

JULY

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16—No. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

Whole No. 814

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. P. GRAY,

AND

J. R. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end

of the year. No subscription received for

less than one year, unless paid in advance,

and no subscription discontinued until all

arrears are paid, unless at the option of the

editors. A failure to give notice at the

end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will

be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1

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All personal advertisements and communica-

tions charged double the foregoing

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dates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

addressed to the Editors on business.



POETRY.

The Home of Peace.

BY ELIZA COOK

We are apt to grow a-weary
In this troubled world of times;
For even golden bells can ring
In melancholy chimes;
And let our human lot in life
Be what or where it may,
Dark shadows often rise from which
Our hearts would turn away.
Full often do we sigh to taste
Some spirit-draught of joy,
And almost envy childhood's laugh
Above its painted toy.
When some great hope breaks under
Or loved ones prove unjust
And aroused from starry dreams,
We find
Our pillow in the dust.
Say whither shall we turn to seek
The healing balm of rest,
And whence shall come the cheer-
ful ray
To re-illumine our breast?

Oh! let us go and breathe our woe
In Nature's kindly ear,
For her soft hand will ever deign
To wipe the mourner's tear;
She mocks not though we tell our
grief
With voice all sad and faint,
And seems the fondest while we
pour
Our weak and lonely plaint.
Oh! let us take our sorrows
To the bosom of the hills
And blend our pensive murmurs
With the gurgle of the rills;
Oh! let us turn in weariness,
Towards the grassy way,
Where Skylarks teach us how to
praise,
And ring doves how to pray
And there the melodies of Peace,
That float around the sod
Shall bring back hope and harmony
With the sweet voice of God.

POETRY AND EGGS.—I do a small
business in raising and putting up
garden seeds, and, last fall a year
ago, as I was clearing out some red
pepper seeds in my back yard, I
threw the stocks and chaff promiscu-
ously about. I soon observed
my hens picking them up and
swallowing them with great avidity.
They soon commenced laying
eggs, and they had laid none for a
month before. I fed them regu-
larly, two or three times a week,
since then, with red pepper, and
they have never yet stopped lay-
ing, summer or winter; spring or
fall, except while they were hatch-
ing their chickens; and I am con-
fident, from more than a year's ex-
perience, that by this method hens
may be made to lay the year round.

Dollar Newspaper.

A GOOD REPLY.—John Bunyan,
while in Bedford jail, was called
upon by a Quaker desiring of mak-
ing a convert of him.
"Friend John," said the Quaker,
"I am come to thee with a message from
the Lord; and after having search-
ed for thee in half the prisons in
England, I am glad I have found
thee at last."
"If the Lord has sent you," re-
turned Bunyan, "you need not have
taken so much pains to find me out,
for the Lord knows I have been
here twelve years."

From the Athens (Tenn.) Post. East Tennessee and Geor- gia Railroad.

The iron upon our Road is now
laid down within two miles of the
Tennessee river. In a short time,
therefore, the whole of upper East
Tennessee will be at the command
of the Railroad, and the immense
productions of that rich and fer-
tile region will be shipped upon it
to markets in the South. Already
a considerable portion of the pro-
duce shipped upon the river is be-
ginning to find its way to the Road.
Large quantities of corn, bacon,
&c. &c., are daily wagoned from
London to Philadelphia, a distance
of six miles, for the purpose of
transportation over it. This is a
mere foretaste of what the business
will be upon its final completion.
Penetrating already, an agricultural
region of great fertility, it will,
when completed to the river, tap a
stream which drains a large terri-
tory of immense productions and
inexhaustible resources. The river
and its tributaries will bring to its
earnings the freights of twenty or
thirty large counties, swelling the
revenue of the road, in our opinion,
far beyond any thing now anticipat-
ed by the most sanguine of its
friends. The present large and daily
increasing freights are a sure in-
dex of what the future will devel-
ope. Of the single item of corn,
during the season just closing not
less than two hundred and fifty
thousand bushels have been ship-
ped, and that alone from three or
four counties, which counties it is
well known did not produce more
than half a crop. Add to this,
wheat, oats, bacon, live stock, dry
goods and groceries, in proportion
in quantity to the article of corn,
and something like an estimate may
be made for the future. It is safe
to say that two millions bushels of
corn will be shipped annually,
bringing a revenue to the Road up-
on that single article alone of one
hundred thousand dollars. Is not
this an earnest of a glorious future
for the business of a Road? Stock
holders who have been looking for-
ward for so long a time, may now
begin to see the end. The year
1853 will doubtless bring them a
return for their investment. It
cannot be otherwise—a road pen-
etrating a distance of eighty miles
through a fertile region, rich in the
productions of the soil, abundant
in minerals, and inexhaustible in
all those resources which make a
country great and prosperous—
must do a heavy business, and such
an one as is profitable to the stock-
holders and highly beneficial to the
country through which it runs.—
The prospects of East Tennessee
are bright and brightening—the
problem of a successful Railroad
enterprise through its valleys is
completely solved, and the patriot
and the capitalist may rejoice to-
gether that their fondest hopes are
about to be realized.

A Ratte Snake.

The New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser of the 12th inst., tells the
following thrilling tale.
Last fall a woman residing in the
vicinity of Worcester was picking
blackberries in a field near her
house, having with her, her only
child, a bright eyed little fellow of
less than a year old. The babe
sat upon the ground amusing it-
self with grasping at clumps of
yellow weed that grew within
reach, and eating berries brought
him from time to time by his moth-
er.
The latter at length, intent upon
gathering the fine fruit, passed
around a rock which hid her child
from view. She was about to re-
turn to him, when hearing him
laughing and crowing in a great
glee, and thinking he must be safe
as long as he was so happy, she
remained a little longer where she
was.
Suddenly the little voice ceased,
and after another minute's delay,
the young mother stepped upon
the rock and looked over, expect-
ing to see her babe asleep; and
instead of which, he sitting per-
fectly motionless, his lips parted,
and his wide open eyes fixed with
a singular expression upon some
object which she at first was un-
able to discern.
Yet who can judge of her hor-
ror when on closer scrutiny she
perceived, some four or five feet
from the infant, a rattlesnake,
with his glittering eyes fastened
upon his, and nearing him by an al-
most imperceptible motion!
The sight of her darling's peril so
nearly paralyzed her, that for an
instant she half believed the
dreadful fascination had extended
to herself; but the certainty, that
unless she was the instrument of

salvation to her child he was inevi-
tably lost, in some degree restored
her powers. She glanced wildly
around for something that might
be used as a weapon but nothing
appeared, and already the ven-
omous reptile had passed over half
the space which divided him from
his victim. Another moment and
all would be lost! What could be
done?

In her hand she held a broad tin
pan, and springing from the rock,
quick as thought she covered the
snake with it, and stood upon it to
prevent its escape.

The charm was broken—the
child moved, swayed to one side,
and began to sob. At the same
time the mother recovered her
voice, and screamed for aid, retain-
ing her position until it arrived,
when the cause of her terrible
fright was dispatched.

At Concord, N. H., Mr. Pierce's
place of residence, there was a great
demonstration of joy on the receipt
of the news from Baltimore. A
meeting of the Democracy was
held at 5 o'clock, P. M., at which
Col. Benjamin Gover presided, and
speeches were made by Gen.
George, Hon. John S. Wallis, Spea-
ker of the New Hampshire House
of Representatives. Cass, Buchan-
an, and Douglass were cheered
heartily, and the sentiment of the
meeting towards Gen. Pierce was
thus expressed:—

Resolved, That the Democracy
of Concord have heard with the
highest gratification the joyous
news of the nomination of our dis-
tinguished townsman Gen. Frank-
lin Pierce, as the Democratic can-
didate for the Presidency, a grati-
fication that can only be surpassed
by the glorious news of the tri-
umphant election to that office
which he is destined to fill with un-
impaired honor to himself, to our
State, and the whole country.

How GEN. PIERCE WAS INFORMED
OF HIS NOMINATION.—A Boston
paper, referring to the nomination
of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency,
says:—

When the news of the nomina-
tion reached this city, Gen. Pierce
was on a visit to Mount Auburn,
with his wife. Isaac O. Barnes,
ex-United States Marshal, an old
and personal friend of Gen. Pierce,
immediately started out post haste
to communicate the pleasing intel-
ligence to him. Meeting the Gen-
eral near the bronze statue of Dow-
ditch, he said, "Frank who do you
suppose has got the nomination?"
Pierce—"Cant say—presume it is
Gen. Cass." Barnes—"No sir, it is
no other person than yourself!"
"Impossible, Col. Barnes! It can-
not be," said Pierce. "Fact, Frank,
a fact! here's a paper containing
the despatches from Baltimore."
The party then rode into town to-
gether, and Gen. Pierce received
the congratulations of his friends at
the Tremont House, during the af-
ternoon and evening.

A Clergyman's Joke.

A friend sends us the following
anecdote of Rev. Zeb. Twitchel, a
Methodist clergyman in full and
regular standing, and a member of
the Vermont Conference. At one
time he represented Stockbridge in
the State Legislature. 'Zeb,' says
our informant, is a man of fair tal-
ents, both as a preacher and a Mu-
sician. In the pulpit he is grave,
solemn, dignified, a thorough, sys-
tematic sermonizer; but out of the
pulpit, there is no man living who is
more full of fun and drollery. On
one occasion, he was wending his
way toward the seat of the Annu-
al Conference of ministers, in com-
pany with another clergyman.
Passing a country inn, he remarked
to his companion: "The last night
I stopped at that tavern, I slept
with the landlord's wife! In utter
amazement his clerical friend want-
ed to know what he meant. I mean
just what I say, replied Zeb.; and
when they went in unbroken si-
lence, until they reached the
Conference. In the early part of
the session the Conference sat with
the doors closed, for the purpose
of transacting private business,
and especially to attend to the annual
examination of each member's
private character, or rather conduct
during the past year. For this
purpose, the clerk called the roll,
as was the custom, and in due
course Zeb's name was called. 'Does
any one know aught against the
conduct of brother Twitchel, dur-
ing the past year?' asked the Bis-
hop who was presiding officer. Af-
ter a moment's silence Zeb's travel-
ing companion arose from his seat,
and with a heavy heart, and grave
countenance, said he felt he had
a duty to perform: one that he owed
to God, to the church and to him-

self. He must therefore discharge
it fearlessly, though with trem-
bling. He then related what Zeb
had told him while passing the
tavern, how he slept with the land-
lord's wife, etc.—The grave body
of ministers was struck, as with
a thunderbolt, although a few snil-
ed, and glanced first upon Zeb; and
then upon the Bishop, knowingly,
for they knew better than the
others, the character of the accused.
The Bishop called upon brother T.,
and asked him what he had to say
in relation to so serious a charge.
Zeb. arose and said: "I did the
deed! I never lie!" Then pausing
with an awful seriousness, he pro-
ceeded with slow and solemn de-
liberation: "There was one little
circumstance, however, connected
with the affair, I did not name to
the brother. It may not have much
weight with the Conference, and
although it may be deemed of trif-
ling importance, I will state it.
When I slept with the landlord's
wife, as I told the brother, I kept
the tavern myself!" The long and
troubled countenance relaxed; a
titter followed, and the next name
on the roll was called.

From the American Temperance Magazine. The Auction, or the Wed- ding Coat.

A TALE OF TRUTH.
"What's the hour, Mr. Collins?"
said Harry Moore to a rather elderly
man, as they stood lounging to-
gether at the country store. "Isn't
it almost time for the auction?"
They tell me that old Philip Mer-
ton's clothes are to be sold among
his other effects, and I want to see
the exhibition, for it must be some-
thing of curiosity. It's strange,
though, that his relations would do
such a thing."

"Why, you see his brother-in-law
has the ordering," answered Collins,
"and he is a strange man, and so
covetous that he is afraid of losing
a penny of what comes to his wife.
Phil shares the common fate of old
bachelors—nobody cares much for
their memory after they are dead.
They are put under ground, and
those who can get the most of what
they leave behind are considered the
most fortunate, but as for
Philip's clothes, I don't think the
skin-hints who sell them will make
much out of them. They may per-
haps find his wedding-coat, if it is
not eaten up by the moths. I never
saw him wear it after that night
he was disappointed. Poor Phil!
he was one of the best-hearted fel-
lows in the world; and not an old
man, either—only about my age.
It's a pity he should have sacrificed
his life to a boyish fancy."

"What do you mean by that?"
asked Harry; "you are not credu-
lous enough to believe that he died
of a broken heart?"

"No, not exactly. He died, at
last, of a broken constitution, the
effect of intemperance in his youth.
Ah! there were no intemperance
lectures then, nor pledges given to
abstain from liquor. If there had
been he might have married Fan-
ny Ross, and had something to live
for. But he must needs get intox-
icated on his wedding-day, and so
the match was broken off, and that
completed his ruin. He was never
the same man afterwards; but it
was poor Fanny who died of the
broken heart."

"Do tell me that story, Mr. Col-
lins. I never heard the whole of it,
for you know we are new settlers at
Mapleton, and the affair had blown
over before we came."

"Well, no one can tell more about
it than I can; for Phil and I were
school-cronies, and I knew it all
from beginning to end. It wants
an hour yet to the auction, and its
just an idle time; so let us cross
over to the buttonwood-trees and
sit down in the shade."

It was a broad street, with a great
deal of grass in it, which even
sprung up and covered the ridges
between the ruts made by the team-
sters' carts; for it was seldom, in
those days, that any other vehicle
was driven through the little vil-
lage of Mapleton. Foot-paths were
trodden down between the houses,
which stood at a considerable dis-
tance apart; and opposite the sin-
gle store, comprising in its wares
dry-goods, groceries, and crockery,
was a row of buttonwood trees,
where a rude bench had been con-
structed by some old smokers, who
left an occasional sign, in a broken
pipe, that they had occupied it.—
This seat was now appropriated by
the two above mentioned, when
Collins, the elder, began his story
of Philip Merton.

"When I was a young man," said
he, "Fanny Ross was the banty of
our town; and, though I have been
married now for many a year, and
have daughters grown up and
married also, I have never seen a

handsomer girl. Her complexion
was a clear red and white, and her
glossy brown hair was parted over
a forehead as smooth as marble. I
could never tell exactly the color of
her eyes, for they were like the
chameleon, always changing; some-
times they appeared to be a dark
gray, then a hazel, and at other
times I could have sworn they were
a deep violet blue. Her lips were
like coral, her teeth without a
blemish, and her person might have
been a model for a sculptor, it was
so perfect in its proportions. But
Fanny was a silent beauty. She
never talked much, and Phil was
a lively, light-hearted fellow, and
just suited her; for you know we
always like the opposites of our-
selves. He had just what she
wanted—a word always ready up-
on occasion; and she got into the
habit of depending on him to speak
for her when she was at a loss.—
His wit was quick as a flash of
lightning; and, when I have seen
them in company together, I used
to think of the old saying, that
"some people's thoughts go before
hand and some follow after." They
knew each other from children, and
learned to read and write and cipher
(which is all the learning we used
in this place) at the same school.—
After they grew up he began to
wait on her to the country balls and
parties, and soon got the name of
being her beau. There were no
distinctions between rich and poor
at Mapleton. All were on an
equality; and one was as good as
another, as long as their conduct
was proper. Philip was an only
son, and his father had some prop-
erty; and Fanny's father was a
mechanic. But she was industrious
and amiable, and handsome enough
for any body; and his relations had
no objection to his falling in love
with her. In fact the objection all
lay with her family; for Phil was
rather wild and would drink a little
too much, occasionally, when out
at a merry-making. At such times,
Fanny would shrink from his atten-
tions, and declare she would have
nothing more to do with him; but,
somehow or other, he always con-
trived to get into her good graces
again, and persuade her to believe
in his promises of reformation. A
woman will believe almost any
thing from the man she loves; and,
though he break his promise nine-
ty-nine times, he will still believe
that he will keep it the hundredth.
Drunkenness was unfortunately at
that time the vice of Mapleton; and
Phil could not resist temptation, yet
he did not lose his station in soci-
ety. His undeviating good-humor
and irrepressible flow of spirits
made him a general favorite; and
everybody knew it was his gener-
osity which helped to ruin him.—
His lapses from temperance were
not very frequent then, and his
companions could not do without
him, for his presence was always
the herald of fun and frolic. There
was an ease about his manners, too,
and a sort of natural grace about
his actions which took mightily
with the girls. His eyes seemed
to be always laughing to keep com-
pany with the smiles on his lips;
and his tall figure and curly hair
gave him rather a stylish appear-
ance.

As I told you at first, he and I
were cronies, and I often tried to
keep him from drinking. I used to
tell him he would lose Fanny and
break her heart, unless he would
first break his glass and resolve
never to take another.

"Poh? Ned," said he one day, in
answer to my remonstrances, "you
would take all the high spirit out
of me and make me appear as nig-
gardly as old Deacon Wharton,
who, you know very well, has got
no soul at all. Come, take a glass
with me; that's a good fellow. It'll
make you feel lively, and your
Mary will like you all the better,
for she's as gay as a lark. Fanny
and she ought to change characters;
or else you and I ought to change
girls."

"What," said I, "do you want to
give up Fanny?"
"Give her up!" he exclaimed, "no
not for the value of all the whales
in the Pacific; and I'm pretty sure
she wouldn't give me up, either;
but my wit is always thrown away
on you, Ned, for you haven't got
enough yourself to understand it."

"Well you are in a fair way now
of bringing your own to a level with
mine," said I, "for when the wine
is in, the wit is out, Phil."
He laughed out loud, as he re-
plied, "The staff didn't hit, Ned.—
I'm as sober as a judge, and you
know it. You are only jealous."
"No, I would be as loth to change
girls as you would," said I, "though
I own that Fanny is the handsom-
est; but I'm satisfied with Mary,

and I'll bet you a pair of wedding-
gloves that I'll be married first, un-
less you quit drinking brandy."

"Done," said Philip, "and you
may go and buy them as soon as
you please, for I am going to ask
you to my wedding next Saturday."
"Tell that to the marines, Phil,"
said I, "for the sailors won't believe
it. No, no—you don't come over
me in that way; you are not going
to get any of my property on false
pretences."

"But I say it's a fact, Ned," said
he, laughing, "so you see you are
caught in your own trap. We
have been engaged these two years,
and next Saturday evening we are
to be married. I have promised
Fanny to be the steadiest husband
in Mapleton; and so I will, though
I won't be so mean beforehand as
not to drink a glass to her health."
"Beware, Philip," said I, "take the
advice of a friend for once, and let
it alone."

I didn't believe him, for he had
already drunk several times, and the
liquor was beginning to take
effect, and, with some trouble, I
got his arm linked through mine
and took him home without his situ-
ation being noticed in the street.
I spent the whole afternoon with
him and got him pretty well sobered
down by evening, for I was sorry
for him, and still more sorry for
Fanny, if he had told me the truth.
Well, sure enough, the Saturday
came and I found it was even so.—
It was to be his wedding-day. I
was invited, but before I went to
Mr. Ross's I concluded to look in
just before night upon Phil; for I
couldn't help feeling a little uneasy.
They told me he was in his cham-
ber, and I went up; and what do
you think I found him doing?
Why, standing before a small table,
with a decanter of brandy in one
hand and a tumbler in the other,
just ready to pour out a drink.
I made one step from the door
and caught his arm.

"Philip Merton," I exclaimed,
"are you crazy? On this day, of all
others, to drink brandy?"
"Let go my arm, Ned," said he,
"this is my last glass, and I won't
be disappointed for any one."

I saw that he was intoxicated
then, and, with a little adroitness, I
got the decanter from his hand and
pitched it out of the window.

"You shall pay for that, Edward
Collins," said he, and his face flush-
ed to a bright scarlet. But he sat
down, and, after the excitement
went off, he became stupefied with
what he had taken before my en-
trance. His wedding-coat hung
over the back of a chair, and his
white vest and gloves were laid on
the bed. I think I never felt more
dressed in my life. It was almost
dark, and he was no more fit to be
married than an idiot would have
been. But I got some cold water
and soaked his head and bathed his
face, till at last he began to realize
partly what he was going to do.—
He had forgotten all about my
breaking the decanter, and asked
me to help him dress, for he was
really incapable of doing it alone.

Poor Fanny, thought I to myself, it
will be a sad fate for her to be a
drunkard's wife. Two or three
times I was on the point of going
and telling her of Philip's situation;
but I knew the messenger of ill-
tidings seldom got either thanks or
good will; and so I determined not
to meddle with the match. She
knew his habits beforehand, said I,
and if she chooses to run the risk
it is none of my business. I left
him just before the hour, for, to
tell the truth, I was ashamed to go
to Mr. Ross's in his company, and
so went on by myself, for being well
acquainted with Fanny and her
sisters, I did not mind being early.
Emily Brown, a sister of Mary,
who is now my wife, saw me com-
ing and came out to meet me; for
there was no formality among the
young people at that time.

"Where's Philip?" said she.—
"We thought you and he would
come together; and everybody is
wondering that he is so late."
"Em," said I (for I found it im-
possible to keep the secret entirely
to myself), "don't say any thing
about it—but Phil is waiting to get
sober."

"Good gracious, Edward!" ex-
claimed she; "you don't say he's
been drinking? Why, what's to be
done? Fanny ought to know it."

"Well, wait a little," said I; "per-
haps he will be quite himself by
the time he gets here; and, for the
future, we must hope for the best."
"Edward," said Emily seriously,
"can you tell me a single man in
Mapleton who was known to love
liquor in his youth, who is not now
a confirmed drunkard? I have no
faith that Philip will prove an ex-
ception. But here comes the min-

ister. Do you go in while I run
back to Fanny."
A few of the village girls were
assembled, in their white dresses
and blue or pink ribbons, according
to the taste of the wearer; and Mr.
Waters, the clergyman, walked in
and took his seat among them.—
The father and mother of the bride
were unusually taciturn. They
looked anxious and unhappy, as if
they felt a presentiment that some-
thing was going wrong. Fanny
was not present; and the suspense
of waiting was becoming painful.
Mr. Ross rose and whispered to
me.

"Edward, something must be the
matter with Philip. Hadn't you
better go and see what it is?"

I could have told him without
going to see; but I didn't speak
and just at that moment the door
opened, and poor Phil staggered
into the room. There was a silly
smile on his face, as he sat down
on the nearest chair and asked, in
a thick voice, if Fanny was ready.
Not a word was spoken, for
everybody seemed to be struck
dumb. Mrs. Ross rose. She was
a stern woman; and we were always
a little afraid of her when we went
to see the girls. But she just gave
Philip one look, as if she would
have crushed him through the floor,
and then hurried out of the room.—
Emily Brown and one of Fanny's
sisters were with her upstairs, and
when her mother came in and told
her in plain words, that Philip had
come drunk to be married, Em said
that every bit of color left Fanny's
face. She was as white as marble
and seemed almost as stony; for
she showed no outward sign of emo-
tion; she only said, "Don't let him
come here, mother—I won't see
him. Tell him to go home, for I'll
never have him, now!"

"You never shall with my con-
sent, Fanny," said her mother,
"and you ought to be thankful that
he has shown himself out, before-
hand."

Mrs. Ross did not know how to
soothe and comfort her. Just think
of feeling of her, at such a time, that
she ought to be thankful! How
could she be thankful for any thing,
with such a blow upon her heart?
What was the unknown misery of
the future, to what she was now en-
during? But her mother meant
well. She did not understand the
difference between her own feelings
and Fanny's.

Well, all this while the company
were silently waiting for Mrs.
Ross's return. It was a strange
scene for a wedding; and it seems
as if I could see it all before me
now. Everybody had a sort of
frightened, or half-struck look,
excepting Philip, who appeared to
be quite unconscious that any thing
was the matter, and sat still, with
the same silly expression on his
face; for liquor always makes men
fools.

At last Mrs. Ross came to the
door, and said in a loud, harsh
voice: "Mr. Waters, there will be
no marriage here to night; and you,
Philip Merton, the sooner you leave
the house the better. Your compan-
y is not wanted."

"I'm going to be married," said
Phil; "and I won't go till I have
seen Fanny—I won't, I say!"

Mr. Waters then got up, and
said with a very solemn manner:
"It is useless for you to remain, Mr.
Merton, for I cannot marry you to-
night. I am sorry to say that you
are not in a fit state to perform your
part in the ceremony; and your
disappointment and disgrace are
the bitter fruits of intemperance,
which you are now so sadly reap-
ing. Let it be a warning to you for
the future; and I trust that not
only you, but your young friends
here present, will remember that
"Whosoever a man soweth, that
shall he also reap."

With these words he bowed to
the company, and walked straight
out of the door. The girls all got
up and went to put on their bon-
nets, but Phil never moved. I
thought he was trying to realize
what it all meant; and I pitied
him from the bottom of my heart.
Old Mr. Ross leaned his head down
between his hands, and never spoke
a single word. He was a man of
few words at all times. Fanny
was like her father, and had always
been his favorite child; and he
knew better than her mother, how
to feel for her. He knew that she
had loved Philip with all the pow-
er of a still, silent love, which
strengthens more and more in the
depths of the heart, because it can-
not vent itself from the lips. Peo-
ple may laugh at first love, Harry,
but you may depend on it, it is never
entirely forgotten nor overcome.
Something of it is left, which neither
time, nor absence, nor even
death can destroy in the heart of

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

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

- FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter,
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

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

Death of Henry Clay.

"No dull oblivion Shall bar his name from out the temple, Where the dead are honored by the nations." This distinguished man died on the 27th ult. at half past eleven A. M., in the 76th year of his age. This event has been long looked for, and yet, when his death was announced, sorrow spread its mantle over many a heart in this great Republic.

He was the embodiment of the principles of one of the great parties of this country. He was idolized by his friends; and by his matchless eloquence and exalted intellect, commanded the admiration of the whole world.

His acts, like those of Calhoun and other great spirits that went before him, are intimately associated with some of the most brilliant passages of our country's history; and so long as that history is preserved, its pages will glow with his name, made immortal by his greatness.

Out of their Own Mouths shall they be Condemned.

The arrival of every mail from North, East, South, or West brings us incontestable evidence of defeat in the whig ranks, produced by the late nomination of Gen. Scott for the presidency.

While our whig friends will continue to furnish such as the reader will find below, it will hardly be necessary for democrats to say that the nomination is unworthy the party and that the nominee is not fit to be made President of this great Republic.

The lukewarmness with which the nomination has been received is unparalleled in the history of parties. Every effort to get up anything like a demonstration—except among free-soilers and abolitionists—has been a miserable abortion. It is true, that many, perhaps, a majority of the whigs throughout the country, will be willing to swallow Scott, Seward & Co., with all their heresies in order to preserve the nationality of the party, but there are many who have already spoken and who will continue to speak, repudiating the party so long as such men are thrust forward as the exponents of their principles or as candidates for their suffrages.

But let us see what whig papers say of this pure and great man, who refused to wear a crown. When Jesse Hooper, of the Chambers *Tribune*, (whig) heard the news he put forth the following which shows very clearly what will be done for the party in Chambers: "We shall not support Gen. Scott. He has been thrust upon the South by a set of men who are at heart his enemies. He has not the confidence of any portion of the Whig party here; and he holds no held opinions, which the South cannot safely assent to."

The *Glascon Revue*, Ky., a whig paper, speaks thus of the Gen's fitness: "General Scott is no more fit for the Presidency than a respectable felon is for a place in Heaven. We demand to know what he has said or written that stamps him as a statesman? We want proofs, not assertions."

The *Shelby News*, a whig paper in the same State, says: "A more perfect acquaintance with General Scott's history has satisfied us that he is not qualified for the presidency; that whilst he is a great military tactician and a successful General, he is not competent, as a civilian, to preside over the government of this republic, and that the whigs would act indiscreetly, if not unjustly, to put him forward."

The Boston *Courier* speaking of the effect produced by the nomination upon the party of that city, gives the following which is quite significant: "It felt like a funeral pall upon their spirits. From the immense crowd of citizens assembled in State street, a few faint and hardly audible cheers went up as the intelligence was proclaimed. We understand these proceeded chiefly from individuals of the free-soil party."

The New York *Courier* and *Enquirer*, after speaking of the immeasurable superiority of Daniel Webster compared with Winfield Scott, says: "But the nomination is made; the act is perpetrated beyond remedy; the rejection of Daniel Webster is as irreversible as a decree of Alecto or any of the other three Furies. The mass of the whigs in this city have received the intelligence with sullen indignation. On every side have we heard denunciations expressed not to support the Baltimore nominee. Communications have been sent to us urging the nomination of Mr. Webster as an independent candidate. But, gentlemen, there is no alternative. We honor your motives; we share the bitterness of your disappointment; and yet we must submit. Our motto is 'principles, and not men,' and we will abide by it. We were whigs before Webster was our candidate, and though he ceases to be such, whigs we must remain. If our party is doomed to defeat in consequence of yesterday's doings, let defeat come, but not through us or by us. As heretofore, so hereafter, let us so bear ourselves that if the whig party must fall we shall be innocent."

The New York *Day Book*, a strong whig paper, "faces the music" in the following bold manner: "THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The nomination of General Scott falls like a wet blanket upon the whigs of this city. Among all that we met yesterday and heard speak of the nomination—and they were hundreds—we heard but one solitary whig who did not declare openly that he would not vote for General Scott—and that one was an abolitionist and a believer in spirit rappings. The whigs of this city are disappointed, chagrined, and mortified beyond expression, and they can vent their feelings only in execrating the means that brought about so contemptible a nomination.

"That the whigs should repudiate such an administration—that it should throw overboard such a man as Daniel Webster, after all that he has done for it, and take up such a conceited, ill-tempered, and foolish creature as General Winfield Scott—is past all comprehension—and must be mortifying in the extreme to every sensible man of the party. It shows what it is composed of, and how contemptible and utterly worthless it is in every respect. It has repudiated Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, and Millard Fillmore, for such men as Winfield Scott, William H. Seward, John M. Botts, and James C. Jones."

"Who wants anything to do with such a party? Who will be long to it? Who will support it, and go with it? Who? Why, the Bloomers, the anti-renters, the Mormons, the Fourierites, the socialists, the spirit-rappers, the abolitionists, and the advocates of woman's rights—the Finkles, the Joe Smiths, and the Loyd Garrisons. The whigs—bahl! who will say he is a whig now? Not we, surely. We would as soon support Greeley or Abby Kossuth as Winfield Scott, Wm. H. Seward, and Sim Draper. The southern whigs may take them and hug them to their bosoms, if they chose; but the Yorkers never will. Perhaps Scott, with his abolition supporters here, and John M. Clayton, John M. Botts, Governor Jones, and the Hon. Leslie Combs in the South, may carry Kentucky Tennessee, and Maryland; but we can tell them that they will carry but one northern State. They will get Vermont, and nothing else. Mark what we say: General Scott will carry but one State north of mason and Dixon's line, and that will be Vermont, the only State that has nullified the fugitive-slave law."

Read the very able and interesting speech of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee in which you will find what a conscientious whig, who is a host within himself, thinks of Gen. Scott and his abolition allies. He declares himself for Pierce and King rather than for Scott; and if we mistake not there are many whigs in this locality who will do likewise.

Alabama Code. The new Code of Alabama will be ready for distribution about the 10th inst. Persons desirous of purchasing the work, can do so by personal application, or by letter, enclosing the amount, \$2 to Wm. Garrett, Secy of State. The expense of sending by stage or mail must be paid by the purchaser.

A good deal of matter prepared for this paper has been necessarily crowded out on account of the length of some of the pieces given.

The attention of persons interested in freighting cotton, produce and merchandise to or from Savannah, Ga., is called to the advertisement of the line of four splendid steamers, now in fine condition, and kept constantly running, by the Steam Boat Company of Georgia, between Augusta and Savannah.

Mr. Gentry on Scott and Seward.

The distrust of the southern people cannot now be overcome, and when it is seen that he can get no Southern States, no Northern supporter of his will have the slightest confidence in his success; and he is indeed a tyro in politics, who does not understand that such a belief as that would deprive his supporters of that zeal and energy which is necessary to success, even in those States at the North, where under a different state of things, he might reasonably hope for success. Sir, I do not claim to be a prophet, but I predict with entire confidence, that as soon as his Northern supporters see that he can carry no Southern State, and they cannot hope for co-operation in that part of the Union, they will appeal to the anti-slavery sentiment common to the people of the North, and give a sectional shape to the Presidential canvass. They will throw him into such a canvass as that, and the cry will be a repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the support of Gen. Scott as the representative of that idea. Whatever may be his individual sentiments and purposes, that will be the direction of the canvass.

Already we see that the editor of the N. Y. *Tribune* heralds to his readers the nomination of Gen. Pierce, by the democratic convention, as follows: "The Union does not contain a bitterer or a more proscriptive pro-slavery, luncheon than Franklin Pierce. For years he has been foremost in stifling every aspiration for freedom among the 'democracy' of New Hampshire. He insisted that John P. Hale should be ostracised and crushed because he refused to vote for the annexation of Texas without a stipulation that some part of its immense unsettled territory should be secured for free-soil. The Post more recently sent this same Frank Pierce to deprive John Atwood of his nomination for Governor, and drive him out of the party for nothing else than expressing a repugnance to the fugitive slave law. In all New England, slavery and slave catching have had no more unscrupulous thick and thin servitor than this same Frank Pierce."

Honor to General Pierce, if the *Tribune* fully states his position, as I believe it does. Now, with what face can a Southern man go before a Southern audience to oppose the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, if he shall be opposed by any man who does stand as unequivocally upon the same ground denounced by Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune*, and described in the article from which I have read. Why, sir, you may talk about Bridgewater, and Lanj's Lane, and Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and all these battles in vain. You will get nothing but a bitter laugh of scorn and derision from the Southern people when you stand up before them and try to reconcile them to such a state of facts with such miserable humbuggery as that. They will despise you, laugh at you and spurn you. You will fail as badly as Kossuth did in his Southern campaign. The people of the South cannot thus be humbugged.

I believe, for those and other reasons, which I will endeavor to state, if my time allows me, that the nomination of Gen. Scott, now, under existing circumstances, whatever resolutions may be passed by the convention, whatever letter he may write, will result either in the immediate dissolution of the whig party, or in its final abolitionization. I believe he cannot get the vote of a single Southern State. He will be nominated, if nominated at all by a sectional vote, and indeed all the representatives of the South shall be true to the trust confided to them; and he who fails to represent Southern sentiment and Southern feelings in that convention upon those high issues, let him look to it—let him look to it! If he has position, hope or prospects at home—if his hopes are not directed elsewhere than at home, let him look well to it. He who betrays the trust confided by any portion of the Southern people, in that convention, and, under existing circumstances, acquiesces in, or gives his consent to the nomination of Gen. Scott, if I am not very much mistaken, will be branded with a brand of infamy that will dishonor him through his life, and be a reproach to his children when he is in his grave.

But the abolitionizing of the whig party will not be the only evil result accomplished by the nomination of Gen. Scott at Baltimore. It will place William H. Seward in the same relation to the whig party of the Union that he now occupies in reference to the whig party of New York, and the great States adjoining thereto, and

indeed, to the whole whig party of the North—a most influential and controlling position. Many men, I know, are acting under his influence, and guided by the engines which he controls, who do not know whence comes the power that moves them. He has reached a position of power and influence at the North that gives him an almost absolute control over the Northern whig organization. He is the focus at which concentrate all the hopes of that class of mercenary politicians, who act in politics only with a view to personal and pecuniary advantages. He has for years controlled the patronage of the great Empire State of New York—vast in amount, and has occupied a position that enabled him to a very great extent, to control the patronage of the federal government here, in reference to citizens of New York. He is looked to as probable President of the United States at some future day, by his partisans, and that fact gives him all the power incident to such a position. He can concentrate, wield, and command a greater number of energetic men, to accomplish any object which he desires, than the President of the United States, with all the patronage which he disposes. That is his position. Such is his power and influence.

Now, sir, if I had time I would refer to some more striking proofs of his (Mr. Seward's) objects and purposes. His speech at Cleveland during the last Presidential canvass, when he was seeking to make the constituents of the honorable member over the way [Mr. Giddings] believe that they ought to sustain the whig ticket, is one, if you want to understand the ends he aims at.

But if you want further light upon the subject, look to the fact that when a slave was rescued by a mob at Syracuse, and when a motley crowd of men, women and children, white and black, were arrested for resisting legal authorities, he went into court, and volunteered to become their bail. He invited them to his house and treated them to his elegant hospitalities. What does all this mean? Is it not to encourage rebellion, insurrection, and resistance to law? Is it not to deny that the Constitution can impose any obligation to execute the fugitive slave law? Is it not to deny the constitutional validity of that law? Is it not a hypocritical claim that there is a higher law which absolves him from that oath of allegiance which he has taken to his country, and which binds him to maintain the Constitution of his country? Yet this is the doctrine he teaches, and this man, with that powerful political organization which he controls, is to be our leader—is he? Under his auspices Gen. Scott becomes a candidate for the Presidency; and if Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, he will owe his nomination to William H. Seward; and therefore, Gen. Scott's nomination cannot under any circumstances, nationalize the whig party. As soon as the compromise measures passed, all the papers under Mr. Seward's control raised up the name of Gen. Scott at their mast head as their candidate for the Presidency. Conventions were called at the earliest possible time in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which formally nominated him for the Presidency. But no resolutions passed those conventions recognizing the series of measures to which I have referred as a compromise, to be adhered to and executed by the North and by the South.

But Gen. Scott is said to be really in favor of these measures. All the worse for him if that be true. When Webster's voice was heard reverberating through the land in such tones as no man ever uttered, imploring and urging and convincing the people that there were obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution, which required them to stand by these compromise measures, and to execute the fugitive slave law; and when Fillmore, with all his influence as President of the United States, was endeavoring to persuade the people of the North to settle these questions upon some great national basis, Seward seized upon General Scott, and wielding him as a warrior wields his battle axe, he clove into the dust Fillmore and Webster, and all the patriotic men of the North who stood with them upon this patriotic ground. General Scott was all the while profoundly silent on the subject. If he was in favor of these measures when this mighty struggle was being made before the tribunal of public opinion, the result of which involved the best interest of the republic, present and prospective, why did he not come up and give to Webster and Fillmore the influence of his mighty name and aid them in harmonizing the country and bringing Northern men to a sound position upon this question? Why did he not do it? It can only be accounted for by ascribing to him that sort of ambition which made the angels fall from Heaven. He wanted the Presidency; and in his extreme desire to be President he forgot the higher and nobler duty he owed to his country. That is the whole of it. No man

is so glorious in his country, when he aspires to the first place in the republic, as to make it sacrilege to speak freely of his position and of the tendencies—political tendencies—likely to result from his success. We have a right to speak freely. I claim that right and no man shall make me afraid.

Now, sir, I have read in some old books which described the usages and customs in the barbarous and dark ages of the world, that when some unfortunate subject incurred the displeasures of his king, the order was promptly given to behead him, and to stick his head upon a staff, and carry it through the streets. On such occasions all loyal subjects were required to fall into the train, to testify to the justice and power of their sovereign who had exterminated his enemy by shouts and huzzas. Now, Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, what a triumph for Seward! What a shout of exultation will burst from his lips, and from the lips of all his faithful and hopeful followers! Some willing mercenaries will be ready, figuratively speaking, to raise aloft upon their staffs the heads of Webster and Fillmore, and all Northern Union loving whigs who have stood by him, and bear them through the streets amid the shouts and huzzas of their victorious enemies; and we shall have a grand jubilee, exulting glorification, to celebrate the occasion.—As a loyal whig who has never proved unfaithful to my party, myself and my southern whig friends will be required to all amicably into line and constitute the rear guard of Mr. Seward's column, and give him our voices to swell the jubilation exultation. Well, perhaps I may try.—[Laughter.] But my opinion is, that my utmost efforts to shout will resolve itself into a groan of despair. I cannot do it. I will not.—Put that down in your note book.—"Well, what will you do?"—[Join the Democratic party?—[Laughter.] I do not think I shall. I do not know what I shall do. But I know I will do what I believe to be my duty. My present impression is that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character, to stand aloof from the contest. But if I thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And any gentleman who dreams that any Southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott in the next Presidential election, dreams, in my opinion, a dream that will never be realized.

But I suppose for this I am to be a proscribed and denounced character—an excommunicated whig—well, gentlemen, I defy you all. [Laughter.] I only insist that no man shall denounce me until he can show a better whig character in the past than I can. Observe this condition, and I am willing for you to say what you please. I acknowledge, to a proper extent, the allegiance higher than any that party can impose. I should consider myself a traitor recent to all the interests of those who have honored me with their confidence in sending me here, if I would for a moment co-operate in producing such results as I have described. What am I to do? Why I am very much troubled about it. It is a painful idea to contemplate. It is exceeding painful for a man who stands as I stand, and who has stood as I have stood, to be separated from his party, and to be brought into antagonism with those with whom he has been associated; and therefore, I have been reciting to my early reading of poetry to find some consolation, and I have determined to adopt the advice which Cato gave to his son: "My son, thou art crest-fallen. Thy side engaged in a heated State, Threading with vice and faction; now thou seest me Spent, overpowered, despairing success! Let me advise thee to retreat betimes. To thy paternal seat, the Sabine field, Where the great censor talk'd with his own hand. And all our frugal ancestors were blest. In humble virtues, and a rural life. These live retired, busy for the peace of Italy." Content thyself in being obscurely good. When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway. The post of honor is a private station."

If I cannot go any where else, I will go home. [Laughter.] In a sequestered valley in the State of Tennessee, there is a smiling farm with bubbling fountains, covered with rich pasturage, and fat flocks, and all that is needful for the occupant and enjoyment of a man of uncorrupted taste. I will go there and await my time for a better day.

Mr. Chairman, we must nationalize ourselves. It is a cowardice to shrink from these duties of the hour. If our fathers had been as cowardly as those men who say they see the right, and yet dare not do it, had freedom been won? Never. We still been vassals to England. If we—their sons—cannot act up to the example they set us, the glorious inheritance they bequeathed to us will be lost forever. Lincolne you to arouse to a correct appreciation of impending dangers, and to awake to the obligations which you owe to your country, and which it is a disgrace to any man who claims the character of a patriot, not to disre-

the living. But I am going astray from my story. I went up to Philip after the minister had gone, and said, "Come, Philip, it's time for us to be getting home. You see they have all left us."

He was beginning to get sobered by the shock; and the smile on his face was exchanged for a sort of helpless expression, like that of a man led to the gallows. He yielded, because there was no relief to be had; and I took him home, and helped him to undress and go to bed; and the coat which he took off that night I don't think he ever put on afterwards.

"And what happened to Fanny?" asked Harry Moore, who was much interested in his companion's recital.

"Ah," said Collins, "that is the most melancholy part of the story. She went into a sort of melancholy derangement, and was never seen to smile after that night; and, what is still more wonderful, the color never came back to her face. Before that time she had the most lovely complexion you ever saw; but always afterwards she looked as white and cold as a marble statue. She refused to see Philip, or to have any thing more to do with him, and went nowhere excepting to church, where she was sure to be found in all kinds of weather. She would keep her eyes fixed on the minister until he had done preaching, and then get up and go home, before the congregation were dismissed. I met her once on Sunday, and spoke to her. 'How do you do, Fanny?' said I. She raised her eyes, and they looked blue, then—I shall never forget it, for I had a strange fancy that they were exactly the color of Philip's wedding-coat. I don't know what put such a queer comparison in my head, but I was so possessed with the notion, that I kept staring at her till she said: 'What do you look at me so steadily for, Edward? I know I don't look as I used to; but it's because I always have a pain in my heart, now.'"

"You ought not to be walking alone then, Fanny," said I. "Let me go home with you."

"No," she replied, "I don't want you—I can't take care of myself—I'm not crazy, Edward, though I suppose you think I am; but I've got all the reason I ever had; and that was too little to do me any good when I stood most in need of it. There, go away now, for I shan't say any more."

She crossed over to the other side of the street, and walked very fast till she got out of sight. Mr. Waters visited her constantly and endeavored to direct her thoughts to religion; and he said it was his belief that the light of the Gospel beamed in on her mind before she died, and gave her that peace which the world can never give nor take away. It was just a year from the day that was to have been her wedding-day, that we went to her funeral; and, if ever any one died of a broken heart, it's my belief that Fanny Ross did."

Collins was silent, and seemed to have finished his story; when Harry said, "You've forgotten Philip. You have not told me any thing further about him, since you took him home that night."

"True enough," answered Collins; "I had forgotten him in talking of poor Fanny. If you had ever seen her in her bloom, you would have said her equal was not to be found for beauty. But Phil never got over the disappointment and mortification of that affair; and, to keep from thinking of it, he went to the bottle. He knew that he had lost Fanny forever, and so he gave up all female society. I never saw much of a ladies' man, and I don't believe he ever saw any other girl that he would have been willing to marry. He used to skulk about the streets, and keep out of everybody's way as much as he could; only when he was about drunk. At Fanny's funeral he cried like a child; and after that he tried to do better for some time; but, as they say the ruling passion is strong in death, so with him it was strong in life. His habits became confirmed; and, though sometimes months would pass away without his drinking to excess, he still drank enough to scatter the seeds of disease through his system. I often spoke to him about it, but he used to stop me with, 'It's too late now, Ned. I've nothing to live for; and if I did not sometimes lose my senses in liquor, I should lose them altogether, and be sent to a mad-house. You couldn't persuade me when I had every thing at stake; and what's the use of trying now?'

"What you won't live out half your days," said I, "if you go on in this way."

"Well, and what of that? he answered, 'I shan't be missed. An old bachelor is only in the way, and most people are willing to let them have a short life and a merry one if it's their own choice.'"

And so he took his own course, until about six years ago there came a temperance lecturer to Mapleton. It was a novelty, and everybody went to hear him. At first they were all carried away with his eloquence, and listened as though all he said was fiction—like the plays at the theatre. But after hearing him two or three times they began to realize the truth of his words; and, one after another, our towns-

men all went forward and signed the pledge, which has been the saving of many of them from ruin. Nobody thought that Phil Merton would be persuaded to do it; but he was; and it made him a changed man. He found he had broken down his constitution, and tried hard enough afterwards to build it up; for, when a man really thinks he is going to die he is apt to grow very anxious to live, and is quite willing to make up his quarrels with the world and take it as it is, provided he can renew his lease of the mortal tenement. But as Phil had so often said himself, "it was too late." He never got quite well though; he continued to be a sober man, and his long course of intemperance killed him in the end. He was only fifty-three years old when he died. My story is finished, Harry, and the hour is up also. So come, it's time for the auction."

An auction was a rare occurrence in the quiet village of Mapleton. The inhabitants seldom changed either houses or furniture, which descended from generation to generation, with but little alteration or improvement. But Philip Merton had been an old bachelor, and left no successor to his worldly goods, over which the auctioneer's hammer was then about to be raised.

Collins and Moore arrived just in time to see the exhibition of the wedding-coat, which had been set up on a bid of three dollars.

"That's it," said Collins to his companion; "a blue coat with brass buttons. I remember the fashion of it thirty years ago. Come, Harry, you're fond of antiquities, why don't you bid?"

Going, cried the auctioneer, "going at three dollars; not a quarter of its value. Who'll bid another dollar? Can't throw it away—it's disgraceful!"

"Why don't you buy it yourself, for the sake of old acquaintance?" said Harry in reply to Collins, while the crier still kept on.

"Who says four dollars? There ain't such another coat nowhere. I'll fit any man on the ground."

Collins had turned to Harry and exclaimed, "I, Harry Moore? Why I wouldn't have Phil's wedding-coat for a gift."

"Four dollars bid," cried the auctioneer—"going at four dollars—four—four—and the hammer went half-way down and was raised again. 'Blaime it! the hammer won't strike at that—look at the cloth—it's superfine—none of your homespun—going at only four—'

"You wouldn't have it! why not?" asked Harry of Collins, looking at the same time at the auctioneer, and giving him a nod.

"Five dollars—I have it," cried the seller. "Mr. Moore bids five dollars. Will nobody bid over him? See these buttons, as bright as gold, and they be gold, for aught I know—going at five dollars—going—going—gone!"

"I'm glad you bought it," said Collins; "and now I'll tell you why I wouldn't have it. It was too full of old memories; and I never want to rake them up again, as I have done to day. But it's different with you. You didn't see it all, as I did; and it will do you no harm to remember it. So just keep the coat for the sake of its history and the moral; and, if you ever have a friend in danger of being wrecked on the shoals of intemperance, show it to him, and tell him the story of Philip Merton."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House of Representatives passed the Land Bill to-day. [This bill proposes to grant public lands to all the States at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia one hundred and fifty thousand acres. The States of Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois, and Indiana to apply their share in the construction of railroads, and the remainder of the States to expend their grants for educational purposes. All the land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress to any State to aid in the construction of any railroad therein to be deducted from the amount granted by this act to said State.]

The National Agricultural Convention has adjourned sine die. President Fillmore, on being visited by the members, made a speech and expressed a wish that the efforts of the Society may be fully successful.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. All subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled and their papers ordered to be discontinued. 4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

LAW NOTICES

Whalley & Ellis,
HAYVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law
Office Row No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.
G. C. WHALLEY, January 5, '52
G. C. ELLIS, do

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
A. D. TURNLEY,
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,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

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

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

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

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.
ASUVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASUVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 13, 1851.

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

J. S. G. DANNEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
HAVING resigned his office, tenders his services in the practice of the Law, in the Counties of Randolph, Chambers, Talladega and Benton.
Office west from the court house, Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, 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.

PARRELLS celebrated Arabian and Loudens Cherokee Liniment, for sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and Horse, also Hewes and Hays Liniment &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE,
And Look to Your Interest.

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

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS
OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 25, 1852—1y.

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

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
ROBERT T. McCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; I stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL.
A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather, Enamelled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.
Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Galleys and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to \$25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, &c. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store.
Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Saw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm.
Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied. R. T. McCAY.
JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

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

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

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

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

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

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketcham, (Proprietor.)
No 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.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.
THE best remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Sciatica, Erysipelas, Swelling of the Face, Head, Neck, and all kinds of Swellings, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever.
Where this Plaster is applied it cannot be seen. It has been beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the Stomach, Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain or weakness in the back or sides should be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this Plaster.
The application of the Plaster to the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, coughs, phisitis, and stiffness of the lungs in their early stages. It destroys inflammation by perspiration.
The following commendation is from an agent residing at Trenton, Tenn.
Trenton, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.
Messrs. SCOTLAND & MEAD—Gentlemen: The Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this section. There is a lady in my family who has used it several times. She would not be without this Plaster for five hundred dollars a year. She was afflicted for some time with an enlargement of the spleen, which gave her a great deal of pain. The swelling which had accumulated upon the spleen, was occasionally so considerable, that she was confined for a considerable time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians, but they gave up to relieve her. She procured a box of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty to use as you think proper—they are substantially true.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JESSE J. WELLS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Base Imitations!
Cautions—The subscribers are the only general agents in the Southern States for the sale of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by counterfeit articles, they invite particular attention to the following marks of the genuine:
1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with an accompanying record of court to E. Taylor Oberster.
Also take Notice
That the genuine has the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the top of each box—to imitate which, will be prosecuted as forgery.
The counterfeit is coarsely put up, in imitation of the genuine, and is sold by several dealers in medicine in this city, the genuine article, however, is easily distinguished by the genuine article.
Beware of It—It is Worthless.
SCOTLAND & MEAD,
112 Chartres st., N. Orleans.
Only agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must invariably be addressed.
Sold by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville, Ala.; Dickson & Green, Alexandria, W. R. J. Burnett, Cedar Bluff, Young and Hargis, Gadsden, Byers & Rowan, Asheville, J. & L. Huey, Talladega.
BARRY & BAC, Rome, Ga.
April 20, 1852—4m

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

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE
Dry Goods House,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE have just opened at 193 Meeting Street, a large and selected stock of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FANCY GOODS, which have been purchased with great care, and which we are offering to the trade for cash, or short paper of undoubted propriety. As a compensation for strict terms, we are offering goods at prices unusually low. Buyers visiting this market are invited to examine our stock and prices.
SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852—3m.

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

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c.!
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK and MUSIC STORES,
234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.
SOLE agent for the following Emment Piano Forte Manufacturers:
1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1833) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.
2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.
3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.
4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.
5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila.
All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodions from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bend.
GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y.

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

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

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

NOTICE.
THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce MAXWELL'S FACTORIES in the South, I take this method to inform the public that I am making Factory Thread, that the best quality pronounced equal to any in the North if not superior, and that I will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual men, or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill, Benton County, Choccoloco Valley.
Wm. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOUTHERN and NORTHERN U. States Mail Steamship Line.

Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK! Through in 50 to 60 Hours! Days of leaving Charleston: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.
THE NEW and SPLENDID STAMERS UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, 1500 Tons. MARION, Capt. M. DEWEY, 1300 Tons. SOUTHERN, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1300 Tons. JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON, 1500 Tons.
THESE steamers having elegant state-rooms accommodations, and every convenience on board, tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished gentlemen, who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation. Cabin passage \$25—Steerage \$8. For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSROOF, Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves. March 2, 1852—1y.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$25, and to New York \$30.
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK.
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy rail) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 56 hours, and New York in 61 1/2 hours.
Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ships Florida, Capt. LYONS, and Alabama, Capt. LEWIS, 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.
FAELDFORD, RAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front Street, Ag't N. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

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

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

EDUCATION.
MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that she will open her school on Monday 12th July next, assisted by Dr. Wm. GLEZE.
Rates of Tuition:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic \$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History per session of five months, \$8 00
Drawing and Painting, \$10 00
Mrs. Wilkie will also give lessons in French, and promises, with strict attention on the part of the pupils to enable them to converse in French by the end of the first session.
Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils. No deduction only in case of sickness.
June 22, 1852.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

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

BONES & BROWN,
[Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS and DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.
June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

M. P. STOVALL,
Warehouse & Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.
Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce in store.
REFER TO
Hoke and Abernathy, (Simmons & Tarnished, F. Forney and Son, (Caver and Gunter, J. Bell and McMillan, (Hudson H. Allen, Esq., W. Richard Pace, (John Porters, Esq., W. Floyd Bush, Esq., (Col. W. Williams, W. J. Teague, Esq.,
June 8, 1852—1y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd floor below Col. R. Road Bank.
THE undersigned has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINS, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuff, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.
Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN GRASS and FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season.—Gumbo Seed Paste, (or Pastur Plants), to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
April 20, '52—1y W. HAYNES.

Lamback & Cooper,
DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.: and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 20, 1852.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and most complete assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, DRESSING CASES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Trunk Cases, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENDERS, PURSES, Bells, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.
Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta. Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BARKLEY
April 20, '52—1y Augusta, Ga.

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

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.
Warehouses & Commission Merchants,
AUGUSTA, GA.
AND
F. T. WILLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SAVANNAH, GA.
THE subscribers continue the Commission Business in the name of the above firms at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receipting and Forwarding Goods. Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBETH HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
E. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 9, 1851. 1y

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

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

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

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

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

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

Augusta Seed Store.
THE AUGUSTA Seed Store, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has cleared his warehouse, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden SEEDS, crop 1851.
Allowance made to country dealers.
Red and White CLOVER SEED, Blue GRASS, TIMOTHY, ONION SEEDS, Giant ASPRAGUS BOOTS, FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, &c.
May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
Fare Reduced at the
KINGSTON HOUSE.
Single Meal, 25 cts.
Children, 25 "
Servants, 25 "
Board by the day \$1.00
" week 6 00
" month 15 00
Kept by W. H. MISSENOLE.
April 20, 1852—1y

IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS exchange Iron and Casting good Merchantable Flour, deeded at their establishment, at ville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1851.
WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind, for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 10—No. 30

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1852

Whole No. 1030

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines counted as two lines, over 24 as three, &c.
Circulars, notices, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
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. If payment be delayed till the election, \$5.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.



POETRY

From the Dublin University Magazine.

Memory.
Soft as the rays of sunlight stealing
On the dying day;
Sweet as the chimes of low bells pealing
When eve fades away;
Sad as wind at night that moan
Through the heath o'er mountain lone,
Come the thoughts of days now gone
On manhood's memory.

As the sunbeams from the heaven
Hide at eve their light,
As the bells which tinkle heaven
Peal not on the night,
As the night winds cease to sigh
When the rain falls from the sky,
Pass the thoughts of days gone by
From age's memory.

Yet the sunlight in the morning
Forth again shall break,
And the bells give sweet voices
Warning
To the world to wake.
Soon the winds shall freshly breathe,
O'er the mountain's purple heath,
But the path is lost in death—
He hath no memory.

THE SUMMER RAIN.

Rain—rain—rain—
Aye! let the floods fall wild,
The thirsty earth has been looking long
For the tears of her heavenly child;
Her heavenly child—the cloud!
Smile and drooping low,
That wakes her mother to bloom and life,
In her own dissolving woe.

Rain—rain—rain—
Let the arid lands rejoice,
For water's a pleasant thing to see,
And carries a music voice;
The beams open wide to bless
The silver flowing waves,
And a thousand star-like eyes unclose
From the brink of thirsty graves.

Rain—rain—rain—
It comes—a mercy shower—
The pale corn peeps from the parched stalk
And the great fields drink in power—
From dense old woodland homes,
Chirruping birds are heard—
And Nature's heart with a fresher pulse,
To a happier mood is stirred.

Rain—rain—rain—
The swallow's twittering notes,
From the eve of airy droms ascend,
Out of a thousand throats;
The curlew's shriek of joy,
Comes gladly sounding by,
And all things—mate, or brood with
tongues,
Mock at the weeping sky.

Rain—rain—rain—
Type of our earthly cares,
That cloud-like darken the sun in Heaven,
To burst into happy tears;
Earnest tears that are blessings,
Preludes of opening day;
The sobbing tones of a heavy grief
That is weeping itself away.

Southern Literary Gazette.

THE INFLEX OF GOLD.—The London Times, in an elaborate article on gold production, estimates the amount of the precious metals in the world at \$400,000,000. Of this \$15,000,000 may be assumed to be gold, and \$250,000,000 in silver. The consumption is set down at \$6,000. It estimates the surplus in England, since the discovery of gold in California, to be \$50,000,000. The total increase

since the discovery of California has been twenty per cent. on the whole amount in existence, and it follows that it must have a corresponding influence to that extent on the value of all descriptions of property. The increase, if it goes on in the same ratio, must exercise a like effect until the increase shall cease. Therefore, it argues, that in the course of fifteen years, at this rate of augmentation, it will require two sovereigns to buy what can now be done with one. It says: "We arrive therefore at the unalterable conclusion, that the Californian gold, Australian discoveries, even at their present rate of yield, will produce effects of a momentous character, which nothing is likely in any material manner to counteract."

Desperate Affray at Camp.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Camp, on Sunday morning last, as the steamer Caspian touched for a few moments at that landing. Capt. Puckett of the Lucy Robinson, came on board the Caspian at Grand Ecure with the intention of coming up to Shreveport. Immediately upon the boat's landing at Camp a man by the name of Robieu came on board and began a violent abuse of Capt. Puckett on account of some previous misunderstanding. Robieu was highly excited, and after abusing Puckett for a while, ran ashore, went to his storehouse and procured a double barreled shot gun, with which he returned to the river. Standing on the bluff he continued to abuse Puckett, and dared him to come ashore. In the meanwhile young Puckett, a son of the Captain, was quietly standing near Robieu as he was under this high state of excitement; suddenly observing him, the latter ran upon him with his gun clubbed and inflicted a terrible blow over his head, which knocked him senseless; the gun stock being broken entirely off. He was rushing on him with a drawn bowie knife when the bystanders interfered. As soon as his son was struck the captain hastened up the bank, cocking a pistol meanwhile, and got within six or eight feet of Robieu, when he fired on him. The ball entered Robieu's left breast just above the nipple, and ranging upwards, passed out at his shoulder, as some of the passengers of the Caspian supposed. Robieu now rushed upon Puckett with his knife and although the constable, a gentleman by the name of Davis, was endeavoring to hold him, inflicted some two or three stabs in his breast or abdomen, it was impossible to tell which. While being thus attacked, Puckett, in the act of either running or backing, fell headlong down the almost perpendicular bluff, of some thirty feet, into the river. The fall alone saved him. So soon as Puckett fell, Robieu wheeled round and stabbed Davis to the heart, who died almost instantly. Whether he knew it to be Davis, or supposed it to be young Puckett, attacking him, we are unable to ascertain before we left, as the boat only remained a few moments after the affray. Capt. Puckett was assisted from the river and up the bank; Robieu walked off with his hands clasped to his breast, exclaiming that he was killed, while Davis and young Puckett were borne from the bloody field. We did not learn the extent of the injuries received by the survivors, though the wounds of Captain Puckett and Robieu must have been very serious. Nor could we learn the cause which led to this sad event, and could only conjecture from a remark of Puckett's that the disagreement was occasioned by some suit brought by him against Robieu.

The Caspian pushed off from the landing amidst a scene of the utmost confusion and distress. Some ten or twelve of Davis' slaves hearing of his death, came to the house in which he was lying and commenced loud wallings and lamentations, while his brother, partially deranged by distress of mind, stood in the street with bare head, uttering in vehement tone and gesture, he knew not what. Saddest of all, as the boat passed along the shore, we observed the poor wife of the unfortunate man, like a crushed and blighted flower, clinging around the neck of some relative or friend, too much agonized even to weep. The scene was one of the most distressing we ever witnessed, and even if he were justified by the laws of man for the deed he committed [which is not probable] we then felt that we would not be the bearer of Robieu's conscience the

remainder of our natural life for all the blessings this world could bestow. The St. Charles has since come up, and we learn by her clerk that Capt. Puckett and son are in a critical condition, the latter's skull having been fractured. Robieu will recover, the ball having ranged above the vital parts.

The Ups of the Ishmus.

Some time since we saw some comments in the United States papers upon an article taken from a Panama paper, (which we do not recollect) stating that a man named James Linn had been found dead under a tree on the Georgia road, and that upon examining it, the natives pronounced it highly poisonous, producing death to any who should sleep under it.

Riding out upon the "Plains," a few miles from the city, the other day, with a friend, we had the fortune to have several of these trees pointed out to us. As far around each as its branches extended the grass was dead—the ground almost bare, whilst all beyond it was fresh and green. Each tree seemed to form a circle around it by the appearance presented by the dead and live grass. They were all alike in this respect, and the trees of the same appearance and character. Occasionally the skull of a dead mule or other animal was to be found lying directly under the trees or near by, indicating the effects of its deadly poison. Anxious as we felt to procure a branch and bring it to this city, that its fluids might be subjected to a chemical analysis, we were deterred by the threatening appearance they presented.

We have no doubt that Linn came to his death in the manner described. Nor do we entertain a doubt as to the nature of the tree being as poisonous as the deadly Upas of the Nile.

Panama Herald of June 1st.

Too much for Human Endurance.
We heard a pretty good story a few days since, about a good old deacon somewhere out in York State, and was something after this wise: He was one of those upright, dignified sort of men who make it a rule to perform their duty, and then make the best of the matter, however the event may turn out; but everything on his farm was kept in the neatest of order. It had got to be quite late in the season for mowing, and still the deacon had a fine piece of grass, which he had been unable to cut on account of the press of other matters; so one beautiful day he put on a large force, and by noon he had it all down and spread about in nice order, when there came up a shower and wet it. After the shower the old gentleman came out and walked about perfectly cool, and the next day he had it again spread to dry; about noon there came another shower; well out came the deacon again with a long face, and the dignified air becoming one in his station, looked at the hay and walked into the house.

The next day being pleasant, he had the hay dried loaded and driven into the barn, into which they had got, just as another shower had begun to fall. The deacon congratulated himself that he had finally succeeded in securing the hay, when a gust of wind struck the barn, gushing through and completely sweeping the hay, scattering it to the four quarters, and tearing the barn doors from their hinges, one of which hitting the old gentleman, prostrated him in the mud, and fell on top of him. After the door had been removed from him, he surveyed the ruins for a few moments, and then exclaimed: "Well, I think it time for me to express my sentiments!"

An American Consul in Prison.
Baltimore, July 2. Charleston, July 3. P. M. Dates from Acapulco to the 7th ult., have been received, which state that Mr. Rice, the American Consul, was in the prison for misconduct.

[That Mr. Rice is in prison we do not doubt, but do not believe he has in the least misconducted himself. It appears from a statement in our exchanges, that the Mexican authorities at Acapulco recently attempted to sell the American steamer Commodore Stockton to satisfy certain alleged claims. Mr. Rice, as U. S. Consul, protested against the sale, and the Court refused to hear any appeal from him. He next caused notices to be posted in English and French, warning persons against buying her. The Judge ordered the Plaintiff in the suit—a man named SNYDER—to tear the notices down, including one in the Consular office. Mr. Rice placed a pistol at SNYDER's head, warning him that if he persisted in thus trespassing upon his premises, his life would be for feint. SNYDER left, but the same night he got a warrant from the Judge, to throw the Consul into a dungeon of the Castle, which was given to General MEXICO to have executed. The General to avoid a disagreeable responsibility, made a hasty visit to his country seat. This occurred the day before the sailing of the last steamer for Panama. By the above dispatch, however, it would seem that SNYDER and the Judge had procured a more willing tool, and carried out their revenge. Such treatment of the Consular Agent of a country is unprecedented.—[Esa. GOBRIER.]

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—It is stated in the La Reforme, a French publication, that of 38 millions of people of France, 37 millions do not drink wine; 31 millions never taste sugar; 20 millions never wear shoes; 31 millions never eat meat; 18 millions eat no wheat bread; and four millions are clothed in rags.

The Crossing of the River at Augusta.

The Savannah Republican is enabled to state that the negotiations, so long pending on this subject, have been closed, and permission given by the authorities of Augusta to the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road, to bridge the river and establish depots within the corporate limits of the city. The Republican presumes that this result has been hastened by the acquisition of the city without the limits of the city by the President of the Company, wherewith to erect a bridge, the proposals for which, were advertised some time since. Two propositions, says the Republican, were offered to the City of Augusta, by Mr. Coxner—one involving the payment of \$100,000, the other of \$150,000. The latter was accepted, and it gives to the Charleston Company the right to establish a bridge at the distance of one block or square above the one now used, with a passenger depot, machine shops, warehouses, &c., &c., on the bank of the river on the Augusta side, at that point. The Company has also the privilege of establishing another depot just as far distant from that of the Georgia Rail Road as the Waynesboro depot will be, and to traverse the streets between the two depots with cars drawn by horses, not more than two in any one train.

It is presumed that the whole cost of this connection to the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road Company will be about \$400,000—including the sum paid to the city as above, (which is partly in lieu of tolls collected on the old bridge), the cost of the bridge, of the land which must all be purchased, of buildings, &c., &c.

The Republican infers from the amount paid to the city, as from the character of the negotiations, so far as we understand them, that the design of the contract is to place Waynesboro, and the Charleston and Hamburg Roads on precisely the same footing. Both their depots will be, as nearly as possible, at the same distance (some 500 yards) from the Georgia Rail Road Depot. The only advantage enjoyed by the Waynesboro Road—that of reaching their depot by steam—flows from the fact that their road approaches the city without having to pass through it. In both cases, bulk must be broken on through freight, before its transference from the Georgia to the other roads, and it may be inferred that if ever one of the tracks is permitted to run into the Georgia Road the same permission will be extended to the other.

Gems of Thought.
No one can pursue a solid learning and frivolous pleasure at once. Early religion lays the foundation of happiness both in time and eternity. Few boys are born with talents that excel; but all are capable of living well. Those are never likely to come to good that are unfaithful to their parents. A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one. The rose has its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man has his failings. Love is a weapon that will conquer men when all other weapons fail. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant word. The best way to condemn bad traits, is by practicing good ones. The reproaches of a friend should be strictly just, and not too frequent. There cannot be a greater teacher, than first to raise a confidence, and then betray it. Whoever hates his brother, or sister, is a murderer; for he will be one if he have an opportunity. Young persons have need of strong reins; they are sometimes hard to be ruled, easy to be drawn aside, and apt to be deceived. Knowledge may slumber in the memory; but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakes with the warm breath of Spring. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power, who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy. The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of saved, not of the slain. It is useless to look forward to a future state of prosperity, if the present be not occupied towards laying the foundation of it. Many cling to a distant hope, and reject a progressive certainty. It is one of the singular facts of the present state of society, that the qualities which in theory we hold to be most lovely and desirable are precisely those which in practice we treat with the greatest contumely and disgrace. Wholesome sentiments are rare, which makes the fields of daily life fresh and odorless. Intellect is not the moral power; conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman. That state of life is most happy, wherein superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting. Pride destroys all symmetry and grace, and affectation is a more terrible enemy to fine faces than the small-pox. Self-love is at once the most delicate and the most tenacious of our sentiments; a mere nothing will wound it, but nothing on earth will kill it. You cannot fathom the mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be. Anger is the most impotent passion that influence the mind of man; it effects nothing it undertakes; and hurts the man who is possessed by it, more than the object against which it is directed. SCOTT IN FLORIDA.—We ent the following article respecting Scott's prospects in the Peninsula State from the Floridian and Journal: "The whigs about the Capitol are in a terrible ferment. They don't know which way to turn. Scott can't run in Florida, and this unpleasant truth is forcing its way into their hearts. Hundreds of whigs—and some of the best in the party—already avow their determination to vote for Pierce and King, who will carry the State beyond a peradventure. We saw an intelligent gentleman from Jefferson a day or two ago, who said to us that he had met but one whig in the country who would vote for Scott; and we hear of similar boltings in the other counties around us. Gen. Scott is odious to the people of Florida, and Mr. Cabell knew well what he meant when he declared on the 29th of February that if nominated he would not get 50 votes in the State. He will probably do better than that, but a

From the Floridian.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from near near Fort Kearney, on the 22d of May, gives the following particulars in his comments on Oregon and California: "The emigration is tremendous. It is to-day there, have passed this for a 1/2 million of men, women, 1776 children, 333 horses, 2316 mules, 24,269 oxen and cows, 46,248 swine, 500 sheep, gathered with a log and a hand saw. 47,000 people traveling in all sorts of ways. Our teams are most numerous, and travel in as many files as our noses. The many emigrants are some very contented, looking young men driving even with long whips, whose erect carriage and fleet walk showed their bred in a different calling. It is a trip which tries a man's mettle, as well as his aptitude. To perform it successfully, a man must make a drudge of himself, a very nigger, to cook, wash dishes, take care of the mules and oxen, stand guard nights, wade through mud, sleep in wet clothes, eat like a pig and a kennel like a dog. The difficulties and annoyances of the trip are legion. While I am writing, I see a young physician of St. Louis, holding the bit of an obstetrical mule in one hand and a dirty diaboloid in the other, having gone in haste from his dish to kick 'devilish mule'!"

Our Relations with Mexico.
Extraordinary and important movement of President Arista. The letter published in the New York Herald of Friday, from the correspondent of that paper in the city of Mexico, discloses a most extraordinary and important movement on the part of President Arista, for the maintenance of his power and the settlement of the various complicated difficulties pending between his Government and our own; which the editor of the Herald, relying upon the credibility of his correspondent, and the authenticity of his information, regards as comprehending matters of the highest possible moment, not only to Mexico, but to our own country, and to the civilized world. It is stated that, in view of the pressing internal and external difficulties by which President Arista is surrounded—in view of the exigencies of a bankrupt treasury and imminent hazards of a domestic revolution—he has proposed to our Minister, Mr. Letcher, a basis of settlement at once broad enough to secure a solid Government for Mexico and the satisfaction of all reasonable demands and claims of the citizens and Government of the United States against it. President Arista, in a word, proposes to imitate the brilliant example of the *corps d'armee* of Louis Napoleon, by assuming the dictatorship; and on condition that the Government of the United States shall furnish him with the sinews of war to the extent of six millions of dollars for carrying out the enterprise, he will ratify the Garay grant of the Tehuantepec route, and relieve our government from the obligations of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The letter in the Herald says: "This proposal, it is understood, has received the sanction of Mr. Fillmore's administration, and is, therefore, the basis of the negotiations now agitating the capital. It is rumored, moreover, that the appointment of Mr. Larrainzar as Minister to Washington, had direct reference to this object, because it is well known that Larrainzar was the leader of a powerful faction in Mexico, of whom it was necessary to dispose. It is, therefore, more than probable, in the present condition of the public treasury, and in view of the helpless state in which the late Congress has left the country, that ere this reaches you some stirring scenes will have been enacted. The reasons are now palpable for Arista's recent application to Congress for the conference of extraordinary power."

The New York Times closes an article on Mexico as follows: "The people of the United States may watch the march of events in Mexico with entire equanimity. Time has its own developments; and as one of them, all opens point to the eventual extension of this Union to Darien. The turbulence and distraction of to-day are little more than ripples on the tide which shall presently pour into a waiting vortex. The fate of the nation is manifest. Losing all power of self government, it becomes intolerable as a neighbor, and a national outlaw. Intervention may prove to be a conservative duty; and under the Monroe doctrine, we alone can intervene, reducing Mexico to the condition of a subject province, or elevating her to the dignity of a co-ordinate State of the Confederacy. Such is the tendency of the times. Indicating it, we do not pass upon the character of the result."

CHOLERA MADE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York, on the 26th of June 1852.

Cholera made its first appearance in New-York, on the 26th of June 1852. It probably do better than that, but a

SAFETY OF LIFE AND LIMB IN NEW YORK.—The good people of Gotham complain sadly of the lawless condition of their city. The Times prepare a long list of Sunday riots, fights, stabbings, and other outrages; with the following remarks: "AMING IN SELF-DEFENSE.—We understand that the demand for revolvers, bowieknives, and other deadly weapons, has been steadily and rapidly on the increase for a few weeks past, until it has excited attention and remark from nearly all who observe the extensive business going on at shops where such things are sold. Since the Mexican war there has been such demand for weapons in this city. The cause of this rush to the pistol marts is found in the notorious and disgraceful fact that there is no security for life and property in this city, except so far as one may be able to defend himself. The insane, demonic spirits of roidism and run rule the city. The gang of wretches who acquire knowledge of war to brute force, and no law but knives and gunpowder, are completely masters in some parts of the town, and the magistracy and executive authority, down to the most insignificant station-house door keeper, stand in fear and trembling before these ruffians, submit to their demands for money, liberate them from prison, hush up complaints against them, and act in just such a manner as the villains dictate."

LIZARDS—ARE THEY POISONOUS?
—A Correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says: "I know but little of zoology; but I have examined many snakes and lizards to know if they were poisonous. I am satisfied that many snakes are destroyed that are not only harmless, but useful. As to lizards, I have examined all sorts for many years, and never found a poisonous one. The striped red-headed lizard commonly called Scorpion, will leave his tail in your possession if you seize him by that member; but if you take him by his body, he will be your innocent prisoner. I never found one that had any harm about him—and yet from South Carolina to Texas, he is thought to be exceedingly poisonous. The supposed poisonous 'lamper eels,' or very large, amphibious water-lizards, are also innocent. I recollect reading, years ago, in the Encyclopaedia Americana, if I mistake not, that some lizards are poisonous. I think the writer must have been misinformed—simply because I have never been able to find a poisonous lizard. The last eel that I have seen, was being pursued by a snake; I caught the eel and brought him to the house, with my thumb in his mouth, for the instruction of my children. He was I supposed, nearly a foot and a half long. Having sufficiently examined the poor innocent thing, I returned him to his proper element and let him go."

Young people should take their good parents for their best friends, and be advised by them, and not by flatterers, who would tempt them to make a prey of them."

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

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

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

State University.
The Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 17th inst. contains a very interesting account of the commencement of the exercises of our State University, from which we learn that nineteen young men were graduated, all of whom, we presume, bore themselves as "gentlemen and scholars."

The degree of M. A. was conferred upon ten gentlemen, Alumni of the University; and also upon Rev. W. Johnson, of Tuscaloosa, Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Mobile, and John N. Malone, of Athens, Limestone Co.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Prof. Simon Greenleaf, of the Hon. James K. Paulling and J. McPherson Berrian; Rev. John L. Kirkpatrick received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

We are gratified to learn that this honorable Institution is moving steadily onward in its usual career. Its faculty is unsurpassed by any in the South, and there is no valid reason why such an Institution should not be duly appreciated and patronized accordingly, by the people of our State.

On Monday of the same week the "Alabama Historical Society" held its Annual Session. After the regular order of business had been attended to, Prof. Thomey presented some sea-shells with an account of natural history &c.; and also a strand of beads made of shells, taken from a human skeleton, found in one of the Indian mounds, in Tuscaloosa County.

A letter was also read from Judge Bowie, relative to a Spanish dollar, bearing the date of 1519, found in a mound in this (Benton) County, which the Judge supposed indicated a point in "De Soto's route."

Mr. A. S. Nicolson delivered the annual address, which the Monitor says was an able vindication of Southern Slavery.

VACANCY FILLED.—The vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Henry Clay, is to be filled by the Hon. David Merriweather appointed by Gov. Powell.

The last Rome papers publish a call for a meeting of the citizens of that city, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the city Council to subscribe for stock in the contemplated Rail Road from Rome to Jacksonville.

The time for the meeting has passed, and although we have heard nothing of its action in the premises, yet we feel confident that the citizens of this thriving little city, will do their duty and do it nobly. If our own people will only act with Georgian vigor the road will soon be built.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS.—The Democratic Electors for this State have, with great unanimity, chosen this gentleman to fill the place of Daniel Coleman, who resigned some time since on account of domestic afflictions. The ticket is now complete, and if the enemy's forces can anywhere be found, the war will soon begin.

The addresses which accompanied the article "Spectator" have been left out by the inadvertence of the types. We wish our friends of Silver Run success in their school; and hope the failure to publish the addresses will be excused.

STATE CONVENTION.—We have heretofore from time to time, deferred calling attention to this important subject; and have now only room to recapitulate very briefly some of the many provisions of the Constitution, which are said to require amendment. 1st. To limit the sessions of the Legislature, or at least the number of days for which the members should draw pay. 2nd. To charge the provision requiring the State to receive two-fifths of the Stock of all Banks chartered. 3rd. To limit the power of issuing State Bonds. 4th. To limit the number of members of the Legislature, and also make them ineligible to offices to be filled by themselves. 5th. To make certain officers ineligible to a second term. 6th. To give the election of State officers to the people. 7th. To fix permanently the seat of Government. 8th. To enlarge the jurisdiction of the justices of the Peace. 9th. To make the decisions of the Courts final in divorce cases. 10th. To allow a reduction of the limits of counties. These with many others have been suggested.

Should the people determine that the Constitution needs amendment in these or other provisions, we presume it will not be controverted, that by a Convention is the most correct and safe mode. It is generally conceded we believe that amendment by the Legislature is little better than patchwork; it costs moreover, about as much to make one amendment, by the Legislature, as it would to revise the whole Constitution by a Convention. We are clearly of the opinion too, that amendments to the Constitution should be made by a body elected, for that specific purpose and having that single object in view, free from all "log rolling," and uninfluenced by the local and other legislation of the State.

Election.
Next Monday is the day for the voters of this County to elect a Clerk of the Circuit Court, and a County Treasurer. This is the first time the people have been called upon to elect a Treasurer, and as yet we have no candidates in the field; but upon this subject we refer all interested in the matter to the communication of "Several Tax-payers."

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
SILVER RUN, Ala., July 25 '52. The Spring session of Silver Run Academy closed with an examination and exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The papers with a large crowd of spectators were present. The pupils passed a fine examination, in which they fairly proved by their readiness and promptness in answering questions, that they had been well instructed and also very studious, giving entire satisfaction to their parents and the public generally. Mr. Taylor whose qualifications are unquestionable certainly gave the strongest evidence of possessing not only superior government but the most untiring energy and gift of imparting instruction to his pupils. Every thing seemed to be conducted with the most perfect system which could not fail to please a discriminating public, and that would do honor to those of more advanced years, much rather than one so young. As a humble advocate of the cause of education I can but feel gratified whenever and wherever I see that cause prospering, its interest advancing and the young idea taught correctly how to shoot. In this school the principals of morality and religion are taught from the Book of Books, the Bible; and while the Bible class was being examined and passages of Scripture seemingly contradictory or obscure, were being explained by the teacher, in the most lucid and reasonable manner imaginable, I could but feel gratified at the thought that the day is coming when the Bible will be taught in every well regulated school throughout our country. On the day following the exhibition commenced at half past 8 o'clock A. M., by a salutatory address from Miss E. E. Corretiers, which was followed by several other speeches from the little girls, but our attention was particularly directed to the three little girls who spoke on Love, Purity, and Fidelity, which were followed by a valedictory by Miss E. E. McClarkin, (those speeches were all written by the teacher.) The next exercises were the original addresses delivered by the young men, which were well timed; their ideas good, and clothed in appropriate language displaying much rhetorical taste in their arrangement. In delivery they surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of their warmest friends; after the orations were over, the next exercises were on the stage, in which the actors acquitted themselves well, showing both the moral involved in the plays and

the true character of the performers in the original. The audience was well entertained and much pleased. In fact, the whole exercises were so conducted as to convince the closest scrutinizer that the pupils had been well instructed. P. S. It is but due the audience that I should say, that I have been a close observer of such things for a number of years; and that I have never seen such perfect attention and good order even at a place of worship. SPECTATOR.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
County Treasurer.
Messrs. Editors.

It is perhaps not known to half the voters of Benton County that in consequence of a law passed at the last session of our Legislature, it becomes necessary to elect a County Treasurer on the first Monday in August. The election is at hand and we have no candidate out for the office. This is an office of much importance to all the tax-payers of the County, and as no one seeks it or seems to desire it we have thought it would not be officious or improper to take some steps to fill it with a suitable person. We therefore propose the name of the present incumbent Mr. E. L. WOODWARD.

The office of Treasurer will only pay from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a year; and consequently no business man can afford to quit his business and canvass so large a County as this for an office of such small pay. This is the reason we have no candidate on the field. Mr. Woodward though strongly solicited to declare himself a candidate has declined to do so; yet if he were elected by the people we have assurances that he will continue to serve. Mr. Woodward is a man of well-established integrity, highly responsible, and fully competent in every way to discharge the duties of this office. He has filled it faithfully for the last three years, and has been highly complimented by the grand jurors and the Commissioners Court for his efficiency. It is owing to the prudence of the Commissioners Court and the faithfulness of Mr. Woodward as County Treasurer that our County is at last getting out of debt. We cannot do any better than to continue such men in office; and we propose to re-elect Mr. Woodward not because we wish to put him into office, though we esteem him highly, but because the interest of the County require that we shall have an honest, solvent, and competent County Treasurer.

SEVERAL TAX-PAYERS.
CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer says, that out of twelve thousand Chinamen in California, he has yet to see the first drunkard, gambler or pauper. If this is true, and if the accounts we sometimes receive of the character of Society in California are also true, the casting out and persecution of the Chinese is rashly getting rid of a needed laborer.

BYARD TAYLOR, writing 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile—whose unknown source he is anxious to discover—says that his current there is as broad, as strong, and as deep as at Cairo, and that he is even there no nearer the mystery of its origin. He is confident that when its hidden fountain shall at last be reached, and the problem of twenty centuries solved, the entire length of the Nile will be found to be not less than four thousand miles, and he will then rank his name with the Mississippi and the Amazon, a sublime trinity of streams.

The Emperor of Austria, at last dates, was on a visit to Hungary. He addressed the people at Presburg, telling them that they had been imposed upon by demagogues. The address, it is said, was received with real enthusiasm; and the people threw their caps into the air.

A pair of negro twins are exhibiting in New York, connected like the Siamese twins, only the connecting ligament is behind instead of in front.

Locomotives in England now run regularly on some of the roads 50 miles an hour. The speed, says Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated Engineer, can be increased to 60, or a mile a minute—and this too without any extra risk.

Worth Knowing.—Parch half a pint of rice until it is brown; then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming cases of Diarrhoea.

[A friend informs us that this remedy has been tried successfully.]

The highest house in Cincinnati is on the corner of Whitewater canal and Elm street. It is seven stories high.

The extensive oil factory of Wm. Leeds, in New York, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 4th. Loss \$40,000.

Soundings were taken on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany with a line of wire 5,700 fathoms, without finding any bottom; this was in the Atlantic ocean, 300 miles east of Bermuda. There is an under current as well as an upper current in the Atlantic; the under one runs in an opposite direction to the upper one.

The bottom of the ocean is the same as the dry land—hill and dale.

Shipping Mortality on Shipboard.
The English papers contain an account of a most horrible mortality on board the British ship Lady Montague, on the passage from Chimo to Callao, with 500 souls on board, including passengers and crew. It appears that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. Five waters and provisions which had been provided for the emigrants became putrid. The mortality that ensued need not be more particularly alluded to than to mention that the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town no fewer than 133 had perished.

New Secretary of the Navy.—The Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Graham as Secretary of the Navy.

In an affray at Noxube, Miss. W. J. Jemison, the postmaster at that place, was killed by a Mr. Tilley, and John Malone, Jr., who interfered, was also killed by the accidental discharge of one of the barrels of the revolver in Tilley's hand.

It is said that persons who drink rainwater exclusively, do not take the cholera.

The Canadian census show a total population, in the two provinces, of 1,509,565.

A man named DEATH died of Cholera, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th inst.

NEW YORK, July 9.
There was a tremendous conflagration yesterday at Montreal. It commenced in Dalhousie square. All the lines of telegraph leading from Montreal are burnt, but accounts from the nearest working station say that four hundred buildings had been burnt in the heart of the city; and that the fire was still raging. A later telegraphic despatch says that 3000 houses were destroyed, and the fire still unextinguished.

Still Later.—The last accounts from Montreal say that nearly the whole city is destroyed. The loss is almost incalculable, and the distress is very great.

LUXINGTON, Miss., July 13.
During the storm which prevailed yesterday, a tree on Mr. Cunningham's plantation, under which a party of seven negroes were eating dinner, was struck by lightning, and were killed instantly and the other 3 crippled.

MONTREAL, July 9.
The fire is still raging, and all the water is exhausted. At least one thousand families are homeless, and millions of property have been destroyed. It is supposed the entire city will be consumed. The sufferings of the people are beyond description. It is the largest conflagration ever witnessed on this continent, and its light was seen at a distance of 100 miles from the city.

BALTIMORE, July 19.
Anticipated Difficulty with England.—The official document from Mr. Webster, furnished the Boston Courier, says that measures have been taken by the British Government in regard to the American Fisheries, which will cause a complete interruption in the extensive business in that line, now carried on in New-England, inasmuch as constant collisions of an unpleasant and exciting character are now taking place, which may possibly end in the destruction of life; and, as it is, threaten the peace of the two countries. The subject, however, will engage the immediate attention of the Government.

Great and Little You.
General Scott, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, is all over and throughout. No less than fifteen times does he thus display his egotism. "I have had the honor"—"I am made to feel"—"I lost not a moment"—"I now have the honor"—"I accept"—"I therefore barely suggest"—"that should I be elected"—"I shall be ready"—"I should"—"I should seek to cultivate harmony through out the Whig party" [not throughout the great body of the people]—"I should be rigorous"—"I shall neither countenance nor tolerate"—"I shall carry"—"I can offer no other pledge"—"I have the honor to remain."

Again—"My unanimous (!) nomination"—"My countryman"—"My heart"—"My own"—"My new position"—"My reply"—"My countrymen"—"My connection"—"My views"—"My strict adherence"—"feeling myself"—"My associate"—"My obligations."

That letter was deliberately written; every word was carefully weighed and chosen for the public eye; it was not prepared over a hasty plate of soup; although the writer might have just taken one.

"Anticipating a fire in front and rear," this semi-official document is put forth, made up of "flus and feathers," with a view to popularity; popular breath cannot inhale it, but will blow it to the winds. CITIZEN.

Gen. Pierce and his Fallen Horse.
The Whigs having little else to talk about in reference to Gen. Pierce, are making merry over the accident that happened him with his horse; but they do not state the matter fairly. They say that Gen. Pierce fainted and fell from his horse at the battle of Contreras. Now, as to this, Gen. Scott's words are: "A severe hurt, received from the fall of his horse." Gen. Pillow's are: "Badly injured by the fall of his horse." Gen. Pierce's are: "A serious injury from the fall of my horse; and every account we have seen has it in the same way. The fact is, that the horse fell under the General.

Then, gentlemen, drop your discreditable reflections on Gen. Pierce, on the subject; but go on joking as much as you please, you will find that he will throw Gen. Scott in November next, and no feat about it.

Further, in reference to this accident, a writer in the Boston Post says: "General Pierce was again in action at Contreras on the 10th of August. His brigade was ordered to attack the enemy in front. He came in sight of the Mexicans at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and led his men in the attack. He was under a galling fire of the enemy three hours. As he was leading his brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells from the strong entrenchments in front, and the musquetry of the infantry, his horse, being in full speed, fell under him upon a ledge of rocks. He sustained severe injury, by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in his left knee which came under him. At first he was not conscious of being much hurt, but soon became exceedingly faint. Dr. Ritchie, a surgeon in his command, assisted him and administered to him.

In a few moments he was able with difficulty to walk, when he pressed forward to Capt. Magruder's battery. Here he found the horse of Lieut. Johnson, who had just received a mortal wound. He was permitted to take this horse, was assisted into the saddle, and continued in it until eleven o'clock that night. At nine o'clock he was ordered his command to a new position. The night was dark, the rain poured in torrents, and the ground was difficult, at the General still kept on duty. At one o'clock in his bivouac he received orders from Gen. Twiggs and Captain Lee, when at the head of his command, he moved to take another position, to be in readiness to aid in the operations of the next morning. Such was Gen. Pierce's services in the afternoon and night of August 10th.

The Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee of Alabama.
We publish below, for general information among the democracy, the names of the above committee, and would call their attention to the necessity of their prompt, vigorous and zealous action in the present campaign. The people of the State want light upon the political topics of the day, and it is mainly the duty of the members of this committee, individually and collectively, to furnish it in the form of printed documents, newspapers, &c. We subjoin, also, the name of the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and the name of the gentleman from Alabama on said committee, either of whom may be communicated with on any subject within the line of their duty.

Wm. GARRETT, Bradford.
A. P. BAGBY, Montgomery.
J. J. SEIBELS, Montgomery.
T. SEXTON, Mobile.
D. ADKINS, Radfordville.
ALEX. C. JONES, Greensboro.
JOHN N. MALONE, Athens.
J. WITHERS CLAY, Huntsville.
JAS. F. GRANT, Jacksonville.

Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.
Wm. M. GWINN, Washington City.
Committee man from Alabama,
E. C. BETTS, Esq., Huntsville.
Advertiser and Gazette.

ATTENTION.
Mt. Polk Dragoons.
Officers and members, are requested to meet at Alexandria, on the day of election, not for military duty but to transact some important business, it is necessary for all to attend. Persons wishing to become members of this company will also attend.

D. M. WALKER, Capt.
July 27, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY,
TAKEN UP and posted
by Geo. W. Wells, a
certified lay horse about four
years old, about 14 hands high, all
of his feet white, a small star in
his forehead, a small lump on his
right breast, some saddle spots on
his back, had on when taken up a
small bell, appraised to \$45.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
July 27, 1852.

A Rail Road Barbaco.
Will be given at the ford of Terapin Creek near the county line between Cherokee and Benton on the Rome Road, on Thursday the 29th day of July, 1852.
A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally.
July 13, 1852.

Application to Sell Land.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Probate Court, Second Monday in July, A. D. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that William A. Norton, administrator de bono non of the estate of Silas E. Ballard late of said county deceased, has filed his petition in the Probate Court of said County. Alleging that the personal estate of his said intestate is not sufficient to pay the just debts of the said Silas E. Ballard, deceased. And that his said intestate died, seized and possessed of the following real estate, (and praying an order to sell the same for the purpose of paying said debts.) To-wit: The north east half of the north east quarter of Section 19, except 30 yards on the west side, designated by a marked line, running north and south. Also the south east quarter of the south east quarter of Section 18, in Township 18, and of Range 10, east, lying and being in Cherokee county, aforesaid. And the second Monday in September next, has been set by order of said court, for the hearing of the said petition, at the court house in Centre, when and where the heirs of said Silas E. Ballard, (who are non residents of this State,) can appear and contest if they see proper.

WILLIAM E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate.
July 27, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Court of Probate, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in July, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came Joseph B. High, Administrator of the estate of Elias High, late of said county, deceased, and filed his petition in court, and praying an order of the court for the sale of the real estate belonging to his intestate; alleging that the said Elias High died seized and possessed of the following lands, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of Section (21.) twenty-one, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The east half of the north east quarter of Section (20.) twenty, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The west half of the north east quarter of Section (20.) twenty, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The east half of the north west quarter of Section (20.) twenty, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The east half of the north west quarter of Section (20.) twenty, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The east half of the south west quarter of Section (17.) seventeen, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The south west quarter of Section (20.) twenty, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten. The south west quarter of Section (17.) seventeen, Township (9.) nine, Range (10.) ten, in the Coosa Land District, lying and being in said county. That the said real estate cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent, without a sale thereof, and said administrator having made oath that the following named heirs reside without the limits of this State, to-wit: Angelina Montgomery, late Angelina High, daughter of the said Elias High, now the wife of Joseph W. Montgomery; also Catharine H. Thompson, late Catharine H. High, daughter of the said Elias High, and now the wife of Isaac Thompson; also the children of John T. High, deceased, sons of the said Elias High, to-wit: Andrew W. High, Wilson W. H. High, Peyton E. High, Eudora C. High and one other younger, whose christian name is not known to the administrator.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper, printed and published in the town of Jacksonville and in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, for two weeks successively requiring the aforesaid heirs of Elias High, deceased, to be and appear at the court house in the town of Centre on the 2nd Monday of September next, at a regular term of this court thus and there to be held for said county, to answer and defend against said petition if they think proper.

ATTEST:
WILLIAM E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate, &c.
July 27, 1852.

Jacksonville Male Academy.
The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 2nd of August next, under the superintendence of Rev. E. L. Ware.

Mr. Ware is a graduate of the University of Alabama, and is well qualified to prepare young men for College. Morally also, those placed under his charge will enjoy every advantage that could be expected in the school room. It is to be hoped then that the community will extend to Mr. Ware, a liberal patronage.

It is important to start students at the commencement of the session. By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD Secy.
July 27th, 1852.

THIRD ANNUAL CIRCULAR
OF THE
Mardisville Male Academy.
Situating in Mardisville, Talladega Co. Ala.

THE scholastic year for 1852-3 will commence on the 2nd Monday in September next, under the following

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS.
A. B. LEVISEE, Principal.
P. H. GARNSEY, Associate.
The first session of the year will end with the first week in Feb., and the 2nd session will begin on the next ensuing Monday, and will close with the annual examination on the last Friday before the 4th of July.

The object of Education should be to develop the intellect, to cultivate the sentiments, and to form the character—to give it strength and activity; and thus fit the youth for serving and adorning society. Whoever has duly considered the nature of the human mind, knows that this result can only be obtained by a thorough course of systematic discipline, which must be commenced while the mind is yet plastic and easily susceptible, and continued with a steady hand through those early years in which the formation of the character is going on so rapidly. An efficient character is rarely or never a spontaneous growth. The habits of regularity, promptness and continuous exertion, which are so essential in life, are to be acquired, and ought to form a conspicuous part in the scholastic exercises of every student.

The course of instruction in this Institution is designed to embrace First, the study of those subjects which shall make the student thoroughly acquainted with the use of his own language—including various treatises on the subjects of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Taste and Oratory, together with Languages, Ancient and Modern. The instruction in this department will be strictly practical, carefully avoiding the flippancy of set questions and answers.

Comparative Philology, in connection with this department, also occasional lectures of a practical character, on each subject, will hold an important place.

Secondly, the order of studies embraces a thorough and complete course of Mathematics, including Davies entire series of Mathematical works. The plan of instruction in this department is to require the student himself to demonstrate every thing rigidly. It is the intention to establish in the school during the present year a department of Plane Surveying and Civil Engineering in which young men may learn these important and useful branches practically.

The favorableness of this locality for a school is too well known to require a notice. The pleasantness, convenience and comfortableness are surpassed by none in the State. Boarding facilities are plenty, and will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.
Primary Class including Orthography and Reading, \$10 00
Middle Class including Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetorical Reading and Declamation, \$15 00
Junior Class including Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages, Highes Mathematics and Composition, \$20 00
French and German Languages each extra \$5 00
Incidental expenses, 50

Tuition will be charged from the time of admission to the close of the session without any deduction for absences except at the option of the Principal.

A. B. LEVISEE,
MAJ. J. M. ROBERTS,
B. A. SMOOT, Esq.,
J. A. McALPINE, M. D. } Trustees.
July 20, 1852.

GARMENT CUTTING.
The undersigned designs to be in Benton County, about the first of August next, at which time he proposes to teach a new system of garment cutting. The system is insured to be correct, it is highly recommended by those who have tried it, and if any of those that he learns are not satisfied, they will be charged nothing.

R. R. THOMPSON,
July 20, 1852.—4E

Jacksonville Female Academy.
Under the Superintendence
of
Miss Northrup.

THE exercises of the school will be resumed on the 26th inst. Rates of Tuition as heretofore. Patrons of the school are earnestly requested to send in their children and wards at the commencement of the term.

Miss Douglass will continue in charge of the Music Department, and will give the pupils of the school and such others may as desire lessons on the Piano Forte.

By order of the Board
C. J. CLARK Secy.
July 13, 1852.—4L

LAW NOTICES
W. B. MARTIN, Attorney at Law, Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. January 5, '52.

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

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, Office, east room over Hudson's Store, February 25.

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

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

Martin & Forney, Attorneys at Law, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

W. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52, WM. H. FORNEY, Attorney at Law, Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 13, 1852.

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

J. THOMASON, R. W. COBB, THOMSON & COBB, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery; WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA. WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton. April 15, 1851.

E. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALABAMA. WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851.

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

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL. THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, 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. SUBLITT, Oct. 14, 1851.

HENDRICK & NISBET, Attorneys at Law, March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY, NOTICE, And Look to Your Interest.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public and my old customers to the fact: That having sold out my interest in the Mercantile business in Rome, I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their patronage, heretofore extended to me. I shall continue my WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the old stand, and will give my attention to the same. I flatter myself, that from the experience I have in the Cotton trade I can make it greatly to the interest of the farming community to send their produce to me, as I am so situated as to be fully posted in the prices. I am also engaged in a regular Carriage Repository Business, and will, at all times, have a large stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best materials and latest styles, and have no fears in making the assertion, that I can sell them on such terms as will enable me to compete with any establishment of the kind in the southern country. My jobs are all completed, with harness and other fixtures, and I will have them coming out in regular rotation. I will only say, call and examine for yourselves, and I have no fears of the result. I will warrant in every instance, where ordinary care is given. There is no humbug in this matter; and to all wanting, I will stand back for I am ready to surprise you, at the extremely low prices of these articles. Wm. JOHNSON, May 25, 1852—1y.

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

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

HARDWARE STORE, ROME, GEORGIA. ROBERT T. MCCAY has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which is offered to the public at such rates as will give universal satisfaction; his stock embraces every thing in the Hardware line, consisting in part of IRON of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CARPENTERS, MASONS, and PAINTING IMPLEMENTS IN GENERAL. A complete and splendid stock of all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent-leather, Enamelled do., Stirrups, Dozs, Pitman Irons, every variety of Steel, Mill Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RIFLES and PISTOLS ever brought to this country.

Counter and Platform Scales of all kinds, Block Tin Ware, a most beautiful article consisting of Dish Covers, Urns, Galleys and Mellow Moulds, Steak Dish-s, &c., also all kinds of Japanned Tin Ware. Together with a large lot of Knives and Forks from 50 cts. to \$25 per set, all kinds and descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors, Files, Augers, etc. Embracing every thing usually found in an extensive Hardware Store. Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—Straw Cutters, the most complete article ever made—impossible to get out of order, and cuts like a charm. Merchants and others buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give me a call. Planters and others are particularly requested to call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged in Hardware, and buying my goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, I flatter myself none will go away dissatisfied. R. T. MCCAY, John P. Smiley, May 25, 1852—1y.

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

Alexander & Trammell, Attorneys at Law, ROME, GEORGIA. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

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

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creosol, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos. Calc., Precipit. Chloroform. Alcoholic extract, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical Instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, putty, fish glue, fine quality brushes of every size, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and pearl starch, Physicians' corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fish chewing tobacco, extra fine segars, maca, fine Scotch and raper snuff fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian, medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line. Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO. May 25, 1852.

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

HILBURN HOUSE, ROME, GEORGIA. Wm. Ketcham, (Proprietor.) No. 10 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.

THE GREAT SUMMER MEDICINE! DR. GUSTAV'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. FOR the cure of all diseases or disorders generated by impure blood. Its great success in curing Scrofula, Syphilis, Eruptions, Pimples, Bores, Ulcers, Ring Worms, Scalds, Head, Enlargement of the Neck, Glands, and other diseases of the Blood and Lymphatics, and diseases arising from an impure system, such as Dropsy, Puffiness of the Face, Swelling of the Feet, Ague and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Chagra Morbis, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Plethora of Blood, Headache, Pains in the Sides, Breast and all forms of Muscular, Glandular and Skin Diseases. It is a sovereign specific for General Debility, and the best preparation of a brook of medicine, which is provided with every organ, promotes activity and regularity in every function, and produces that condition of the whole physical system, which is the best security for LONG LIFE! Let all who wish to purge the blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and prepare the system to resist SUMMER EPIDEMICS, resort now to GUSTAV'S Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is provided with every organ, promotes activity and regularity in every function, and produces that condition of the whole physical system, which is the best security for LONG LIFE! Let all who wish to purge the blood from the impurities contracted from the free indulgence of the appetite during the winter, and prepare the system to resist SUMMER EPIDEMICS, resort now to GUSTAV'S Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is provided with every organ, promotes activity and regularity in every function, and produces that condition of the whole physical system, which is the best security for LONG LIFE!

Also, for Sale UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS of Silk, Cotton Woolen and other desirable kinds. Shoulder Braces, Dressing Gowns, Russia Belts, Suspenders, Half Hose, Gloves, Cravats and ready Hankerchiefs, & hemmed Stocks, Caps, Umbrellas, Soap, Perfumery. And a great variety of other GOODS suitable for Gentlemen. The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

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

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

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

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

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c., GEORGE OATES' PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES, 234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C. SOLE agent for the following Emigrant Piano Forte Manufacturers: 1. P. ERARD of Paris and London, (founded 1785) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries. 2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York. 3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York. 4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years. 5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute Phila. All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances. The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere where they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the head. GEORGE OATES. June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN, Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel, CHARLESTON, S. C. FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS made in the Latest Fashion, and of the best Materials, superior workmanship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED PATTERN. W. A. DANSKIN is the original inventor of the system of cutting Shirts by measurement. DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received the unqualified commendation of gentlemen in all parts of the United States, and has been pronounced perfect. The superiority of Danskin's Pattern over all the imitations of it, is universally acknowledged. The yoke is neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders without seams, and consequently does not chafe and annoy the wearer. Gentlemen's Measures taken, and Shirts made to Order at short Notice.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line, The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, Capt. Lyox. 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—favorable in advance. PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH. S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front Street, J. As't W. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y.

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

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

EDUCATION, MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that she will open her school on Monday 12th July next, assisted by Dr. Wm. Gleize. Rates of Tuition: Orthography, Reading, Writing and first lessons in Arithmetic \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History per session of five months, \$8 00 Drawing and Painting, \$10 00 Mrs. Wilkie will also give lessons in French, and promises, with strict attention on the part of the pupils, to enable them to converse in French by the end of the first session. Patrons and friends of the school are requested to come every Friday afternoon to witness the exercises of the pupils. No deduction only in case of sickness. June 22, 1852.

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

GREAT SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN U. States Mail Steamship Line. CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK THROUGH IN 50 TO 56 HOURS! Days of leaving Charleston: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STAMEN UNION, Capt. M. BRANT, 1500 TONS. MAHON, Capt. M. BRANT, 1500 TONS. SOUTHERN, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1500 TONS. JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON, 1500 TONS. THESE steamers having elegant state-room accommodations, and every convenience on board; tables supplied with every luxury, and the officers amiable and accomplished; gentlemen who have proved themselves good seamen from the very successful passages the ships have already made. Travelers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation. Cabin passage \$25—Stowage \$8. For passage apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MESSNER, Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves, March 2, 1852—1y.

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

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line, The new and splendid Steam-Ship Florida, Capt. Lyox. 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—favorable in advance. PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH. S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front Street, J. As't W. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y.

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

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY, PIANO FORTE. THE SUBSCRIBER would especially call the attention of other friends and the public to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Hanover, & Adams & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe. The subscribers would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Ga. June 8, 1852—1y.

BONES & BROWN, (Successors to J. and S. Boney and Co.) DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga. CONTINUES the business in all its branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynold streets. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him. Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices. Liberal ADVANCES made on Produce in store. REFER TO Hoke and Abernathy, (Winnick & Tarleton), J. Forney and Son, (Cave and Gunnell), Isbell and McMillan, Hudson H. Allen, Esq., Rev. Richard Pace, John Borders, Esq., W. Floyd Bush, Esq., G. W. Williams, Elijah Teague, Esq., June 8, 1852—1y.

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

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

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

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

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

BAKER & HART, WHOLESALE GROCER'S AUGUSTA, GA. WE keep constantly on hand a Large and well Selected Stock of All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city. Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we, also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers. April 30, 1852—1y.

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

Lamback & Cooper, DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Regalia, &c., and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordons, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 20, 1852. 1y

GREAT SALE! THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUPPENDERS, PURSES, Beads, Valises, Trunk-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils, &c. Pens, Spectacles, &c. A 150.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c. Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season at a discount of 10 per cent below the market price. Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves. DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY, April 20, '52—1y. AUGUSTA, GA.

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

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO., Warehouse & Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA. THE subscribers continue the Commission Business in the name of the above firm at Augusta and Savannah, where they are prepared to give strict attention to the Storage and sale of Cotton and other Produce, Purchase of Merchandise, and Receiving and Forwarding Goods: Cash advances made on produce in store. Address as above. JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBETH HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS. REFER TO E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 9, 1851. 1y.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. By April 29, 1852. L. S. MORRIS. 1y

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

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

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

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

Notice TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC; Fare Reduced at the KINGSTON HOUSE. Single Meal, 25 cts. Children, 25 " Servants, 25 " Board by the day, \$1.00 " " week 6 00 " " month 15 00 " Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE, April 20, 1852—1y

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

WINDOW Glass, Putty, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Copal, Black, Japan, and Mastic Varnish, Turpentine and Paints of all kind, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.