

MAY

# Jacksonville News

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS CONSTANT VIGILANCE

Vol. 16 - No. 19 JACKSONVILLE, FLA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1852 Whole No. 500

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**  
AND  
**J. H. CALDWELL,**  
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

### LAW NOTICES.

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

**Turnley & Davis,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.  
A. D. DRESS  
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, 1852.

**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.

**B. F. PORTER, W. J. HARLSON,**  
PORTER & HARLSON,  
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 counties 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. M. 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. THOMSON, E. W. COBB,**  
THOMSON & COBB,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the Counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
ASBVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

**Girart Hewitt,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
ASBVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.  
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.  
April 15, 1852.

**Louis Napoleon.**  
We hate Louis Napoleon as a perfidious usurper, but freely accord him an ability worthy of the dynasty he represents. In boldness of conception, fertility of resource, energy of action, and power of adaptation, he far surpasses every other ruler in Europe. It was once the fashion to underrate his capacity as well as decide his pretensions, but within the last four months he has vindicated both, with a vigor and success that have astonished the world. The original coup d'etat, by which in a moment as it were, he scattered the National Assembly to the four winds of heaven, threw into prison the ablest and most popular generals of the nation, banished its greatest statesmen, shackled its mighty press, and brought a people of thirty-five millions to his feet, was one of the most daring and powerful achievements in modern history. The Emperor Napoleon himself, in his whole civil career, accomplished nothing superior to it.

The four months of his subsequent dictatorship have been signalized by more public acts of importance, than any previous period of four years during the last generation. In fact the collective doings of the entire reigns of ordinary monarchs, would fall short in comparison. A new Constitution has been framed; new organic laws in every department of the Government, executive, legislative and judicial, have been planned and carried into practical and successful operation; and decrees and proclamations of the most comprehensive and momentous character, have been issued from day to day, with startling rapidity. The measures of Louis Napoleon, whether in principle justified or not, have all been most skillfully adapted to their purpose, and have in no case failed of their object. Many of these acts, such as the conversion of the five per cents, the amalgamation and extension of the railroads, and the abolition of the galleys, are of undeniable utility; and not one of them all, we believe, however much to be reprobated on other accounts, has damaged the material interests of the nation. Louis Napoleon has in an incredibly short time consolidated his power, and at this very day there is not a ruler on Continental Europe whose authority rests on a firmer foundation. In the whole country there is not a single spot in a state of seige, a fact unknown before in France for more than three years, and a token of security which even Austria to this day does not present. The public funds, which are the barometer of the public confidence, have not for years been so high and steady. Money is seeking investment in various departments of industry, and a new stimulus has been given to enterprise. In no part of the country is there the slightest apprehension of popular disturbance. The French people acknowledge Louis Napoleon as their master, and such he truly is. He can assume the Imperial authority and title any day he pleases, and there is not a man in France that dare say him nay.

Louis Napoleon has accomplished all this mainly by his own extraordinary energies. His ministers and counselors and public officers generally have been men of very moderate abilities and very little experience. He has been the leading spirit of all the cabinet deliberations; with his own hand drafted the Constitution, and has himself been the author of most, if not all, of his decrees, proclamations, and speeches. The address with which he opened the Legislature was his own production, and in compactness, precision and force, is a model. That Louis Napoleon has a more than common intellect it is vain to deny; further than this, he has no little of the genuine dominating power. He has a decision, courage, constancy, and above all an unwavering faith in his star, which overcome every obstacle and insure success in every undertaking. The present order of things we regard as transient, for France in probability will soon be an empire. In his speech the President clearly intimated a design to assume absolute power, and there is nothing in France to prevent it. The only hindrance is the opposition of the other great powers of Europe. The assumption of imperial authority by Louis Napoleon, even if sanctioned by the Legislature and ratified by the people, would be a direct breach of that article of the treaties of 1815, which excludes Napoleon Bonaparte and his family in perpetuity from the supreme power in France; and which binds

the high contracting powers to maintain that exclusion in full vigor, and if it were necessary, by force of arms. Still it is improbable that in the present condition of Europe, a coalition could be effected between the sovereigns so as to enforce this old compact; and the fear of it will hardly be serious enough to permanently divert the French President from any of his fixed aims. The coronation in Notre Dame, within one year, of the son of Charles Bonaparte as French Emperor, under the title of Napoleon II., is as certain as any future event can be in this day of uncertainties.

Yet, whatever be the amount of power vested in Louis Napoleon, it cannot with safety to itself be for any length of time, exercised tyrannically. It must in good measure adapt itself to the popular will, and at least in the main, be promotive of the public interests. It can sustain itself on no other condition. France is willing, after all her terrible experience, to pay almost any price for public order and security, but still she retains too much of her former spirit to become the passive victim of an iron despotism. Louis Napoleon will know better than to try to make her this. In this respect he will pursue the policy of his uncle, and whether Emperor or not, will generally shape his measures so as to secure the public approbation. For liberty, in the English and American sense of the word, France can for the present, have no hope. This is a sad truth, but it is equally certain that France instead of being depressed, by the recent events, in the scale of nations, is at this day more united, more orderly, more strong, and more formidable than she has been for a generation.

### The Water Melon Question Settled.

In a debating society in Texas, not long since, the following question was selected for their next meeting: "If A plant a watermelon seed in his own ground, on one side of a fence, and the vine runs over the fence into B's property, and produces only one melon, and none any where else, and B eats that melon, what ought A to do to B—considering both as Christians and men with families?"

A whole week was given for preparation. The eventual evening came which was to decide B's fate. All the fashionables in the village were present, as were also the unfashionables. Many profound, brilliant displays of eloquence were made; still no one could settle B's case. If neither he nor A had been Christians, and men with families, there would have been no difficulty. Any orator could have made A "eat whollop" B, and the melon would have been paid for; but this conclusion was utterly out of the case. Finally, when the winds of the speakers and listeners were so puzzled that they would willingly have taken a vow never to say "melon" again, a tall, ungainly looking youth, who had hitherto remained silent and unnoticed rose from a corner and was delivered of the following able argument, most earnestly urged:

"Mr. President," said the lank youth. "I raise to settle that ar question. I rise for to say, Mr. President, that if I was for to plant a watermelon seed on this here side of that ar fence"—here the orator began laying out a plan on the table with pens paper and water-ink—"and that watermelon seed was for to produce a vine, and that ar vine travelled over that ar fence and crawled down on this here side of that ar fence, and that ar watermelon vine thar produced, and no where else, a single watermelon, and you Mr. President, was that ar feller B, and you was for to eat that ar watermelon, and I Mr. President, was that ar feller A, and we war both Christians and both men of families—do you know, Mr. President, what I would do? The society and the audience here listened intently. "Why, Mr. President I would thank you for as As dermed ungenerous!"

"No," replied Jake, "but I know how many horns there are in a quart of whiskey." "Do you know Tom Duffy, Pat?" "Know him, is it," says Pat; "sure, he's a near relation of mine—he once wanted to marry my sister Kate."

### Thrilling Incident of Ocean Life.

Our noble ship lay at anchor in the Bay of Tangier, a fortified town in the extreme north-west of Africa. The day had been extremely mild, with a gentle breeze sweeping to the northward and westward; but along towards the close of the afternoon the sea breeze died away, and one of those sultry, evocative atmospheric breathings came from the great sun burnt Sahara. Half an hour before sundown the captain gave the cheering order for the boatswain to call the hands to go in swimming, and in less than five minutes the forms of our tars were seen leaping from the decks of the lower yard.

One of the studding sails had been lowered into the water, with its corners suspended from the main yard arm and the swinging boom, and into these most of the swimmers made their way. Among those who seemed to be enjoying the sport most heartily, were two of the boys, Tim Wallace and Fred Fairbanks, the latter of whom was the son of our old gunner; and in a laughing mood they started out from the studding sail on a race.

There was a loud ringing shout of joy on their lips as they put off, and they started through the water like fishes.—The surface of the sea was as smooth as glass, though its bosom rose in long heavy swells that set in from the Atlantic.

The vessel was moored with a long sweep from both cables, and the buoy on the starboard quarter, where it rose and fell with the lazy swells like a drunken man. Towards this buoy the two lads made their way, Fred Fairbanks taking the lead; but when they were within about twenty or thirty fathoms of the buoy, Tim shot ahead and promised to win the race. The old gunner watched the progress of his son with a vast degree of pride, and when he saw him drop behind, he leaped from the poop, and was upon the point of urging him on by a shout, when a cry reached his ear that made him start as if he had been struck with a cannon ball.

A shark! a shark! came forth from the captain of the forecastle, and at the sound of these terrible words, the men who were in the water leaped and plunged towards the ship.

Right ahead, at a distance of three or four cables length, a shark was seen in the water, where the back of the monster was visible. His course was for the boys. For a moment the gunner stood like one bereft of sense, but on the next he shouted at the top of his voice for the boys to turn, but the little fellows heard him not—staring the swimmers strove for the goal, all unconscious of the bloody death spirit that hovered so near them. Their merry laugh still rang over the water and at length they touched the buoy together.

On, what drops of agony started from the brow of our gunner. A boat had put off, but Fairbanks knew that it could not reach the boys in season, and every moment he expected to see the monster sink from sight; then he knew that all hope would be gone. At this moment a cry renewed the ship that went through every heart like a stream of fire. The boys had discovered their enemy.

The cry started old Fairbanks to his senses, and quicker than thought he sprang to the quarter deck. The guns were all loaded and shotted fore and aft, and now knew their temper better than he. With steady hand, strung by a sudden hope, the old gunner seized a priming wire, and poked the cartridge of one of the quarter guns, he took from his pocket a percussion water and set it in its place, and set the hammer of the patent lock. With a giant's strength the old man swayed the breech of the heavy gun to its bearing, and then seizing the string of the lock, he stood back and watched for the next swell that would bring the shark in range. He had aimed the piece some distance ahead of his mark, but yet a little moment would settle his hopes and fears.

Every breath was hushed, and every heart in that old ship beat painfully.—The boat was yet some distance from the boys, while the "horrid" sea monster was fearfully near. Suddenly the air awoke by the roar of the heavy gun; and as the old man knew his shot was gone he sank back upon the combing of the hatch and covered his face with his hands, as if afraid to see the result of his own efforts, for if he had failed he knew that his boy was lost. For a moment after the report of the gun had died away upon the

air, there was a dead silence, but as the dense smoke arose from the surface of the water, there was at first a low murmur breaking from the lips of the men—that murmur grew louder and stronger until it swelled to a joyous, deafening shout. The old gunner sprang to his feet, and gazed off on the water, and the first thing that met his view was the huge carcass of the shark floating with his white belly up a mangled, lifeless mass.

In a few moments the boat reached the daring swimmers, and half dead with fright they were brought on board. The old man clasped his boy in his arms, and then overcame by the powerful excitement, belated upon the gun for support. "I have seen men in all phases of excitement and suspense, but never have I seen three human beings more overcome by thrilling emotions, than on that startling moment, when they first knew the effect of our gunner's shot."

### A Whig Falsehood Nailed.

Some of the Whig presses of the South, feeling the growing popularity of Mr. Buchanan, and knowing that he is entrenched at home, in the affections and admiration of the people, are busily engaged in circulating the most ridiculous stories in relation to his past life. The latest coinage is, that at Lancaster, in 1850, in a public meeting, he offered the following resolutions.—We publish the resolutions to show their ridiculous falsity:

Resolved, That the representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislatures, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State, then endeavored to be framed out of the Missouri territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

The Hopkinsville, (Ky.) Free Press, says emphatically, that Mr. Buchanan never offered these resolutions; and we can reiterate the assertion, that the charge is a mere fabrication, produced in the South for the purpose of misrepresenting the man. Mr. Buchanan has always been a States Rights man, and has strenuously struggled against the whole abolition creed.—The best evidence of this is that the abolitionists have bitterly been against him, and even attempted to put him down. So far from his having offered these resolutions, if we mistake not in 1820, Mr. Buchanan was living in Kentucky, practicing law at Elizabethtown, and it was in that State his sentiments on the subject of slavery were formed, and by these sentiments he has abided all his life and yet abides.—He supported Gen. Jackson and Mr. Polk as Southern men and slaveholders. He supported Mr. Van Buren, in 1839 and 1840, under the strongest pledges to sustain the institutions of the South; and in 1844, when Van Buren abandoned his pledges, Mr. Buchanan supported Gen. Cass, under such pledges as at that time satisfied Southern men when it is incontrovertible that the Whigs supported Gen. Taylor with pledges from him to Corwin, Seward, Truman Smith and others, in favor of free soil.—And now Mr. Buchanan proves still more strongly the purity of his principles, by fully and unequivocally pledging himself to the States Rights doctrines and the resolutions of '39.—Pennsylvanian.

### The Monkey and the Hawk.

The cook of a French nobleman, whose chateau is in the south of France, had a monkey which was allowed the free range of the kitchen, and which was so intelligent that by pretty severe training its natural propensity to mischief had been subdued, and it was even taught to perform certain useful services, such as plucking fowls, for instance, at which it was uncommonly expert. One fine morning a pair of partridges was given to it to pluck. The monkey took them to an open window of the kitchen which looked directly upon the park and went to work with great diligence. He soon finished one which he laid on the outer edge of the window, and then went quietly on with the other. A hawk which had been watching his proceedings from a neighboring tree,

darted down upon the plucked partridge, and in a minute was up in the tree again, greedily devouring his prey.

The consternation of the monkey at this untoward adventure may be easily imagined. He hopped about in great distress for some minutes, when suddenly a bright thought struck him. Seizing the remaining partridge, he went to work with the greatest energy and stripped off the feathers. He then placed it on the ledge, just where he had placed the other, and closed himself behind it. The hawk, which by this time had finished his meal, very soon swooped down upon the partridge, but hardly had his claws touched the bird, when the monkey sprang upon him from behind the shutter. The hawk's head was instantly torn off, and the monkey with a triumphant chuckle proceeded to strip off his feathers. This done, he carried the two plucked fowls to his master, with a confident and self satisfied air, which seemed to say—"Here are two birds, sir, just what you gave me." What the cook said, on finding one of his partridges converted into a hawk, is more than we are able to tell.

### Dick Dally's Stump Speech.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—This is the day for the population of Boonville like a bob-tailed pullet on a rickety hen-roost, to be lookin' up. A crisis has arriv—and sunthin' 'bust! Where are we? Here I is, an' I'd stand here an' expire now till the day of synagogues if you'd whoop for Dally.

Feller citizens—Jerusalem's to pay, and we haint got no pitch hot. Our hyperbolical an' majestic canal boat of creation has unshipped her rudder, and Captain's broke his neck, and the cook's div to tuc depths of the 'vasty deep' in search of dimuns! Our wigwam's torn to pieces, like a shirt on a brush fence, and these latitudes is a 'rainish' in a blue flame! Are such things to be did? I ask you in the name of the American Eagle, who whipped the shaggy headed lion of Great Britain, an' now sits a roostin' on the magnetic telegraph, if such doings is agoin to be conglomerated? I repeat it to you in the name of that peacock of liberty when he's flew in o'er the cloud-capped summits of the Rocky Mountains, if we's agoin to be extemp'oraneously bi-grogged in this fashion?

"O, answer me!" "Let me not burst in ignorance!" as Shakepeel says. Shall we be bamboozled with sich unmitigated outdaciousness. Me thinks I hear you yelp—"no sir-ee!" Then "lect me to Congress and there will be no revolution.

Feller citizens—if I was standing on the adamant throne of Jupiter, and lightning was a clashing around me, I'd continue to spout! I'm full of the bilin lather of Mount Etny, and I won't be quenched! I've sprung a leak, and must howl like a bear with a sore head. Flop together—jump into the ranks, and hear me through.

Feller citizens—You know me, an' rip my lung out with a nail-grab if I wouldn't stick to yer, like brick-dust to a bar of soap. Where's my opponent?—nowhere. He aint a cat bird in a garret to me! I was brought up among you, and he was in a school-house, but he can't get 'no with his highfalootin' words.—Hiccup, hiccup, albro, anto, catnip, Brazil, Taghoney and Baffin's Bay! What do you think of that?" "Go it, porky—root hog or die!" as Shakepeel said when Caesar stabbed him in the House of Representatives.

Feller citizens—Elect me to Congress and I'll abolish mad dogs, musketeers, and bad money. I'll go in for reetotal annihilation of niggers, camy-meetings and Jails. I'll repudiate crows and lustrify hen-hawks; I'll have barn-raising every day (Sundays excepted) and licker enough to swim an elephant.

Yes, feller citizens, lect me to Congress, and I shall be led to exclaim in the sublime, and terrific language of Bonyparte, when preaching in the wilderness—"Richard's himself again!" On, then onward to the polls, gallop apace, fiery footed steed, and make the welkin ring with anti-spasmodic yells for Dally. Pin a-comin'.

### Zachary so

That man that now-a-day will write And not pre pay his letter, Is worse than the heathen are, What don't know any better, And if you take a fine tooth comb, You couldn't find a meaner man In this here mighty nation.

### A Happy Home.

The first year of married life is a most important era in the history of man and wife. Generally, as it is spent, so is almost all subsequent existence. The wife, and the husband, then assimilate their views and their desires, or else, conjuring up their dislikes, they add fuel to their prejudices and animosities forever afterwards.

"I have some where read," says Rev. Mr. Wise, in his Bridal Greetings, "of a bridegroom who gloried in his eccentricities. He requested his bride to accompany him into the garden, a day or two after their wedding. He then drew a line over the roof of their cottage. Giving his wife one end of it, he retreated to the other side and exclaimed—

"Pull the line." She pulled it at his request, as far as she could. He cried. "Pull it over." "I can't," she replied. "But pull with all your might," shouted the whimsical husband. "But vain were all the efforts of the bride to pull over the line, so long as her husband held to the opposite end. But when he came round, and they both pulled at the end, it came over with great ease.

"There!" as the line fell from the roof "you see how hard and ineffectual was our labor when we pull in opposition to each other; but how easy and pleasant it was when we both pulled together! It will be so with us, my dear, through life! If we oppose each other, it will be hard work; if we act together it will be pleasant to live. Let us always pull together."

In this illustration homely as it may be, there is sound philosophy. Husband and wife must mutually bear and concede, if they wish to make home a retreat of joy and bliss. One alone cannot make home happy. There needs union of action, sweetness of spirit, and great forbearance and love in both husband and wife, to secure the great end of happiness in the domestic circle.—Ladies Repository.

### Anecdotes of Cooper the Novelist.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, a neighbor of the late J. Fenimore Cooper, relates the following anecdotes characteristic of him:

"I see there is an account of the origin of his first book. That has induced me to tell you the origin of another, which he related to me while he was writing it, and which the discourse does not mention, viz. 'Ned Myers, or Life before the Mast.' While on a visit to Philadelphia, to see a work of his put to press, he frequently took a walk where vessels were lying. While passing some sailors one day, he heard some one mention his name. He proceeded a few paces, when the thought struck him that perhaps one of them might have known him. He returned and asked which one of them spoke the name of Cooper as he passed them. One, rather ragged and lame, said it was he. At once Cooper recognized Ned Myers, who is since made the leading character of a book. It was an interesting meeting—old memories were revived, and the many trials of a sea-faring life vividly discussed. Cooper took him to a tailor's shop, had a new sailor suit made, and brought him to his house in Cooperstown. Here he could often see them engaged walking, or seated in the grove, describing by gone days. He remained at Cooperstown some time, and not long after his departure the book made its appearance. This was about 1844.

Cooper was benevolent. In 1845, an old journeyman printer, on a trauping excursion, came through Cooperstown. He inquired for Cooper. He wanted to see him. What such a representation of poverty should want of Cooper, was a mystery. Cooper recognized him in a moment as being one of the composers of his first novel. He gave him a good suit of clothes, entertained him several days, gave him five dollars in money, and bade him "God's speed," and the poor old printer left Cooperstown with a light heart and a full stomach to plod his way to the next printing town.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSION.—twenty-five students of the sophomore class in Yale College have been expelled, in consequence, it is said, of the Kappa Sigma Theta Society to which they belonged having published several caricatures abusive of some of the officers of the faculty. The affair seems to have occasioned some excitement in New Haven.

Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.  
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.  
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.

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

"Human Nature."

O, wad some power the gillie gie us,  
To see ourselves as others see us.  
It is astonishing what contracted and selfish views some people take of things. They seem to think the whole world was made for their use. They estimate every thing and every body exactly in the proportion that either can be rendered subservient to their all-mighty selves. If a public measure is proposed the only question they ask is, how much will it benefit us?—if a private enterprise, how much can we make out of it? And they even grow spiteful at their neighbors, unwilling to see any body thrive but themselves. Some people look out on the broad world, and fancy themselves exactly in the centre of it. All creation appears to converge to the point they stand upon. And forthwith they take on airs and imagine the world was made for their precious convenience and benefit alone.

We have been driven into this train of thought by the following magnificent paragraph, which appeared in the Mobile Register of the 30th ult.

"We observe that in the U. S. Senate, on the 23d instant Mr. Clemen presented a petition of citizens of Benton county, Alabama, praying a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Alabama and Georgia Railroad. This we suppose is the same enterprise which we referred to recently, as the intended 'diversion of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad.' If so, we trust the prayer of the petition will not be granted,—as the proposed road would be a serious detriment to the State at large."

Now the denizens of the good city of Mobile have got into the predicament above described.—They evidently fancy themselves in the very centre of creation, and seem to think that all the world, and particularly all Alabama, has been made for their special benefit. They have been for sometime moving "Heaven and yeth" to build a Railroad through one little corner of the State over into Mississippi and away on through Tennessee, to the Ohio. They never stopped to ask whether it would benefit "the State at large;" it was enough that it was to benefit Mobile. They prayed to Congress, most lustily, for land, and got it in abundance. And now, forsooth, when our people want to improve this part of the State—to increase the wealth, and the amount of Taxable property in it, as well as their own comfort and convenience, and ask Congress for a pittance of land to help them, these Mobilians devoutly "trust the prayer of the petition will not be granted."

What an exhibition of the weak point of poor humanity!

And why should not the petition be granted? The secret is that a portion of Cotton from this section might find its way to Charleston—that Mobile might be brought into fair competition with the Atlantic markets, which alone would be a decided benefit to all the Cotton growers in the middle and upper part of the State. But a road must not be built, however much it may benefit others, that might possibly divert any trade from Mobile? The Montgomery and West Point road, and the Grand road, must be stopped—the Tennessee river must not be allowed any longer to run off out of the State with Cotton—the Tombigby—no—that carries Cotton to Mobile. In short, a wall should be built around Alabama, and all our produce forced through Mobile Bay, and our Queen City allowed to stand like a great highway robber and levy contributions on it—all from patriotism!

It is fortunate for this section of the State that we have a Charter for the Romer road, for it is clear we should never get it, if it were to do over. And our people must put their shoulders to the wheel—must

go to work in earnest and build the road themselves, for it appears we need not look for help from any portion of our State. Indeed if we fail to avail ourselves of the present Charter, it is extremely probable we will not be allowed to build a road for ourselves, if Mobile and some other parts of the State can prevent it. We have not asked the State for any assistance, and it would be useless to do so; not because we have no claims, but because we have not the power. The liberal hearted and disinterested Mobilians are not even willing that Congress shall help us, though the road would increase the value of the remaining public lands, as much as will the Mobile and Ohio road. But says the Herald "the proposed road would be a serious detriment to this State at large!" Pray, Mr. Register do explain that if you please.

Lunatic Asylum.

This is a subject which is again exciting some attention among our contemporaries. While the Bill for the establishment of the above Institution was pending our last Legislature, we endorsed it with our hearty approval; and the more we weigh the subject, the deeper are our convictions of the sound policy and wisdom of the State, in giving aid to that class of her unfortunate children, who, bereft of reason, remain mere moral blanks in society.

We know the argument was then used, and is still contended for by some, that it is the duty of families to provide for their insane relatives; and, besides, that it is hazardous, in the extreme, for the State, in her present embarrassed condition to give fostering care to such an Institution.

We do not propose—for it is now too late—to give arguments in favor of, or meet the objections urged against the course of our Legislature in the premises; but we rejoice, that that Body true to the promptings of benevolence, of philanthropy, did make suitable provisions for the establishment of an Asylum; and we doubt not, when it is properly located, under good medical care, with the skillful management of judicious superintendants, many persons, long lost, who now grope bewildered through the darkness of a mental night, will be restored to the bosoms of their families and to society. We think it will be conceded by all, that much of the usefulness of such Institutions will depend upon its location. This is the point to which we wish to allude at this time.

Miss Dix, the soul of the enterprise, has addressed a letter to Mr. Phillips, of Mobile, one of the commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to locate the Asylum, in which, without questioning the "integrity or ability" of the Commissioners in their action, she thinks other places can be found—altogether more suitable than Tuscaloosa, the place selected by the Board. Now, we wish to see this Hospital so situated as to confer all possible benefits upon the people of the entire State. To this end, then, we call the attention of all interested, especially those who were instrumental in voting it to the city of Tuscaloosa; for a "silere in the location" would certainly act as a curse rather than a blessing. Shall the acts of the commissioners, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, know no repeal? We hope not.—An error in judgment ought to be set aside; and if the Board, upon reflection, determine that other locations are more accessible and better adapted for such an Institution, its members should act immediately for the best interests of the State, and not consult the wishes of any little town or city.

It seems to us that the interest of the State and the Institution demand the location at some point on the Alabama River, or on the Selma and Tennessee Railroad.

But will those satisfied with what the Commissioners have already done, contend that they have no authority to reconsider their acts—that they have consumed the power delegated to them? If this be true, how does it happen that Tuscaloosa is the point. Shelby county was first selected—the precise point left blank—for its location, but by some system of log-rolling or legislative legerdemain that vote was reconsidered and Tuscaloosa made the most eligible (?) point.

We will not pursue this subject

further, we invite the perusal of Miss Dix's letter, and hope the Commissioners will again take the matter in hand, and do justice to the State and to the Institution, by locating it at some point which is really eligible. Mobile, or vicinity, Montgomery, Selma, Shelby Springs, one of these places we feel satisfied would be preferred by the whole State, to Tuscaloosa.

Our Railroad and the Advertiser and Gazette.

We intended, in another article in to day's paper, to quote some liberal sentiments from the Advertiser on the subject of our Railroad, by way of contrast with that contracted, selfish spirit which seems to have infused itself into our Mobile contemporary. But, having mislaid the paper containing the article from which we designed quoting, we were unable to do so at the writing of the other article. Since then, however, we have re-read the piece, and desire, in a short paragraph, to do simple justice to friend Seibles, by setting him right, upon this subject, with our people. He is, evidently convinced of the justness of our course, and is perfectly willing for us to practice that good old democratic doctrine of "free trade and equal rights."

The fact is friend Seibles may err—to err is human—but in this case, his is the erring of an impulsive devotion to his own people.—Convince him of his wrong, and like a man he is with you with all his heart. If Montgomery was composed wholly of such men, it would not be long before it would rejoice in its own prosperity, and at the same time, look, at least without envy, upon that of others.

Resignation.

The Charleston Mercury says that a private despatch has been received from Columbia announcing the fact that Mr. Rhett has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Whatever others may think, feel or say on this subject, South Carolina has lost a zealous and devoted Representative, and the State Rights party in Congress one of its ablest champions.

His enemies have succeeded, to their hearts content, in tainting his name with odium, but we rely so firmly upon the sentiment, "truth crushed to earth will rise again," that we believe the time will come when his State Rights principles will be maintained and he be honored for his boldness in defending them. In the meantime his traditions will have passed away, and their memories will "sleep a sleep, that will know no waking."

We give place, with pleasure to the communication in another column, over the signature of Tax Payer. The subject is one of much moment to the people of Alabama, and demands their serious consideration. We refrain from remarks upon the subject ourselves, until we give the Resolutions spoken of in the communication. We will be pleased to hear from Tax Payer at any time.

INCENDIARISM.—An attempt was made on Sunday night last to set fire to the stables on a farm belonging to Mr. James Crow, two miles and a half south-west of this place. Fortunately the fire was discovered by Mr. Hall, who resided on the place, before the stables were entirely consumed. In a very few minutes more, the stables together with one horse and six mules, would have been destroyed.

The sad intelligence has reached this place of the death, a few days since, of the Hon. Irby Woolley, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair County. We have received none of the particulars and can only state the fact, and express the hope that in a few days, we may be furnished by some of the friends of the deceased, with an obituary notice worthy of the memory of the estimable citizen whose death we mourn, in common with his numerous relatives, friends and acquaintances.

The late Convention of South Carolina passed Resolutions regarding the right of a State to secede from the Union; but at the same time declared it to be inexpedient for that State to withdraw now

Good SALARY.—It is said that Louis Napoleon, President of France, receives, in four days more pay than our President gets in a whole year.

If Caldwell Sublett will consent to become a candidate for Circuit Clerk he will be warmly supported by his numerous friends of EAST BENTON.

Editors Jacksonville Republican.

A glance at a copy of the acts of the late session of our Legislature, brings to mind a joint resolution of that body, of no small moment in its consequences to the people of Alabama—I refer to that, which proposes the call of a "convention to alter and reform the constitution of Alabama." When a matter of such moment is to be submitted to the suffrage of a free people, it is important that they should be fully advised of the character of the step, which they are called on to take. With this view I suggest the propriety of copying these "joint resolutions," in your valuable paper with such comments, as will not only induce the voters of the State to remember the day on which they are expected to vote on this subject—but enable them to vote understandingly, and to appreciate fully the powers which are to be conveyed on this convention, should it be ordered. The voters should know, that this convention will not be limited in its powers of reformation to one, or two, defective features in our venerable Constitution: But that it will have the amplest powers—powers equal in every respect to that convention, which framed the Constitution under which we now live. In short, that it will have power to disregard the old, and frame a constitution, entirely new, in every feature. It is to act without restraint in this matter.

Doubtless there are many features in our present Constitution, which ought to be reformed; but those who have lived under it for over thirty years, and have found so little in it to condemn, ought not to be allowed to act unadvisedly on this subject. Change is not always reform. We may be greatly benefited by a reformed constitution.—Some reformation is desirable. But who is to set bounds to the hand of radicalism when this convention gets to work? True, the people may, if they regard the new Constitution too radical, reject it, and then, we fall back upon the old one. But who is to gather up and restore to the State treasury, the \$50,000 (it may be more) squandered by this radical labor of love for the dear people of Alabama.

We have a good old fashion of reforming the Constitution, by which each voter has, heretofore, been able to vote directly for or against the particular reform proposed. This good old fashion has heretofore saved the people the expenses of holding a Convention, and, at the same time, secured an alteration of the particular clause, or clauses in the old Constitution, proposed to be altered, or amended, whenever a majority of the people, approved it by their votes!

When the State, (as well as the individual members of the State) is so "hard up," for money, as at the present time, ought not the Tax payers of Alabama look well to the State Treasury, before they vote for this Convention?

TAX PAYER.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.—It is somewhat singular, that Washington drew his last breath, in the last hour, of the last day, of the last week, of the last month, of the last year, of the last Century. He expired on Saturday night at 12 o'clock Dec. 31st 1799.

The above has been going the rounds in the newspapers uncorrected for some time, and it is very unfortunate for the co-education of coincidences that it is false in matters of fact. In the first place the 31st day of December, 1799 was not Saturday; and secondly, the General had been dead something over two weeks before that day, having expired on the 14th day of the month, as every historical record of his death, under the face of heaven, will testify; and as for the hour of his death being 12 at night, I have never seen that so stated in any other place but in the above chapter of coincidences.

While speaking of this I will call the candid readers attention to another newspaper paragraph that went the rounds some time last year. It was something to this effect, that an old man who had obtained a land warrant for 160 acres had located it upon a portion of land belonging to the United States at Harpers Ferry, in Virginia, and the paragraph went on to state that the land would be worth \$15,000 and it was the opinion of eminent Lawyers that he would hold it.

nal but with the consent of such a cler. These are the offices for the United States in the States of Virginia, and never was. The land owned by the United States of Harpers Ferry in Jefferson co. Va. was purchased for an Armory and Foundry and has not been directed from its legitimate purpose so that fine funny paragraphs, perfectly unfounded. So when editors use scissors, let them first see who used the pen. LACON.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury. New York, May 4.—The Cotton market is dull, the sales of to-day reaching only 800 bales. The sales of Rice amounted to 600 casks at \$3.50 a 3.62 1/2.

New York, May 5.—The sales of Cotton to-day were small. Middling Upland is quoted at 83-4. Rice is without change. The sales amounted to 2000 casks.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Mr. CLAY'S condition is the same. His physicians think he will live but a short time. Congress adjourned to-day on account of the death of Mr. Andrews, of Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Clay is considered a little better to-day. In the Senate, the Wisconsin and the Michigan Railroad bills were under discussion. The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed the Maine Liquor Law.

COLLEBRIA, May 5.—A further advance of one-eighth was obtained to-day on yesterday's prices. Sales 457 bales at 63-4.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1.

The shocks of an earthquake, felt at different points in this city and neighborhood on Thursday last, evidently proceeded from the South to the North. The trembling of the earth was probably the effect of some great earthquake that occurred as far South as the Equator. The shocks were noticed at the Observatory at nine minutes before one, two occurred at the interval of a second, and a few minutes afterwards others occurred.

The Senate has passed the bill providing for the ascertainment, as soon as possible, by a board of officers, of the amount of claims for military services and supplies in California, and the persons to whom the amount is due. The board is to report the facts, and an appropriation will be made to pay the claims. Mr. GWINN stated the amount of the claims to be about seven hundred thousand dollars.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. MALLORY for the encouragement of a line of U. S. mail steamers between ports in California and Shanghai in China, and a branch of the same between California and the Sandwich Islands, provides for a contract for the above object with Jas. B. Moore, of Ohio, and his associates. The terms of the contract secure to Moore the entire sum to be received for postage from the line for thirty years, at rates not less than Atlantic rates for the first ten years, and subsequently not to be reduced below a certain rate. No advances are required, and no other compensation than the postal monopoly. There are to be within five years ten steam ships of the largest class on the line. The line will have but little competition for some years, and a profitable business in the conveyance of freight and passengers.

The Committee on Printing have not yet got through their duties. They have been unable to carry into effect their scheme of dividing the printing between the Union and the Republic. They are to make a further report next week. Mr. PECKER, of Maryland, has concurred his able vindication of the administration from the charge of extravagance and illegal expenditures in California. The debate on the provision for the COLLEGE, line of steamers will be renewed on Monday.

The general debate on the home-stead bill has closed, and the final vote on the same may be taken early next week. The bill has been long under discussion, and has been made the stalking horse for political disquisitions bearing on the Presidential question.

Mr. MAXWELL has authority to call a meeting of the Whig members for the purpose of a reply to the address of the eleven Southern members who withdrew from the caucus of the 20th. But it is understood that he will not do it, but that he will himself, as President of the caucus, make a reply.

The friends of Gen. FORT as a candidate for the Presidency state that he will soon issue a letter explaining his position on the compromise measures, in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Southern Whigs.

Alabama Lunatic Asylum.—We take the following on this subject from the last Mobile Register. There can be no doubt but that great weight and importance ought to be given to the suggestions and recommendations of Miss Dix in the premises. Mobile is beyond all question the most suitable place for this institution, and we do not think the hasty action of the committee—who could not have had time to give the importance of the matter due consideration—should prevent a reconsideration of the subject.—The Advertiser and Gazette.

MISSISSIPPIANS: I enclose you a letter, received from Miss Dix in reference to the location of the Lunatic Asylum. As one of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to select the county in which this institution should be located, I used every effort to induce a determination in favor of Mobile. Other councils, however, prevailed, and by a combination of interests the county of Tuscaloosa was selected.

The House committee consisted of—Phillips, of Mobile. Woolsey, of Dallas. Webb, of Greene. Armstrong, of Lawrence. Allen, of Benton. Whitsett, of Sumter. King, of Perry. Walton, of Russell. McAllister, of —

The names of all of the committee on the part of the Senate, I cannot now call to mind. As of the number I remember Walker, of Benton. Jamison, of Tuscaloosa. Storts, of Coosa. James, of Clark. Bibb, of Montgomery.

The Governor was made ex-officio a member of the committee. It is much to be regretted that before the action of the committee I had not been possessed of so great an authority upon this question as is now presented. Whether the subject may yet be acted on is a question which I take this mode of bringing to the attention of the committee.

It will be perceived that Miss Dix prefers Selma to any interior location, but considers that the success of the institution is intimately connected with its location in the suburbs of this city. So satisfied was I upon this head that I continued through some ten or fourteen ballotings to cast my vote alone in favor of this location.

Respectfully, P. PHILLIPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, '52. P. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Dear Sir: An earnest interest in behalf of the insane in the United States urges me to notice with special solicitude the location and manner in which institutions designed for their care and cure are conducted. Preliminary measures, as vital to the final prosperity and success of these institutions, require the most exact caution in action.—There are many points on which the most deliberate judgment is required. While I do not question the integrity or the ability of those who composed the Board of Commissioners for determining the location of the Alabama State Hospital for the insane, I doubt if they had that exact information on the subject which would enable them to make up the most correct judgment. In this expression of opinion, I am influenced solely by the sincerest interest in behalf of the insane—all other considerations being entirely subordinate. I have traversed your State prospectively several years since to learn in what its various districts possessed advantages for Hospital location; and my opinion is distinctly in favor of Selma, as more accessible than Tuscaloosa—but Spring Hill in the vicinity of Mobile, before all other places, as certainly offering an equally salutary climate as any portion of the State; (I think a better) no epidemic ever originated there. It assures an unfauling and sufficient supply of pure water at all seasons; it is near, pleasant, cheerful views and scenes; it is more easily accessible by easy means, at all seasons, from all parts of the State, than either of the first named places; it will be more centrally adopted as a place for the care and cure of the affluent patients of the State. Nurses of a more suitable class will more willingly go there than to a remote county. Indeed I am confident that if the most certain and varied wants of the insane are consulted, they will be most surely met at Spring Hill. Long since this was known as my choice, and I cannot change opinions based on reasons resting upon permanent basis. Cannot your Commission reconsider this subject? That which is so very important to its whole ultimate success should not be set aside. It is not, I think, too late to bring up your decision for revision?

Your friend, respectfully, D. L. DIX.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Mustard is one of the best, and always most convenient articles to be used when poison has been taken in the stomach. Mix a large teaspoonful of it in powder in a tumbler of warm water, and swallow it at

once. If it does not act immediately as an emetic, take another. As soon as the vomiting is over, swallow a teaspoonful of sweet oil, and you are cured, without a stomach pump or doctor's bill.—The Plough.

Kossuth at Mount Vernon.

We clip from an exchange the following sketch of Kossuth's visit to the tomb of Washington, by one who was with him at the time. Kossuth stood for a few moments apparently unmoved, with his arms crossed, and his eyes fixed upon the tomb of Washington, by one who was with him at the time. Kossuth stood for a few moments apparently unmoved, with his arms crossed, and his eyes fixed upon the tomb of Washington, by one who was with him at the time.

How much of greatness depends upon success! Had we the aid Washington had—no, not so much, I would not ask it—I could not expect it—one quarter. Grace Greenwood said, "Washington's God is your God." Kossuth replied "Yes, we can rely only on our God, the justness of our cause, iron will, honest hearts, and good swords."

This explains what Kossuth may have thought when he walked alone, after he had wept at the tomb of Washington. When Kossuth returned from his soul solitary walk he looked more melancholy than I have ever seen him. The lines on his face seemed deepened as if many years of thought had been added to his life. He was immediately introduced to Mr. Washington, son of the proprietor of Mount Vernon, who is a grand nephew of the first President. Mr. Washington conducted the party to the mansion. Kossuth had plucked a spear of grass at Washington's tomb, which he presented to his wife. He expressed himself grieved that Mount Vernon was not the property of the Nation. Mr. Washington remarked that if the Nation ever expressed a desire, through its Representatives, to possess the spot the family would surrender it. Kossuth said he feared there was not deep piety for the dead in America—not as deep, at least, as in some other countries. He thought the memory of the illustrious dead should be cherished by nations, and the legacy of their great deeds and good example should be commemorated in proper respect and attention to the places where their remains repose.

When Kossuth was conducted to the various rooms in the mansion he examined the furniture, pictures and relics with manifest interest. To the key of the Bastille, presented to Washington by La Fayette, he directed the attention of his wife, and spoke of it in a manner which indicated that it was to him a relic that should not be forgotten. Your readers know Kossuth was himself a prisoner for Liberty's sake in his country. The only room in which Kossuth generally was the library. Here none but his friends were admitted. He examined the books, and made many inquiries about Washington's habits.

CONFIRMATION OF UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper says that Senator Sumner's proposition, now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to codify the laws of the United States, is much more important than appears at first glance. A moment's reflection however, will make it quite obvious that a revision or codification, which will bring every law under its own head, is greatly needed, and will go far towards placing these legal requirements within every man's reach. The laws of the United States are too inaccessible. They are like those ancient tablets that were engraven in the minutest characters, and posted high above the people. The Statutes at large, as they stand over eight huge volumes; and it is not unusual to have to refer to almost every volume to decide some trivial question. Mr. Sumner's desire is, that order shall come out of chaos—that a commission of able men shall be authorized to arrange properly these statutes, so that every law, and every thing relating to a particular subject, shall be brought together; after reading which you may become satisfied that you have exhausted all the enactments on that point.

See advertisement of Morris, Hills & Co.





# JACKSONVILLE

Vol. 16. No. 20. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1852. Whole No. 807

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. P. GRANT**  
AND  
**J. H. CALDWELL**  
At \$2 in advance, or \$4 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. At the option of the editors, a failure to give notice at the end of the year or a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.  
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.  
For inserting circulars, &c., candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

## LAW NOTICES.

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

**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.

**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. 1y

**E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,**  
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 committed 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 counties 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, if

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

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

**Girard Hewitt,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.  
April 16, 1851.

**Highly Concentrated Serum**  
BRYOLD HUNDRED.  
My dear dandies and bells, fops and flirts, loafers and other stragglers down the hill of life, my text today is that much used and abused saying—  
**Does your mother know you're out?**  
Poor silly it fattened grub-worms, I would say from your shines and capers that she don't know you're out. You, young lady, with a parasol like a wilted cabbage leaf on each cheek, like a bottle-tailed spider dipped in blacking had been smacking his everlasting element over your rouge colored face, leaving a broad trail after him, and on your back a peck of bran, and your mincing gait like you were picking your way among rotten eggs, or was bare-footed in a briar patch, and your arm linked to a brainless dandy, (but I will come at him as soon as I am done with you) wriggling along the street; and for what? to hunt up indigent virtue, or suffering innocence, to pour balm on the wounded spirit of poverty, or only to smear your own ziddy heart with the corroding grease of vanity, to hear fools whispering as you pass, "what a fair girl!" Remember vain one, beauty is but skin deep, and the storms of matrimony and the bleak winds of affliction, rips it all out and leaves the countenance as unbecoming as a weather-beaten barn door, unless you put on a coat of the everlasting paint of meanness, worth and love under the varnish of beauty. If you can laugh like him who wins, and know that you are still loved and lovely, and that you are still beautiful, how that the gloss which hid your goodness beneath its dazzling glare is gone, you shed a happy influence on all near you, make us poor mortals feel like a man almost frozen feels when he sets down to a cheer-fire at his own home. He hears the storm but heeds it not, he is happy once more. But have you done this? I am afraid you are but a butterfly, born a woman to die an insect.

Ah! I don't half like that laugh; it was forced; you pretend to be pleased with that fool's wit, when you knew it was stolen! Oh why such deceit, giddy fluttering worms of the cabbage patch, you are soul and body, for a little empty windy, useless adulation; yes, sold to that old snake that fooled your manum in Adam's track patch—and oh! scissors how he will strip thatinery, and raise a dust for a mile round, with that peck of bran. Say, flower sneaking butterfly, does your mother know you're out? If she does, she is unfaithful to her trust, and ought not to be trusted again, any more than the man who stole acorns from the blind sow; go home, gussamer, and try to prepare yourself to be a woman, and then when you are abroad, any body will know that your mother knows you're out.

Now you that was cut out for a man, but so villainously spoiled in making up, I'll attend to your case. For what end did you burst upon the world's door and rush in un-called, like a man chased by a mad bull, what good do you expect to bestow upon your fellow man; some great discovery, or even one solitary remark? No: those who look for anything good or useful from you will be just as badly fooled as the man who caught the skunk, thinking it was a kitten, or the woman when she made greens out of gunpowder tea.

You know where the neatest, tightest pants can be bought on "tick" but you don't know where the next useful lecture is to be delivered; you know the fashionable color of a vest, but you never studied the gorgeous hues of a rain bow, unless it was to wish for a piece to make a cravat of; you know how a fool feels in full dress, but you don't know how a man feels who eats the bread honestly earned by the sweat of his brow; you know how a monkey looks, for you see one every day twenty times in your landlady's looking-glass, but you don't know how a man feels after doing a good action; you don't go where that sight is to be seen—Oh, you wasp-wasted, cat-fish-mouthed, baboon-shouldered, calliper-legged, goose-eyed, sheep-faced, bewhiskered drone in the words of the living!—what are you good for? Nothing but to cheat the poor, neatly slip by note a line from some milk and cider poet's sentimentality, eat oysters very gravely, smoke cigars lazily, make every girl act the fool most shamefully. Easy does your mother know you're out, poor useless toad! I am afraid that you Printer

have no mother, nor never had. You are of no more use in this world than a time-piece in a beaver dam, or a hair-natrice in a log-pen. You fill no larger space in the world's eye than the toe-nail of an insect in a market. You are a stump-tail dog in all-out-door; you are as little thought of as the fellow who knocked his grandmother's last tooth down her throat; and as for your brains, ten thousand such could be preserved in a drop of brandy; and have as much sea-room as a tadpole in Lake Superior; and as for your ideas, you have but one, and that is stamped on your leaden skulls in letters an inch deep, that tailors and females were made to be gilded by you; and that all may envy your appearance. Poor useless tobacco worm you are a case. Does your mother know you're out? It is lunch time, go, start, buy a toddy and stick from some good natured landlady; and eat lunch till you are as tight as a drum, sneak to bed and think of nothing until you fall asleep, to dream of apes, pants, straps and tailor's bills, not to awake until the dinner bell calls you to eat again.

How many harmless, shallow mortals of another order go skulking about on the surface of the world's great waters without an aim, and without a motive, guided by chance, whim or impulse, like a mellow-bing in a big eddy under a shady willow, until they are swallowed up by the greedy bass of death, and the first thing they know they know nothing! When I see one of these I always think, poor bug, your mother don't know you're out.

When I see a young man step into the skiff of dissipation and start down the stream of pleasure, using the cars of impudence, while folly holds the helm, passing the shores of propriety faster than a streak of lightning could pass a sick crowd, and at last drawn over the falls of total destruction, and dashed into as many atoms as a drop of water from a four story roof, I then asked of myself, for I can't ask of him, did his mother know he was out? When I see a boy leaving the prison door after a long and dreary confinement, with a pale face and withered hands, his steps weak and tottering, and skulking along, dodging all he meets like a guilty thing, shutting his eyes from the usual glare of daylight, cut off from the society of his fellow-beings, for some trivial offence committed in the thoughtlessness of erring boyhood, when if mild treatment had been resorted to and the crime buried in silence, and inducements held out to him to think well of himself, perhaps that boy might have been saved from treading the slippery road of villany. I say, when I see this, I think of the grey-haired mother at home, the scalding tears of misery chasing each other off her high cheek bones, and her body hands shaking with grief and sorrow for her only hope, her son, while her boiled eyes rest on nothing; I say to myself, poor, suffering woman, you don't know he is out! yes, he is out of jail, out of money, out of friends, out of credit, and out upon the world a scoundrel for the rest of his days all for the commission and punishment of a boyish crime. So the world goes, and so it will continue to go until it runs down, and I begin to think that but few of our mothers know we are out. We will be dismissed.

**"Nothing but a Printer anyhow"**  
Such was the sneering remark of a person residing not a thousand miles from the door of our sanctum, in referring to the profession we follow in pride. "Nobody but a Printer," in the south. It makes the hair stand on end through our veins to hear such expressions from the lips of those nursed on republican soil. "Nobody but a Printer, anyhow!" Who was Benjamin Franklin? "Nobody but a Printer!" Who was William Caxton, one of the fathers of literature? "Nobody but a Printer!" Who was Earl Stanhope? "Nobody but a Printer!" Who was Samuel Woodworth, the poet? "Nobody but a Printer!" Who was Gov. Ap-

pleton of Massachusetts? "Nobody but a Printer!" George P. Morris, Jas. Harper, Horace Greeley, Robert Sears, and Senators Cady, Dix, Niles, and Jarvis, Burleigh, the distinguished Senator of Pennsylvania, who is now the choice of a great portion of the people of the Union as their candidate for the next Presidency. Who are they? "Nobody but Printers, anyhow!" One thing is evident: every person who chooses cannot be a Printer. Brains are necessary.

**Sweet Potatoes.**  
The great value of this crop on every farm, and to every family, with the little importance usually given to it, induces us to enter our plea in its behalf. With a climate and soil so universally adapted to its production, it is to be regretted that the Potatoe does not occupy a more important place in our arrangements for a provision crop. For stock, or as food for man, nothing is more convenient or more nutritious, and yet the arrangement for making them is generally on the scanty order. In what way would we so well appropriate a few acres in some corner of each corn field, as to plant them in Yam Potatoes, to be eaten by the family in connection with the Peas, after the corn is gathered? The addition of a few more acres, by way of experiment, in Gouber Peas would be an excellent appendage. No part of the crop would yield a better return for the labor bestowed, and the hogs would be found to be fattened, with little attention. The Potatoe crop may be managed, and made well, with comparatively little labor; the hills or ridges requiring to be scraped down with the hoe once, then plowed; and just as the vines are starting no run, to be well plowed again, and then killed with the hoe, and the work is done. All sprigs of grass should be carefully removed from about the vines at this time. Well rotted stable manure or ashes may be used to great advantage to this crop; but sandy or gray land, cow-penned, is perhaps the best. Where manure is to be applied, and you have not enough for spreading broadcast, great benefit may be derived from manuring in the hill. We say hill, because most good may be done in this way with least manure. When the land is prepared by the plow, and the hills partially formed, we have found it a good plan to open by a single chop of the hoe, in the centre of the hill.

Drop in a good large handful of manure, and then draw the earth over it; there to remain until the hills are to be drawn up fresh, just before planting the slip or vine. If heavy rains have intervened, so as to have made the earth too close for easy work with the hoe, a few furrows with a plow would make the work easy. Soft, light lands are best for potatoes, and it is well in all lands intended for this crop, to plow several times before planting, that the earth may be broken deep, and well pulverized.

**Soul of the South.**  
**Lazy Men.**  
Genius unexercised, is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epicureans in men's brains, just as there are oaks in acorns, but the trees and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grubblers and wishers who spend the time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change—who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him or be silent! If you have capacity for a higher station, take it—what hinders you? How many men would love to sleep beggars and wake up Rothschilds or Astors! How many men would fain go to bed dunces, to be waked up Solomons! You reap what you have sown. They who sow dunces seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a crop. They that sow the wind, reap a whirlwind. A man of mere capacity undeveloped, is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and a genius that will not strike fire, are no better than wet junk wood. We have scripture for that. "A living dog is better than a dead lion." If you would go up, go—if you would be seen, shine. At the present day, eminent position is a single mansion, or at most, a hard unrequited labor. Men can no longer get at one dash into em-

inent position. They have got to hammer it out by steady and rugged blows. The world is no longer clay, but rather iron in the hands of its workers.—*Emerson*  
**Mount Vesuvius.**  
We copy from the Albany Journal the following letter, from the editor of that paper, now in Europe, describing his "ascent" to Mount Vesuvius, accompanied by ladies of his party.  
NAPLES, March 12, 1852.  
Vesuvius, you know, is the most prominent feature of the varied views that Naples presents. We had been looking at its smoking crater, for three weeks, intending to take advantage of the most favorable occasion to ascend. To many this is an impossibility; to others it is difficult, and even perilous; while to the youthful and athletic it is only an exciting enterprise. All, however, who ascend, regard it as an achievement of which they are at liberty to boast. It would have grieved me to have left Naples without ascending Vesuvius, and I rejoice to have seen this great wonder of the world; but now that it has been achieved, no moderate sum of money would tempt me, in company with ladies for whose safety I am responsible, again to encounter its perils. Accidents rarely occur, and this encourages so many to venture, but there is manifest and imminent danger, especially to such as trust themselves to carriers, as well as to those in delicate health who climb up. Perhaps a brief account of the process will interest you.

We left Naples in a carriage at 8 1/2 a. m., which drove to a town built upon the Lava which overwhelmed Herculaneum. Here we mounted ponies. A ride of two hours brought us through a winding, steep but pleasant road to the Hermitage, four miles from Portici, where we stopped to refresh. From thence to the foot of the Cone is a mile and a half, by difficult and narrow passes through and over Lava. But the ponies are way-wise and sure-footed. To H, who was now in the saddle for these second time in her life, this seemed a fearful undertaking, but she accomplished it gallantly.

The ladies, when we started, only intended to go to the foot of the cone, but when there the temptations to ascend were irresistible. They saw others going up and returning, (for a large number had been waiting, like ourselves, for a fine day,) and though it made the head swim to look at persons up in the clouds clinging to almost perpendicular mountain, they resolved to follow, and immediately seated themselves in chairs lashed to poles. Four men raised these poles to their shoulders and commenced the ascent. Having, as you know, one disabled walking beam, I seated myself in a chair. The distance up is about a mile, and steep as it is, you mount directly instead of winding your way. The first thirty or forty rods is through volcanic cinders, and easy enough. You then reach the broken, sharp, scoria, much of which furnishes but an uncertain foothold. And here I discovered an unexpected difficulty. The carriers, having been up with a party that preceded us, were so jaded and exhausted that I saw it was impossible to reach the summit in that way. I therefore alighted, and taking an arm of them, trudged upward, at the hazard of doing myself irreparable injury. In the meantime the ladies, who were a quarter of a mile in advance, were also in the hands of weary, panting carriers, whose progress was slow and difficult. Frequently, to prevent themselves from falling backwards with their burthens, the carriers would fall upon their knees and hold on to the broken scoria until they gathered breath and strength to struggle on. I was infinitely relieved, therefore, when the ladies disappeared, for then I rendered easier by the snow into which steps were made. The ascent is usually accomplished in three quarters of an hour, but in consequence of the exhaustion of our carriers, we were an hour and a quarter going up.

But once up, we breathed freely, and the view was so sublimely interesting that we forgot our toils and perils. There was a mild atmosphere and a bright sun. We first glanced over the broad bay, and broader campagna, which spread out under our feet. Large towns, in the distance, looked like a single mansion, or at most, a mansion around which outhouses clustered. The city of Naples,

with its 400,000 inhabitants, seemed but a small compact village, and the U. S. ship Independence, moored in the bay, was no larger, apparently than a pilot boat. More immediately below us are the cities and towns buried by lava, by the different eruptions over which modern towns (excepting Pompeii) have been built, in anticipation, it would seem, at some future day, of a similar fate.

Having surveyed, with our eyes, the surrounding scenery, we followed the guide to the crater, to obtain a good look into which we had to walk for several rods on its rim, with a yawning gulph on one side, and a rugged precipice on the other.

Vesuvius is now in repose. It has, however, two lings or breathing places, from which columns of smoke are forever and ever ascending. This smoke is so strongly impregnated with sulphur as to strangle those who inhale it. The lava on the sides of the crater is of the color of brimstone. An egg placed in crevices near the top will roast in a few minutes.—Metallic substances change color, by a moment's exposure to this atmosphere. Indeed, this change occurs without exposure, for on our return, Mrs. H. found that her purse, (a highly polished steel one,) which had not been out of her pocket, was blacked and spoiled.

Some adventurous gentlemen attempted to descend a few rods into the crater, but were soon driven back by the smoke, the deposit of which shut off the view into the pot where molten lava is boiling.

"All that goes up must come down." Soof Vesuvius. To those who are alert and hale, the descent from the dizzy height is a frolicsome feat. Over the first quarter of a mile, through the snow, the young roll and turn sunsets. But for ladies, and invalids especially, the descent has its perils, for it requires rigid bracing and strong muscular effect to preserve an erect position. You do not return, however, over the sharp, broken scoria, but by another route, through volcanic cinders, into which you sink almost knee-deep. The ladies, with a carrier on either side, on whose arms they rested, ran rather than walk down. And when we reached the bottom in safety, I experienced a grateful sense of relief from apprehension and solicitude.

Returning we visited Herculaneum, a buried city on and over which Resina stands. Here there is, comparatively little has been done in the way of excavation, because the Ancient can be recovered only at the expense of the Modern. Enough has been done, however, to fill the Museums of Naples and Rome with numerous wonders of Art. Herculaneum as destroyed by the same eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii, but was not discovered until the commencement of the 18th Century, and then accidentally by the sinking of a well. We descended to the Amphitheatre from which so many gems of Antiquity have been recovered. Its magnitude and magnificence are alike wonderful. While grouping, by torch-light through galleries sixty feet below the surface of the present town, a train of cars, the track for which is directly over this Theatre, rushed by with a noise like distant thunder. But I will not dwell upon details which are familiar to most people.

It is passing strange that places like Herculaneum and Pompeii should have been for so many centuries lost, not only in fact, but to the knowledge of the world. It is supposed that most of their inhabitants escaped. The eruption which buried these cities was not only seen by thousands, but was made a part of the history of the times in those two most graphic Letters written to Tacitus by the younger Pliny, who was an enlightened and calm witness to the sublime catastrophe.

**Matricide in France.**  
One of the crimes committed in connection with the insurrection of December in the provinces, which created most sensation, was, to say the least, the murder of a woman named Richer of Valence, by her son, for political motives. This man was tried recently by a court martial at Lyons. It was proved that he was a drunkard and dissolute fellow, and that he had been admitted to the secret political society, called the *Jeune Montagne*. He had frequently threatened his mother to kill her if she ever revealed his connection with the society. On returning home at a late hour in the night, he found her in bed. He went into his mother's room and seated himself on her bed. She told him to go to bed, but he remained in the room until about 3 o'clock. He then told her that was the hour at which the insurrection was to break out, and prepared to leave, but she prevented him.

An hour later he heard cries in the streets, and said, "There—the insurrection has begun." But his mother said, "Stop at home, my dear Benjamin; it will cause me too much pain if you go away." He, however, went out, and on his return found his mother weeping. But, according to his own account, he fancied that her tears were hypocritical. She said to him that he would do well to mind his own business, and not meddle with politics, and on her recommendation he went into his bedroom. Presently she took him up some milk, and earnestly pressed him to take it; and at the same time she told him that she would not allow him to join the insurrection, but would rather fasten him up in his room. The poor woman it appeared, said this from affection; but the prisoner fancied—so, at least, he stated—that she meant to give him up to the police. He accordingly provided himself with a knife, and when, after a pause, she again began to implore him, have nothing to do with politics, he gave her a violent stab in the head. She rushed down stairs in terror, but he followed, and repeatedly stabbed her. She cried for help, and some of the neighbors rushed in.

The man then exclaimed, "My mother is a *coraille*—she meant to give me up to the police; but I have paid her off!" He was seized and conveyed to prison, and on the way frequently expressed satisfaction at what he had done.—Medical assistance was procured for the unfortunate mother, but she was so dreadfully stabbed that she died in the course of a short time. In his defence, all that the prisoner could say was, that he did not know what he was about when he committed the murder, and that it was the secret societies which had caused his ruin. The court-martial unanimously declared him guilty, and condemned him to death. It ordered that he should be executed in the manner usually employed in the case of murderers of parents—that is, he made to walk to the scaffold in his shirt, bare-footed, and with his head covered with a black veil, and be exposed to the people during the reading of the sentence.

**Bank of St. Mary's.**  
We notice that several of our contemporaries are offering to receive at par, Bank of St. Mary's bills in payment of arrears due them for subscriptions. One offers to take this sort of pay for all arrears of two years and upwards.—Now, this is certainly offering a premium to delinquency. It enables delinquents to take advantage of their own wrong. It is putting those who have unjustly neglected to pay to the publisher his hard earned dues, on better terms than those who have punctually and honestly paid their subscriptions according to the contract. If any favor is to be extended, it should be to the punctual subscriber, not to the delinquent. If either should be allowed to pay in depreciated paper, it should be the former.—But if any service and labor is entitled to be paid in specie funds, it is that rendered by the newspaper printer. The offer to take St. Mary's Bank bills may arise in some cases from the necessity of raising money, owing to the neglect of the patrons, to support the paper, by paying their dues. If so, what a prospect is it to those who, by carelessly or fraudulently, refusing to pay their several pittances, force the publisher to submit to a heavy sacrifice on his patiently toiled for and fairly earned!

**Logical Deductions.**—Lotteries are unlawful: Marriage is a lottery: Ergo, marriages are unlawful. Infatuation is ridiculous: Love is infatuation: Ergo, Love is ridiculous.

When a man calls to see another during the busiest portion of the day, it is not worth while for him to stay more than one hour after he has told you all he knows.

Cox.—Why can kings never be made April fools of?  
Because they are April fools perpetually.

**Constitutionalist.**

with its 400,000 inhabitants, seemed but a small compact village, and the U. S. ship Independence, moored in the bay, was no larger, apparently than a pilot boat. More immediately below us are the cities and towns buried by lava, by the different eruptions over which modern towns (excepting Pompeii) have been built, in anticipation, it would seem, at some future day, of a similar fate.

Having surveyed, with our eyes, the surrounding scenery, we followed the guide to the crater, to obtain a good look into which we had to walk for several rods on its rim, with a yawning gulph on one side, and a rugged precipice on the other.

Vesuvius is now in repose. It has, however, two lings or breathing places, from which columns of smoke are forever and ever ascending. This smoke is so strongly impregnated with sulphur as to strangle those who inhale it. The lava on the sides of the crater is of the color of brimstone. An egg placed in crevices near the top will roast in a few minutes.—Metallic substances change color, by a moment's exposure to this atmosphere. Indeed, this change occurs without exposure, for on our return, Mrs. H. found that her purse, (a highly polished steel one,) which had not been out of her pocket, was blacked and spoiled.

Some adventurous gentlemen attempted to descend a few rods into the crater, but were soon driven back by the smoke, the deposit of which shut off the view into the pot where molten lava is boiling.

"All that goes up must come down." Soof Vesuvius. To those who are alert and hale, the descent from the dizzy height is a frolicsome feat. Over the first quarter of a mile, through the snow, the young roll and turn sunsets. But for ladies, and invalids especially, the descent has its perils, for it requires rigid bracing and strong muscular effect to preserve an erect position. You do not return, however, over the sharp, broken scoria, but by another route, through volcanic cinders, into which you sink almost knee-deep. The ladies, with a carrier on either side, on whose arms they rested, ran rather than walk down. And when we reached the bottom in safety, I experienced a grateful sense of relief from apprehension and solicitude.

Returning we visited Herculaneum, a buried city on and over which Resina stands. Here there is, comparatively little has been done in the way of excavation, because the Ancient can be recovered only at the expense of the Modern. Enough has been done, however, to fill the Museums of Naples and Rome with numerous wonders of Art. Herculaneum as destroyed by the same eruption which overwhelmed Pompeii, but was not discovered until the commencement of the 18th Century, and then accidentally by the sinking of a well. We descended to the Amphitheatre from which so many gems of Antiquity have been recovered. Its magnitude and magnificence are alike wonderful. While grouping, by torch-light through galleries sixty feet below the surface of the present town, a train of cars, the track for which is directly over this Theatre, rushed by with a noise like distant thunder. But I will not dwell upon details which are familiar to most people.

It is passing strange that places like Herculaneum and Pompeii should have been for so many centuries lost, not only in fact, but to the knowledge of the world. It is supposed that most of their inhabitants escaped. The eruption which buried these cities was not only seen by thousands, but was made a part of the history of the times in those two most graphic Letters written to Tacitus by the younger Pliny, who was an enlightened and calm witness to the sublime catastrophe.

When a man calls to see another during the busiest portion of the day, it is not worth while for him to stay more than one hour after he has told you all he knows.

Cox.—Why can kings never be made April fools of?  
Because they are April fools perpetually.

**Constitutionalist.**

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

- JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL SOLEMAN, of Tallapoosa.
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. JOSEPH P. FRAZIER, of Jackson.
7. JAS. E. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

The Waters are Moving. Our Railroad prospects are perfectly refreshing. Messrs. Scott and Abernathy, Commissioners, and G. C. Whately Agent for the Alabama and Georgia Railroad, have just made a tour along the contemplated route, and give the most gratifying evidences of the people's great desire for railway facilities.

Forty-two thousand dollars have been already subscribed. Books and agencies, have been left with gentlemen who are alive to the importance of the work, and Mr. Abernathy informs us, that he has received assurances, which he considers reliable, that by this time, the whole amount necessary to secure the charter, has been subscribed.

Our enemies may now ground their puny arms and be "aisy" at least till their jealousy is excited by some other quarter: for our road will be built as sure as effect follows cause, and that speedily!

In addition to the above, we have had a conversation with Mr. Pennington, the gentlemanly engineer, who has just completed a survey of the route from Rome to this place. We learn from him that the Georgians are now ready, willing, and waiting, to begin the work on their part of the road, the route having been located and the stock taken to the State line.

Mr. P. represents the road as unparalleled. For miles together there will be neither cut, nor fill, nor bridge, nor culvert: Nature has done her part nobly—has almost graded the entire road—shall man refuse to lay down the iron and thus complete the last link in that chain of railway from Selma to Maine? Our people will not look back, but move bravely on till the great work is completed, and we enjoy all the blessings that attend Railroads.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Card of the Morrisville Manufacturing Company, which appeared, for the first time, in our last week's paper. We hope our citizens will not lose sight of, and fail to patronize men of enterprise among us, who by their Capital and energy are erecting different kinds of Factories, throughout the county.

It is not sufficient for the prosperity of our people that they should make cotton and buy negroes, to make more cotton to buy more negroes. Many are beginning to subscribe to this sentiment, and some, with commendable public spirit have invested their Capital in Manufactories in our County. We hope our citizens will sustain all such, and send to foreign markets for nothing which they can get at home.

Among those who deserve to be held in remembrance, are William Mallory (Cotton Factory) Goode and Moore (Iron Works) and Messrs. Morris, Hicks and Loyd, Morrisville Manufacturing company.

S. C. SENATOR.—The Southern Press says that Wm. F. De Saussure, Esqr., has been appointed as the successor of Mr. Rhett, in the U. S. Senate.

FIRE.—We learn from our exchanges that another fire has occurred in Auburn, this State—about \$25,000 worth of property destroyed.

The Engine house at Chattahoochee was destroyed, a short time since, by fire. The loss falls on the State—no one damaged in particular.

Judge Porter—the Cherokee Memorialist.

We publish in another column a letter from Judge Porter disclaiming the imputation contained in our strictures upon the author of the Cherokee Memorial. Since the Judge thinks we did him great wrong, we take pleasure in giving the same publicity to his disclaimer which was given to our remarks. At the same time, however, justice to ourselves demands that we should recur to one or two paragraphs in the memorial, to show upon what we based our attack, and prove that the inference was palpable and legitimate; that the author of the memorial was disposed to militate against the interest of this section of the State, by opposing barriers to the progress of the road from this place to connect with the Georgia system of railways.

If we mistake not the memorial made its appearance, at the seat of Government, towards the wane of the last session of our legislature. After the adjournment of that honorable body, the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette gave it to the world, through its columns, as "confirmation strong as proof from holy writ," that the Directory of the Selma railroad, the people about Jacksonville or some other evil disposed persons, were going to do something desperate, turn the country up side down, and pour the wealth of the State into the laps of our sister States Georgia and South Carolina. Is it strange that we, in common with our people, should be astonished and feel indignant at what we conceived to be an unjustifiable attack upon our best interest? We think the Judge himself will admit that the following paragraphs, contained in the memorial, fully justify us in all we have said in defence of our road:

"So far as the pecuniary interests of the Stockholders are concerned, we would merely say, build the road from Jacksonville to the Georgia road, and you will become an insolvent company for the benefit of Georgia."

Again: "The writer of this communication, which embodies not only his own, but the views of all the people of Alabama between Jacksonville and the Georgia line, has never yet, and never will favor the building of railways for sectional purposes."

As we have stated in some of our previous articles, it is evident that the memorialist was laboring under the delusion that the contemplated road from Jacksonville to Rome was a diversion of the Selma road, and under the control of President Lapsley and his associates. We should have concluded, under this view of the case, that he was really apprehensive that the Selma Company intended to abandon their own route, at Jacksonville, and go across to Rome; and that the first paragraph quoted above was intended to alarm their fears, and thus defeat the "diversion," feeling at the same time no hostility towards a separate road from Jacksonville to Rome: But memorialist says, if this road be built "you will become an insolvent company." Now, if one company, by taking hold of the road would become insolvent, any Company that might be organized would also be placed in the same wretched condition. Hence we inferred his opposition to the road, whether a part of the Selma road or a distinct and separate concern.

We thought from the second paragraph above, that he regarded our road as merely sectional, and therefore, he and "all the citizens of Alabama between Jacksonville and the Georgia line" were opposed to it. We, certainly should still have been laboring under the same impression; but for the protest of Judge Porter, who has acknowledged the paternity of the memorial, and declared himself a friend to our enterprise. We are proud to welcome the Judge into our ranks as a friend and heartily commend him for his devotion to the cause of internal improvement. We hope his ready and vigorous pen will be used more frequently in behalf of the great enterprises of the day, and that the time may soon come when the good people of Will's Valley, through his instrumentality, may be delighted with the shrill whistle of the railway car, as it speeds its way through their beautiful country.

But to conclude, we have merely to say that we believe that the interests of the entire State will be greatly promoted by the connection of this point with Rome by railway.

At any rate, we know that the best interests of our people demand it, whether Mobile will be benefited or not. We are for this road then with all our heart—we are for our people first—our people last—our people all the time. We regard every hostility to this road as a war waged against the prosperity of our entire community and shall take pleasure in treating all attacks upon it accordingly.

Corron.—It will be gratifying to our farmers to learn that a considerable rise in cotton has taken place. We are not able to give the reason of this advance—it seems to be true, and that is sufficient for the present.

Amelia B. Welby the distinguished American poetess, died, a few days ago, at the residence of her husband, in Louisville, Ky.

WILL'S VALLEY, Ala., May 7, 1852. The Editors Republican.

DEAR SIRS—I desire to be allowed to disclaim the imputations of your article of the 27 ult., which has but this moment met my eye. You do us very great injustice in suggesting that the Cherokee Memorial was prompted by hostility to your section of the State, or to the people of Georgia. There is not a word in the Memorial which authorizes that supposition. Its object was, to arouse public opinion to the necessity of a general system of Railway improvement, and to the advantages of a connection between North Alabama and our own sea port. This was done, not by arguments in favor of my own section, but by facts, showing that it was for the great good of the State. There was nothing intended to be said, showing that I had a horror of Georgians. The only subject of rebuke, was the Augusta monopoly, which I presume, neither you, or any of the people of our State will defend: It is certain, that the people of North Georgia repudiate it as heartily as I do. The enterprise of the Georgians, I have ever admired, and only wish Alabama would do as much in the way of the people of Benton, Talladega, and the adjacent country is concerned, it never was my intention to express hostility towards them for building Railways. On the contrary, for such efforts, they deserve praise and encouragement. Your suggestion that if at Cave Spring, I would entertain different opinions, is not warranted by any act or expression of my life. I cannot suppose that you favor the road from Jacksonville, merely because you publish a paper at that place; nor is it just that you should accuse me of changing my mind with my climate, when it is well known, that for fifteen years I have been the constant advocate of internal improvements, and have on many occasions supported such measures against the strongest local prejudices of my own constituents. I was thrown at Cave Spring by a casualty; but while there with the animus recte tendi I advocated a connection with Jacksonville, and even now support the same thing. But surely this is not inconsistent with the integrity of the advocacy of a route by Railway, from Jacksonville to the Tennessee river. As your paper has an extensive circulation, and if not corrected, I might be supposed to entertain unfavorable views of projects so honorable and useful to the country, I beg you to make this explanation public.

Very respectfully,  
BENJ. F. PORTER.

WHO SUFFERS IN MOBILE!—The Natchez Free Trader learns from undoubted authority, that Jefferson College, in Washington, near Natchez, has recently been discovered to be entitiled to twenty acres of land situated in the centre of the business portion of the city of Mobile—a property worth, at the least estimate, half a million of dollars. This landed interest accrued to the college under the territorial government of Mississippi when a portion of the present State of Alabama was included in the limits of Mississippi Territory, and arose under the law of escheat—the twenty acres having been escheated, and thus having become college property by law. The Board of Trustees have retained eminent counsel, and a suit will be forthwith instituted for the recovery of the land to the college; while, at the same time, observe the Free Trader, the Board of Trustees express a willingness to compromise, and give a quit claim on the most accommodating terms.—Delta.

JACKSON IN THE OTHER WORLD.—The rapping or tipping spirit (we believe tipping is now the praise) have revealed to some "circle" of believers on West, that General Jackson is in the fourth sphere of spiritual existence, there being an indefinite number beyond. The St. Louis Organ says that the whole thing is a humbug. It says Old Hickory wouldn't have staid till this time in the fourth sphere—he'd have whipped his way to the top of the ladder.

The Address of the Central Committee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania To the People of the U. States.

The central committee of the democratic party of Pennsylvania, appointed by the convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, have thought it due to their constituents and to their brethren throughout the Union, to address you on a single point relating to the question of the next presidency.

The choice of the parties in this State has been very emphatically expressed. Pennsylvania is now in favor of James Buchanan. Some of the whig presses, however, and a few of Mr. Buchanan's personal enemies, have endeavored to create the impression abroad that he is not popular here. So we have gone so far as to assert, that if nominated he could not carry the electoral vote of this State. The purpose of this address is to give that assertion a distinct and emphatic contradiction. In our own names, and in the name of the great party which has made us its representatives, we pronounce all such statements wholly false. The present attitude of the democratic party in this State is of itself, when rightly considered, a standing and most eloquent proof that the allegation referred to cannot be true. Mr. Buchanan has not been brought forward as a candidate by his enemies. The earnest and sincere attachment of his fellow-citizens who are urging him will not be doubted. It is likely that with such feelings they would seek to expose him and themselves to the mortification of a defeat? Still that a people as true-hearted and zealous in the support of democratic principles as those who compose the great body of his friends would be willing to endanger the success of the party by the nomination of a weak candidate. When has democracy of Pennsylvania been wanting in fidelity to their brethren? When have we tried to decoy the hopes of our political associates, or attempted to impose on them by any false pretence what, if not proudly, claim for our party in this State a character too high to be suspected of uncalculated, double-dealing. Besides, our motives for desiring the nomination of the strongest man in the Union are as powerful as those which operate on other minds. We are embarked in the same ship with you, and have as deep an interest as any of you in choosing a pilot who will take us safely through the perils of the voyage. It is because we believe that Mr. Buchanan's availability is greater than that of any other man (though not for that reason alone) that we urge his nomination.

If we are entitled to the credit of sincerity, it remains only to show that we are not mistaken in our judgment. We claim to know what the state of public feeling on this subject is. It is not possible that nine-tenths of the party can be laboring under a delusion about so plain a fact as the popularity of one of our own citizens, who has been the subject of more or less discussion in public and private for a quarter of a century. To say that three-fourths of a convention fairly chosen from among the people, and the State, misrepresented their constituents in mere ignorance, is only a little less degrading than the assertion that they have done so by design.

Again; It is known to every tolerably well informed man in the country that there is no reason to be found in Mr. Buchanan's history or character which would have the least tendency to make him unpopular. His great talents are acknowledged. He has been faithful to every trust with which he has been charged. His private integrity is unsullied, and his walk and conversation blameless, while his public career has excited universal admiration. It is true he has been the subject of some vituperation and abuse. But this has been the fate of all distinguished democrats. Those who have been the people's greatest favorites have been the most calumniated. It is "the rough break which virtue must go through." To say that the people of this State will be at all influenced by the petty slanders which personal malice or political hostility can coin so easily, is an insult upon their intelligence and justice so gross that we have a right to repel it with indignation. We have yet to learn that any of Mr. Buchanan's competitors for the nomination have escaped this universal fate. But when we do ascertain that either of them has passed through life unassailed by detraction, we are prepared to express our conviction that such a man is unfit and unworthy to be the candidate of the democracy for the office of President. "We unto him of whom all men speak well." Among the many elements of popularity which Mr. Buchanan combines, not the least is the character of the opposition to him. It is not based on any charge, which, if true, would prove him to be wanting in honesty, ability, or fidelity to the constitution.

and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. It is absurd to believe that a man, cast in such a mould, could fail to excite the enthusiastic support of people like ours. Thus far we have dealt in arguments a priori—in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty-five years proves it as an incontrovertible fact. It was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress—the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan by making him Minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States—an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State, by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of Gen Jackson; and if anything could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the presidential election. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the county and State conventions, no name has stood a moment before the competition of his.—We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism, and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours has made no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention.—We ask you to subject his life to the severest investigation that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by paltry slanders, and least of all, by the absurd falsehood which charges him with want of popularity. If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification; for their State pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer is set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

and shows only that he has been fearless and faithful in the performance of his political duties. It is absurd to believe that a man, cast in such a mould, could fail to excite the enthusiastic support of people like ours. Thus far we have dealt in arguments a priori—in reasons which show how utterly improbable it is that our candidate can be other than the most popular man among us. But the history of Pennsylvania for the last twenty-five years proves it as an incontrovertible fact. It was five times chosen to the House of Representatives, in Congress—the last time under circumstances which made his election a triumph to the friends of Jackson, such as no other man in the State had achieved. No appointment which President Jackson made gave more pleasure to the people of the State than that which showed his confidence in Mr. Buchanan by making him Minister to Russia. He was three times elected to the Senate of the United States—an honor which Pennsylvania has never conferred on any other man. His appointment as Secretary of State, by Mr. Polk, was well known to have been made with the warm concurrence and approbation of Gen Jackson; and if anything could have increased our affectionate regard for the hero and statesman of the age, his uniform endorsement of Mr. Buchanan would have had that effect. But better and more direct evidence than all this of Mr. Buchanan's standing at home is afforded by the action of the people on the very question of the presidential election. Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania have three times presented him as a candidate for that great office, and each time they were sustained by the full tide of public approbation. The greatest and best men of the nation have been set against him, and vigorously pressed by their supporters. But in the primary meetings of the people, and in the county and State conventions, no name has stood a moment before the competition of his.—We fearlessly assert that since the days of Washington there has lived but one man in any part of the Union who could rival Mr. Buchanan in the affections of his own State.

We have not addressed you for the purpose of proving that his claims to the presidency are entitled to your respect. If you doubt his talents, his patriotism, and his honesty, our appeal at this time of day would be in vain. If his life of labor in your cause and ours has made no favorable impression on the country, it is too late to create a reputation for him now. He comes before you either with something better than a manufactured character, or else with none at all that is worthy of your attention.—We ask you to subject his life to the severest investigation that justice will allow, and if he does not sustain it, reject him. But we demand that he shall not be struck down by paltry slanders, and least of all, by the absurd falsehood which charges him with want of popularity. If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification; for their State pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer is set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan, she must wait forever.

Still the democracy of this State will be true and faithful to party and their country. It will not be their fault if the rule of our opponents is to be perpetuated.—Whatever the convention may do, the democrats of Pennsylvania will be at their posts ready to perform their whole duty, and to present—as they always have presented—a living rampart between the constitution and its foes. But if they are permitted to do battle under the leadership of their own fellow-citizens—the well tried friend, whom they know and trust, and love—it will energise their efforts, and add thousands to their majority. His nomination would give them an opportunity not only to vindicate him, but to demonstrate how false is the dishonoring charge against themselves of being so ignorant, so unjust, ungrateful, as not to appreciate the time, but now very ineffectual; and this defect is one that imperiously requires a remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. But I desire for myself that the original act shall remain upon the statute-book, and that the changes shown to be necessary should be made by way of amendment.

To REMOVE BOTS FROM HORSES.—Last summer as some young china trees (Melia Azadirach) reared in pots above the tops of the railings by my horse lot, I discovered too late to save the tree, that one of my horses was eating of it, being busily engaged in the duties of my profession, I drove the horse some ten miles that evening and was surprised to see at every vacuation from the bowels, the large number of bots, or grubs and small worms which was passed off. Knowing the anthelmintic properties

of the china tree, I was led to attribute the effect at once to it; so I gathered some of the green leaves of the china tree, and tried it on my other horses, and it produced the same effect. I also noticed my horses improved in their appearance, and I have since tried the above, and always with certain good effect.

J. E. BYRD, M.D.,  
Darlington, S. C. April 13, 1852.

of the china tree, I was led to attribute the effect at once to it; so I gathered some of the green leaves of the china tree, and tried it on my other horses, and it produced the same effect. I also noticed my horses improved in their appearance, and I have since tried the above, and always with certain good effect.

The Dismissal of Concha.

The Picayune has an interesting article on the cause of the dismissal of Concha, the late Governor General of Cuba. It gives its information on the authority of a gentleman recently from Havana. "Those of our readers who have been to Havana will remember that the city proper is surrounded by fortifications, which, of course, take up a large space of ground. The city has overlapped its walls, however, and now densely built faubourgs stretch beyond them into the country. "It has for some years been a favorite idea with Spanish speculators and capitalists to remove this wall and appurtenances, and to build a new one at some distance outside of the faubourgs. The work to be paid for by handing over to the speculators the ground within the city previously occupied by the old fortifications. A very similar vacant ground would be immensely valuable. Among the head men in this grand moneyed plot is the Queen Mother of Spain, Christiana, whose reputation for talent in stock jobbing and such pursuits is matter of common news. "The speculation has been, for some cause or other, held in abeyance for the last few years, but was brought up in full force during Concha's administration. He, however, firmly opposed it, expressing his determination not to allow a few avaricious capitalists to monopolize a source of wealth which ought to be thrown open to public competition and among the inhabitants of Cuba. With his official communications to the Spanish court on this subject, Concha forwarded his resignation in case his views were not acceptable to the Queen and her Ministers. He had twice before sent in his resignation, when other official plans for plundering the inhabitants of Cuba were proposed from Spain.

"The Captain-General was weak or in Spain than in Havana. The powerful intriguers at home succeeded in obtaining his dismissal in a manner which, it seems, cut his Spanish pride to the quick. The first intimation he received of his approaching dismissal was by a letter from his brothers in Charleston, who received the intelligence from New York by telegraph, and immediately sent it by steamer to Havana. Concha received it just four days before the arrival of a successor, who also brought the official order for him to resign his government. This, it seems, is considered an official disgrace, and Concha goes home determined to bring his enemies to an account. "His departure was universally regretted in Cuba. The people of Havana and the environs flocked to the quay in immense numbers to bid him farewell. The harbor was covered with boats filled with spectators, and when the ex-Captain-General appeared on the deck of the steamer that was to convey him forth into loud cries of Viva Concha? Concha was much affected; this expression of the general feeling towards him must have consoled him for the treatment of his government. The rain was pouring down in torrents all the while but the people remained to the last.

"Concha is the only Captain General of Cuba, who ever left the island without having well lined his purse. At least this seems to be the general opinion in Havana. Our informant stated that he was told on good authority, that the ex-Governor went home in debt \$30,000, for which he gave drafts on his brother in this country. The merchants of Havana made up, in twenty-four hours, a purse of \$100,000, which they presented, not to Concha, but to his two little daughters, thinking that the most delicate way of expressing their regard for the father. Our informant also stated that it was frequently told him on the most respectable authority that Concha was strongly opposed in the council to the execution of Lopez and Crittenden's government at home to decide their fate."

REMOVED ARREST OF COL. FREMONT. WASHINGTON, April 28. Rumor states that a despatch was received this morning from New York, announcing that Col. Fremont had been arrested and imprisoned in London for a debt of \$50,000, contracted in California on account of the United States government. The drafts were dishonored by the government, no existing laws justifying their payment; and the holders are understood to have sought to coerce payment by Col. Fremont. The subject was before the Senate this morning, having been introduced by Mr. Gwin, of California.

General Butler. Col. Humphrey Marshall, in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaks in the following generous strain of Col. William O. Butler, a political opponent. "Though General Butler is my constituent, and therefore, entitled to my attention upon proper occasions, I recognize the fact that his interests are in hands more competent than mine to do them justice. I will remark, however, that a long acquaintance with William O. Butler enables me to say of him—and it affords me pleasure thus publicly to say—I never have entertained the idea for a moment that he would be a tame and quiet tool in the hands of any set of men. I have never heard dissimulation attributed to him by political foes or personal enemies. I believe him to be a manly, straight-forward and honorable character, conspicuous

Death of a Fugitive Slave. We mentioned, hierarchically, a few days since, that a fugitive slave had been killed in attempting to arrest him at Columbia, Pa., by Mr. Ridgely, a police officer, from Maryland. This case is likely to prove one of the most troublesome and exciting that has occurred since the passage of the Fugitive Law, and will probably cause an angry contest between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

The town of Columbia has for years been one of the head quarters of runaway slaves from Maryland, and at the time of the passage of the fugitive law, over 1,000 of them were known to "live in" and about the place; many of them fled to Canada, but there are still many of them there.

The facts of the present case, as detailed by a Baltimore correspondent of the Picayune, are substantially the following:—A. G. Ridgely, of the police firm of Zell & Ridgely, left Baltimore, on the 28th ult, for the purpose of arresting two fugitive slaves belonging to George W. Hall and E. H. Michael, of Hartford county, who were understood to be at Columbia. Having procured the assistance of Deputy Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburg, they proceeded to Columbia, both well armed, in order to be enabled properly to defend themselves should they be caught in a Christiana massacre. On reaching Columbia, they strolled quietly along to the western section of the town, but they could see that their steers were being followed by a number of ill-looking men, who suspected the object of their visit. They finally reached a board-yard, in which they had been informed that one of the fugitives was at work, and on walking around, they perceived towards him, and seized him before he had any idea of their intention. In a twinkling they were surrounded by about thirty excited negroes, who, comprehending the reason of the arrest, clamored for his immediate release. The fugitive also commenced to resist, and getting one of Mr. Ridgely's fingers in his month, commenced to grind it most horribly with his teeth. A moment previous Mr. Ridgely had drawn his revolver for the purpose of intimidating the slave as well as the excited mob, determined to use it if necessary, but not until all other means of subduing them should be found unavailing.

The attention of Mr. Ridgely was called from the mob to the fugitive by the horrible pain inflicted by the biting of his finger, and placing the muzzle of the pistol at his throat, threatened to fire if he did not let go. The negro still held on, and the mob became more furious, when the pistol exploded, and the negro fell dead. Mr. Ridgely persists that the shooting was not intentional, as he was at the moment it exploded about raising the barrel to use the butt of it on the negro's head. Whilst the Abolitionists in and about Columbia contended that it was intentional, and the excitement of the moment, Mr. Ridgely extricated himself from the mob and flew to the hotel, where he declared his intention to give himself up to the authorities. The proprietor of the hotel, however, advised him to fly, as he would doubtless soon be mobbed, and he lost no time in doing so, and made his way out of town towards the Maryland line with all possible speed. He was pursued, but succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and after travelling thirty-five miles on foot during the night, reached Parkton, in Maryland, about day light of the second day, whence he took the cars to Baltimore.

Mr. Ridgely proceeded to Annapolis the same day, and gave himself up to Gov. Lowe, informing him of the facts of the case, and declaring his readiness, if he deemed proper for him to do so, to return to Pennsylvania for trial. The Governor, however, advised him to await the result of the investigation and the action of the Governor of Maryland; and he would then advise him what to do. This is certainly a very exciting case, and while we are confident that the abolitionists will use every effort to bring Ridgely to the severest punishment, we trust that the Governor of Pennsylvania will, under no circumstances surrender him.—Mo. Reg.

General Butler. Col. Humphrey Marshall, in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaks in the following generous strain of Col. William O. Butler, a political opponent. "Though General Butler is my constituent, and therefore, entitled to my attention upon proper occasions, I recognize the fact that his interests are in hands more competent than mine to do them justice. I will remark, however, that a long acquaintance with William O. Butler enables me to say of him—and it affords me pleasure thus publicly to say—I never have entertained the idea for a moment that he would be a tame and quiet tool in the hands of any set of men. I have never heard dissimulation attributed to him by political foes or personal enemies. I believe him to be a manly, straight-forward and honorable character, conspicuous

DR. GUYSON'S...  
The object of this private...  
and his ability to observe...  
of a personal honor...  
unimpaired...  
suspicion...  
Whichever political...  
opinion he may entertain...  
I cannot doubt the sincerity...  
with which he always...  
expresses them...  
We are political...  
adversaries...  
separated by opinions...  
which are irreconcilable...  
I must say...  
that I do not believe...  
any office could present...  
a prize sufficiently...  
precious and tempting...  
to stoop to deliberate...  
deceit...  
I was surprised to see...  
his letter...  
but calculated upon...  
something from his...  
pen which would state...  
his true position.

LETTER FROM TWANG TWANGKY,  
EMPEROR OF JAPAN, TO PRESIDENT  
FILLMORE.—Our Sunday paper  
contained Fillmore's letter to the  
Emperor of Japan. Our readers  
may be anxious to read the reply.  
The following is from the  
Cleveland Plaindealer:—That  
journal of the 20th ult. says:—  
"The Emperor of Japan, Palace of  
the Most High, 18,000th Year of the  
Great Red Dragon."  
Herr Fillmore, Gov. of U. States  
Provinces:—  
My Grand Secretary, Gowhites  
has just translated your scroll, and  
I dictate the following from the  
abundance of my heavenly wisdom  
in reply:—Your officer of high  
rank amuses me very much. I and  
my six thousand wives have been  
laughing all morning at his queer  
bobbed cont, his stove pip hat,  
and awkward looking boots—  
and more than a strange mysterious  
thing which he calls a shirt collar,  
and which keeps his head as  
stiff as one of our native  
porcelains. We have taken pity on  
his heathenish condition, and have  
equipped him in our royal suit—  
a turban and a pair of spurs. You say  
that he is no "missionary of religion."  
I shall make a Christian of  
him, and send him back to his own  
country as a missionary. I was  
grieved to see his heathenish  
practices. He knows nothing of Xc,  
or Amida, or Dabio. He had never  
heard of the precious book of  
Snickismachky, nor bathed in the  
forgiving stream of Chum-dow-  
Chum. I am glad there is a country  
to the east of me so large as  
yours, and I shall take measures  
immediately to bring you over to  
the true faith. I send by the bearer  
a bundle of copper coins, pamphlets  
and tracts, which I should like  
distributed at once. I hope you will  
not oppose my establishing temples  
in your land. Your people are not  
one-half so large as mine, but yours  
are worth saving. Although out-  
casts, there is still hope for you.  
As for trading with me, why do  
you bother yourselves with worldly  
ambition? We spend our time in  
religious ceremonies and prayers.  
But I am willing to open commu-  
nication with you, so that you may  
not object to my seeking to bring  
you over to the true religion. Kiss  
all your wives for me. Ah, you  
have only one, poor d—l, I have  
six thousand. Pray accept this  
bottle of rum, as a token of my high  
consideration.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.  
GILMER & CO.  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants  
FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSET  
STORAGES.  
THE undersigned beg to tender  
their thanks to their friends and the  
public generally for their past liberal  
support, and hope, by prompt attention to  
the interest of their patrons, to give full  
satisfaction, and merit a further extension  
of their business. They have now in course  
of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, situated on the  
property so well known as Bibb & Nick-  
le's Warehouse, which, for convenience,  
will be equipped by any other in the city,  
and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE  
WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in  
front of their old stand. With these addi-  
tions to their present large capacity for  
storage they may safely promise to their  
customers that their Cotton and other  
produce will be well sheltered and taken care  
of.

PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.  
WHEREAS, the General Assembly  
of Alabama by Resolutions  
of the 9th of February last,  
declared, "that it is expedient to  
call a general convention of the  
people of this State to take into  
consideration the necessity of alter-  
ing and reforming the Constitution  
thereof;" and that the sense of the  
people may be taken thereon, it is  
directed that the qualified voters of  
this State be assembled by proclama-  
tion of the Governor, on the first  
Monday of August next, at the usual  
places of voting in their respec-  
tive counties, and that the polls  
be opened under the rules and regu-  
lations governing the election of  
members of the House of Representa-  
tives of this State: Further, it is  
made the duty of each returning  
officer, or one of the Judges of the  
Election to propose to every voter  
as he presents himself, the question,  
"Convention" or "No Conven-  
tion;" and of the Clerk of the polls  
to register the votes so given, and  
the Sheriffs to make returns of the  
votes of their respective counties to  
the Secretary of State by the first  
Monday in September next; and if  
any Sheriff shall fail to perform  
this duty, he is made liable to the  
same penalty as is imposed for  
failing to return the vote for Govern-  
or.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
St. Clair County,  
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th  
day, May 13th, 1852.  
THIS day came John Watson of  
said county, and filed his peti-  
tion in writing, praying the Court  
to compel Amanda Lister, admin-  
istratrix of the estate of Theodor  
M. Lister deceased, to convey to  
petitioner titles to the East half of  
the South East quarter of Section  
fourteen, Township fourteen, Range  
five, East, in St. Clair county Ala-  
bama, and in the Huntsville Land  
District. Which land the said  
Theodor M. Lister did in his life  
time sell to the said Watson for the  
sum of three hundred dollars, and  
executed to him a bond under seal  
and dated October 6th, 1843, to  
make titles to said land. The said  
Amanda Lister is by authority  
from this court administratrix of  
the estate of the said Lister dec'd,  
who died without making title to  
said land. It is therefore ordered  
by this court that the 2nd Monday  
in September next, be set for hear-  
ing said petition at the court house  
in Ashville, Alabama, and notice  
of the time and place be given by  
publication, once a month for three  
consecutive months, in the Repub-  
lican, a weekly newspaper publish-  
ed in Jacksonville, Benton county,  
Ala., that all persons interested  
may attend and contest if they  
think proper.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION  
OF ALABAMA.  
The Alabama State Medical As-  
sociation at its last meeting, pro-  
vided for the appointment of a "Sur-  
gical Reporter;" whose duty it  
should be to give, at the next meet-  
ing, an account of the surgical  
practice of the State for the year  
previously. This office was confer-  
red upon the undersigned; and he  
respectfully invites the profession  
throughout the State to furnish him  
at such time as may be convenient,  
before the 1st Nov. next, with  
notes of such surgical cases as they  
may have treated; and of opera-  
tions performed, since 1st Nov.  
1851, to be laid before the Associa-  
tion at its meeting in Selma, on  
the 2d Monday in December next.  
The indigent, botany, and the  
diseases of different sections of the  
State have been annually elucidated  
in papers equally creditable to their  
authors and to the Association.  
There is no doubt that reports on  
surgery not less able and interest-  
ing may be presented, if the pro-  
fession generally will contribute  
an account of their surgical practice  
to its transactions.  
The reports need not be long.—  
On the contrary, as much brevity  
as may be consistent with a clear  
account of the case will be prefer-  
able. It is requested that they be  
drawn up on alternate pages, ready  
for the press in the event, of their  
publication being ordered by the  
Association.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

THE GENTLEMEN'S RESORT.  
R. H. WYNN respectfully announces  
to his old friends and the public  
generally that he can be found at all times  
at the "Room" formerly known as the Arcade,  
where he is prepared to do all kinds of  
Fashionable Tailoring,  
at short notice and in the most durable  
manner. R. H. W. has associated with  
him Messrs. P. G. Max, a gentleman of  
experience acknowledged skill and taste,  
having received the latest Paris, London,  
New York and Philadelphia Fashions for  
Spring and Summer; he fatters himself  
that a "fit" and perfect satisfaction will  
be given all who may favor him with a call.  
Cutting attended to promptly.  
May 18, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration on the  
estate of Byler Low, deceased,  
having been granted to the undersigned  
on the 26th day of April 1852, by the  
Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present  
them legally authenticated within the  
time prescribed by law, or they will  
be barred.  
JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.  
May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE  
Manufacturing Company.  
HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past  
patronage, would inform their old  
friends and the public generally, that they  
have sold their stand and moved down to  
Morrisville two miles below, on Cane  
Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the  
Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega.  
They have associated themselves with  
E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to  
make WAGGONS AND BUGGIES, also  
Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles  
for Houses; Bed Steeds, &c. Also, Ma-  
chinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smat-  
fers, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers  
for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Pans,  
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They  
will have ready for the present crop,  
a large lot of Spk-Cylinder Thrashers, with  
and without Gear, and winding blade  
Thrashers; one of simplest and best ma-  
chines for the price in use, which they  
will sell low for cash or on time to sol-  
vent men.  
They are now erecting a large Manu-  
facturing Establishment for the purpose of  
making all of the above named articles  
and many others by machinery, of which  
timely notice will be given.  
Address, the people's humble servants,  
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,  
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.  
E. G. MORRIS,  
HIRAM HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
MAY 11, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.  
GILMER & CO.  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants  
FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSET  
STORAGES.  
THE undersigned beg to tender  
their thanks to their friends and the  
public generally for their past liberal  
support, and hope, by prompt attention to  
the interest of their patrons, to give full  
satisfaction, and merit a further extension  
of their business. They have now in course  
of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, situated on the  
property so well known as Bibb & Nick-  
le's Warehouse, which, for convenience,  
will be equipped by any other in the city,  
and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE  
WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in  
front of their old stand. With these addi-  
tions to their present large capacity for  
storage they may safely promise to their  
customers that their Cotton and other  
produce will be well sheltered and taken care  
of.

PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.  
WHEREAS, the General Assembly  
of Alabama by Resolutions  
of the 9th of February last,  
declared, "that it is expedient to  
call a general convention of the  
people of this State to take into  
consideration the necessity of alter-  
ing and reforming the Constitution  
thereof;" and that the sense of the  
people may be taken thereon, it is  
directed that the qualified voters of  
this State be assembled by proclama-  
tion of the Governor, on the first  
Monday of August next, at the usual  
places of voting in their respec-  
tive counties, and that the polls  
be opened under the rules and regu-  
lations governing the election of  
members of the House of Representa-  
tives of this State: Further, it is  
made the duty of each returning  
officer, or one of the Judges of the  
Election to propose to every voter  
as he presents himself, the question,  
"Convention" or "No Conven-  
tion;" and of the Clerk of the polls  
to register the votes so given, and  
the Sheriffs to make returns of the  
votes of their respective counties to  
the Secretary of State by the first  
Monday in September next; and if  
any Sheriff shall fail to perform  
this duty, he is made liable to the  
same penalty as is imposed for  
failing to return the vote for Govern-  
or.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
St. Clair County,  
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th  
day, May 13th, 1852.  
THIS day came John Watson of  
said county, and filed his peti-  
tion in writing, praying the Court  
to compel Amanda Lister, admin-  
istratrix of the estate of Theodor  
M. Lister deceased, to convey to  
petitioner titles to the East half of  
the South East quarter of Section  
fourteen, Township fourteen, Range  
five, East, in St. Clair county Ala-  
bama, and in the Huntsville Land  
District. Which land the said  
Theodor M. Lister did in his life  
time sell to the said Watson for the  
sum of three hundred dollars, and  
executed to him a bond under seal  
and dated October 6th, 1843, to  
make titles to said land. The said  
Amanda Lister is by authority  
from this court administratrix of  
the estate of the said Lister dec'd,  
who died without making title to  
said land. It is therefore ordered  
by this court that the 2nd Monday  
in September next, be set for hear-  
ing said petition at the court house  
in Ashville, Alabama, and notice  
of the time and place be given by  
publication, once a month for three  
consecutive months, in the Repub-  
lican, a weekly newspaper publish-  
ed in Jacksonville, Benton county,  
Ala., that all persons interested  
may attend and contest if they  
think proper.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION  
OF ALABAMA.  
The Alabama State Medical As-  
sociation at its last meeting, pro-  
vided for the appointment of a "Sur-  
gical Reporter;" whose duty it  
should be to give, at the next meet-  
ing, an account of the surgical  
practice of the State for the year  
previously. This office was confer-  
red upon the undersigned; and he  
respectfully invites the profession  
throughout the State to furnish him  
at such time as may be convenient,  
before the 1st Nov. next, with  
notes of such surgical cases as they  
may have treated; and of opera-  
tions performed, since 1st Nov.  
1851, to be laid before the Associa-  
tion at its meeting in Selma, on  
the 2d Monday in December next.  
The indigent, botany, and the  
diseases of different sections of the  
State have been annually elucidated  
in papers equally creditable to their  
authors and to the Association.  
There is no doubt that reports on  
surgery not less able and interest-  
ing may be presented, if the pro-  
fession generally will contribute  
an account of their surgical practice  
to its transactions.  
The reports need not be long.—  
On the contrary, as much brevity  
as may be consistent with a clear  
account of the case will be prefer-  
able. It is requested that they be  
drawn up on alternate pages, ready  
for the press in the event, of their  
publication being ordered by the  
Association.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.  
Super & White  
ARE NOW RECEIVING SHIPMENTS OF  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.  
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
Ladies Dress Goods, Gentlemen  
and Youth's READY MADE  
CLOTHING, all sizes and  
qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres,  
Stripes, Linen Drills, Mariners,  
Satinets, Velvet and Marseilles Vest-  
ings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots,  
Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a  
large assortment of WAREHOUSES  
AND JEWELRY.  
Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,  
Flour, Mackarel, Paints,  
Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which  
they are offering at reduced prices.  
March 16, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration on the  
estate of Byler Low, deceased,  
having been granted to the undersigned  
on the 26th day of April 1852, by the  
Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present  
them legally authenticated within the  
time prescribed by law, or they will  
be barred.  
JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.  
May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE  
Manufacturing Company.  
HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past  
patronage, would inform their old  
friends and the public generally, that they  
have sold their stand and moved down to  
Morrisville two miles below, on Cane  
Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the  
Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega.  
They have associated themselves with  
E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to  
make WAGGONS AND BUGGIES, also  
Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles  
for Houses; Bed Steeds, &c. Also, Ma-  
chinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smat-  
fers, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers  
for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Pans,  
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They  
will have ready for the present crop,  
a large lot of Spk-Cylinder Thrashers, with  
and without Gear, and winding blade  
Thrashers; one of simplest and best ma-  
chines for the price in use, which they  
will sell low for cash or on time to sol-  
vent men.  
They are now erecting a large Manu-  
facturing Establishment for the purpose of  
making all of the above named articles  
and many others by machinery, of which  
timely notice will be given.  
Address, the people's humble servants,  
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,  
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.  
E. G. MORRIS,  
HIRAM HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
MAY 11, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.  
GILMER & CO.  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants  
FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSET  
STORAGES.  
THE undersigned beg to tender  
their thanks to their friends and the  
public generally for their past liberal  
support, and hope, by prompt attention to  
the interest of their patrons, to give full  
satisfaction, and merit a further extension  
of their business. They have now in course  
of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, situated on the  
property so well known as Bibb & Nick-  
le's Warehouse, which, for convenience,  
will be equipped by any other in the city,  
and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE  
WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in  
front of their old stand. With these addi-  
tions to their present large capacity for  
storage they may safely promise to their  
customers that their Cotton and other  
produce will be well sheltered and taken care  
of.

PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.  
WHEREAS, the General Assembly  
of Alabama by Resolutions  
of the 9th of February last,  
declared, "that it is expedient to  
call a general convention of the  
people of this State to take into  
consideration the necessity of alter-  
ing and reforming the Constitution  
thereof;" and that the sense of the  
people may be taken thereon, it is  
directed that the qualified voters of  
this State be assembled by proclama-  
tion of the Governor, on the first  
Monday of August next, at the usual  
places of voting in their respec-  
tive counties, and that the polls  
be opened under the rules and regu-  
lations governing the election of  
members of the House of Representa-  
tives of this State: Further, it is  
made the duty of each returning  
officer, or one of the Judges of the  
Election to propose to every voter  
as he presents himself, the question,  
"Convention" or "No Conven-  
tion;" and of the Clerk of the polls  
to register the votes so given, and  
the Sheriffs to make returns of the  
votes of their respective counties to  
the Secretary of State by the first  
Monday in September next; and if  
any Sheriff shall fail to perform  
this duty, he is made liable to the  
same penalty as is imposed for  
failing to return the vote for Govern-  
or.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
St. Clair County,  
Probate Court, Special Term, 4th  
day, May 13th, 1852.  
THIS day came John Watson of  
said county, and filed his peti-  
tion in writing, praying the Court  
to compel Amanda Lister, admin-  
istratrix of the estate of Theodor  
M. Lister deceased, to convey to  
petitioner titles to the East half of  
the South East quarter of Section  
fourteen, Township fourteen, Range  
five, East, in St. Clair county Ala-  
bama, and in the Huntsville Land  
District. Which land the said  
Theodor M. Lister did in his life  
time sell to the said Watson for the  
sum of three hundred dollars, and  
executed to him a bond under seal  
and dated October 6th, 1843, to  
make titles to said land. The said  
Amanda Lister is by authority  
from this court administratrix of  
the estate of the said Lister dec'd,  
who died without making title to  
said land. It is therefore ordered  
by this court that the 2nd Monday  
in September next, be set for hear-  
ing said petition at the court house  
in Ashville, Alabama, and notice  
of the time and place be given by  
publication, once a month for three  
consecutive months, in the Repub-  
lican, a weekly newspaper publish-  
ed in Jacksonville, Benton county,  
Ala., that all persons interested  
may attend and contest if they  
think proper.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION  
OF ALABAMA.  
The Alabama State Medical As-  
sociation at its last meeting, pro-  
vided for the appointment of a "Sur-  
gical Reporter;" whose duty it  
should be to give, at the next meet-  
ing, an account of the surgical  
practice of the State for the year  
previously. This office was confer-  
red upon the undersigned; and he  
respectfully invites the profession  
throughout the State to furnish him  
at such time as may be convenient,  
before the 1st Nov. next, with  
notes of such surgical cases as they  
may have treated; and of opera-  
tions performed, since 1st Nov.  
1851, to be laid before the Associa-  
tion at its meeting in Selma, on  
the 2d Monday in December next.  
The indigent, botany, and the  
diseases of different sections of the  
State have been annually elucidated  
in papers equally creditable to their  
authors and to the Association.  
There is no doubt that reports on  
surgery not less able and interest-  
ing may be presented, if the pro-  
fession generally will contribute  
an account of their surgical practice  
to its transactions.  
The reports need not be long.—  
On the contrary, as much brevity  
as may be consistent with a clear  
account of the case will be prefer-  
able. It is requested that they be  
drawn up on alternate pages, ready  
for the press in the event, of their  
publication being ordered by the  
Association.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.  
AGREEABLY to an order of the  
Probate Court of Benton county,  
I, Will, as administrator of the  
estate of Olyer Johnson, dec'd., at  
the late residence of said deceased  
on the 31st day of May, 1852,  
will proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, on a credit until the first  
of January 1853 for one half, and  
until the first of January following  
for the other half, possession given  
when the first payment is made,  
the following described tracts or  
parcels of Land, to-wit: The south  
west fourth of the north west  
fourth of Section one, township  
thirteen, Range eight. The east  
half of the north east fourth of  
thirteen, Section two, Township  
Range eight. The south east  
fourth of the north west fourth  
of Section one, Township thirteen,  
Range eight. The purchasers will  
be required to give notes with ap-  
proved securities.

JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.  
Super & White  
ARE NOW RECEIVING SHIPMENTS OF  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.  
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF  
Ladies Dress Goods, Gentlemen  
and Youth's READY MADE  
CLOTHING, all sizes and  
qualities. Broadcloths, Cassimeres,  
Stripes, Linen Drills, Mariners,  
Satinets, Velvet and Marseilles Vest-  
ings. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots,  
Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, and a  
large assortment of WAREHOUSES  
AND JEWELRY.  
Also, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,  
Flour, Mackarel, Paints,  
Oils and Dye Stuffs—all of which  
they are offering at reduced prices.  
March 16, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration on the  
estate of Byler Low, deceased,  
having been granted to the undersigned  
on the 26th day of April 1852, by the  
Probate Court of Cherokee county, Ala.,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present  
them legally authenticated within the  
time prescribed by law, or they will  
be barred.  
JOHN S. McALMAN, Adm'r.  
May 18, 1852.

MORRISVILLE  
Manufacturing Company.  
HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past  
patronage, would inform their old  
friends and the public generally, that they  
have sold their stand and moved down to  
Morrisville two miles below, on Cane  
Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the  
Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega.  
They have associated themselves with  
E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to  
make WAGGONS AND BUGGIES, also  
Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles  
for Houses; Bed Steeds, &c. Also, Ma-  
chinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smat-  
fers, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers  
for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Pans,  
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They  
will have ready for the present crop,  
a large lot of Spk-Cylinder Thrashers, with  
and without Gear, and winding blade  
Thrashers; one of simplest and best ma-  
chines for the price in use, which they  
will sell low for cash or on time to sol-  
vent men.  
They are now erecting a large Manu-  
facturing Establishment for the purpose of  
making all of the above named articles  
and many others by machinery, of which  
timely notice will be given.  
Address, the people's humble servants,  
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.,  
ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.  
E. G. MORRIS,  
HIRAM HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
MAY 11, 1852.

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1852.  
GILMER & CO.  
Warehouse & Commission Merchants  
FIRE-PROOF COTTON SHEDS AND CLOSET  
STORAGES.  
THE undersigned beg to tender  
their thanks to their friends and the  
public generally for their past liberal  
support, and hope, by prompt attention to  
the interest of their patrons, to give full  
satisfaction, and merit a further extension  
of their business. They have now in course  
of erection a NEW FIRE-PROOF COT-  
TON WAREHOUSE, situated on the  
property so well known as Bibb & Nick-  
le's Warehouse, which, for convenience,  
will be equipped by any other in the city,  
and also a NEW CLOSE STORAGE  
WAREHOUSE, situated immediately in  
front of their old stand. With these addi-  
tions to their present large capacity for  
storage they may safely promise to their  
customers that their Cotton and other  
produce will be well sheltered and taken care  
of.

PROCLAMATION.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, May 1, 1852.  
WHEREAS, the General Assembly  
of Alabama by Resolutions  
of the 9th of February last,  
declared, "that it is expedient to  
call a general convention of the  
people of this State to take into  
consideration the necessity of alter-  
ing and reforming the Constitution  
thereof;" and that the sense of the  
people may be taken thereon, it is  
directed that the qualified voters of  
this State be assembled by proclama-  
tion of the Governor, on the first  
Monday of August next, at the usual  
places of voting in their respec-  
tive counties, and that the polls  
be opened under the rules and regu-  
lations governing the election of  
members of the House of Representa-  
tives of this State: Further, it is  
made the duty of each returning  
officer, or one of the Judges of the

