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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERNAL VIGILANCE."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1851.

Whole No. 789

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GEANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL,

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 13 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

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

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

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

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

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

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

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March 8, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

RESIDES in his private office. He devotes his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

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

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. July 12, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. M. A. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February 25,

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. Office No. 4, on Office Row. March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties. May, 1851
Office Row—No. 5. 1y

William Acken,
AND

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

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKENS, Huntsville, and J. HARALSON, Lebanon. De Kalb Co., Ala. December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMAS & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

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

ASUNVILLE, Ala., April, 31.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASUNVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

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

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

A BILL
To promote the prosperity of the people of Alabama, by developing the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing, and commercial resources of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be placed under the control and direction of the Governor of the State, and the Board of Trustees of the University, for the purpose of perfecting a geological survey of the State, the said appropriation to be drawn for in such annual sums as may be necessary for the proper prosecution of the work.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be placed under the control of Oliver H. Prince as President, Eli S. Thornton, Alexander C. Carleton, Nathan B. Whitfield, George W. Gaines, E. Adair, and John W. Smith, Commissioners, for the purpose of removing obstacles in the navigation of the Tombigbee River, between McGreer's Shoals and Damocelus; and that the amount aforesaid shall be drawn for in such sums as the majority of said Commissioners shall order and direct. The said work to be done by contract, after the same shall have been duly advertised for, and in all instances proper bonds for the fulfillment of the contract to be duly executed.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Three Per Cent. Fund, to be paid out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, to be subscribed to the construction of the rail road running from a point at or near Gadsden on the Coosa, to the Tennessee River, in the following manner: when ten miles of the road shall be completely graded, fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed and paid, and satisfactory evidence of that fact produced, and so on for each successive ten miles, until the said aggregate sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed. These sums to be paid over to the Tennessee and Coosa Rail Road Company, under the direction of the Governor; and the State to receive certificates of stock in said road, in proportion to its subscription; but in no wise to be come liable for any of the indebtedness of said company.

Sec. 4. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to endorse the Bonds of the "Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company," the "Mobile and Opelousa Rail Road Company," the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," and the "Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company," each for five hundred thousand dollars, as follows: when either of said companies shall have constructed thirty miles of road, complete and ready for the iron, then the bonds of the company, to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be endorsed by the Governor, under the seal of the State, and so on for the next thirty miles;—*Provided*, There had been no default made in reference to the Bonds endorsed for the first thirty miles; and that in all cases of such endorsement, the Governor shall require the bond of the company, with full and ample personal security, conditioned that the proceeds of said bonds, so endorsed by the State, shall be applied faithfully to the completion of the said extent of road; and further, that as to those roads which extend beyond the limits of the State, there shall be added a condition that the proceeds of said bonds shall be applied exclusively to those portions of the roads lying within the limits of the State.

Sec. 5. *Be it enacted, &c.* That to secure the State against all loss arising from such endorsement, it is hereby declared that as soon as any endorsement is made by virtue of the foregoing section, for either of the companies mentioned therein, then from that moment there shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a statutory lien, by force of this act upon the road of such company, so receiving the endorsement aforesaid, together with all the property of said company, real or personal, in possession as well as in expectancy; as also upon all its rights of action at law, as well as in equity. And it is hereby declared

to be the duty of such companies receiving the endorsement aforesaid, to furnish the Governor, at stated periods, certificates showing the periodical payment of the interest provided for by said bonds.—And in case any default shall be made in the payment of the interest due upon said bonds on their principal amount, when the same shall be come due, the Governor of the State is hereby directed, for the purpose of securing the State, to enforce the lien given by this statute, by taking possession of all the property, and rights of property, herein enumerated, and belonging to such defaulting company; and having advertised in at least two newspapers in this State, and by such other means as he may deem best, giving at least ninety days' notice, to sell the same, or so much of the same as may be necessary, at public outcry, upon such terms and conditions as may be conducive to the interest of the State. And it is further provided, That at such sale the State, through the Governor, may bid for the said property an amount not exceeding the whole liability of the State by reason of the endorsement aforesaid, should it become necessary for the protection of the interest of the State.

Sec. 6. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for a further security to the State, such companies as may receive the endorsement of bonds herein provided for, are hereby required to set apart from the annual earnings of so much of the road as is represented by the endorsed bonds, and for the completion of which said endorsement was made, a per cent. equal to the interest which is payable on said bonds for the payment of said interest, together with the further sum of two per cent. per annum, to create a sinking fund to secure the ultimate redemption of said bonds.

Sec. 7. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the bonds provided for by this act, to be endorsed as aforesaid, shall not have more than twenty years to run from the date thereof, and to draw a rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, conditioned that they may be renewed, if it should be desired by the State, for a period of twenty years from their maturity.

Sec. 8. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the charters of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, the Girard and Mobile Rail Road Company, the Eufaula and Mobile Rail Road Company, are amended as to permit the said companies, if they should deem it expedient to unite with the Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company, at such point or points of junction on the main trunk leading to the city of Mobile as they may desire; and the Eufaula and Mobile Company may unite at any convenient point with the Girard and Mobile Company, on its road leading to said trunk; and the said companies may consolidate their charters and change their names, giving public notice thereof for at least thirty days, and with the consent of their stockholders, transfer their property and subscriptions to each other as they may agree;—*Provided*, Such consolidation and transfer shall not impair the rights of pre-existing liens or mortgages.—*And it is further provided*, That the proceeds of the bonds to be endorsed for the Montgomery and Mobile Rail Road Company shall be expended below the point of junction where the Girard and Mobile Rail Road Company would connect therewith, at or near Greenville, in Butler county; and the rates of charges on the main line of road shall be always proportionate and without regard to the destination of travel or produce; nor shall any preference be given in the conduct of the business of the road in conveying the travel or produce destined to any branch of said road.

A DREAMER'S SOLILOQUY.—It would be a comfortable thing if I knew where I was bound for.—Up street and got mixed with down street, and there is no such thing as cross street at all. The moon is crossed, and keeps winking and splinking as if she had her eyes full of Macheboey.

Now what am I to do? If I stand still there's a very pleasant chance of going to sleep standing. If I go to stir, hang me if I know which way I am travelling.

"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'How could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times I should have lost all my labor.'"

The New York Herald has the following amusing article on Foote:

GEN. FOOTE AND THE COMPROMISES.—General Foote, the celebrated Senator from Mississippi, is a very extraordinary sort of a man, after a fashion. He is like a ship, with a vast amount of sail, and a small allowance of ballast. Under a stiff breeze he drifts before the wind, utterly unmanageable, or is laid upon his beam ends. He is entitled to considerable credit for his efforts in the Senate in behalf of the compromise measures. The late results in Mississippi in favor of the Union have given him a favorable reputation throughout the country. But in doing a good thing he overdoes it. It is "Good thing" Tomson come again," till the affair becomes a joke, and the joke becomes a bore. A prudent man, a man guided by the elementary principles of common sense, would have been satisfied, as a Senator, with the results of the late elections, as conclusive of the compromise. He comes back to the senate to fight the battle all over again. He likes it, just like the old fellow of the "Deserted Village," who

"Shouldered his crutch and showed how he'd be woe."

Like Webb, of the Courier, Gen. Foote is a hot water man. He luxuriates in hot water, and the hotter the better. He is a Thompsonian steam doctor, and *salutem salutis*, he enforces his practice without mercy upon his patients.

His last experiment is his resolution introduced into the Senate endorsing the compromises. The proposition is patriotic, no doubt, but it is ridiculous in the Senate, and has the suspicious appearance of the cat in the meat tub. We to him who attempts to make political capital by reviving the slavery agitation in the Senate. Now, we think that this experiment of Gen. Foote is transparent. It is a desperate expedient to break up the old democratic party, and substitute the Union party in its place, with such men as General Foote, and Messrs. Tomson and Stephens, at the head of it. Very modest, but very absurd. It will not do.

The Union party has finished its work. It has saved the Union.—The next thing is to save the spoils—the fifty millions a year of the treasury, all of it—*with* all the pickings and stealings—think of it! The two parties are reorganizing. A great power is at work, greater than steam power. It is the cohesive power of public plunder! It sticks and draws like "the poor man's plaster." The ancient Greeks and Romans had no such political catapasm. Gen. Foote is a whig, or a democrat, or nothing. Messrs. Tomson and Stephens, before six months are over, will probably find out that they are whigs, and will cooperate with Seaward and Thurlow Weed in support of Gen. Scott. And if Gen. Foote expects to get back to the Senate as a Union party man, he will find himself in the short run. He will be left out. He is working hard to accomplish his own defeat. He will do it, unless some confidential friend will kindly undertake to hold him. Patriotism always commands a premium; but there is danger of running the thing in to the ground." Think of that!

A BIRD LEX.—A California correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco as follows, under the date of October 11th:

"A few days since I had the pleasure of meeting with a minor just down from the mines, who, with three others, had been fortunate in taking out the enormous sum of \$25,000 in three days, from a place called 'Yankee Slide' on the American river. He told me that nature had changed the course of the river at that point, and after working three weeks in removing the dirt which had thus been washed into the original bed of the river they succeeded in finding one lump of pure gold weighing two hundred and eighty two ounces, which with other small pieces, they collected, in all, within three days time, the sum as before named, of thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars."

FOUR USEFUL MAXIMS.
1. Never regret what is irrevocably lost.
2. Never expose your disappointments to the world.
3. Never complain of being ill-used.
4. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

Fast Eating.
A writer, in a late number of the Pirenological Journal, upon the application of epicurean philosophy, concludes as follows:

Sometimes, when I see men bolting down their food in such hot haste, I feel like exclaiming.—What a pity, that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor, broken-hearted dyspeptic.

Let your present sufferings teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin and suffer for, and be miserable still; and let it be for ever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until or unless he has sinned.

"But," it is objected, "I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so." Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down to table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour, dismissing every thing else, put yourself into a calm state, and, stopping short, eat not a mouthful until your hurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement; then why feed yourself when over-excited either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if it takes you an hour; then begin by taking small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and sucking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful, and this rich taste of your food will of itself draw off your mind from your business haste; whereas, if you sit down in your hurried state of mind, and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertently, but effectually, contains another to prevent over eating, namely, not eating as soon as your food has lost its rich, fine, luscious flavor; that is, as soon as you have to coax an appetite, by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c.; a rule directly in the teeth of that very bad dietical habit of eating pastries, pie, rich puddings, &c. Lastly, always be generous meals on the plainest dishes; partly because, after appetite has been once excited, to break it by rich food is doubly bad; first, on account of the food; and secondly, because of its being eaten when the stomach is already over loaded; a remark which may strike the common sense of every one who reads this scarce article, at least an article seldom brought to the table.

Genius of Thought.
He who makes an idol of his intellect will make a martyr of his integrity.

Cultivate your own heart until you remember that whilst ever a man is so weak that shall be also reptile.

A man has no more right to say of an unwell thing, than to not one; no more right to say a rude thing to another, than to knock him down.

Wit loses its respect with the aged, when seen in company with malice; and to smile at the jest which plants a thorn in another's breast, is to become a principal in the mischief.

The following and truthful passage occurs in one of the Federalist's Bremer books—"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is and is not is spread abroad, and newspapers and the social circles find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at best like sunshine quietly through the world."

THE NEW SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lord John Russell has contributed £500 towards the expenses of Lieut. Pim's expedition to the Polar seas, in search of Sir John Franklin. Lord Palmerston was reported to have borne the whole expenses to the party as far as St. Petersburg, to which point Lieut. Pim was accompanied by a Government messenger and it was reported that despatches had been received, promising the imperial assistance to Lieut. Pim. The search was intended to be prosecuted North and East of Bhering's straits.

GRAVITATION has, amid all her immensity, wrought no such lovely work as when she rounded a year.

Beautiful Extract.
It is seldom we meet with so sweet a sentiment, illustrated in so appropriate a figure, and expressed in such beautiful language, as the following:

CHARITY.—Night had kissed the young rose, and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew-drops hung upon its blushing bosom, and watched its sweetest slumbers. Morning came, with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it awoke joyous and smiling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence.—Then came the ardent sun-god sweeping from the east, and he smote the young rose with his scorching rays, and it faded. Deseried and almost heart broken, it dropped to the dust in loneliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze, which had been gamboling over the sea, pushing on the hazy-bound bark, swooping over the hill and dale, by the neat cottage and still brook, turning the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood, came tripping along on her errand of mercy and love; and when she saw the young rose she hastened to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool, refreshing showers; and the young rose revived, looked up, and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze; but she hurried quickly away; her generous task was performed, yet not without reward—for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose; and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the trees. Thus real, true charity, like the breeze, gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it refreshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the performances of its offices of kindness, which steals upon the heart, like rich perfume, to bless and cheer.

The New York Day Book calls the trial of Hamway, one of the Christiana rioters, a "legal farce." It says: "The termination brings disappointment to no one. As every one expected from the beginning, he has been declared not guilty, and all the other indictments have been abandoned. No body ever was foolish enough to believe that rioters in any affinity rising out of the fugitive slave law could be brought to justice. There is a concerted determination on a part of a large portion of the public to throw every possible obstacle in the way of the one who attempt to do their duty, and to shield from justice all who may be engaged in offering resistance. They have lawyers, witnesses and judges enlisted on their side; juries are made up from their numbers; they have all necessary funds at their fingers' ends—and the only possible chance for disappointment lies in the bare possibility that they may occasionally be thwarted in their aims."

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—From statistics published in the American Almanac, we learn that there are in the United States two hundred and sixteen colleges and professional schools. Of this number, 120 are colleges proper, 43 theological, 17 law, and 37 medical schools. Out of the aggregate, Pennsylvania has 21, consisting of 8 colleges, 7 theological, 2 law and 4 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges, exclusive of those of the professional schools, is, as far as estimated from imperfect returns \$71,800. Of the colleges enumerated, 13 are marked as being under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under control of the Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic Church. As regards the remainder, the prevailing religious influence is those in the New England States is said to be Congregationalist, and that of most of the others Presbyterianism.

Gen. Cary, the Temperance Lecturer, is reported in the Cincinnati Nonpareil as follows, speaking of distillers about Cincinnati: "He said that a good Methodist owns a distillery that turns out forty barrels a day, and the old man takes up his hymn book every day and sings,"

"Come thou fount of every blessing," [roars of laughter] and as he looks at his prolific fount he doubtless sings with much truth, "Streams of mercy never ceasing."

Don't you think my execution of Othello a capital performance? It is in my line, is it not? asked an eminent tragedian of Cooke. "Why yes, replied the provoking punster, 'all executions may be considered capital performances; and your performance of Othello is certainly one of that class. For you executed him, in your line, so effectually that as soon as you lay hands upon him, he is no more.'—*Downho.*

FROM PICKETT'S HISTORY OF ALA.]
Battle of the Horse-Shoe.—Weatherford surrendered himself at Fort Jackson.

LEAVING a guard at Fort Williams, Gen. Jackson put his army, which consisted of two thousand men, upon the march. He opened a passage across the ridge which divides the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and, in three days, advanced to the immediate neighborhood of the enemy.

Chocologo Litalabee—the *Horse-Shoe*—where the Red Sticks had assembled, to make a desperate defence, was admirably adapted by nature for security, if well guarded, but equally for destruction, if not well defended. About one hundred acres of land was bordered by the Tallapoosa river, forming a peninsula. Across the neck of the bend, the Red Sticks had a breast-work of logs, so arranged as to expose assailants to a cross fire. The houses of the village stood upon some low grounds, at the bottom of the bend, where hundreds of canoes were tied to the banks of the river. The warriors of Milledge, Oefuske, Okkchoie, Eufalahatche, New-Yauca, Hickory Ground and Fish Pond towns, had concentrated upon the remarkable peninsula. General Coffee, with a large body of mounted men, and the friendly Indians, forded the Tallapoosa, two miles below the breast-work, and, having gained the eastern side, extended his lines for a great distance, so as to encompass the bend. As soon as Jackson saw, from signals which were made, that Coffee had taken his position, he marched the remainder of his force towards the breast-work, planted two pieces of artillery, eighty yards distant from the nearest part of the Indians defence, and, at ten o'clock in the morning, began to open them upon the enemy. These pieces, accompanied by occasional discharges from the muskets and rifles, effected but little. In the meanwhile, the Cherokees, under Coffee, swimming the river, took possession of the canoes and, returning with them to the opposite bank, they were presently filled with friendly Indians and Americans, the latter headed by Colonel Morgan and Captain Russell. They reached the town, and wrapped it in flames.—Jackson then ordered his troops to storm the breast-work behind which all the warriors had posted themselves. A short contest was maintained at the port-holes, but presently the impetuous Americans mounted the breast-work, and, dyeing the huge logs with their blood and that of the enemy, they finally, after a most desperate struggle, became masters of the interior. The Red Sticks, now assailed in front by Jackson, who had taken possession of their breast-work, and attacked from behind by a portion of Coffee's troops, who had just completed the conflagration of their village, fought under great disadvantages. However, none of them begged for quarter, but every one sold his life at the dearest rate. After a long fight, many of them fled and attempted to swim the river, but were killed on all sides by the merrily riles of the Tennesseans. Others screened themselves behind tree-tops and thick piles of timber. Being desirous not to destroy this brave race, Jackson sent a messenger towards them, who assured them of the clemency of the general, provided they would surrender. They answered by discharges from their guns and shouts of defiance. The artillery was then ineffectually brought to bear upon them. The Americans then applied fire to their retreat, which soon forced them to fly, and, as they ran, they were killed by American guns. It was late in the evening before the dreadful battle ended. The Red Sticks numbered about one thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven were found dead on the peninsula. As many were killed in the river, by Coffee's troops, while they were endeavoring to swim over, it may safely be stated not more than two hundred survived. Some of them long afterwards suffered with the most grievous wounds. Manowa, one of the bravest Chiefs that ever lived, was literally shot to pieces.—He fought as long as he could.—He saved himself by jumping into the river, where the water was four feet deep. He held to a root, and thus kept himself beneath the waves, breathing through the long joint of a cane, one end of which he held in his mouth, and while the other end came above the surface of the water. When night set in, the brave Manowa rose from his watery bed, and made his way to the forest, bleeding from many

New Year's Address

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN—52.

I bring, an infant, from the many tombs of the young men...

In the young moon of my existence I saw the first dawn of a new day...

And from his mouth pouring forth a flood of words...

Our rights will have, we feel, for nothing more...

Well have our rights, well will we have...

My friends, I have a word to say to you...

My friends, I have a word to say to you...

My friends, I have a word to say to you...

My friends, I have a word to say to you...

FEMALE

MARRIED—On Tuesday, the 23d December, 1851...

On Thursday, the 1st day of January, by L. W. Cannon...

Whitely & Ellis. HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law...

Office Row, No. 3, Jacksonville, Alabama.

W. H. MARTIN, January 1, 1852. G. C. HILLS.

Martin & Forsyth. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega...

Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin. JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, 1852. W. H. FORSYTH.

Porter & Terry. RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity.

Ladies will be wanted on at their residences, if preferred. No. 7, Office Row. G. C. PORTER, January 1, 1852. C. M. TERRY.

A CALL. One good turn deserves another. HAVING indulged some of my friends from year to year...

This call is not a heavy one; may I not expect a favorable response. E. L. WOODWARD, December 30, 1851.

Rail Road Notice. WILL meet the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road at the following places...

Dec. 30, 51. G. Green.

Godley's Ladies' Book for 1852. INCREASE OF READING IS THE GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE FEMALE SEX...

TO TAKE THE LEAS. Apply to the undersigned...

ALL THE BEST AMERICAN WRITERS' COMPLETE REPERTORY. GODLEY'S LADIES' BOOK FOR 1852.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PICTURE IN THE WORLD. THE LADY'S BOOK FOR 1852.

OUR MODEL COTTAGES. FOR THE LADIES. We have published...

THE FLOWER BASKET. YOUTH'S MONTHLY MONITOR. CONTAINING thirty-two large Colored Pages...

TERMS:—Cash in Advance. 1 Copy one year, \$3. 10 Copies 6 months, 3.50.

FROM the subscriber, living 4 miles North East of Jacksonville...

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

FOR SALE. A fine lot of land...

STATE OF ALABAMA

Probate court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in Dec'r, A. D. 1851.

THIS day came Samuel Reed, administrator of the Estate of James C. Reed, deceased...

Grateful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended to him...

Grateful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended to him...

Grateful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended to him...

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Wholesale and Retail

W. W. WATKINS, ALABAMA. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers...

Grateful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended to him...

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AUGUSTA DIRECTORY

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE. J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets...

GLOBE HOTEL. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. L. S. MORRIS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR.

W. E. JACOBSON & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN SEAMEN and Family Dry Goods...

Garrett & Brennan. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Family Groceries...

P. A. Holman & Co. Importers of Groceries, China and Glass Ware...

Lambert & Casper. Dealers in Groceries, Family Groceries, Wholes and Retail...

GIBBS & McVIE. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Family Groceries, Wholes and Retail...

FIRE-ROOF BUILDINGS. On McIntosh street. All business entrusted to their care will have their strict personal attention...

Cash advances made on produce in store, when required. Orders for Bagging, Rope, Salt, Iron and other Groceries will be faithfully executed.

Land and Mills for sale. The 21st day of August 1851, a Deed of Trust was executed to the undersigned...

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CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

Gold and Silver Watch Cases, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods.

Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds.

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols. Solar Lamps, Grandloles, in gold and silver.

Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware, Cut Glass Ware of latest style.

Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.

Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs. Watch Materials and tools of all kinds for Watch-makers. For sale at Charles-ton prices.

CLARK, RACKETT & CO. Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods. Repairing of Clocks and Watches by good workmen.

N. B. Whenever it may be convenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time.

April 15, 1851.

G. W. PERRY & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HATS, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas.

Massachusetts Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad-st., Augusta, Ga.

G. W. P. & 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 New York. They challenge a comparison with either markets.

April 15, 1851.

Henry Moore, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, and all sorts of high-class goods. Call and see. April 15, 1851.

GEORGE A. OATES & Co. DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, and all sorts of high-class goods. Call and see. April 15, 1851.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE. 251-253 Broad-st., Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851.

J. & B. Boas & Co. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, and all sorts of high-class goods. Call and see. April 15, 1851.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

Steam Ship MAIL. S. S. SOUTH. ON, 12th Tues-N. B. BERRY, Captain. J. B. BERRY, Agent. Charleston, S. C. December 1851.

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTA. THE above steamship will leave for Philadelphia and Charleston on the 15th of January 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. For further particulars, apply to J. B. BERRY, Agent at Charleston, S. C. or to JOHN LINTON, Agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

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NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to us, will send their Notes and Accounts in the hands of GIBBS & McCORD, in the month of January next, will be paid in full forthwith, as we must pay off the balance of our debts.

GIBBS & McCORD. August 15, 1851.

PAVILION HOTEL. CHARLESTON, S. C. THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at a new place, and will be happy to receive the guests of the city, and to furnish them with the best of accommodations, and to furnish them with the best of accommodations, and to furnish them with the best of accommodations.

For further particulars, apply to J. B. BERRY, Agent at Charleston, S. C. or to JOHN LINTON, Agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

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Jacksonville

Vol. 16. No. 4. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. H. GRANT,
AND
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. Advertisers to give notice at the end of the year if they wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

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

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

Whately & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.
G. C. WHATLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS.

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. H. FORNEY.

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 18, 1852.

"We were seriously thinking of indulging in a friendly chat with our readers about 'money matters'—of telling them how hard the times were, how scarce money was, how little of it we were receiving from them, how much we needed it—of stating that our office rent, the wages of our compositors and pressmen, paper-makers and all, had to be paid—that our family expenses were heavy, with wood at 3 to \$4 per cord, pork \$6, buttermilk and eggs 20 cents, Meal 50 to 75, Flour 7 to \$9 per barrel, &c. &c. servants live high, to say nothing of all kinds of taxes—and, then, of gently insinuating to our patrons that our reliance was upon them, to them we looked for help to enable us to meet the demands upon us—indulging in the confident hope that the (one and all) would remember the Printer's wants, and supply them, by the payment of the several little accounts due him. We had it all arranged in our 'mind's eye'—this confidential chat with our readers—but our native and invincible diffidence got, as usual, the better of us—and it has all 'vanished into thin air.' Such was, we repeat, our intention; but, as we have been prevented from doing so for the reason just mentioned, we give to our readers, instead, the following little waif floating upon the wide ocean of newspaperdom. There is a moral in it, which we leave to each one's ingenuity to discover, and apply."

Small Debts:
OR, WHAT FIVE DOLLARS PAID.
Mr. Herriot was sitting in his office, one day, when a lad entered, and handed him a small slip of paper. It was a bill for five dollars, due to his shoemaker, a poor man who lived in the next square.
"Tell Mr. Grant, that I will settle this soon. It isn't just convenient to day."
The boy retired.
Now, Mr. Herriot had a \$5 bill in his pocket; but he felt as if he couldn't part with it. He didn't like to be entirely out of money—So, acting from this impulse, he had sent the boy away. Very still sat Mr. Herriot for the next five minutes; yet his thoughts were busy. He was not altogether satisfied with himself. The shoemaker was a poor man, and needed his money as soon as earned—he was not unadvised of this fact.
"I almost wish I had sent him the \$5," said Mr. Herriot, at length half aloud. "He wants it worse than I do."
He mused still farther.
"The fact is," he at length exclaimed, starting up, "it's Grant's money, and not mine, and what is more, he shall have it."
So saying, Herriot took up his hat and left his office.
"Did you get the money, Charles?" said Grant, as his boy entered the shop. There was a good deal of earnestness in the shoemaker's tone.
"No sir," replied the lad.
"Didn't get the money?"
"No sir."
"Wasn't Mr. Herriot in?"
"Yes, sir; but he said it wasn't convenient to day."
"Oh, dear! I'm sorry!" came from the shoemaker, in a depressed voice.

A woman was sitting in Grant's shop when the boy came in; she had now risen, and was leaning on the counter; a look of disappointment was in her face.
"It can't be helped, Mrs. Lee," said Grant, "I was sure of getting the money from him. Never disappointed me before. Call in to-morrow, and I will try and have it for you."
The woman looked troubled as well as disappointed.
Slowly she turned away and left the shop. A few minutes after her departure Herriot came in, after some words of apology, paid the bill.
"Run and get this bill changed into silver for me," said the shoemaker, to his boy, the moment his customer had departed.
"Now," said he, as soon as the silver was placed in his hands, "take two dollars to Mrs. Lee, and three to Mr. Weaver across the street. Tell Mr. Weaver that I am obliged to him for having loaned it to me this morning, and sorry that I hadn't as much in the house when he sent it to me an hour ago."
"I wish I had it, Mrs. Elden." But I assure you that I have not," said Mr. Weaver, the tailor. "I paid out the last dollar just before you came in. But call in to-morrow and you shall have the money, to a certainty."
"But what am I to do to-day? I haven't a cent to bless myself

with; and I owe, so much to the grocer's, where I deal, that he won't trust me for anything more."
The tailor looked troubled, and the woman lingered. Just at this moment the shoemaker's boy entered.
"Here are the three dollars Mr. Grant borrowed of you this morning," said the lad. "He says he's sorry he hadn't the more when you sent for it awhile ago."
How the faces of the tailor and his needlewoman brightened instantly, as if a gleam of sunshine had penetrated the roof.
"Here is just the money I owe you," said the former, in a cheerful voice, and he handed the woman the three dollars he had received. A moment after and he was alone, but with the glad face of the poor woman, whose need he had been able to supply, distinct before him.

Of the three dollars received by the needle woman, two went to the grocer, on account of her debt to him, half a dollar was paid to an old and needy colored woman who had earned it by scrubbing, and who was waiting for Mrs. Weaver's return from the tailor to get her due, and thus be able to provide an evening and morning's meal for herself and children. The other half dollar was paid to the baker when he called towards evening to leave the accustomed loaf. Thus the poor needle woman had been able to discharge four debts, and, at the same time, re-establish her credit with the grocer and baker, from whom came the largest portion of the food consumed in her little family.
And now let us follow Mrs. Lee. On her arrival at home, empty handed, from her visit to the shoemaker, who owed her \$2 for work, she found a young girl, in whose pale face were marks of suffering and care, awaiting her return.
The girl's countenance brightened as she came in, but there was no answering brightness in the countenance of Mrs. Lee, who immediately said—
"I'm very sorry, Herriot, but Mr. Grant put me off until to-morrow. He said he hadn't a dollar in the house."
The girl's disappointment was very great for the smile she had forced into life instantly faded, and she, succeeded by a look of deep distress.
"Do you want the money very badly?" asked Mrs. Lee, in a low, half-choked voice, for the sudden change in the girl's manner had affected her.
"O, yes, ma'am, very badly. I left Mary wrapped up in my thick shawl, and a blanket wound all a round her feet to keep them warm, but she was coughing dreadfully from the cold air of the room."
"Hav'n't you a fire?" asked Mrs. Lee in a quick surprised tone.
"We have no coal. It was to buy coal that I wanted the money."
Mrs. Lee struck her hands together, and an expression of pain was about passing her lips, when the door of the room opened, and the shoemaker's boy came in.
"Here are two dollars. Mr. Grant sends them."
"God bless Mr. Grant!" The exclamation from Mrs. Lee was involuntary.
On the part of Herriot, to whom one dollar was due, a gush of silent tears marked the effect this timely supply of money produced. She received her portion, and, without trusting her voice with words, hurried away to supply the pressing want at home.

A few doors from the residence of Mrs. Lee lived a man who, some few months before had become involved in trouble with an evil disposed person, and had been forced to defend himself by means of the law.
He had employed Herriot to do what was requisite in the case, for which service the charge was \$5. The bill had been rendered a few days before, and the man, who was poor, felt very anxious to pay it. He had the money all made up to within a dollar. That dollar, Mrs. Lee owed him, and she had promised to give it to him during this day. For hours he had waited expecting her to come in; but now had nearly given her up. There was another little bill of three dollars which had been sent in to him, and he had just concluded to go and pay that, when Mrs. Lee called with the balance of the money, one dollar, which she had received from the shoemaker, Grant.
Half an hour later, and the pocket book of Mr. Herriot was no longer empty. His client had called and paid his bill. The five dollars had come back to him.

Kossuth on State Sovereignty.
We copy from the Washington papers the following portion of Kossuth's speech at the Congressional Dinner. "It is an eloquent and forcible tribute to the principle of State sovereignty; and it is to be hoped that it may not be without effect upon the minds of his Northern admirers.—Mer."
SIR: As once Cincinnatus the Epitro stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the course of the world, and arrested mighty kings in their ambitious march—thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand amongst you, legislators of the new capitol, that glorious hall of your people's majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. (Applause.) The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things; yours, as a sanctuary of eternal right. The old beamed with red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night; yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory; yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. (Applause.) The old was awfully with unrestricted power; yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled; at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at triumphant conquerors' heels. To yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles invited to the honor of a seat. And where Kings and Caesars never will be hailed for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. (Great applause and cheers.) In the old, the terrible *casus belli* was the rule. In yours, protection to the oppressed, medication to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquished just cause. And, white out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common federative interests of a territory larger than the conquered world of the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of nature and of nature's God, and to do what their sovereign, the people, wills. (Applause.)

Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages and history of future centuries may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars to which the passion of living men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of destiny's wheel, these particulars die away; it is the issue which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of position exists. Principles are the *Alpha*; they must be finished with *Omega*, and they will. Thus history may be told often in few words.

Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant and now so near, Chareabriand happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a miniature raised upon the Propyleum's ruins a Turkish priest in Arabic language announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Myra's town. What immense history in the small fate of a Turkish houra crying out, "Pray, pray! the hour is running fast, and the judgement draws near." (Applause.)

Sir, there is equally a history of future ages written in the honor bestowed by you to my humble self. The first Governor of Independent Hungary, driven from his native land by Russian violence, an exile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mahometan Sultan against the blood-thirst of Christian tyrants; cast back a prisoner to far Asia by diplomacy, rescued from his Asiatic prison by America crossing the Atlantic, charged with the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations; pleading, a poor exile, (tremendous applause,) before the people of this great Republic, his down-trodden country's wrongs and its intimate connection with the fate of the European continent, and with the boldness of a just cause, claiming the principles of the Christian religion to be raised to a law of nations, [good! good!] and to see not

only the boldness of the poor exile forgiven but see him consoled by the sympathy of millions, encouraged by individuals, associations, meetings, cities, and States, supported by operative aid and greeted by Congress and by Government as the nation's guest; honored, not to be hoped that it may not be without effect upon the minds of his Northern admirers.—Mer.

Sir, though I have the noble pride of my principles, and though I have the inspiration of a just cause; still I have also the consciousness of my personal humility.—Never will I forget what is due from me to the sovereign source of my public capacity. This I owe to my nation's dignity; [good! good!] and therefore, respectfully thanking this highly distinguished assembly in my country's name, I have the boldness to say that Hungary well deserves your sympathy; that Hungary has a claim to protection because it has a claim to justice.—But, as to my own humble self, permit me humbly to express that I am well aware not to have in all these honors any personal share.—Nay, I know that even that which might seem to be personal in your toast, is only an acknowledgment of a historical fact, very instructively connected with a principle valuable and dear to every republican heart in the United States of America.

Sir, you were pleased to mention in your toast, that I am unconquered by misfortune, and unshaken by ambition. (Great applause, and cries of "No! No!") Now, it is a providential fact, that misfortune has the privilege to ennoble man's mind, and to strengthen man's character. There is a sort of natural instinct of human dignity in the heart of a man, which steels his very nerves not to bend beneath the heavy blows of great adversities. The palm-tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight. Even so the character of man. There is no merit in it. It is a law of physiology. The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortune seldom. There is less danger in this than in great luck. And, as ambition, I indeed never was able to understand how any body can more love ambition than liberty. But I am glad to state a historical fact as a principal demonstration of that influence which institutions exercise upon the character of nations.

We Hungarians are very fond of the principle of municipal self-government, and we have a natural horror against the principle of centralization. That fond attachment to municipal self-government, without which there is no provincial freedom possible, is a fundamental feature of our national character. We brought it with us from far Asia a thousand years ago, and we conserved it through the vicissitudes of ten centuries. No nation has perhaps so much struggled and suffered from the civilized Christian world as we. (Sensation.) We do not complain of this lot. It may be heavy, but it is not inglorious. Where the cradle of our Saviour stood, and where his divine doctrine was founded, there now another faith, rules, and the whole of Europe's armed pilgrimage could not avert this fate from that sacred spot, nor stop the rushing waves of Islamism, absorbing the Christian empire of Constantine. We stopped those rushing waves. The best of my nation proved a breakwater to them. [Bravo! Bravo!] We guard Christendom, that Luther and Calvin might reform it. (Applause.) It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand, and that confidence gave power into his hands to become ambitious.—But there was not a single instance in our history where a man honored by this confidence, had deceived his people by becoming ambitious.—(Applause.) The man out of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded to make the murderer of his nation's confidence—he never had it, but was rather regarded always with the distrust. But he gained some victories when victories were the victor's chief necessity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin this country. But he never had the

people's confidence. So even he, in contradiction to the historical fact, was never seduced by ambition to become dangerous to his country's liberty. (Applause.) That is a remarkable fact, and yet it is not accidental, it is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national character. Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self-government, and in such a country ambition having no field, has also no place in man's character.

The truth of this doctrine becomes yet more illustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of government in that great country—and many they have been, to be sure—we have seen a Convention, a Directorate, Consuls, and one Consul, and an Emperor, and the Restoration, and the Citizen King, and the Republic; through all these different experiments centralization was the fundamental tone of the institutions of France—powers always centralized; omnipotence always vested somewhere. And, remarkable indeed, France has never yet raised one single man to the seat of power who has not sacrificed his country's freedom to his personal ambition! (Great applause.)

It is sorrowful, indeed, but it is natural. It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of ambition thrives. I dare confidently affirm, that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his country's liberty, if he could.—Such a wish is impossible in the United States. (Applause.) Institutions react upon the character of nations. He who sows wind will reap storm. History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules by eternal laws not only the material but the moral world; and every law is a principle, and every principle is a law. Men as well as nations are endowed with free will to choose a principle, but that once chosen the consequences must be abide.

With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation your father's raised a home to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Upon this foundation you have developed it to a living wonder. Happy your great country, sir! that it was blessed by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative union of many sovereign States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united in one—every star beaming with its own lustre, but all together one constellation on mankind's canopy. (Great applause and cheers.)

Upon this foundation your free country has grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period an attractive power in that your fundamental principle. You have conquered by it more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in centuries. (Good! Good!) Your principles will conquer the world, by the glorious example of your freedom, welfare, and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lessons you give to humanity will not be lost.—The respect for State rights in the Federal Government of America, and in its several States will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance, and justice to the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mischiefous question of language-nationalities, raised by cunning despotism in Europe to murder liberty. Smaller States will find security in the principle of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principle of sovereign self-government; and while larger States, abdicating the principle of centralization, will cease to be a bloody field to sanguinary usurpation and a tool to ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions will insure the development of local particular elements; freedom for nearly an abstract political theory, will become the household benefit to municipalities; and out of the welfare and contentment of all parts still flow happiness, peace, and security for the whole. (Applause.) That is my confident hope. Then

will at once subside the fluctuation of Germany's fate. It will come the heart of Europe, not by making North Germany into a Southern frame, or the South into a Northern one, not by absorbing historical peculiarities by centralized omnipotence; not by mixing in one State, but by federating several sovereign States into a Union that four.

A Picture for a Bachelor.
If in that chair, reader, not the one your feet lie upon, but the other beside you—closer yet, were seated a beautiful girl, with a little foot lying upon the hearth, a bit of lace running round the throat, and the hair parted to a charm over a forehead fair as any in your dreams; and if you could run an arm through that chairback without fear of offence, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and if you clasp with your other hand those little white fingers of hers which lie so temptingly, with in reach and to talk softly and low in the presence of the blaze, while the hours slip without knowledge, and the winter winds whistle uncaared for—if, in short, you were no bachelor, but the husband of such a sweet creature, would it not be far pleasanter than a cold single night, sitting counting the sticks recounting the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow?

Surely imagination would be stronger and purer if it could have the playful fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind labor if, but another heart grew into his present soul, quickening it, bidding it ever God speed. Her face would make halo, rich as a rain-bow, a top of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smiles would illuminate the blackness of crowded cares, and darkness that now seats you despondent in your solitary chair for days—gather weaving bit for fancies, dreaming bitter dreams would glow light and thin, and spread, and float a way, chased by that beloved smile. Your friend, poor fellow dies!—Never mind. That gentle clasp of her fingers as she steals behind you, felling you not to weep, for it is useless, is worth more than ten friends.

Your sister, sweet one is dead—buried. The worms are busy with all her fairness. How it makes you think earth nothing but a spot to dig graves upon! It is none.—She leans upon your shoulder touch your cheek, and your wet eye turns to those other eyes—God has sent his angel, surely! Your mother, alas for it, she is gone! Is there any bitterness to a death, alone and homeless, like this? You are not alone; she is there; her tears softening yours, and you live again to assuage that kind sorrow of hers. Then—these children, rosy, fair haired; no, they do not disturb you with prattle now, they are yours. Toss away on the green sward, never mind the hyacinths, the snow drops, the violets, if so be, they are there; the perfume of their healthful lips is worth all the flowers of the world.—*The Mar-*

Mr. Wilkinson has written to a Western paper, informing the public that he thinks the newspaper record of his death is incorrect. He says to the best of his knowledge he is alive, and would be kicking if he could find the author of the report.

Randolph Notices.
Below we give two of the Resolutions (out of quite a number,) adopted at a Reorganizing Democratic meeting held lately in We-dowee, Randolph county, to send delegates to the Reorganizing Convention, next Assembly.

3. Resolved, That we adhere to no other political faith or platform than that embraced in the resolutions adopted in the Democratic National Conventions of 1844; believing that upon the recognition and observance of which the stability of this Government mainly depends.

4. Resolved, That we will to our utmost ability sustain for the Presidency, either of our worthy and distinguished fellow-citizens, Win. R. King, Thomas Dickinson, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, George M. Dallas, Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, Wm. O. Butler, Judge Douglass, of Illinois or any other well tried Democrat who may be nominated by the Convention, pledged to sustain the doctrine of State Rights, and for a strict construction of the Constitution.

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Georgia and Alabama Rail Road—Rome and Jacksonville.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a Railroad meeting in Rome Ga. on 21st inst. The objects of the meeting are fully set forth in the minutes, to which, we invite the attention of our readers.

Besides the proceedings of this meeting, we have other evidence of the deep feeling and anxiety, upon the part of the Romans to have the Road from this place to Rome, under contract and finished as soon as possible.

We have just received a private letter from a gentleman in Rome, of great respectability and influence, by which we are assured that Rome is fully alive to the importance of the work and is ready to do her utmost to forward the enterprise.

After enumerating some of the advantages of the connection, the letter says: "We have such a community of interests in this matter as ought to make our aims and objects identical. Will your people meet us at the State line? The idea that we are unfriendly to a connection exists no longer, if it ever did. We are willing to contribute to your interests in this matter and to receive your contribution to ours."

The sentiment contained in the above extract has ever been appreciated by the citizens of Benton, and eighteen months ago, the Commissioners, acting under a charter granted at the last session of our Legislature, endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Romans that it was to our mutual interest that the road should be speedily built.

Had they endorsed our views and seconded our movements at that time the route would have been surveyed, contracts would have been let out, and the road would have been nearly ready for the iron: but no, the capitalists about Rome, and those who seemed to be most interested in her prosperity, doubted our arguments, and could see nothing good (for the "city of hills") to grow out of the enterprise.

In fact every advance we made was repulsed, and we were really laughed at for our presumption! Failing to enlist the co-operation of the citizens of Rome, in constructing a road towards that city, we felt it our duty to contribute all we could in building the road from Selma to this place; knowing that the time would ultimately come when a connection would be made at some point on the Georgia road, which would form a link in that mighty chain of railroads that must eventually connect the eastern Atlantic cities with the Queen cities of the Gulf.

We mention these things merely as facts, not in a taunting spirit; for we heartily rejoice that a change has come over the spirit of our neighbors' dreams, and now since we see, feel, think and know alike upon this subject, we bid them God speed, and hope an impetus will be given to their efforts, that will know no end till the road is completed.

As for the aid that Benton can give at this time, we are unprepared to say. We have subscribed more for the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad than any other county in the State, all things considered; and of course we are unable to do much since we have been shorn of our strength. However we will do all we can.

Now is not the proper time to present arguments in favor of the project; let our Georgia neighbors begin to stir—send out their engineers—let out their contracts, begin their work—and some way will be provided for us to meet and labor with them, for the accomplishment of the same noble end.

Our Legislature.

Our Legislature has been in session about two months and a half at a cost of from thirty five to forty thousand dollars to the dear people of Alabama. We are confident no assembly, from the earliest history of our State to the present time, has ever succeeded so admirably in doing such a large amount of nothing, as our present patriotic law-makers.

Before the last August election, the people were told that the present Legislature would be the most important ever convened in the State. They were warned against making improper selections—the candidates, everywhere, loomed up on the great importance of such measures, as the Codification of the State Laws, Bank Bills, Congressional and Senatorial apportionment bills, Internal Improvement bills, &c. &c. Have these measures been properly disposed of, and in due time? Let the proceedings of the Honorable body answer?

As we said, on a former occasion, too much time has been consumed in discussing the resolutions on "Federal Relations." A weighty responsibility rests somewhere. We charge it not upon those who exerted all their energies in preventing such an unnecessary waste of time; but that party (!) flushed with victory (!), eager to aggrandize itself by giving to its tenets legislative sanction, must shoulder the burden, and answer to the people for this willful and outrageous waste of time and money.

The Legislature of the much abused South Carolina, can meet, and with Federal bayonets bristling around her, transact its business and the members retire in quiet to their homes with honor to themselves and profit to the State;—while some of our "reverend seigniors" seem laboring under the slight misapprehension that it is right and proper to appropriate the time, which should be spent in attending to matters that come legitimately before the Legislature, to the lauding of the "Georgia Platform"—voting thanks to King and Clemens—abusing South Carolina—and then—with becoming modesty and patriotism, pocket four dollars a day, for distinguished services rendered!

We desire to do full justice to "the powers that be" and therefore cheerfully state, that quite a number of men have been declared liners between different counties—two or three ferries have been established—several precincts have been abolished—new beats have been formed, and in some cases "whom God hath joined together," our rulers have in a lawful, dignified and we doubt not righteous manner, broken asunder. But matters such as the Codification bill, Apportionment bills & Internal Improve ment bills, which we really think involve the honor and interests of the State, fully as much as the foregoing, have been delayed, postponed and crowded in the few remaining days of the Session.

What a wonderfully progressive age is this!

Cold Weather.

The present is believed to be the coldest winter since that of 1834, which was noted for the "cold Saturday;" in fact last Tuesday morning is supposed by many to have been several degrees colder here than on that memorable day.

Up to the present time there have been three extreme cold spells.—At one period during the first, the mercury in the thermometer was as low as six deg. above zero in situations not exposed to the wind; in the second as low as eight; and on last Tuesday morning, in the open air, exposed to the wind, it was between 2 and 3 degrees below zero.

We have noticed in papers from a northern direction of a number of persons having been frozen to death while travelling, and in other exposed conditions; and in this section we learn there has been some destruction of cattle that were in low condition and unprovided with shelter.

Some persons predict an early Spring, and assert that the frequent and hard freezes will prepare the soil for an abundant crop the next season. But whether we have an early or late spring, it is hardly probable that many of the present generation will witness another winter of equal severity.

Democratic Convention.

It will be seen by the synopsis of the proceedings of this body, published to-day, that it was convened at the time appointed, in a large number of delegates were in attendance, and the objects of the convention fully effected. The resolutions passed are of a conciliatory character and the utmost harmony appears to have prevailed throughout. We hope now to hear no more of "fire-eaters" and "submissionists"—"union" and "dis-union" democrats; but that the republican party will forever remain united under the broad principles of Jeffersonian democracy. The compromise question has been settled by an overwhelming majority of the people—we hope finally; and that federal whiggery may never again be permitted to make its only available political capital out of dissensions among democrats, on this or any other question.

Gen. R. G. EARLE, has sold out his interest in the Sunny South to J. H. Lewis, Esq., his late partner in business, and retired from the editorial chair. During his brief connection with that paper, his principle efforts were exerted for the re-organization of the democratic party, and he preserved a courteous and gentlemanly bearing towards his political opponents and brethren of the press. In his parting address, Gen. EARLE expresses the belief that the re-organization of the party has been thoroughly accomplished. We hope that his labor in this as well as every other praiseworthy object has not been lost; but however this may be, we feel assured that he has displayed no small degree of tact and generalship, in relinquishing a business that promises little of either political or pecuniary profit.

Mr. Phillips from the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which, on motion of Mr. Rathen, were unanimously adopted:

- 1st Dist. F. S. Lyon, of Marengo. 2d " J. J. Seibles, " Montgomery. 3rd " C. W. Lee, " Perry. 4th " L. M. Stone, " Pickens. 5th " J. M. Armstrong, Lawn. 6th " E. C. Betts, " Madison. 8th " J. F. Dowdell, Champaign.

Mr. Phillips from the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which, on motion of Mr. Rathen, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Alabama still adheres to the constitutional doctrines taught by Jefferson and Madison, the great founders of our democratic faith, these doctrines, maintained in the administration of the Government, will preserve in their proper vigor, the States of the Union, and the Union of the States.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

We have before us a number of this large, interesting and neatly executed paper, said by the publisher to be the largest and cheapest family journal in the United States. It has recently been enlarged, containing 40 columns, and reading in each number equal to 72 pages of any of the New York monthly Magazines. The price to single subscribers is \$3 per annum. The publisher proposes to send specimen numbers to any persons who may desire them. Address Andrew Scott, Publisher, No. 115, Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

For the information of those interested, we publish the following, as the first round of appointments for preaching on the Jacksonville Circuit.

- Jacksonville, Sunday 1st Feb'y. Renfro's, Wednesday 4th " Bowling Sp'g, Friday 5th " Willis', Saturday 7th " Came Creek, Sunday 8th " at 11 and Alexandria 3 o'clock.

The "Same Raccoon" party held a State Convention in Montgomery on Monday and Tuesday the 19th and 20th inst. We have not space this week for their proceedings; but we can assure our readers that great preparations were made, and abig boat chartered, with plenty of "safety valves" to start on a pleasure excursion up "Salt River" next Fall.

Maj. Mathew Allen has addressed us a letter, assigning some of the reasons for the long protracted session of our present Legislature, which we will give to our readers next week.

On the first page will be found a very interesting little chit-chat with newspaper patrons; and a short History of a few dollars—taken from the Huntsville Advocate—which will doubtless be read with interest by our patrons; and we vain would hope, with profit to ourselves.

State Convention.

The Adv. and Gaz. contains a full account of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention; from which we learn that,

Pursuant to notice, and in accordance with the call heretofore made, the delegates from the several counties, to the State Democratic Convention assembled in the Representative Hall of the Capitol in Montgomery, at 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 19th day of January, 1852.

Mr. Nathaniel Davis, of Limestone, called the Convention to order, and on his motion, Col. Jon A. Winston, of Sumter, was called to the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the Convention, and Mr. Alex. A. Clithaler, of Pickens, appointed Secretary.

The roll of the Counties being called; about two hundred delegates from forty-one Counties appeared and registered their names.

For want of space, we are compelled to omit the names of the delegates in attendance; as also, many minor resolutions adopted by the body.

The Committee appointed to select the Officers of the Convention reported the following:

For President, Joseph P. Frazier of Jackson; for Vice Presidents, W. Curry of Talladega, E. D. King of Perry, Wm. Fleming of Madison, Thaddeus Sanford of Mobile; for Secretaries, A. B. Clithaler of Pickens, Wm. C. Price of Benton, O. H. Oates of Lauderdale, J. A. Stallworth of Conecuh. Said nominations were unanimously confirmed.

John A. Winston, of Sumter, and Daniel Coleman of Limestone, were by acclamation, chosen Electors for the State at large.

Messrs. Ervin, Phillips, Bagby, and Fleming were, by acclamation, elected delegates for the State at large to the National Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed Electors for the different Districts.

- 1st Dist. F. S. Lyon, of Marengo. 2d " J. J. Seibles, " Montgomery. 3rd " C. W. Lee, " Perry. 4th " L. M. Stone, " Pickens. 5th " J. M. Armstrong, Lawn. 6th " E. C. Betts, " Madison. 8th " J. F. Dowdell, Champaign.

Mr. Phillips from the committee on resolutions submitted the following, which, on motion of Mr. Rathen, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Alabama still adheres to the constitutional doctrines taught by Jefferson and Madison, the great founders of our democratic faith, these doctrines, maintained in the administration of the Government, will preserve in their proper vigor, the States of the Union, and the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the acquiescence of the citizens of this State, in those acts of Congress known as the "compromise," evinced by the recent elections, rests upon the consideration, that this "compromise" is a final settlement of slavery agitation, and a protection for Southern property.

Resolved, That it is proper and expedient, that the democracy of Alabama should share, in the action of the Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency of the United States. That our delegates, to said Convention, be instructed that, for either of these high offices, the preference of our people is for our own distinguished, long tried, and ever faithful Senator, William R. King.

Resolved, That we leave the Convention free to make its selections, determined to give a general support to any nominee, who is true to the constitutional rights of the South.

Resolutions providing for vacancies in the electoral ticket; and in the delegation to the National Convention, were adopted.

Mr. Wm. Garrett offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of nine to be known and to act as the Democratic State Committee of correspondence.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Wm. Garrett, of Coosa, J. J. Seibles, of Montgomery, A. B. Moore, of Perry, T. Sanford, of Mobile, A. C. Jones, of Greene, A. P. Bagby, of Montgomery and D. Ackins, of Perry, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Moody, of Tuscaloosa, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the entire unanimity with which the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted, and general harmony & cordiality among the members of this Convention, afford unquestionable proof that the democratic party of Alabama is, in truth and in fact, united—and on this union we count.

After the usual resolutions of thanks—for the use of the Hall—to the presiding officers &c., the Convention adjourned sine die.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

At a meeting of the corporators named in the bill, incorporating "The Cherokee Rail Road Company," held this day at the Rome Rail Road Depot, the Hon. John H. Lumpkin was called to the chair, and John R. Alexander, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be, to accept the charter granted by the Legislature at its recent session for the purpose of building a Rail Road from Rome through Cedar Valley to the State line in the direction of Jacksonville, Ala., and to take such other steps as may be necessary for the organization of a company.

On motion of Mr. Alfred Shorter it was

Resolved, That the corporators named in the act, will and do hereby accept the charter granted to them, upon the terms and conditions therein specified.

On motion of Col. Wade S. Cotran, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons residing in the County of Polk, and a like committee of five persons residing in the County of Floyd be appointed to open books and solicit subscription for stock in said Rail Road company in shares of one hundred dollars each according to the provisions of the act of incorporation.

On motion of Maj. William West, it was

Resolved, That when said committees, shall have procured subscriptions for Stock to an amount sufficient in their judgment to authorize the organization of the company, that they be requested to call a meeting of the Stockholders, at some convenient time and place for the purpose of electing from their own body a Board of Directors to manage the affairs of the said company.

On motion of Mr. Clark, it was Further Resolved, That in said election for Directors those entitled, should have the right to vote by proxy if they were not present.

The secretary was directed to correspond with the President of the Selma Rail Road Company, and the citizens of Jacksonville, and Benton county, Alabama, upon the subject of building the Road from the State line, to Jacksonville, and upon such other subjects as were connected with the interests of the company.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Rome newspapers, and the newspapers in Jacksonville, Ala.

The committee appointed to procure Stock subscriptions for the county of Polk, are, Maj. Wm. West, Wm. Peek, Wm. James, Wm. F. Gibson, and Dr. W. H. C. Pryor, for the county of Floyd, Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Alfred Shorter, C. M. Pennington, William Clark and John R. Alexander.

The meeting then adjourned. J. H. LUMPKIN, Chm. JOHN R. ALEXANDER, Sec'y

Twentieth Annual Conference of the M. E. Church of Alabama.

This body adjourned Wednesday sine die, after a session of eight days during which time a large amount of business, mostly of an important character to this branch of the Protestant Church, was transacted. The members of the body have generally remained throughout the session, and have been quite assiduous, each one performing the duties, required of him, in whatever relation it may have been to the body. As has been customary, the presiding officer (the Bishop) after a brief exhortation to those who were to be appointed to their several stations, proceeded to announce the appointments.

Mobile District—E. HEARN, Presiding Elder. Mobile—Franklin st., T. J. Hutchinson; St. Francis st., J. Hamilton; Wesleyan Chapel, to be supplied; German Mission, to be supplied; West Ward, S. O. Capers; Tealungville, Wm. K. Norton; New-Walden, Wm. Peary; Suggsville, A. S. Dickson; Muroville, to be supplied; Milton, James B. Rabb; Pensacola, T. C. Crum; Navy, John G. Rush; Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Elber; Pascagoula, to be supplied; Dog River, Z. Downing; Mobile City Mission, Wm. H. Mobern.

Demopolis District—J. T. HEARD, P. Elder. Aroala Colored Mission, A. M. Bryde; Marengo Circuit, D. Duncan and J. C. Huckabee; Dayton, J. A. Head; Dayton Colored Mission, to be supplied; Union Town, John D. Fisher Cahaba, Wm. M. Lovelady; Lower Peach Tree, Thos. Burley; Butler, L. J. Campbell; Gaston Circuit, Wm. E. Linfield. Gainesville District—E. CALLAWAY, P. Elder. Gainesville Circuit, T. Moody; Belmont, Wm. J. Powers; Livingston, J. E. Newman; Lauderdale, T. Y. Armstrong; Dekalb, J. A. Clemens and one to be supplied; Macon Circuit, John W. Lancy; Macon Station, R. S. Finley; Prairie Hill, Leroy Masenale; Warsaw, John W. Ellis, Jr.; Agent for Macon Female Institute, Wm. Weir.

Tuscaloosa District—T. J. KOGER, P. Elder. Tuscaloosa, O. R. Blue; Big Sandy, J. M. Wells; New-Lexington, E. Meant; Bush Creek, William Vaughan; New-Prospect, C. N. McLeod; Prairie Creek Colored Mission, R. Y. Ren; Newbern, S. G. L. Patton; Greensboro, A. H. Powell; Marion, P. P. Neely; Jones Valley, Wm. E. Holliday; Centerville, J. A. Halston; Columbus District—Geo. SCARFFER, P. Elder. Columbus, T. W. Dorman; Plymouth Colored Mission, to be supplied; Columbus Circuit, T. A. McCouchen; Ballahatchin, Geo. W. Tucker; Athens, T. W. Manning; Mount Zion, N. M. Graham; Pickensville and Car-

Direct Importation

FROM THE ENGLISH AND NORTHERN MANUFACTURES.

J. C. GWIN & CO., HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHING, CUTLERY, AND

SHIP CHANDLERY STORE, 49 COMMERCE & FRONT ST. 49 MOBILE.

Invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to their present Stock, which in part consists of

- Swedish Bar Iron, all sizes; Swedish Plough Iron, from 6 to 12 in.; American and English Bar Iron; House Shoes, Nail Rod, Hoop, Band, Round and Square Rods, of refined quality. Naylor's Cast Steel; German, Blister and other Steels. Castings—Plantation Utensils, &c. Pots, Ovens, Spindlers, Tea Kettles and Cauldrons; Cut and Wrought Nails and Spikes; Horse Shoes, Grif-fins, Horse Shoe Nails; Cast and Wrought Ploughs; Cultivators, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Wheel Barrows, Wheat Fans, Cotton and Grubbing Hoes; Ox, Log, Trace and Coil Chains; Curry Combs. Mule and Horse Harness and Collars; Spades and Shovels; Grindstones, Grindstone Rollers and Cranks;—Collins' Axes, Pick Axes, Frowns and Mattocks, Iron Wedges; Augers, Chisels, Bits and Screws, Saws, Saw-Sets, Clamps, Bench Screws, Gages; Spirit Levels, Rules, Squares, Compasses, Plates, Braces and Bits, Iron Braces; Hand, Panel, Tenon, Cross Cut, Pit and Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Planters, Merchants, House-keepers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Coopers, Ship Carpenters and Sportsmen, will find a well selected stock of every article used by them. Pocket and Table Cutlery. ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY. Ship Chandlery—Cotton, Hemp, Manila and Tarred Rope, all sizes; Anchors and Chains, Hawsers, Tur, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Marlines, Hoasline, Hamburline; Marlines Spikes, Caulking Irons and Mallets, Packing Yarn, Cotton and Rubber Packing; Oars, Pump Boxes, Deck Scrapers, Cotton and Linen Canvass, Lanterns of all sizes and descriptions, &c. &c. And every other article requisite for Steamboat and sailing Crafts. January 27, 1852—1y

The next Annual Conference was ordered to be held in Marion. A resolution was passed, causing the first Friday in May to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, that more laborers may be raised up and sent forth in the cause of the Church.

FROZEN TO DEATH!—A stage driver was frozen to death on the box of his coach, on the road near Erie, Pa. during the intense cold on last Tuesday night. He was sitting upright when found, but was stone dead!

It is singular, says a contemporary, how slippery a whiskey punch will make the sidewalk.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY, } Court of Probate for Benton county, Alabama, Special Term, January 21st, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came David Young, Administrator of the Estate of William N. Young, deceased, and filed in open court, his petition in writing, for the sale of the real estate belonging to said estate for the purpose of a more equal division among the heirs of said decedent, which real estate consists of the south west quarter of section sixteen, township fifteen, and range nine east in the Coosa Land District. Also ninety acres of the north east quarter in section sixteen, township fifteen and range nine in Benton county Alabama; whereupon, it is ordered by the court, that Monday the 8th day of March next be set apart for the hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for four weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day, as a notice to all persons interested in the final hearing of said petition to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 8th day of March next and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 21st day of January, A. D. 1852. Attest: A. WOODS, Jan. 27, 1852. Judge of Probate.

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DR. ROBERT BURTON, Having settled in Oxford, will promptly attend to all calls in the different branches of his profession.

POETRY

Reuben and Phoebe.

A PATHETIC BALLAD.
By M. K. BIRKINS.
In Manchester a maiden dwelt,
Her name was Phoebe Brown,
Her cheeks were red, her hair was
black,
And she was considered by good
Juges to be by all odds the best
Looking girl in town.

Her age was nearly seventeen,
Her eyes were sparkling bright,
A very lovely girl she was,
And for about a year and a half
there had been a young man paying
attention to her by the name of
Reuben Wright.

Now Reuben was a nice young man
As any in the town,
And Phoebe loved him very dear,
But on account of his being ob-
liged to work for a living, he could
never make himself agreeable to
old Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Her cruel parents were resolved
Another she should wed,
A rich old miser in the place,
And old Brown frequently de-
clared that rather than have his
daughter marry Reuben Wright
he'd sooner knock him in the head.

But Phoebe's heart was brave and
strong,
She feared not parents frowns,
And as for Reuben Wright, so bold,
I've heard him say more than
fifty times that (with the exception
of Phoebe) he didn't care a cent for
the whole race of Browns.

So Phoebe Brown and Reuben
Wright
Determined they would marry;
Three weeks ago, last Tuesday night
they started for old Parson Wheel-
er's, determined to be united in the
holy bands of matrimony, though
it was tremendous dark, and rained
like the Old Harry.

But Captain Brown was wide
awake,
He loaded up his gun,
And then pursued the loving pair,
He overtook 'em when they'd got
about half way to the Parson's,
and then Reuben and Phoebe start-
ed off upon the run.

Old Brown then took a deadly aim
Towards young Reuben's head,
But oh! it was a bleeding shaft,
He made a mistake and shot his
only daughter, and had the un-
speakable anguish of seeing her
drop right down stone dead.

Then anguish filled young Reuben's
heart,
And vengeance crazed his brain,
He drew an awful knife-knife out
And plunged it 'into old Brown
about fifty or sixty times, so that it's
very doubtful about his ever coming
too again.

The briny drops from Reuben's
eyes
In torrents poured down,
He yielded up the ghost and died,
And in this melancholy and
heart-rending manner terminates
the history of Reuben and Phoebe,
and likewise old Captain Brown.

From the Protestant Churchman.
Moral Concoctions.
Ye who would have your features
flourid,
Lithe limbs, bright eyes, unwrink-
led forehead,
From age's devastations horrid,
Adopt this plan;
Twill make, in climate cold or tor-
rid,
A hale old man.

Avoid in youth luxurious diet;
Restrain the passions' lawless riot;
Devoted to domestic quiet,
Be wisely gay;
So shall ye, spite of age's fiat,
Resist decay.

Seek not in Mammon's worship
pleasure,
But find your richest, dearest treas-
ure,
In God, his word, his work, not
leisure!
The mind, not sense,
Is the sole scale by which to meas-
ure
Your opulence.

This is the solace, this the science,
Life's purest, sweetest, best appli-
ance,
That disappoints no man's reliance,
Whate'er his state:
But challenges with calm defiance,
Time, fortune, fate.

How long did Adam remain in
Paradise before he sinned? asked
an admirable cara sposa of her
oring husband. Tell her he got a
wife, answered the husband calm-
ly.
Seventy-three political journals
have been suspended in France
since the 2d of December.

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

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantel, 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 efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.
C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.
THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Arbacoochee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of iron, Stock Hogs, stule and Shee p.—Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.
HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—t.

John H. Crawford,
HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Cross Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.
All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Tea, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.
All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders.
April 23, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently established in life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or in the quality of materials and construction; neither will it be understood by any other workman in the city. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and see themselves in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.
April 23, 1851.

Wanted.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employ-
ment on liberal terms.
April 23, 1851. C. F. LESTER.

WASHINGTON HALL.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.
JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.
Geo. R. Frazier, Sup't.
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, '51.

JOHN WHITING
TALBOTSON & WHITING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
WILL make liberal advances to exporters, and furnish Baggings and Rope, &c. at cash prices.
Mobile, January 21, 1851.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketchum, (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.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by John Reaves, before M. C. Elston, Esq., a certain Stray mone-colored mare, about eight years old, eleven hands high, heavy built, some white spots supposed to be marks of a saddle on each side of the back, this 5th January, 1852.
A. WOODS, J. of P.
Jan. 13, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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

BATTEY,
Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of DRUGS, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANDED PURITY. Also, Points Oils and Dye Stuff—Sash Glass, Physicians' Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.
Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons.
Sand Plaster. Gumbo and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.
April 15, 1851.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McHenry,
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.
All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.
Deprt Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51.

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

John H. Roberts,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, a large assortment of French Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Cognac, Brandy, Champagne, and other fine Wines, Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Sugar, Nuts, Flour, Bacon, Peas, &c. Varieties all sorts—everything in Grocery and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the market.
I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Lard, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c. Call next door to Riley Johnson, Brick corner Grand Street, Rome, Ga.

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
A LOT of Superior FLOUR from the Atlanta Mills just received and for sale by
SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.,
Rome, Ga., March 11, 1851.

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

Fall and Winter Goods
AT ROME, GA.
THE subscriber is constantly receiving a fresh supply of FALL AND WINTER Dry Goods, which he will sell at a small advance on the Importers and Manufacturers prices. Persons visiting Rome to buy Goods will save money by calling (before they make their purchases) on
A. J. MURRAY,
Opposite Choice Hotel.
October 7, 1851.

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

Francis M. Allen.
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Baigings, Rape, Tine, Nails, &c. &c. Wholesale or retail.
12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by
F. M. ALLEN.
HISTORY OF ALABAMA,
AND INCIDENTALLY OF
Georgia and Mississippi,
FROM the earliest period, in 2 volumes—price \$3.00—illustrated with beautiful engravings.
Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville, is my Agent for the sale of this work, for the counties of Benton and Cherokee. He has now on hand a large supply.
A. J. PICKETT.
October 21, 1851.

HOKE & ABERNATHY,
ARE receiving their
Winter Stock of Goods,
embracing a very general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee, Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trimmings, Rifle Guns, Sole and Upper Leather, Lathing Cloths, Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationary—in short, almost every article that is called for; which they have purchased low, and offer at a very short advance.
Oct. 7, 1851.—t

Fall and Winter Goods.
THE newest and cheapest Goods at
Mt. Polk, 5 miles west of Jacksonville.
WALKER & PETTIT.
Are now receiving their stock of WINTER GOODS, which consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing of the latest styles, and also hats and caps, shoes and boots, saddles and bridles, crockery and hardware, groceries of all kinds, sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, cheese, nails, whiskey, rum, gin and brandy—all of which are determined to sell lower than the lowest, particularly in cases where the cash is handed in.
We respectfully tender our hearty thanks to the public, and our friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and ask a continuance.
Our stock is large, and for the cash we shall sell low. Times are hard, and money we must have.
December 2, '51.

MORRIS MILLS.
THE above named mills, situated 14 miles South of Jacksonville, near the Talladega Road, are now in excellent order; and such is the completeness and finish of the machinery, that the Flour manufactured will compare favorably with any in the Southern country. The unprecedented drought of the present season has sufficiently proven the water to be unfauling, and none need fear disappointment. The Saw mill is also in excellent working order, and bills for every description of lumber can be filled at all times. Flour of excellent quality, manufactured at this mill, will be kept constantly on deposit for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford, Talladega, and also at Ashville, St. Clair county. E. G. MORRIS.
October 28, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa River, about 28 miles south east of Jacksonville. About 30 acres, mostly bottom land, is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The soil is of excellent quality, easily cultivated, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, wheat and corn. The land is also well watered, and in a tolerable state of improvement.
Persons wishing to purchase, such a piece can obtain a bargain by prompt payment.
J. P. McFEE.
July 22, 1851.

LAND WARRANT.
EIGHTY Acre LAND WARRANT, for sale—inquire at
George Stipe's Store, Jacksonville.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.
John H. Murphy's
Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close Storage.
General Agency and Commission Business
THE subscriber takes pleasure in re-
turning his thanks to his old and new friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage received during the many years he has been engaged in the Cotton Warehouse and Commission Business, in this city, and by his usual strict attention to all business matters entrusted to his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.
This season he is building a new brick COTTON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-Proof, on High street, opposite to his present Warehouse, capable of holding Eighty Thousand Bales of Cotton, all under cover, which with his present Warehouse, will enable him to put under cover from weather about
TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON by any in the South. The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other, the risk of one hundred loss, those who have large crops and do not wish to insure against fire, can divide the risk, if they choose, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse. His Warehouses are situated in the business part of the city, afford facilities and conveniences both to the Planter and the Broker in the sale and purchase of cotton, not equalled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly in time of frost, and bad weather generally.
Cotton consigned to him by the Rail Road will have immediate attention, and be loaded to his Warehouse from the Rail Road Depot free of any charge to the planter.
Believing this to be the best market for the planter to sell his Cotton, he will give his particular attention to all Cotton placed with him for sale. At the same time will make liberal cash advances to those who prefer shipping their cotton to his friends in Mobile and New Orleans. He also calls the attention of those who wish a choice article of BAGGING AND ROPE to his large stock, which he has made expressly to order and warranted.
JOHN H. MURPHY.
Montgomery, Ala., October 14, 1851.

PROBATE PUBLIC.
McMichael & Rheinbart,
HAVE established a LIVE STABLE in the Town of Jacksonville, on the East side of the public square, and adjoining to Cantrell's Tavern Lot. They will keep constantly on hand, Saddle and Harness Horses, Carriages, Buggies and Hacks, for the convenience of the public. They have attentive hostlers, and will themselves spare no pains to give every satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
September 20, 1851.

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

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

Money, Money, I must have.
ALL persons who are owing me on my old Books, and by Notes over one year, will do themselves a favor, and much oblige the subscriber to call on him and make payment by cash, or cotton, at a fair price, will be taken by the 26th December next.
D. M. WALKER.
Mount Polk, Benton co.
December 2, '51.

COMMITTED
To the Jail of Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama, on the 17th day of December, 1851, as a runaway slave, a colored man, who says his name is ALFRED, and says he belongs to a negro trader by the name of John Fernan, whom he deserted at Prairie Bluff, in Wilcox county, about six weeks since.
Said boy is about 35 years of age, coal black, 5 feet 10 inches high, spare made, very erect, open, frank countenance—has a scar on the temple of his forehead, as of a cut, extending from the edge of his hair down; had on, when apprehended, an old cloth sack coat, linsy pants, brogan shoes, and an old course, broad-brimmed, napped hat.
JAS. J. ADAMS,
Sheriff of Cherokee county.
Dec. 16, '51.—m3m

SALE OF LAND.
ON the 1st Monday in February next, we will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Centre, in Cherokee county, Alabama, the following described Lot No. 121, lying and being in the town of Cedar Bluff, in Cherokee county, Alabama, and known and distinguished in the plan of said town, by said No. Said Lot being the property of the Estate of Robert W. Smith, late of said county, deceased, which was heretofore offered to be sold on the 10th day of November, and 2nd Monday in December, by the Court of Probate of Cherokee county, which sale was this day postponed until the 1st Monday in February next.
JOHN LAWRENCE,
and JOHN L. SENTNER,
Administrators.
December 16, 1851.

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JOHN LAWRENCE,
and JOHN L. SENTNER,
Administrators.
December 16, 1851.

Jacksonville Male Academy.
THE next session of the above named institution will commence on the 19th day of January next, under the superintendence of Mr. William Hall, who comes well recommended as a competent teacher, and good disciplinarian.
WILLIAM L. TERRY,
Dec. 16, '51.

ROBERT C. RODGERS,
Defendant in Attachment, and JAS. P. VANN, Garnishee.
Cause pending in the Circuit Court for Cherokee county, in the State of Alabama.
AT a term of said court, began and held on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1851, and on the sixth day of October, 1851, the following proceedings were had in the above entitled cause, to-wit: the said James P. Vann, Garnishee, filed his answer, stating among other things, that on the 7th day of April, 1851, he gave his promissory note to said defendant, Rodgers, for three hundred and eighty dollars, due three days after its date—and that before making answer, he was notified by one William Wood, of the county of Floyd, in the State of Georgia, that the said note was transferred to him, (said Wood). It is thereupon ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in the county of Benton, in the State of Alabama, requiring the said Wood to be and appear before this court, at the next term thereof, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and contest with said plaintiff the validity of the transfer of said note, according to the statute in such case made and provided.
Attest: P. J. CHISOLEM,
October 14, 1851. Clerk.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
St. CLAIR COUNTY.
Probate court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in December, 1851.
THIS day came Amanda Lister, administratrix of the Estate of Theodore M. Lister, deceased, by her Attorney, Girard Hewitt, and filed her petition in writing, praying the court to compel Samuel Reed, administrator of the Estate of James C. Reed, deceased, late of said county, to convey to the said Amanda Lister, administratrix, as aforesaid, titles to the following land lying in said county, to-wit: the east half of the south east quarter of section fourteen, township fourteen, range five, east, in the Huntsville Land District, which land the said Jas. C. Reed, died, seized in fee, and did in his life time by bond under seal, bind himself to convey to the said Theodore M. Lister, titles to the same. The said Samuel Reed has been appointed by the Probate court of said county, and is now administrator of the Estate of the said Jas. C. Reed, who departed this life without making titles to said land; it is therefore ordered and decreed by this court that a term of this court be held on the fourth Monday in March next, at which said petition will be heard and determined, and it is further ordered by the court that notice of the same, and of the time and place of hearing said petition be published once a month for three consecutive months in the Republican, a newspaper published weekly in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, that all persons interested may attend in the Probate court in Ashville, Alabama, on said day, and contest if they think proper.
IRBY WOOLLEY,
Judge of Probate.
Dec. 16, '51.—m3m

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

MARBLE.
THE subscriber thankful for past patronage extended to the firm of
Allen and Savery,
would respectfully inform the public that he will continue at the old stand, on main street South East corner of the public square, and will at all times be prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, TABLE TOPS, Mantels, &c., in the best style and at the shortest notice. His work shall be good, of the best material, and of the best finish.
His prices shall be reasonable.
Those dealing in his line are invited to call and examine his work.
JOHN ALLEN
Jan. 28, 1851. 1y

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

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

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

Strayed.
FROM the subscriber, living 4 miles North East of Jacksonville, on the 23rd ult., a sorrel Colt, 3 years old next Spring—horse coat, unaltered—haze in the face, hind feet white, pony built, and shows much of the white of his eye.
Any information of the above colt will be thankfully received.
NANCY ROBERTS.
December 18, '51.

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

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

EDUCATIONAL.
MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville, that she will open her school on the first Monday in January next, assisted by Dr. Wm. GLEIZE.
RATES OF TUITION.
Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic \$5 00
Grammar, Arithmetic and History per session of five months. \$8 00
Mrs. Wilkie will also give Lessons in French.
Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils.
Dec 30, 1851.—t

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