of living nature seems
To rise from all the close and sleeping earth,
I lift the lid softly and noiselessly,
Lest some dark, wandering spirit of the air
Perchance should catch with his quick ear the
sound.

And steal my treasures. With a glancing eye
And leaping hand, I tell them o'er and o'er,
Musing on each, and hallow it with smiles
And tears and sighs and fervent blessings.

Then,
With soul as proud as if you broad blue sky
With all its bright and burning stars were mine,
But with a sudden heart, I close the lid,
And once again return to busy life,
To play my part amidst mockeries.

KILLING CASE.—A man named
Paschal G. House was killed by
his wife, on Tuesday last, in the
neighborhood of North River in
this county. We give the particulars
as we heard them, believing
them to be substantially correct.

It seems that the deceased and his
wife lived at the house of one Nath-
an Stradley. Mrs. House had
done needle-work and washing for
Stradley, for which he was indebted to
her a small amount. On the
day previous to the killing, House
and Stradley came to town together,
and as was customary with
them, both got intoxicated, and
returned home at night with a jug
of liquor. The liquor it appears
was purchased with the money that
was due Mrs. House from Stradley,
he having paid it to House instead
of his wife. On her complaining
of his spending her hard earnings,
House, under the influence of liquor
became enraged, and beat and
kicked her about some two or three
times. Mrs. House smarting under
blows, and driven to desperation
by the inhuman treatment of her
husband, seized an axe, and dealt
him two or three terrible blows on
the head, separating the skull.

Stradley on interfering and endeavor-
ing to ward off the blows, received a
severe cut on the hand. House
died from the effects of the wounds
in about two or three hours; and
according to public sentiment,
Stradley would not have met more
than his deserts had he shared the
same fate as his drunken partner.

Mrs. House underwent an exami-
nation before Justice C. W. Has-
sell, and was committed to prison
to await her trial. This unfortunate
woman, we learn, has two chil-
dren—one an infant which she is
suckling in jail.—*Tus. Ob.*

THE SORROW OF

A Wealthy Citizen.

BY A SUFFERER.

Ah me! I am I really a rich man,
or am I not? That is the question.
I am sure I don't feel rich; and
yet, here I am written down among
the "wealthy citizens," as being
worth seventy thousand dollars!

How the estimate was made, or
who furnished the data, is all a
mystery to me. I am sure I wasn't
aware of the fact before. "Seventy
thousand dollars!" That sounds
comfortable, doesn't it? Seventy
thousand dollars! But where is it?

Al! There's the rub! How true it
is that people always know more
about you than you do yourself.

Before this unfortunate book
came out, ("The Wealthy Citizens
of Philadelphia," I was jogging on
very quietly. Nobody seemed to
be aware of the fact that I was a
rich man, and I had no suspicion
of the thing myself. But, strange to
tell, I awoke one morning, and
found myself worth seventy thou-

sand dollars! I shall never forget
that day. Men who had passed
me in street with a quiet, familiar
nod, now bowed with a low salaam,
or lifted their hats deferentially, as
I encountered them on the pave.

"What's the meaning of all
this?" thought I. "I haven't stood
up to be shot at, nor sinned against
innocence and virtue. I haven't
been to Paris. I don't wear moun-

tains. What has given me this
importance?"

And, musing thus, I pursued my
way in quest of money to keep me
out with some pretty heavy pay-
ments. After succeeding, though
with some difficulty, in obtaining
what I wanted, I returned to my
store about twelve o'clock. I found
a mercantile acquaintance await-
ing me, who, without many pre-
liminaries, thus stated his busi-

ness:—"I want, with great
coolness," to get a loan of six or
seven thousand dollars; and I don't
know of any one to whom I can't
pay with more freedom and hope of
success than yourself. I think I
can satisfy you, fully, in regard to
security."

"My dear sir," replied I, "if you
only want six or seven hundred
dollars, instead of six or seven
thousand dollars, I could not ac-
commodate you. I have just come
in from a borrowing expedition my-

self."

I was struck with the sudden
change in the man's countenance.
He was not only disappointed, but
offended. He did not believe my
statement. In his eyes, I had merely
resorted to a subterfuge, or rather,
told a lie, because I did not wish
to let him have my money. Bow-
ing with cold formality, he turned
away and left my place of business.
His manner to me has been reserved
ever since.

On the afternoon of that day, I
was sitting in the back part of my
store musing on some matter of
business, when I saw a couple of
ladies enter. They spoke to one of
my clerks, and he directed them
back to where I was taking things
comfortably in an old arm-chair.

"Mr. G—," I believe?" said the
elder of the two ladies, with a bland
smile.

I had already arisen, and to this
question, or rather affirmation, I
bowed assent.

"Mr. G—," resumed the lady,
producing a small book as she
spoke, "we are a committee, ap-
pointed to make collections in the
district for the purpose of setting
up a fair in aid of the funds of the
Esquimaux Missionary Society. It
is the design of the ladies who have
taken this matter in hand to have
a very large collection of articles,
as the funds of the society are en-
tirely exhausted. To the gentle-
men of our district, and especially
to those who have been liberally
blessed with this world's goods,"

this was particularly emphasized—
"we look for important aid. Upon
you, sir, we have called first, in
order that you may head the sub-
scription, and thus set an example
of liberality to others."

And the lady handed me the
book in the most "of course" man-
ner in the world, and with the evi-
dent expectation that I would put
down at least fifty dollars.

Of course I was cornered, and
must do something. I tried to be
bland and polite; but am inclined
to think that I failed in the effort.
As for facts, I never did approve of
them. But that was nothing. The
enemy had boarded me so suddenly
and so completely, that nothing was
left for me but to surrender at dis-
cretion, and I did so with as good
grace as possible. Opening my
desk, I took out a five dollar bill
and presented it to the elder of the

two ladies, thinking that I was
doing very well indeed. She
took the money, but was evi-
dently disappointed; and did not
even ask me to head the list with
my name.

"How money does harden the
heart!" I overheard one of my fair
visitors say to the other, in a low
voice, but plainly intended for my
edification, as they walked off with
their five dollar bill.

"Confound your impudence!"
I said so myself, thus taking my
revenge out of them. "Do you
think I've got nothing else to do
with my money, but scatter it to the
four winds?"

And I struck my thumbs firmly
in the armholes of my waistcoat,
and took a dozen turns up and
down my store, in order to cool off.

"Confound your impudence!" I
then repeated, and quietly sat down
again in the old arm-chair.

On the next day, I had any num-
ber of calls from money hunters.
Business men, who had never
thought of asking me for loans,
finding that I was worth seventy
thousand dollars, crowded in upon
me for temporary favors, and when
disappointed in their expectations,
couldn't seem to understand it.

"When I spoke of being 'hard up'
myself, they looked as if they didn't
clearly comprehend what I meant.

A few days after the story of my
wealth had gone abroad, I was sit-
ting, one evening, with my family,
when I was informed that a lady
was in the parlor, and wished to
see me.

"A lady!" said I.
"Yes, sir," replied the servant.
"Is she alone?"

"Yes, sir."
"What does she want?"
"She did not say, sir."

"Very well. Tell her I'll be
down in a few moments."

When I entered the parlor, I
found a woman, dressed in moun-
tains, with her veil closely drawn.

"Mr. G—," she said, in a low,
sad voice.

I bowed and took a place upon
the sofa where she was sitting, and
from which she had not risen upon
my entrance.

"Pardon the great liberty I have
taken," she began, after a pause of
embarrassment, and in an unsteady
voice. "But, I believe I have not
mistaken your character for sym-
pathy and benevolence, nor erred
in believing that your hand is ever
ready to respond to the generous
impulses of your heart."

I bowed again, and my visitor
went on.

"My object in calling upon you
I will briefly state. A year ago
my husband died. Up to that time
I had never known the want of
anything that money could buy—
He was a merchant of this city, and
supposed to be in good circum-
stances. But he left an insolvent
estate; and now, with five little
ones to care for, educate and sup-
port, I have parted with nearly my
last dollar, and have not a single
friend to whom I can look for aid."

There was a deep earnestness and
moving pathos in the tones of the
woman's voice, that went to my
heart. She paused for a few mo-
ments, and overcome with her feelings,
and then resumed:

"One in an extremity like mine,
will do many things from which,
under other circumstances, she
should shrink. This is my only
excuse for troubling you at the
present time. But I cannot see
my little family in want without an
effort to sustain them; and, with a
little aid, I see my way clear to do
so. I was well educated, and feel
not only competent, but willing to
undertake a school. There is one,
the teacher of which being in bad
health, wishes to give it up, and if
I can get the means to buy out her
establishment, will secure an ample
and permanent income for my
family. To aid me, sir, in doing
this, I now make an appeal to you.
I know you are able, and I believe
you are willing to put forth your
hand and save my children from
want, and it may be, separation."

The woman still remained closely
veiled; I couldn't, therefore, see
her face. But I could perceive that
she was waiting with trembling
suspense for my answer. Heaven
knows my heart responded freely
to her appeal.

"How much will it take to pur-
chase this establishment?" I in-
quired.

"Only a thousand dollars," she
replied.

"I was silent. A thousand dol-
lars!"

"I do not wish it, sir, as a gift,"
she said; "only as a loan. In a
year or two I will be able to repay
it."

"My dear madam," was my re-
ply, "had I the ability, most gladly

would I meet your wishes. But, I
assure you, I have not. A thou-
sand dollars taken from my busi-
ness would destroy it."

A deep sigh, that was almost a
groan, came up from the breast of
the stranger, and her head dropped
low upon her bosom. She seemed
to have fully expected the relief for
which she applied; and to be stricken
to the earth by my words! We
were both unhappy.

"May I presume to ask your
name, madam?" said I, after a
pause.

"It would do no good to mention
it," she replied, mournfully. "It
has cost me a painful effort to come
to you; and now that my hope has
proved, alas! in vain, I must beg
the privilege of still remaining a
stranger."

She arose, as she said this. Her
figure was tall and dignified.—
Dropping me a slight courtesy, she
was turning to go away, when I
said—

"But, madam, even if I have not
the ability to grant your request, I
may still have it in my power to
aid you in this matter. I am ready
to do all I can; and, without doubt,
among the friends of your husband
will be found numbers to step for-
ward and join in affording you the
assistance so much desired, when
they are made aware of your present
extremity."

The lady made an impatient ges-
ture, as if my words were felt as a
mockery or an insult, and turning
from me, again walked from the
room with a firm step. Before I
could recover myself, she had passed
into the street, and I was left
standing alone. To this day I have
remained in ignorance of her iden-
tity. Cheerfully would I have
aided her to the extent of my abili-
ty to do so. Her story touched my
feelings and awakened my liveliest
sympathies, and if, on learning her
name and making proper inquiries
into her circumstances, I had found
all to be as she had stated, I would
have felt it a duty to interest my-
self in her behalf, and have con-
tributed in aid of the desired end to
the extent of my ability. But she
came to me under the false idea
that I had but to put my hand in
my pocket, or write a check upon
the bank, and lo! a thousand dol-
lars were forthcoming. And be-
cause I did not do this, she believed
me unfeeling, selfish, and turned
from me mortified, disappointed,
and despairing.

I felt sad for weeks after this
painful interview. On the very
next morning I received a letter
from an artist, in which he spoke of
the extremity of his circumstances,
and begged me to purchase a com-
ple of pictures. I called at his
rooms, for I could not resist his
appeal. The pictures did not strike
me as possessing much artistic val-
ue.

"What do you ask for them?" I
inquired.

"I refused a hundred dollars for
the pair. But I am compelled to
part with them now, and you shall
have them for eighty."

I had many other uses for eighty
dollars, and, therefore, shook my
head. But, as he looked disap-
pointed, I agreed to take one of
the pictures at forty dollars. To
this he agreed. I paid the money,
and the picture was sent home.
Some days afterward, I was show-
ing it to a friend.

"What did you pay for it?" he
asked.

"Forty dollars," I replied.
The friend smiled strangely.

"What's the matter?" said I.
"He offered it to me for twenty
five."

"That picture?"

"He asked me eighty for this
and another, and said he had re-
fused a hundred for the pair."

"Though he lied. His thought,
as you were well off, that he must
ask you a good stiff price, or you
wouldn't buy."

"The sounder!"

"He got ahead of you, certainly."

"But it's the last time," said I,
angrily.

And so things went on. Scarce-
ly a day passed in which my fame
as a wealthy citizen did not sub-
ject me to some kind of experiment
from people in want of money. If
I employed a porter for any service
and asked what was to pay, after
the work was done, ten chances to
one that he didn't touch his hat
and reply—

"Anything that you please, sir,"
in the hope that I, being a rich
man, would be ashamed to offer
him less than about four times his
regular price. Poor people in
abundance called upon me for aid;
and all sorts of applications to give
or lend money met me at every
turn. And when I, in self defence,

bagged off as politely as possible,
hints gentle or broad, according to
the characters or feelings of those
who came, touching the hardening
and perverting influence of wealth,
were thrown out for my especial
edification.

And still the annoyance contin-
ues. Nobody but myself doubts
the fact that I am worth from sev-
enty to a hundred thousand dollars
and I am, therefore, considered
allowable game for all who are
too idle or prodigal to suc-
ceed in the world; or as Nature's
almoner to all who are suffering
from misfortunes.

Soon after the publication to
which I have alluded was foisted
upon our community as a veritable
document, I found myself a secular
dignitary in the church militant.

Previously I had been only a pew
holder, and an unambitious atten-
dant upon the Sabbath ministra-
tions of the Rev. Mr.—. But a
new field suddenly opened before
me. I was a man of weight and
influence, and must be used for
what I was worth. It is no joke, I
can assure the reader, when I tell
them that the way my pocket suf-
fered was truly alarming. I don't
know, but I have seriously thought
sometimes, that if I hadn't kicked
the loose from my dignity, I would
have been gazetted as a bankrupt
long before this time.

Soon after sending in my resig-
nation as vestryman or deacon, I
will not say which, I met the Rev.
Mr.—, and the way he talked to
me about the earth being the
"Lord's and the fullness thereof;"
about our having "the poor always
with us;" about the duties of char-
ity, and the laying up of treasure
in heaven, made me ashamed to
go to church for a month to come.

I really began to fear that I was
a doomed man, and that the reputa-
tion of being a "wealthy citizen"
was going to sink me into everlast-
ing perdition. But I am getting
over that feeling now. My cash
book, ledger, and bill book set me
right again; and I can button up
my coat and draw my pursesstrings,
when guided by the dictates of my
own judgment, without a fear of
the threatened final consequences
before my eyes. Still, I am the
subject of perpetual annoyance
from all sorts of people, who will
persist in believing that I am made
of money; and many of these ap-
proach me in such a way as to put
it almost entirely out of my power
to say "no." They come with ap-
peals for small amounts, as loans,
donations to particular charities, or
as the price of articles that I do
not want, but which I cannot well
refuse to take. I am sure that,
since I have obtained my present
unenviable reputation, it hasn't
cost me a cent less than two thou-
sand, in money given away, loaned
never to be returned, and in the
purchase of things that I never
would have thought of buying.

And, with all this, I have made
more enemies than I ever before
had in my life, and estranged half
of my friends and acquaintances.

Seriously, I have it in contem-
plation to "break" one of these
days, in order to satisfy the world
that I am not a rich man. I see
no other effectual remedy for my
present grievances.

Remarks of Mr. Clemens in the
Senate upon the announcement of
the death of Henry Clay:

Mr. President, I should not have
thought it necessary to add anything
to what has already been said, but
for a request preferred by some of
the friends of the deceased. I
should have been contented to
mourn him in silence, and leave it
to other tongues to pronounce his
eulogy. What I have now to say
shall be brief—very brief.

Mr. President, it is now less
than three short years ago since I
first entered this body. At that
period it numbered among its mem-
bers many of the most illustrious
statesmen this republic ever pro-
duced, or the world has ever known.
Of the living it is not my purpose
to speak; but in that brief period
death has been busy here; and, as
if to mark the feebleness of all hu-
man things, his arrows have been
aimed at the highest, the mightiest
of us all. First, died Calhoun.
And well, sir, do I remember the
deep feeling evinced on that occa-
sion by him whose death has been
announced here to-day, when he
said: "I was his senior in years—
in nothing else. In the course
of nature I ought to have preceded
him. It has been decreed other-
wise; but I know I shall soon fol-
low him." It was genius mourning
over his younger brother, and too

surely predicting his own approach-
ing end.

Life, too, sir, is now gone from
among us, and left none like him
behind. That voice, whose every
tone was music, is hushed and still.
That clear, bright eye is dim and
lustreless; and that breast, where
truth and flourished every quality
which could adorn and dignify our
nature, is cold as the clod that soon
must cover it. A few hours have
wrought a mighty change—a
change for which a lingering illness
had, indeed, in some degree pre-
pared us, but which, nevertheless,
will still fall upon the nation with
crushing force. Many a sorrowing
heart is now asking, as I did yes-
terday, when I heard the first
sound of the funeral bell—

"And is he gone?—the pure of the pure?
The hand that upheld our bright banner
the surest.

Is he gone from our struggles away?
But yesterday lending a people new life,
Cold mute, in the coffin to-day?"

Mr. President, this is an occa-
sion when eulogy must fail to per-
form its office. The long life which
is now ended is a history of glo-
rious deeds too mighty for the tongue
of praise. It is in the hearts of
his countrymen that his best epi-
taph must be written. It is in the
admiration of a world that his re-
nown must be recorded. In that
deep love of his country which dis-
tinguished every period of his life,
he may not have been unrivalled.
In loftiness of intellect he was not
without his peers. The skill with
which he touched every chord of
the human heart may have been
equalled. The iron will, the un-
bending firmness, the fearless cour-
age which marked his character,
may have been shared by others.
But where shall we go to find all
those qualities united, concentra-
ted—blended into one brilliant
whole—and shedding a lustre up-
on one single head, which does not
dazzle the beholder only because it
attracts his love and demands his
worship?

I scarcely know, sir, how far it
may be allowable, upon an occa-
sion like this, to refer to party
struggles which have left wounds
not yet entirely healed. I will ven-
ture, however, to suggest, that it
should be a source of consolation
to his friends that he lived long
enough to see the full accomplish-
ment of the last great work of his
life, and to witness the total disap-
pearance of that sectional tempest
which threatened to whelm the re-
public in rains. Both the great
parties of the country have agreed
to stand upon the platform which
he erected, and both of them have
solemnly pledged themselves to
maintain unimpaired the work of
his hands. I doubt not the knowl-
edge of this cheered him in his dy-
ing moments, and helped to steal
away the pangs of dissolution.

Mr. President, if I knew any-
thing more that I could say, I would
gladly utter it. To me he was
something more than kind, and I
am called upon to mingle a private
with a public grief. I wish that
I could do something to add to his
fame. But he built for himself a
monument of immortality, and left
to his friends no task but that of
soothing their own sorrow for his
loss. We pay to him the tribute of
our tears. More we have no pow-
er to bestow. Patriotism, honor,
genius courage, have all come to
strew their garlands above his
tomb; and well they may, for he
was the peer of them all.

POLITICAL.

An Old Soldier's Letter to
Gen. Scott.

No. 2.

It is impossible to investigate
your want of judgment at Chippe-
wa, and Lundy's Lane, General
Scott, without calling in question
your courage; and it is possible
that all the dislike and scorn which
so many of your distinguished co-
temporaries felt and declared for
you, might arise from difference of
opinion about your duelling con-
duct and the like, quite aside from
considerations of personal integ-
rity, but there is one little unex-
plained stain upon your honesty,
one slight accusation of a monied
breach of trust, that it seems nec-
essary to put in a clearer light. We
who have served near you, know
that you are generally brave un-
der excitement, and are often gen-
erous on proper occasions, and de-
serve no worse reputation for fick-
leness, falsehood, or even vanity,
than many other heroes the world
is pleased to smile upon; and it
may be the little affair that we are
about to consider was nothing more
than a trifling irregularity which
it was cruel in those stubborn old
"sword-knots of the Revolution" to
call swindling and dishonesty.

Many considerations worked to-
gether to hush this affair, and keep
this stigma on your soldierly faith
in long and silent darkness, where
doubtless it would have slept for-
ever, but for the impatience of
your friends to make you the gaz-
etted of the national treasury. Be-
fore this happens it is desirable the
public should more exactly under-
stand the extent of your financial
capacity and your trustworthiness
as the people's steward.

In 1809, Captain Winfield Scott
was sent with his company to
Mississippi, in those days a wild
unhealthy wilderness, now a rich
agreeable to the tastes of a dashing
young gentleman. The Indians
were troublesome, but at no time
has Captain, Colonel, or General
Scott been happy in his dealings
with them, and he demanded leave
of absence for the unexpired
months, with the declared inten-
tion of throwing up his commission
if it was refused. Owing to the
heat of the climate, probably, he
had several quarrels on his hands
about that time, and among other
things was rather censured for
challenging Dr. Upshaw—a very
sick man, whom death was threat-
ening in another form—to deadly
combat with sword or ball. In
common with many other gentle-
men connected with the army, Dr.
Upshaw, or the P. H. M. M. M. M.
liberty to say, that it was high-
ly improper in Capt. Winfield
Scott to draw two months wages of
thirty six men and put it to his own
use, while the men were suffering
in health for the little comforts it
would procure them. This money
was drawn in Richmond before the
company started for the South, and
so much as was ever accounted for
was only paid over more than a
year afterwards, when a large por-
tion of the claimants had been
swept away by the dreadful sum-
mer fevers that ravaged the force
on the Mississippi in 1809. While
this scourge was thinning the ranks
of his company, Capt. Scott was
visiting his friends in Virginia
and Washington, on full pay, and
with the pay in his pocket, which
might have assuaged with much
longed-for refreshments the lips of
his dying men. The command had
devolved upon Lieut. Estes, and, in
obedience to his military duty, he
laid a formal statement of the
wrong done the thirty six soldiers
before the commanding general, to
be transmitted to the War Depart-
ment, where it ought to be on re-
cord now, with the muster roll and
court martial return, if the habit
of suppressing and destroying in-
convenient documents, which Mr.
Webster has introduced into the
State Department, has not commu-
nicated itself to the War Bureau.

CAMP, TERRE AU BEUF, July
9th, 1806.—Captain Winfield Scott

Litter word or one harsh insinuation to this plain and well authenticated fact, for I am not personally your enemy. Gen. Scott said I would not have the country do for itself about your fitness as it received itself about Gen. Taylor's civic capacities. Gen. Jackson refused your confidence, but he also magnanimously refused to place any bar to your future advancement. "The corncob may turn out useful and honest at last," said the Hero Sage.

The wise and noble Clinton doubted and despaired, but he, too, refused to turn upon and crush you, though you provoked him so bitterly.

The brave and badly appreciated Gaines told you that your misconduct in Florida was infamous towards him and disastrous to the country, yet he spared you the rigorous investigations of the law.

The gallant Worth and the sacrificed Duncan withstood you resolutely in Mexico, and saved you and the army from a fatal error, yet they buried your worst acts in oblivion out of love to the service.

Henry Clay, the last and the noblest sacrifice of party ingratitude, deplored; even with tears, on his dying bed, the suicidal rashness of placing at the head of the Union a man without prudence, without probity, without talent, without stability. This warning was the last legacy of Henry Clay to the party that his faithful services had dignified for a quarter of a century. That blind and ungrateful party, which lavishes its money on Webster, its honors on Scott, its insults on Fillmore, and its empty funeral compliments on the broken hearted Clay, may yet mourn its crowning folly—this rash contempt for the prophetic councils of its dying chief.

Papers for the People.

We regret to learn that a destructive fire occurred in Savannah on the evening of the 3rd inst., by which from 60 to 70 houses were destroyed, together with a large amount of household furniture, and one hundred and fifty families turned homeless and homeless into the streets. The destruction of property in dwellings, says the Morning News, will probably not exceed \$75,000, but the loss in furniture is very great. A more destructive fire has not occurred in Savannah for 20 years—when we take into consideration the distress and misery it will occasion to the sufferers for the want of houses to reside in, which before this fire, were scarce, and now we fear cannot be had under any circumstances. The burnt district is bounded on the east by Laurel Street, on the west by St. Gall, on the north by Zabley, and on the south by Margaret streets. No lives were lost; cause of the fire unknown.

Rome Courier.

Supply of Water for New York and Boston.

During the recent warm weather the supply of water from the Croton river was inadequate to meet the wants of the city of New York. The consumption for twenty four hours amounted to 35,000,000 gallons, or seventy gallons to every inhabitant, showing an immense amount of waste. At Boston, on the 4th inst., the Consumption of Cochituate water amounted to 11,248,000 gallons. Ten millions of gallons a day has always been regarded as an ample supply of water for a quarter of a million of persons.

Until the nomination of Gen. Pierce, the whig prints in this State, in conjunction with Hale's abolition organs, had (since 1846) been continually charging Gen. F. with being "ultra pro-slavery," "a truckler to the South," &c. Now they are all hard at work furnishing matter which is copied into the Washington Republic, Richmond Whig, and the few Scott & Seward prints at the South, to prove that Gen. P. is "an abolitionist in sentiment," "opposed to the compromise measures, and particularly to the Fugitive Slave Law." There seems to be a great lack of method in the federal "Rootbacks" of the present campaign—much greater than usual. Sewardism is getting to be desperate.

N. H. Patriot.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.
Fire—Failure of the Corn Crop in Ohio.—A fire occurred in the town of Fulton, in this State, this morning, which destroyed Burton Harpen's saw mill, a large quantity of lumber, and twelve dwellings. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, on which there was very little insurance.

The weather continues very dry, and the corn is suffering much in consequence. It is said that, under the most favorable circumstances, there cannot now be more than half a crop in this State. In consequence of this impression, corn is very scarce in the market, and holders are retaining their stock.

Did you ever see a woman who did not want a few more dry goods, or a young lady who did not look on a shawl that cost under ten dollars, as a "perfect fright."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.

- CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
 2. J. J. SEIDEL, of Montgomery.
 3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
 4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
 5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
 6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
 7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chamber.

Col. Thomas Benton has been elected to Congress from the St. Louis District.

Gen. Price has been elected Governor of Missouri. He is a democrat.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas (whig), commits the following blunder: "We believe the whigs never entered upon a campaign under more suspicious circumstances."

Types will sometimes speak the truth in spite of what is written!

The following gentlemen—all whigs and prominent men in their respective States—have bolted from the whig ranks and are giving aid and comfort to the friends of the people—Pierce and King. This is the harmony in whigdom and an earnest of Scott's future prospects:

- E. H. Foster, Crozier, Gaines, Walker & Swan, of Ten. C. T. May, of N. C. Nichols, of Md. Hamper, of N. J. Parkins, Lacy, Hoge & Doyle, of Va. Haynes, of Me. Wadhill, of N. C. Parham & J. P. Benjamin, of La. A. K. McClung, of Miss, and last but not least is the Hon. B. F. Porter, of DeKalb co., this State, whose letter of renunciation, recently published in the Huntsville Democrat, we will lay before our readers next week.

A. & T. R. Rail Road.

When last legislature refused to endorse the bonds of the Selma and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, the enemies of the enterprise excitedly predicted the downfall of the work. It is true the people all along the line felt a little disappointed in failing to secure this sought for aid, but no body was panic stricken: the stockholders had more confidence in their own energy, zeal and strength, than in the wisdom (?) of legislatures; so they went to work in earnest. Many of the contracts have been finished and the contractors are asking for more work. The company thus far has been able to meet all demands against it; and no one fears that a work so much needed will be abandoned for a moment.

We have been shown an extract of a letter from President Lapsley, now in New York, in which he states that Mr. Troost, who was sent on by the Directors, as agent, to dispose of the Bonds of the Company, had succeeded in disposing of \$150,000, and he thought \$350,000 more would soon be disposed of. These gentlemen will soon return, we will then know certainly the result of their negotiations.

Mr. Lapsley pays Mr. Troost a very high compliment, in saying that perhaps no man could have guarded the interests of the Company, in the disposition of the Bonds, more than Mr. Troost has.

If the prospects of the Road are really as bright as our able President thinks them, then no "fict" was ever more entirely "fixed," than that the Road will be speedily built.

We call the attention to the advertisement of Mr. M. P. Storall, Warehouse and Commission Merchant, in Augusta, Ga., who has recently taken a new location on Jackson Street, between the Rail Road Depot and the Globe Hotel. Mr. Storall has for years past, transacted business for a number of Planters in this section of our State; and the transaction of this business has been so perfectly satisfactory to them, that it is only necessary to make known his change of location.

We have not received the vote of Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph or St. Clair—we presume all have gone against Convention.

STATE ELECTION—No Convention.

We give below the result of the recent vote in this State upon the proposition for convention—as far as heard from. It will be seen that the people, by an overwhelming vote, have expressed their fears that "change is not reform."

Mont. Con.	383	No. Con.	1004
Macoy	"	100	maj.
Russell	676	"	217
Bibb	84	"	781
Chambers	"	300	maj.
Madison	885	"	1507
Coosa	738	"	688
Butler	161	"	1007
Antauga	159	"	820
Mobile	93	"	2292
Pickens	167	"	783
Dallas	143	"	854
Greene	"	400	maj.

See Rail Road advertisement in another column.

Things in Havana.

A correspondent of one of the Northern papers says that the new Administration in Havana is making several reforms, which are of great value. Havana now wears the appearance of a Northern city on the Sabbath—no places of business being open after ten in the morning, and then only for certain necessities required by the laboring population, who subsist from day to day upon their earnings. Another order prohibits profane and indecent language in the streets, and the third resuscitates an ancient ordinance prohibiting the exposure of nudities in the streets, so that parents have to dress their children once more in Havana, which is a decided improvement.

Le Voz del Pueblo, Organo de Independencia, a sheet full of revolutionary sentiments, is out in Havana. Copies of it are scattered in town and country. The Government has offered a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of any one connected with the printing or circulation of this sheet, (two numbers of which have been issued) but without success. This shows that there is remarkable tact on the part of the publishers, agents, &c. The flags of the American shipping in the port of Havana were at half-mast on the 12th inst., and also from the office of the Consulate of the United States, on the receipt of the news of Mr. Clay's death.

The Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce relates the following case, which was recently under legal examination in that city, and is of considerable interest to those engaged in the carrying trade of the United States: "The bark Jasper, formerly commanded by Capt. Young, it has been ascertained, was concealed Spanish property; and, under the circumstances, our Consul ever prompt to protect the interests of his country, has exposed her register, and declined giving a sea letter to permit her to go to sea under which the law is very explicit and known to every American master. As to the trade, guilty or not guilty, that is not the question; the property is in the foreigner. There are other cases of precisely the same features of concealed ownership in open trade, under our flag, between the principal cities of the United States, and those of the Island of Cuba, which could be brought to the attention of our Government."

The late federal pow-wow at Niagara was a curious affair. It is stated that among the military were seven companions of British troops! Then there was a delegation of Tuscarora Indians, all painted and feathered in a barbarian style well suited to the occasion—"all firm for Scott and fond of soup." Greeley was there, too, probably wearing that same old white coat and that shocking bad hat. He was the "Peter Funk" of the occasion. He was there on business, like many scores of gamblers, pick-pockets, &c. He made a speech in which he informed his audience that he had a great supply of the pictorial life of Scott, at only 25 cents a dozen, and urged them to walk up and buy. The clown of the affair was the editor of the Boston Atlas, whose fantastic tricks are said to have entirely eclipsed the Tuscaroras. The "Gal phins" were there, too, in large force, and controlled the whole affair. Mr. Ewing, one of the Gal phin cabinet, presiding.

N. H. Patriot.

The Cherokee Rail Road Company.

We have been favored by the Secretary with the following information concerning the organization of the Cherokee Rail Road Company.

At a meeting of the Stockholders on Thursday the 15th inst., held at the Rome Rail Road Depot, Messrs. Alfred Shorter, W. S. Cothran, Nathan Yarbrough, Wm. West, Thomas H. Sparks, Wm. F. James and J. R. Alexander, were elected Directors.

The Board of Directors have elected Mr. Shorter President of the company, and Mr. Alexander Secretary and Treasurer.

Rome Courier.

The Cholera Bailed.

In the very height of the cholera in this city last year, viz: the 20th of June 1849, Dr. Turner, the chronicler published in New York an essay, demonstrating, by arguments drawn from reason and experience, that the most reliable and efficacious remedy to the epidemic is an emetic sufficient to cleanse the system. This was thought at the time rather a bold proposition, and was taken the "bull by the horns" in defiance of the faculty. The proposition has been well sustained, however. Kinetics of various kinds have been employed advantageously in various parts of the country. The simplest form is that described by one of our sea captains. Capt. Peabody, in a letter to Doctor Turner, in July last, viz: "A tablespoonful of red pepper, in a tumbler of hot water"—ingredients to be obtained in every well regulated household. This prescription is simple enough, and one concerning which we are pleased to see it asserted, that it has been used in the western part of our country, the only place affording an opportunity of trying it since its publication, with the most invincible success. But there is something more important connected with it than the more relieving patients. The knowledge that an efficient remedy exists, dispels all panic—which every one knows is ten times worse than the mere disease—and extracts the fangs of a once dreaded monster. The cholera is now like the plague, yellow fever and small pox—a toothless tiger.

Noah's Sunday Times: A Model Dux.—The Eastport Miss. Union thus talks to its subscribers who have got the slow fever in money matters: "Wagons cannot run without wheels—boats without steam—bullfrogs jump without legs, or a newspaper be carried on, everlasting time, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. Our subscribers are all good, but what good does a man do when he don't do you any good? We have no doubt every one thinks that all have paid except him and as we are a clever fellow, and his is a little matter, it will make no difference. It would not, if it were only confined to a dozen or a hundred cases, but when the slow fever seizes most all, the complaint is altogether too general. As the bull frog said, 'its fun for you, but it is death to us.'"

If the old adage be true that a man is known by the company he keeps, there can be no difficulty in determining which of the two Presidential candidates is most the abolitionist—Gen. Scott or Gen. Pierce. The Bible says "by their fruits ye shall know them." The Constitution says that when a slave runs away from his master, and is found anywhere inside of the Union, he shall be taken and delivered up to his master again. St. Paul said the same thing—And this is our platform; and when the leading organs of W. H. Seward "excorate and spit upon" this platform, we shall hold them responsible, perfectly regardless of the consequences to General Scott, or any other general. We stick to the Bible, St. Paul, and the Constitution.—N. Y. Day Book.

Gen Scott's Quarrels.

In the war of 1812, Gen. Scott quarrelled with Major General Brown and attempted to have him court-martialed. He quarrelled with the brave Gen. Jessup. He quarrelled with Gen. Jackson, and refused to accept a challenge. He quarrelled with Dewitt Clinton, and challenged him to fight a duel. He quarrelled with Gen. Macomb, and refused to obey orders. He quarrelled with Gen. Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War under Mr. Adams. He quarrelled with Gen. Gaines. He quarrelled with Mr. Marey, and wrote his last letters. He quarrelled with Gen. Taylor. He quarrelled with Gen. Trist. He quarrelled with Gen. Worth. He quarrelled with Gen. Pillow. He quarrelled with Col. Riley. He quarrelled with Col. Duncan, and if he is not elected President, he will quarrel with the whole whig party, the whole world, and the rest of mankind.

Indiana Sentinel.

ANECDOTE.—The following is decidedly good. A storekeeper, a few days since, purchased of an Irish woman a quantity of butter, the lumps of which, intended for pounds, he "weighed in the balance and found wanting." "Sure it's yer own fault, if they are light," said Biddy, in reply to the complaint, of the buyer, "it's yer own fault, sir, for wasn't it a pound of soap I bought here meself, that I had in the other end of the scales when I weighed em?" The storekeeper had nothing more to say on the subject.

Pants procured on tick.

considered "breaches of trust."

Going it Strong.—In March last three men in Springfield, Ill., agreed together to drink themselves to death. The Register of that place, says the first died in April, the second in May. The survivor on the happening of the last event, showed signs of bracing the contract, and kept sober two or three days afterwards, but honestly revived and he died in the month of June. This is said to be literally true.

A THING WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD KNOW.—If you wish to drive a cut nail into seasoned oak timber, and not have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by, and dip the end of the nail into it before driving, and it will never fail to go. A knowledge of this one thing will pay every farmer in ten years for the money spent in taking The Farmer's Journal for half that. In mending carts and plows, this is of great advantage, for they are generally made mostly of oak wood.

The Farmer's Journal.

There will be a State Temperance Convention held at Selma, on the 25th of November next. It is contemplated to invite several distinguished speakers whose zeal and success in "rolling on the temperance ball" has become, as it were, proverbial. "We hope they will come, says the Enterprise, for if any place ever did need a revival in the temperance line, that place is Selma. Not that we have any great amount of drunkenness here, but moderate, gentlemanly drinking abounds."

State Guard.

FROM SANTA FE.—Dr. Hammond, Surgeon in the U. S. Army, arrived in St. Louis on the 26th ult., and left the same day for Harrisburg, Pa. He brings but little news. Col. Sumner, now acting as the military commander, and also as civil Governor of New Mexico, has formed treaties with all the Indian tribes, and peace and security was expected. The two bands of the Apaches were the last to treat, but the establishment of forts in their territories, and in the country of the Navajos, has produced very favorable results. The last treaty was concluded but a very few days before the departure of the mail. Colonel Sumner was in Santa Fe, actively pressing forward his plans in the various sections of the Territory. On the way in, Dr. Hammond met a very large number of Comanches and Kiowas, and received no molestation from them.

A MEAN MAN.—The following is Aunt Nancy's description of her milk man: "He is the meanest man in the world," she exclaimed. "He skins his milk on the top, and then turns it over and skins the bottom, and then he skins the sides and divides it into ten parts, carefully skinning each part."

Said a person to an inveterate smoker with a pale and haggard countenance—"You look as if you had come out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again."

"Mamma! Mamma! here's a hair in the bread." "Hush! no it ain't my child, it's a corn silk!" "I like that. Who the mischief ever seen silk on a corn silk before?"

Messrs. Editors.—Please publish the following Camp Meetings, Methodist Church.

Alexandria, com. Fri. Sept. 10th, White Plains, " Fri. " 24th, Cold Water, " Thurs. " 30th, Muscadine, " Thurs. Oct. 7th.

The official members of the circuit will bear in mind that the Third Quarterly-Meeting Conference will meet at the Alexandria Camp-ground on Saturday morning Sept. 11th.

Ministers are earnestly solicited to attend the above meetings. JAS. T. CURRY, Jacksonville Circuit.

Reported for the Constitutionalist a Republic.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HERMANN COTTON MARKET FIRM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2. The steamship Hermann has arrived from Southampton, which port she left on the 21st ultimo. The steamship Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 18th, and the Pacific on the 21st.

The Hermann brings out ninety-five passengers. Cotton Market.—There is a moderate demand, but prices are firm. The sales on 19th reach 5,000 bales; 20th, 4,000. Wheat had declined one shilling. Flour dull. For Corn there was an increased demand. Money market unchanged, but abnupt. Consols 1/2 to 5/8ths prem.

FURTHER PER HERMANN. London Market July 20.—In Sugars a moderate business is doing at 4 prices stiffer and somewhat higher. Coffee brisk. A large amount of Australian Gold arriving.

France.—Napoleon in his tour to Strasburg, on the 18th July, was received with extraordinary fetes and demonstrations by the people, magnificent illuminations and monster reviews, sham fights, &c. Franz shots of vive Napoleon, and vivre Emperor were given, accompanied with showers of bouquets.

The Fishing Difficulties.

BALTIMORE, July 29. A schooner has arrived at Boston from the Bay of St. Lawrence, which reports that a British steam frigate had been seen with two American fishing vessels in tow. Fourteen British vessels of war are said to be cruising on the fishing grounds, and four others are, it is reported, fitting out at St. John's, New Brunswick.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 29. The Cotton market in New-York to-day, Thursday, was firm, and 3000 bales charged hands at 93-4 cents for Middling Uplands, and 10 cents for Middling Orleans. 4000 bags of Rio Coffee were disposed of at 9 1/3 cents per pound.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

BALTIMORE, July 29. The U. S. Mail steam ship Prometheus has arrived at New-York, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 3d inst. She has 120 passengers.

Business in San Francisco was good, and the commercial advices indicate continued prosperity. The harvesting was progressing, and large crops were being obtained. At Mariposa the Frenchmen were being driven from the mines. At Yuba River a lump of pure gold was obtained that weighed 85 pounds.

The usual details of murders and robberies occupy the columns of the San Francisco papers, but there is nothing further of interest.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, 9 a.m. The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at this port at half past two o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on Wednesday, the 28th ult.

The British Mail steamship Africa, Captain A. Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 28th ult., and M. Kossuth, who was a passenger in her, left the same evening for London.

FRANCE.—There are strong rumors in Paris that the Fetes of the 15th of August will produce another coup d'etat.

The President will it is said positively be shortly married to the Princess Caroline Stephanie De Vasa, grand daughter of Eugene Beauharnois. She is a Protestant. PORTUGAL.—Vessels arriving from the ports of Cuba and the Brazils are placed in quarantine at Lisbon. ONE DAY LATER.

Liverpool, July 28. The demand for Cotton in this market has been good, and the sales of the four days comprise 57,000 bales of which speculators have taken 11,000 and exporters 4000 bales, thus leaving 42,000 bales to the trade.

THE ELECTION. In eighteen counties of North Carolina the Hon. David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, gains 650 votes. The Whigs have a net gain of three in the House of Commons. The Senate, however, will probably be Democratic.

BALTIMORE, August 8. The Hon. David S. Reid has been elected Governor of North Carolina. The Senate is Democratic, and the House of Commons will probably show a Whig majority.

CONGRESSIONAL. Washington, August 7. The U. S. Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives the Light House Bill was reported, and the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1853.—Amongst other appropriations \$200,000 were voted for continuing the erection of the Custom House in Charleston.

DEATH OF THE HON. R. RANTOUL. BALTIMORE, August 8. The Hon. Robert Rantoul died at Washington to-day of Erysipelas.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 6.40 a.m. In the New York market on Saturday, 2200 bales of Cotton were disposed of at 10 3/8 cents for Middling Orleans, and 10 7/8 for Middling Uplands. The market closed firm. The sales during the week comprised 14,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, p.m. COTTON.—Sales 3500 bales, Middling Uplands at 10 1/8, a 10 1/4, Middling Orleans 10 3/8. The market closes firm.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS. Mr. Fisher, the Editor of the Southern Press at Washington city, announces its discontinuance.

CHOLERA. There were six deaths from Cholera in New York, during the past week. Disease mild.

At Chambersburg, Pa., 19 deaths were reported by Cholera, during the past three weeks.

At Rochester, the disease was abating.

ELECTIONS. Messrs. Benton, Lamb and Phelps, Democrats and Miller and Oliver, Whigs, have been elected to Congress from Missouri.

PIDGON, N. S.; Aug. 6. The American schr. Florida, of Gloucester, was brought into port as a prize.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10, p.m. CORON.—The sales of the three days reach 500 bales, at 8 1/2 to 11 1/4 cents. Prices close in favor of sellers.

OBITUARY.

Tribute of Respect.

Oxford, B. C. Ala. At a called meeting of Bethelma Division, No. 136 S. of T., on the 5th evening of August 1852, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God, in His dispensation of the All-wise Providence, to remove from a world of sorrow, to the Spirit land our beloved and affectionate Brother James J. Pugh, and whereas the respect we have for the memory of the worthy deceased, demands a suitable action, on the part of this Division on the melancholy occasion, therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of our beloved Brother James J. Pugh, terminated a career of active, social and moral worth alike honorable to himself, to the community in which he lived and to this Division of which he was a member. In his death his widow, mother lost a kind and affectionate son, the community an efficient and useful citizen; and the order of the Sons of Temperance a pure zealous and faithful advocate.

Resolved, 2nd. That in sincerely mourning as we do the loss of our deceased Brother we can the more deeply sympathize with the sorrows of his relatives and the irreparable loss of his bereaved, and disconsolate mother, and hereby earnestly tender them our affection to condolence and recommend them to the comfort and consolation found alone in the word of God.

Resolved, 3rd. That as a testimony of the sincerity of our grief the members of this Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days from this date.

Resolved, 4th. That the R. S. be instructed to transmit to the mother of our deceased Brother a copy of these resolutions and also to forward a copy to the editors of the Sunny South and Jacksonville Republican for publication.

Done by order of the Division. HENRY SNOW, R. S.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on the most reasonable terms the tract of land whereon he now resides, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville, and six north of Oxford, near the Rail Road track. The tract contains one hundred and forty acres, about 70 of which are in cultivation, and several other places adjoining, if a larger farm were desirable. The place is well improved, in a good state of repair, well watered by a good spring, and an abundance of stock water running through. The terms will be made favorable to the purchaser, and if desired a quantity of corn and oats will be sold on the place. Persons who may wish to purchase land, would do well to call and examine this, and ascertain the quality and price.

W. L. BROWNING.

August 17, 1852.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

I will sell on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1852, before the court house door in the Town of Ashville St. Clair county Alabama, at public outcry to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, in pursuance to an order of the Hon. Probate Court for said county of St. Clair, the west half of the south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 21, of township 14 of range 4, east in the Huntsville Land district, as the property of the estate of Abraham Cox late of said county deceased. Note and approved security required for the purchase money.

AARON COX. S. Secur. Am'g of said Abraham Cox dec'd. Aug. 17, 1852.—5t.

Engineers Office Ala. and Tenn. R. Railroad.

SELMMA, ALA., August 1st, 1852. SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the first of September, for the Graduation and clearing of Section 65, and the Depot ground at Montevallo. Profiles to be seen at this office and at the office of the Northern Division at Talladega. By order of the Board of Directors. J. L. LEONARD, Resident Engineer.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16.—No. 35.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1852.

Whole No. 822.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. E. CALDWELL,

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements 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.



POETRY.

The Dying Inebriate.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Break sweetly, red morning,
I shudder with fear,
For dreaming at midnight
My darling, my dear,
My Mary, my lost loving Mary, was here.

Soft smoothing my pillow,
Soft smoothing my woe,
She faded the coward
Daintily as snow,
About my chill bosom, and encasing so low.

Meek clasped she together
Her hands, my white,
While the flow of her tresses
All golden with light
Of the world where there never is any more night.

Fell over my forehead,
And bathed it like dew,
As the pale mortal sorrow
In life-time she knew,
Was mixed with the fond whisper,
"Pray I for you."

And therefore this tremulous
Shudder of pain
Shakes my desolate bosom;
This agonized rain
Fills my eyes, that I thought not to vex me again.

Break sweetly, red morning,
Break sweetly, I pray;
In the darkness of midnight
As morning I lay,
Fled this vision, this beautiful vision away.

On a hill where the larches
Trail low to the ground,
Till the moon lights but faintly
The headstones around,
Fast asleep lieth Mary beneath the hushed mound.

In her white shroud she lieth
Beneath the cold stone—
My life was the shadow
That darkened her own,
And my death-crown to-night is the thorns I have sown.

The Lost Path.

BY THOMAS DAVIS, THE IRISH POET.

Sweet thoughts, bright dreams, my comfort be,
All comfort else has flown;
For every hope was false to me,
And here I am alone.

What thoughts were mine in early youth!
Like some old Irish song,
Brimful of love, of life, and truth,
My spirit gushed along.

I hoped to right my native isle,
I hoped a soldier's fame,
I hoped to rest in woman's smile,
And win a minstrel's name.
Oh! little have I served my land,
No laurels press my brow,
I have no woman's heart or hand,
Nor minstrel honors now.

But fancy has a magic power,
It brings no wreath or crown,
But woman's love, the self same hour,
It smiles oppression down.
Sweet thoughts, bright dreams, my comfort be,
I have no joy beside;
Oh! I wrong around, and be to me,
Power, country, fame and pride.

Count D'Orsay, once the leader
Of fashion in London, is dead. He
died in Paris, about the first of August, inst.

From the Illustrated Family Friend.

The Patriotic Wife.

OR,

THE POWER OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

A TALE OF THE TYROL, FOUNDED ON FACT.

Towards the close of November

in the year 1809, when the unequal

struggle which Hofer and the brave

Tyrolese had so long maintained

was terminated and when all the

towns and strongholds had been for

some time in the hands of the

French and Bavarians, Hormayr,

a Bavarian colonel of infantry,

was commander of the town of

Hall. This man was a good soldier,

in the ordinary acceptance of

the word; he was fearless in battle

and a rigid disciplinarian else-

where; but mercy, justice, human-

ity were words which to him car-

ried with them no meaning; and

whether it might be to further his

military projects or to aid the de-

signs which were subservient to his

passions, he would—to use a fa-

miliar expression—stick at nothing.

At this time, the utmost watch-

fulness was practised throughout

the Tyrol, by the Bavarian author-

ities. Hofer, though crushed and

in concealment, had not yet been

made captive. Large rewards

were set on the heads of Hofer,

Speckbacher and other Tyrolese

leaders. The Bavarians recollected

that on former occasions, when

war had appeared to be extinguish-

ed it had been suddenly rekindled,

and they knew that a little saw-

dust thrown into the Inn, a few

signal fires on the mountain sides,

or the sudden reappearance of

Hofer with his sword and rosary,

or Hapsinger with his ebony cross,

would again fill the valleys with

patriots and enemies.

It was at this time, too, that the

Tyrolese leader, Speckbacher,

haunted by his enemies from the

more civilized parts of the Tyrol,

had concealed himself in the little

mountain hamlet of Dux, which is

situated among the Northern out-

skirts of the Eis-gletscher, a fact

which is important to our story.

Hormayr, with his other bad

passions was avaricious; and his

love of gold therefore, as well as

his accustomed zeal in the public

service, urged him to leave no

means untried in order to discover

the retreat of Speckbacher, a ser-

vice which he knew would give

him a promotion, as well as make

him richer by ten thousand francs

—the reward offered for the patri-

ots seizure. But the vigilance of

Hormayr was chiefly directed to-

wards Joseph Schneider, an inn-

keeper, and to the inmates of his

house.

Two years and a half previous to

this time, Speckbacher had mar-

ried Maria, the daughter, of Jo-

seph Schneider. Maria, in right

his anger, justly prided himself on

possessing such a son-in-law, and

received Maria into his house

with every demonstration of paternal

affection.

It may be easily believed that

Maria, thus separated from a hus-

band whom she adored, would en-

deavor to convey to him in his con-

cealment, the consolation and the

aid in which he stood in need; and

that above all, she would devise

some means of meeting him. To

accomplish this, and to elude the

vigilance of Hormayr, required

the utmost discretion; for spies

had been set on the movements of

every inmate of Schneider's house

as the master of it well knew; and

Maria was contented during some

time with knowing that her hus-

band was undiscovered and not

distant from her, rather than run

any risk of discovery by attempt-

ing to see him. But the pain of

separation, and, above all, her an-

xiety to concert with him some plan

to escape into Austria, at length

overcame her prudence; and, one

evening at dusk, disguised as a mi-

ner, she issued from the door—not

of her father's house, but of the

house of a friend who lived in the

outskirts, and with whom she had

been purposely an inmate for sev-

eral days—and took the road to the

mountains.

But alas! the youthful, loving,

and lovely wife of Speckbacher did

not issue from that door unobserv-

ed. She had been seen to leave

her father's house some days before;

and spies had ever since been set

upon the house to which she had

been watched. It is true that one

in a miner's dress was seen to go

into the house of Maria's friend

about an hour before dusk; and at

dusk one in a miner's dress came

out; but the eyes of Hormayr's

satellites were not to be deceived,

in the identity of the minor who

went in and of the minor who came

out; and Maria, as she took the

path through the fields, was follow-

ed by keen eyes. Once, before it

grew dark, in stepping over a stile,

she looked timidly around—but

seeing only a countryman with a

spade over his shoulder, she felt re-

assured, and went on her way.

I need not tell of the hurried and

lonely pilgrimage of the wife of

Speckbacher along the dreary

mountain paths; the hopes and

fears that thrilled within her; the

quick beating of her heart, when

suddenly pausing, her watchful

ear caught or fancied the fall of a

distant footstep; how as she ap-

proached the appointed spot, her

feet scarcely touched the ground,

so fleetly did expectation urge her

on, or how she recognised in dark-

ness, that would have baffled all

but a loving wife, the form of her

pulse was to hurry back and ap-

prised her husband of his peril;

but how could she escape the vigi-

lance of him who had dogged her?

'Had I a weapon, she said inter-

nally, 'I would follow and close

with him; the wife of Speckbacher

would find courage and strength

enough for this.' These were vain

thoughts, and occupied but a mo-

ment; wiser thoughts succeeded.—

Every moment increased the dan-

ger of Speckbacher. Her follower

was, no doubt, hurrying to inform

Hormayr; and her only safety

seemed to be to anticipate him, by

making known to her father the

danger of her husband.

'The wife of Speckbacher flew

rather than ran; she passed the spy

like an apparition; he hastened

after her; but when she reached

the noisy but shallow stream that

runs by Volders, instead of making

the circuit by the bridge, she dash-

ed through. Her follower would

not have been daunted by a brook,

but a sudden turn and the shade of

trees concealed her from him; and

not doubting that she had kept the

road, he did not deviate from it

though he knew well at least a

quarter of a league would have

been saved by crossing the stream.

Thus did the wife of Speckbacher

gain time, every moment of which

was precious beyond price; and

before the spy had crossed the

bridge or Hall, Maria had burst

open her father's door.

Joseph Schneider, the patriot

and the kind father, was waiting

the return of his child; it was al-

ready midnight; and he had often

gone to the door to listen for the

sound of her light footsteps.—

Breathless, she rushed into his

arms and the next moment the pe-

ril of her husband was told.

'Hate Zoppel,' said Joseph

Schneider to his faithful servant,

bring me my gaiters and my gir-

dle; and give me my rifle and take

thine own—we've a long walk be-

fore us, and a perilous one. And

now, Maria, my child, said he,

while buttoning his gaiters and

loading his rifle, 'go to bed to rest

if you cannot sleep, trust thy father,

thou know'st thou may'st trust him.

We've the start of Zoppel, and

shall be in time to save thy hus-

band; never doubt it child.'

And kissing his daughter, who

could only weep, and sticking his

knife in his girdle he hastily left

the house accompanied by the

faithful Zoppel.

'Stride on Zoppel,' said Schnei-

der, as they left Hall rapidly be-

hind them, a few moments less or

more will make all the difference;

the life of an innocent man and a

patriot hangs on them.

Zoppel needed no encourage-

ment; he had seen the daughter of

Schneider grow up from infancy,

and for her or her husband—because

he was her husband—he would

have scorned to turn his back upon

death. They heard no pursuers,

and felt assured that they had

reached the village of Dux before

the emissaries of Hormayr. Their

tale was soon told; and not many

minutes had elapsed before Speck-

bacher had left Dux to seek a new

and less accessible place of refuge.

'Thank God,' said Schneider, as

he stood listening to the footsteps

of Speckbacher, gradually growing

fainter, 'Thank God! Zoppel, he is

saved! Now let us see to ourselves,

for Hormayr will not be far behind

us. But hark! listen Zoppel! I

think I hear unwelcome sounds.

By St. Ulrich, they are close to

the village! Save thyself Zoppel; if

they lay hands on us, our lives are

not worth an ear of corn.' But es-

For President.
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Vice President.
HON. W. R. KING.
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, Jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

For several weeks the Whig Presses, South have been parading in their columns the New Boston calumny, in which, they charge Gen. Pierce with having opposed the Fugitive Slave Law, and argue, therefore, that he is not a reliable man when Southern interests are involved. This they have done with patriotic zeal; while they have never yet complained at the remark of Gen. Scott to Mr. Wade: "I would sooner cut off my right hand than to lend it to the support of slavery." Was there ever such "hatred for slavery" expressed by any other man "born in the South, raised in the South and married in the South," as is contained in the above remark to Senator Wade? But who are the authors of the New Boston slander against Pierce? A Rev. Mr. Foss and one Goodale. The former is said to have served "four years" in the Virginia Penitentiary. The latter is a native of Columbus Ga., and was runaway for stealing a negro woman, he had as a wife.

On the other hand over one hundred, honorable and intelligent men who were present on the occasion, have pronounced the whole as a sheer fabrication, a tissue of unmitigated falsehoods! Which shall we believe?

Lastly Gen. Pierce has written a letter to Mr. DeLeon, formerly editor of the Southern Press, in which he denies the charge in toto, and brands the whole statement as "grossly and absurdly false." (see letter in another column.)

Wonder if the Scott men South are satisfied now?

SELMA ENTERPRISE—PRESIDENT LARLEY.—Mr. Troost. In a recent number of the Selma Enterprise, the editor devoted several complimentary paragraphs to Mr. Lapsley, President of the Selma and Tennessee River Rail Road. It is not our purpose or wish to detract one jot or tittle from the well earned reputation of this energetic gentleman. Upon proper occasions we have added our humble voice in testimony of his ability and faithfulness. But we think the Enterprise in his zeal for one of the officers of the road, has lost sight entirely of the merits of another, who may be justly styled, if not the soul of the enterprise, at least the "head and front" of the recent negotiations in New York.

Mr. Lapsley in his letter from New York, stated that whatever credit was due any one, in effecting the sale of the bonds of the road, was due to Mr. Troost, for the arrangements were all made before his arrival. This confession of the President displays commendable magnanimity, and we hope the Enterprise will correct the error, into which it has fallen, and give proper position to Mr. Troost, in this matter. The history of the whole affair, in a nutshell, seems to be this: Mr. Troost was appointed agent to negotiate the sale of the bonds—he went to New York—published in the Rail Road Journal, of that City, a complete statement of the condition, prospects &c., of our Rail Road.—The importance of the work, its state of forwardness, subscriptions, and the certainty of its being ultimately built, made friends for the road and secured the money. Mr. Lapsley's presence corroborated the statements of Mr. Troost, and doubtless satisfied the bond holders with the purchase they had made—he will claim, we think, nothing more than this.

We learn from those who ought to know that all the remaining contracts will be let out immediately. We rejoice, therefore, in the prospect of a speedy completion of this great and important project.

Go on, then, friend Enterprise with your dinner, but let it be given to Troost, Lapsley and the Rail Road.

Hon. William R. King, Jere. Clemens and Alex. White will accept our thanks for late favors, in the way of speeches, documents, &c.

Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, editor of the Republican Banner and J. L. Marling, Esq., editor of the Union (Nashville Ten.) exchanged shots a short while since. Gen. Z. was shot in the right hand; and Mr. M. in the cheek.

Forty watermelons were exhibited in Montgomery, on Wednesday 25th inst. weighing 1004 pounds—an average of over 40 lbs apiece.

Twenty ladies at a recent Railroad Convention in Aberdeen Miss. subscribed twenty thousand dollars to the N. Orleans, Jackson and Nashville Railroad. Huzza for the women!—no great enterprise ever yet succeeded without their aid.

To the Afflicted.—Do you want to be cured by the Hydrophobic system? Get into one of Col. Powell's elegant coaches, and go to the Water Cure establishment, at Rockford Ala., where Dr. Coyle cures all the ills of the outer, and Mrs. Powell satisfies the cravings of the inner man. See advertisements.

Mrs. Taylor, widow of the ex President, died at East Pascagoula, on the 15th inst. Her funeral was preached in New Orleans on the Tuesday following. As a tribute of respect the army officers were present on the occasion.

Capt. Marcy and his company were not slaughtered as reported a few weeks since. He and his command are safe at Fort Arluckle.

Cuba. Every arrival from Havana brings news of increased excitement on the Island. Important revolutionary documents have been seized by the government, and several creoles have been arrested and thrown into loathsome dungeons. The Cholera, Yellow Fever and the revolution (?) are at work, and will probably bring about a crisis.

Mr. Dowdell. This gentleman, Democratic elector for the 7th Congressional District, will put the ball in motion, at Rome, Randolph Co., on 15th September. It will be seen by reference to his list of appointments, which we clip from the Talladega Watchman, that he will be at this place on Tuesday 25th September.

In the mean time we hope the whigs will put some one on the track: Mr. Dowdell will doubtless prefer some opposition, even if it is nothing more than a windmill!

We invite special attention to the card of Messrs. Stovall, Lumpkin and Printup, Rome Ga. What they promise they will perform.

Also to the card of the Presbyterian Female Collegiate Institute, Talladega Ala. Our opinion of this school has already been expressed. We hope its patronage will be worthy its reputation.

In fine, read all our advertisements.

The first bale of Cotton landed in Mobile this season, was classed middling fair and sold for 13 cents, on the 20th inst.

The National Free Soil Convention held at Pittsburg, nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency and Mr. Julian, of Indiana, for the Vice Presidency. The free negro, Fred Douglass was a prominent member of the Convention.

Great Destruction of Crops.

We have just learned that the unprecedented rains of last week have caused an immense destruction of the corn and cotton crops, on all the water courses in the eastern part of this county. The low lands were all overflowed, and much of the up-land corn was destroyed by the heavy wind.

Mrs. Partington, upon reading that the Boston Light Guards appeared "last evening in undress uniform," said: "Well, if soldiers will go naked, I'm glad they don't train in the day time; I am."

If girls would have roses in their cheeks they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the dews and get up with the morning glories.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
LEBANON, ALA., Aug. 24, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: Once more in the course of human events, and in compliance with the promise made in a former communication of giving you an occasional letter, I now arm myself up to this table to give your readers a few random shots.

It is a little surprising to see the close affinity that exists between Gen. Scott and the abolitionists. They are his special and particular friends—no other party is so well calculated to write his biography—no other so competent to bear testimony in his behalf—no other appreciate his peculiar virtues, no other can so unscrupulously swear falsely against Gen. Pierce.

Hon. Greely, editor of the New York Tribune, the head, front and right hand column of abolitionism, must write his life and his sub-agents must distribute them throughout the country. Greely and many other abolition papers must be selected to publish at the North, that Gen. Pierce is strongly in favor of upholding the institutions of slavery and executing the fugitive slave law. Another set of abolitionists are selected to swear that Gen. Pierce is opposed to the fugitive slave law. Thus we see that the abolitionists are determined to use both fair and foul means to defeat the Democratic candidates, and thereby secure the election of their favorite and dearly beloved Gen. Scott.

Where slavery is unpopular they swear that Gen. Pierce is nearly a slave holder himself, and at the South they contend that he is opposed to it.

But we have positive proof of Gen. Scott's opposition to slavery, read his Virginia letter, where he says it is a high moral duty to liberate the slave, and much stronger language than this.

Gen. Scott does entertain and has expressed notions, which if carried out strikes a blow at our peculiar institutions and eradicates at one fell swoop the relation of master and slave.

The ties of party, tho' strong cannot chain down such men as Judge Porter, Stephens, Toombs, Gentry, &c., into willing obedience to the dictates of a few Free soil men—workers assisted by some demagogues at the South. I admire the independence and frankness of such men as Judge Porter. He takes decided ground for the Democratic ticket, and says he will cordially support Pierce and King.

I would make a suggestion to the Democratic party of this part of the State and especially to those of DeKalb, that we have a grand political Jubilee at this place some time in September, as that is a leisure month. We can procure some of the best speakers from Tennessee, Georgia and our own State. What say you Democrats to such an arrangement?

There are several beautiful groves around Lebanon well adapted for such an occasion. Our mountains abound in corn and the valleys in all kinds of entables. Water is convenient and hospitable citizens to entertain their friends. This is a more suitable point than any other for the staunch Democrats of Sweet Jackson, to meet those of Benton, Cherokee and all the surrounding counties.

We have made an abundant crop this season and are willing to give something to perpetuate and keep alive the principles of Democracy.

Have such a Convention as they use to have in Tennessee in the days of "Pork stalks," when thousands would convene to hear the truth from the veterans of the party. Call the attention of your readers to the subject. If we had an assurance that there would be a turn out from the surrounding counties we would go to work immediately.

We have had no political speaking in this County yet, there is not sufficient enthusiasm pervading the whig party to call out those bold, fearless, staunch and consistent Democrats, Col. Winston and Jno. Cunningham, but the time is not far distant when they will take the stump, and with their eloquence drive out what little opposition that exist against Pierce and King, in this county.

Respectfully yours, &c.

A. DOWDELL.

THE LIE ON GEN. PIERCE.—The New Boston Forger has recoiled most terribly on the heads of his inventors. From every quarter we hear that since its exposure, the rank and file of both parties express the bitterest indignation at the fraud. We will give those Whig newspapers who keep it standing at the heads of their columns—the branded R upon a felon's forehead—a short additional extract. The New Boston story rests upon the testimony of one Foss, an Abolition lecturer and reporter, and Goodale and Fogg, the editors of two Abolition papers. Foss and Goodale have been disposed of. Concerning Fogg, the reader may form a judgment from the following extract taken from an editorial of his "Manchester Democrat." In December 1846, relative to General Taylor, then in Mexico. "He (General Taylor) raised babies for the market, and makes

merchandise of his fellow men. He has a hundred mothers, with or without their babies, for sale in the shambles. He furnishes Orleans, and riots on the ruin of souls for whom the Man of Sorrows died."

Let those Whig editors who keep Foss' libel on Pierce at their common head, put Fogg's libel on Taylor and the whole South beneath it.

Letter from Gen. Pierce.

The accompanying correspondence, which we find in the Washington Republic of Saturday, will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from Gen. Pierce, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Dear Sir: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended if not calculated seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of Gen. Pierce's Southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which together with his reply I now ask you as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object like mine, to have been the discovery of truth.

Very Respectfully,

EDWIN DELEON.

Washington, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852. Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the Southern Press, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to the Southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week, a speech purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been published from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your Southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course is correct.

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DELEON.

General F. Pierce, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

My Dear Sir: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th inst. I much regret that anything connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the Southern Press. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the Republic. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false, as to render in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the Independent Democrat, published in this place, and the Democrat published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the Meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assembly of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances, in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the Era for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act.

There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am in daily receipt of letters propounding the greatest variety of curious questions upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact, it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant.

FRANK PIERCE.

Edwin DeLeon, Esq., Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

I will address the voters of the 7th Congressional District, in support of Pierce and King—at the times and places following:

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Rome, Wednesday, 15th Sept.
Wedowee, Thursday, 16th
Arbuckle, Friday, 17th
Murray's Store, Thursday, 30th

BENTON COUNTY.

White Plains, Saturday, 18th Sept.
Mount Pelk, Monday, 27th
Jacksonville, Tuesday, 28th
Oxford, Wednesday, 29th

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Spring Garden, Tuesday, 21st Sept.
Cedar Bluff, Wednesday, 22nd
Ringgold, Thursday, 23rd
Centur, Friday, 24th
Gadsden, Saturday, 25th

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

Flat Rock, Friday, 1st Oct.
Talladega, Monday, 4th
Talladega Church, Tuesday, 5th
Talladega, Thursday, 7th

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.

Youngville, Friday, 8th Oct.
Dadeville, Saturday, 9th
Eufaula, Monday, 11th
Rome, Tuesday, 12th
Dudleyville, Friday, 22nd

CHAMBERS COUNTY.

Oak Bowery, Wednesday, 13th Oct.
Berlin, Friday, 15th
Cuscuta, Saturday, 16th
La Fayette, Monday, 18th
Fredonia, Wednesday, 20th
Mill Town, Thursday, 21st

J. F. DOWDELL.

August 13, 1852.

Reported for the Constitutionalist & Republic.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New York, Aug. 22, 10 20 p. m.

The U. S. Mail steamship Atlantic, Captain West, arrived at New York on Sunday morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst.

The Liverpool Markets.—The Cotton market is quiet and unchanged, and a moderate business has been transacted at previous rates. The sales for the three days comprised 32,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, and 17,000 bales, all kinds, to the trade.

The quotations were as follows:—Middling Orleans 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, and Middling Mobile 5 1/2 to 5 3/4. The imports for the three days amounted to 40,000 bales.

Wheat had advanced 3d. to 4d., and Flour 6d. to 1s. Corn was unchanged. In Rice a small business was doing, but prices were with a declining tendency. Sugar and Coffee were quiet at previous rates.

The British and Irish Crops.—Accounts from the English and Irish Agricultural Districts are unfavorable, particularly for wheat and potatoes.

Great Britain.—The London Times attributes the difficulty that has arisen in New-York relative to the extradition of Kane, to a desire to secure the Irish vote at the approaching Presidential election.

Accounts received in London from the Cape of Good Hope represent the condition of affairs in that Colony as desperate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

COTTON.—The market, this morning, is unchanged. The sales are only 500 bales.

The Manufacturing Districts exhibited more activity, and in Manchester, trade and prices had considerably improved.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday night, the 21st of August, inst., about ten minutes before ten o'clock, of Dysentery, the Rev. Harris Taylor, in the forty-sixth year of his age. "Parsen Taylor" was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, from which place he removed, while a small boy, with his father, to Blount County, Tennessee; from thence to the State of Alabama Jefferson County; there he left his father and came, in early life to Benton County, married the daughter of Mr. Francis Self, settled in the County and has resided here ever since. He made a profession of religion in his sixteenth year and very soon after was appointed a Class leader and licensed to exhort: Impressed from Heaven with the conviction that there was a greater work for him to do, he entered the Ministry, in which he has been a devoted and zealous laborer for about twenty-three years: The writer of this feels who is incapable to do justice to the subject of this obituary: within the circle of his acquaintance his many virtues were known and appreciated and the bare mention of his death fills every heart with sorrow and casts a gloomy shade over every countenance; he was indeed and in truth a man of God: He commenced his ministerial career with a very limited education, but by close application and constant prayer he became well acquainted with the principles of Christianity and the doctrines of the Bible, and rose, over every obstacle, to an eminence in the ministry, rarely attained by a local minister: the fruits of his labor, within the circle of his acquaintance, tell his power and his efficiency: in the great day of account, if we can then recognize each other and look back upon the scenes of this world, many will recognize and acknowledge him as their father in Christ; he no doubt, will enter the paradise of God bearing his full portion of "sheaves."

But it was not in the ministry alone that his usefulness was felt; he was the Christian in his family and among his friends; the peace maker of his neighborhood; in short his whole deportment was such as to attract and secure the respect and admiration of all who knew him: But he had labored long enough for others, and an all-wise providence has seen fit to take him home to rest: he died without a struggle or a groan: about eleven hours before his death he was informed by his physicians that he must die very soon; shortly afterwards he called his family and friends around him and bade them farewell, saying, "I have discharged my duty to my family; my country and my God, so far as I knew how, and there is not a cloud or a shadow before me." A few other short sentences of Christian advice to his children and his voice sunk to be heard on earth no more.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County Ala., Special Term.

August 31, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came Joel H. Farmer administrator on the estate of Joseph E. Potts deceased, and filed his allegations in writing, in said court setting forth that said estate, is insolvent, and praying an order of court declaring it such.

It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 25th day of October next be set for the hearing and determining upon said allegation, and declaring said estate insolvent, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville for three weeks successively, and at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to all concerned 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 25th October next, and show cause if any they have, why said estate should not be declared insolvent.

ATTEST: A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

August 31, 1852.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.

James R. Powell, Proprietor.

LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Secopany, (or Bradford,) Syllogga, Mardisville, to Talladega by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga., by 8 p. m., next day.

Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours.

" " to Rome, (150 ") 35 "

The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Syllogga—distant from Montgomery seventy miles.

The remainder of the staging is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South. The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.

Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50

" Jacksonville 10 00

" Talladega 6 50

" Wetumpka 1 00

For passage apply to JOHN G. MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.

August 31, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

BE it remembered that on the 17th day of August, 1852, before the Probate Court of said County, setting for Orphans business, came Elizabeth S. Looper, Administratrix; and Robert S. Cowan, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Peepers, late of said County deceased, and vouchers for a final settlement of the Administration of their said intestate as Administrators of William Cagle late of Cherokee County, deceased.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that the third Monday in October next, be set apart for examining, auditing, and stating said accounts; allowing said vouchers and making said final settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the "Jacksonville Republican," a news paper printed and published in this State, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at the court-house of said County, in the Town of Centre, on the third Monday of October next, before the Judge of said Court, and contest if they think proper.

Witness, William E. McDaniel

Judge of said court, at office this

17th day of August, 1852.

ATTEST:

WM. E. McDANIEL,

Judge of Probate.

Aug. 31, 1852.

WATER CURE INSTITUTE.

Rockford, Coosa Co. Alabama.

CONDUCTED BY DR. COYLE & GORDON.

Distance Forty Miles from Montgomery, and Twenty Miles from Wetumpka, and situated near the Central Plankroad.

THIS establishment is pleasantly situated in a beautiful part of the country, sufficiently removed from the busy bustle of commerce, excitement, and the noise of the city, and at the same time, convenient of access by the Central Plankroad from Montgomery and Wetumpka, or Talladega.

The object of this enterprise is to furnish to the public a well-regulated Hydropathic Institute in the State of Alabama; the want of which has been seriously felt by those afflicted with Chronic Diseases and who are about seeking a cure to Health by the WATER CURE.

Mildness of climate and purity of water, combined with the judgment of the Physician, are of the first importance to the successful treatment of Chronic Diseases by Water Cure. The climate in the vicinity of Rockford is truly delightful.

The hills and undulating surface of the country, afford a breezing and cooling breeze, which is so prevalent at night that the surface of blankets is found to be comfortable; even in the summer months, whilst on the side of the warm hills rise numerous cooling springs of fine water, combined with pure air, beautiful and picturesque scenery, and delightful natural walks, all of which have a tendency to make our patients pass their time as agreeably whilst undergoing this treatment.

Mrs. Powell has opened her well-appointed Hotel for the accommodation of the Water Cure guests.

Rates of board at this Hotel, \$20 per month. Boarding can also be obtained in the inmates of the vicinity at from \$10 to \$20 per month, according to style of living and situation desired by visitors.

Professional fees, use of Drugs, Nursing and other conveniences are fixed at \$1.50 per day. An extra charge for the treatment of servants will be only a small distance from the main establishment.

From long experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases by means of this system, we feel that there are a large number of servants afflicted with Chronic Diseases, who are only a continuous list of expense to their owners, and are deemed wholly incurable; we are willing to purchase at a fair valuation, allowing the owner to represent them after they shall have been cured by this mode of treatment, and to pay the wages and professional fees amounting to only \$1.50 per day.

In order to preserve purity and cleanliness, each patient will be required to furnish his own clothing, consisting of two coarse cotton sheets and six linen and two woolen blankets or substitutes. Also linen and cotton compresses. These articles can be procured here if desired.

T. CARROLL COYLE, M. D.

M. J. GORTON, M. D

LAW OFFICES
Whitley & Ellis
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Ala.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 1, '82.
G. C. ELLIS, do.

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.
A. D. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March 5, 1851.

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

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. 1y

H. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business confided to their professional management.
Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County, Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. L. FORNEY, do.

Walden & McSpadden,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
January 13, 1852.

THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '21.

Girart Hewitt,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 13, 1851.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and the courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. C. G. DANNER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.
Office west from the court-house, Wetlowe Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrell, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose, that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No extra or expense shall be spared in his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extended patronage.
C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

PARRELLS celebrated Arabian and London's Cherokee Liniment, for rheumatisms, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hives and Itch Liniment for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET
March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.
NOTICE.

And Look to Your Interest.
I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to my old customers to the fact, that having sold out my interest in the Mercantile business in Rome, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage, heretofore extended to me. I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I flatter myself, that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices. I am also engaged in a regular Carriage Repository Business, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all complete, with harness and other fixtures, and will have them coming on in regular rotation. I will only say, call and examine for yourselves, and I have no fears of the result. I will warrant in every instance where ordinary care is given. There is no humbug in this matter, and to all wanting, I will say don't stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. WM. JOHNSON.
May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARRELL
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS
OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 24, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTERY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.
TENDERS his acknowledgments for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore extended to him. He still keeps a full assortment of MEDICINES of the choicest quality, which he offers on very accommodating terms at his old stand under the *Choice Hotel*.
May 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASON'S, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.
A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Emameled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.
Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Drib Covers, Urns, Galleys and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dish's, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to \$25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.
Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.
Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied. R. T. McCAY.
JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN K. STANFORD, A. B. G. PITNER,
Stanford & Pitner,
ROME, GEORGIA.
THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of
NEW GOODS,
In the two-story Brick house opposite the Hilton House, suitable for Planters and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES, Domestic, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Bed Cords, Well Ropes and Plow lines.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Teneriffa, Malaga, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandies and Whiskey.
They have also made arrangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.
They hope for a liberal patronage, and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.
May 25, 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ROME, GEORGIA.

ROME DRUG STORE,
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,
of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very fine, consisting of the following articles:
Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasote, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos. Calx. Precipit. Chloroform.
Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental plates and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size, perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin oil, burning fluid, corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, macaboy, Scotch and rapeseed snuff, fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.
Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.
May 25 1852

Women Rule the World!
TO all the people of Cherokee, Ala., GREETING: Like all good men and true, we are persuaded that you want to please your wives, then call at our
New and Fashionable COACH
Manufactory,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city of ROME, and take home one of our beautiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Carriages as the case may be, and you will have the best wifes, the sweetest looking girls, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all Christendom. Will you try it? Repairing of every description done at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, with the most durable materials, and by workmen that can't be excelled.
WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.
March 9, 1852.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.
THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, Kings Evil, White Swelling, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever.
Where this Plaster is applied skin cannot ex-
ist. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this Plaster.
The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phlegm, and affection of the lungs in their primary stages. It destroys inflammation by respiration.
The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.
TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.
Messrs. SCOVIL & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in this county who says she would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling pain had extended up nearly to the armpit, and occasionally she could hardly breathe. She was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave her no relief. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.
Respectfully, yours, &c.
JESSE J. WELLS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!

Caution.—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchases being imposed on by a counterfeit article, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine:
1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with accompanying record of court of E. Taylor Rochester.
Also take Notice
That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which will be prosecuted as forgery.
The counterfeits are coarsely put up, in imitation of the old labels, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city for the genuine article.
Beware of It—It is Worthless.
SCOVIL & MEAD,
115 Charles St. N. Orleans, La.
Only agents and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.
Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala.; Dickinson & Green Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and Hughes Gadsden, Dyers & Rowan Asheville, J. G. L. Huey Talladega.
BATTY & BRO., Rome, Ga.
April 20, '52—4m

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
WM. Ketcham, (Proprietor.)
N. B. No drumming for passengers at this House; a competent person will be at the Cars to take charge of all baggage pointed out to him.
No Omnibus runs to this House, the distance being less than 100 yards. In bad weather, a Carriage will convey our passengers to and from the Rail Road.
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20 1851.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy
Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syrup &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.
NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE have just opened at 133 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted promptness. As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices unusually low. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.
SHEPHERD, MC'REERY & Co.
March 16, 1852—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.
WOULD call the attention of Physicians and Merchants to their extensive stock of Medicines and fancy Goods imported expressly for the southern trade. All articles sold in this establishment warranted to be as represented, or can be returned at our risk and expense.
March 16, 1852—3m.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c.
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTES, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES,
234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.,
SOLE agent for the following Emment Piano Forte Manufacturers:
1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1833) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 30 years.
5. A. F. SALL & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila.
All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.
Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented, and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bend.
GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at
WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C.
SILVER TRS!
FINE LINEN and MUSLIN SHIRTS, made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best materials, superior workmanship and DANKSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN.
W. A. DANKSKIN is the original inventor of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement.
DANKSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced perfect.
"The superiority of Dankskin's Pattern over all the imitations of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer.
Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.
Also, for Sale
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woolen and other desirable kinds.
Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russia Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and ready Hemmed Handkerchiefs, }
Stocks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Perfumery.
And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen.
The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform, and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.
June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE,
JOHN P. FORCE,
BENJ. CONLEY.
June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
By H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.
THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MAXIMATORIA in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making Factory Thread, equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell for cash, or on Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Choccoloco Valley.
WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOUTHERN and NORTHERN
U. States Mail Steamship Line.
via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!
Days of leaving Charleston:—
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS
UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. BERRY, 1200 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1200 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON, 1000 Tons.
These steamers, having elegant state-room accommodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made, Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation.
Cabin passage \$25—Steerage \$8.
For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSROON.
Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
March 2, 1852—1y.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are dispatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PRINCETON, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy rail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 1/2 hours.
Through Tickets can also be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ships
Florida,
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. 1y

McDaniel, Mitchell & Halsey,
WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.
Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st., Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.
L. O. MCDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,
P. E. MCDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable a home for Travelers, while sojourning at this point: Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.
JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.
June 1, 1852—1y

EDUCATION.
MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that she will open her school on Monday 12th July next, assisted by Dr. WM. GLUIZE.
Rates of Tuition:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic, \$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History per session of five months, \$8 00
Drawing and Painting, \$10 00
Mrs. Wilkie will also give lessons in French, and promises, with strict attention on the part of the pupils to enable them to converse in French by the end of the first session.
Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils. No deduction only in case of sickness.
June 23 1852.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.
PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public to his assortment of *Piano Fortes* and *Musical Instruments*, from the well known and highly celebrated Manufacturers of *Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co.* and *Dubois & Seabury*, N. York, which are warranted, in every respect, to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.
The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and fashions, and from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at
GEORGE A. OATES & CO.'S
Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
June 8, 1852—1y.

BONES & BROWN,
[Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
June 23, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,
Near the Mansion House, formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 20 1852—1y

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this Establishment, every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the Purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their usual receipt of all the new goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.
April 20, 1852—1y.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 20, 1852. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad st., Augusta, Ga.
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.
From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or N. York. They challenge a comparison with other markets.
April 20, 1852—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20 '52. 1y

BAKER & HART,
WHOLESALE GROCER'S
AUGUSTA, GA.
WE keep constantly on hand a Large and well Selected Stock of
All Goods in our Line,
which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.
Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.
April 20, 1852—1y.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.
THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.
Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS and FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—Guano Land Plaster, (or Pastor Plaster), to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
April 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

WETUMPKA FIRE.
HAVING saved the larger portion of my Carriages, at the late fire, but having no very suitable place at present to store them, I propose to dispose of them at the lowest possible rates, especially Rockaways, of which I have a large stock. Also, a good assortment of *Buggies & Carriages*. Good paper as well as the CASH, will be taken. Come one, come all.
W. B. PARDEE.
July 6, 1852—6t.

C. C. PORTER,
Resident Surgeon Dentist.
Jacksonville, Ala.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of
COBBLERS, BUTTONS, PINE, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimble, &c. Together with an elegant assortment of
SCISSORS, PINS, RAZORS, Needles, Wallets, Port Monies, Gold and Silver Envelopes and Pens, Spectacles, &c. &c.
ALSO
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any houses in Charleston or Augusta. Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BEECKLEY.
April 20, '52—1y Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine—April 20, 1852—1y.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouse & Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.
—AND—
F. T. WILLIS & O.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.
THE subscribers continue the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.
JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBERT HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. J. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 2, 1851. 1y

H. & J. B. Moore
Successor to Moore & Davis, Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga. DIRECT IMPORTER and DEALERS IN FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery. TANNERS', SMITHS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c. April 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia. All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged. N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales. April 20, 1852—1y.

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
By L. S. MORRIS.
April 20, 1852. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 20, '52. 1y

D'Antignac, Evans & Co.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive
Fire Proof Warehouse, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Salesroom on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.
Orders for Planters and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market prices. AUGUSTA, Ga. September 24, 1851.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS'
—PREMIUM—
DAGUERREAN GALLERY
BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Globe Hotels), AUGUSTA, GA.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens. Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices. May 25, 1852—1y

August Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.
Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, UNION SETS, Giant ASPERAGUS BLOSSOM, FLOW. ER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.
May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC; **KINGSTON HOUSE.**
Single Meal, 50 cts.
Children, 35 "
Servants, 25 "
Board by the day \$1 25
Children, 75 "
Servants, 75 "
" week 6 00 "
Children, 4 00 "
Servants, 4 00 "
Use of private room without dinner, 25 "
" month 15 00 "
Kept by W. H. MASSINGALE.
April 20, 1852—1y

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Symples, Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Apr 20 1852. 1y