

NOVEMBER

MR. WARREN D. BROWN, is our authorized Agent, to contract and receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper in the city of Montgomery.

Candidates for Brigadier General. WE are authorized to announce **JAMES B. MARTIN**, of this place as a candidate for Brigadier General, for this, the 16th Brigade, 8th Division, A. M. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Thomas Able.

WE are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, of Randolph County, as a candidate for Brigadier General, for this the 16th Brigade, 8th Div. A. M. to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Thomas Able.

DANIEL WEBSTER is no more! He died at Marshfield, October 24th at twenty minutes before three. This has passed from earth one of the giant intellects of the age, and the last of that mighty trio, which adorned the nineteenth century—Calhoun, Clay, Webster! Like his great contemporaries who have gone before him, he left sorrowing friends behind, and a Nation to mourn his loss. Like Calhoun and Clay his deeds will never pass from the remembrance of men and his name will be embalmed in the history of his country.

Like them he is "Freedom's now, and fame": One of the few, the immortal names, That were not born to die!

The time for argument and news paper controversy has passed. To-day the campaign closes; and in a few hours it will be determined by the people in their sovereign capacity, who will be the President for the next four years. The merits and demerits of the candidates have been fully discussed, the minds of the people, we believe, are fully made up; and the time for action has come. So far as our country or our State is concerned, there is no doubt; so far as the whole country is concerned we feel perfectly sanguine of the triumph of the Democratic ticket. We have before stated that the Democratic party is now a unit, and never was beaten when such was the case. The whig party is cursed with defection which always brings defeat.

We think it altogether unnecessary to exhort democrats to do their duty; we feel satisfied they'll do it, and roll up such a majority for Pierce and King as will win for Alabama, the glorious honor of being the Banner State of the Union.

Concert.

The concert advertised for last Thursday night, came off in splendid style. The young ladies in their wonted manner, gave our citizens and strangers who were on a visit to our town, a rich musical entertainment—one that added additional lustre to the reputation of Miss Douglas and her class. The community showed its appreciation of the "laudable enterprise" by a large attendance. Old and young were there—"fair women and brave men"—and all seemed to revel alternately, in the "concord of sweet sound" and the exquisite refreshments prepared for the occasion.

We were too busily engaged ourselves in gazing upon beauty, drinking in melody and harmony, to take notes with the view of writing out a description of things seen; but one thing we did notice, that several old bachelors were considerably rejuvenated by the reception of several tender missiles addressed to them through the *Post Office Department*; we sincerely hope, that the work, thus begun, will be carried bravely on; and that some of the *unknown* will take tender compassion upon their amiable class of society, and marry them.

The Board of health in Charleston report three deaths from Yellow Fever on the Thursday 23th ult.

Our circuit Court is still in session—there is a vacation however, to-day on account of the election—much business has been disposed of, and much remains to be done.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Stock was sold a few days since, at auction, at \$127 per share. The par is \$100. The stock sold belonged to the estate of a deceased citizen.

The Seward Whigs Desperate.

"I bleed, sir, but am not killed," said Iago after he had been wounded by the noble soldier he had betrayed. The Seward whigs, terrified at the approaching doom their recklessness has provoked, and smarting under the blows they have received from the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, even with their last gasp proclaim their desperate purposes. General Scott himself throws off all reserve. In the midst of the news from the three great States alluded to, he seeks shelter and counsel in the arms of Seward, and there doubtless gathers resources for the brief future between this and the impending catastrophe to his hopes in November.

Let the democrats stand to their arms everywhere. The glorious onsets of our brethren who have already voted in their State elections, however decisive of approaching whig overthrow, must not induce us to lose time in useless exultation. We have wounded the enemy, but we have not extinguished his malignity. Like the dying Indian, if he may collect all his strength to have one last blow at those he hates. Be prepared for every machination. Be resolute to every shock. Stand fast against every attack. You have won the outer works by your prudence, your boldness, and by your unanimity. Rely upon these qualities, and the citadel will be yours on the 2d of November.

Information has reached us from the most authentic sources, that the whigs, led by Seward, are now collecting in many by thousands to make a last stand at the presidential election. They have the custom-houses and the post offices of the great cities in their hands, and they can muster an army of dependent officials, each of whom will pay to be retained. One of the last appeals of the politicians now in the lead of the Scott party is money. The authors and the defenders of the Galphin and Gardiner frauds knew the value of dollars, and they will use them without stint or scruple from this day henceforward. Money, in their opinion, will buy everything. Money, with them, is the god at whose shrine every political interest and every patriotic tie will be yielded or sacrificed. The democracy must be ready for them. Remember that, with these means, they will do as they did in 1844, in order to defeat James K. Polk.

They will attempt to corrupt the officers of the elections. They will issue millions of forged electoral tickets.

They will invent thousands of eleventh-hour calamities. They will promise every party and every interest.

To circumvent these schemes, now, as we know, all concerted and prepared, the democracy will only be required to redouble their vigilance and their vigor; and among the brightest days in our history will shine the 2d of November, 1852.

Lamentable Condition of Mexico.

The Depredations and ravages of the Indians have become so terrible in the Mexican States of Durango and Zacatecas as to excite the commiseration of Mexicans all over the Federal Republic. Zacatecas is making some effort to defend itself by the raising of a militia to provide soldiers for defence; but in the State of Durango despair seems to have seized the people. A letter from Ojo de Agua, in a Mexican paper, gives horrible accounts of the ravages and murder the savages commit there. Human bodies are represented to be lying in all directions, the victims of the barbarity of the savages. Some of the forts are making in the City of Mexico and in some other places to raise funds and contributions for defence, but nothing like the energy adequate for such a defence is exhibited. A society called the "Society of Mexican Matrimones" has been created in the Capital of which J. N. Almonte is President, but what can a society do if the Government itself with what resources it has, can do nothing?

The northern frontier of Mexico is throughout in a condition which threatens the triumph of the savages over what is left of civilization. The Spanish race which settled these parts of Mexico is so demoralized in spirit, or is so mixed up and crossed with Indians and negroes, that but little or nothing of its former self remains; and hence, when a fresher and more vigorous race invades it, such as these savages seem to be, effeminate civilization flies before it, as the old Italians fled before the savage races of the north that overwhelmed the Roman Empire. Indeed, Mexico is thoroughly threatened with a retrogradation to a barbarism worse than Cortez and his followers rescued it from; if no more powerful race is called to settle the land than these Mexicans seem to be, Mexico, in all probability, will revert to savagism again.

Mo. Register.

The Newfoundland Legislature has been dissolved; and a new election ordered for the 10th November.

THE STATE OF ALA.

BENTON COUNTY.

CIRCUIT COURT, FALL TERM, 1852.

THE Grand Jury, before dispersing, would beg leave, respectfully to report, that from the lucid and comprehensive charge of his honor, Judge Walker, now presiding, and the constant aid, so agreeably and affably afforded them, during their deliberations, by the able efficient and faithful Attorney for the State, J. Adams, Esq., their task has been rendered comparatively light; they therefore feel their duty as well as their sincere desire, to tender to those honorable and highly responsible functionaries, their acknowledgements for the same. They can at pass over noticing, in this connection, the promptness with which the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, the Officers of the Court, and the Judge of the Court of Probate, have responded to the several calls made upon them during their session.

They have examined the bonds of the County Treasurer, the Circuit Clerk, the Judge of Probate, the Coroner, Sheriff, Bailiffs and Magistrates, and find them regular, as they believe and satisfactory as to security, and three not approved by the former Judge, which they have taken proper steps to rectify; they would however, suggest that where a security to a bond has removed, that another be immediately substituted. They have examined the fee Bill of the Judge of Probate, and find his charges correct. The Jury are pleased to find from the report of Mr. Woodward, County Treasurer, that the Treasury is in a healthy and solvent condition, the Treasurer's account all regular and correct, and the vouchers all satisfactory; the healthy condition of the Treasury, they believe to be mainly owing to the ability of the Treasurer, aided by an energetic and economical Commissioners Court, prompt Collector of taxes, and good County officers generally.

The committee to examine the County Jail, report it in as good order as the circumstances will admit, the present prison room being too small for the number sometimes confined; and would suggest an appropriation for making safe another room.

J. F. GRANT, Foreman.
ALEX. ELSTON,
A. A. TEAGUE,
Hiram BAKER,
THOS. V. WHITE,
DANIEL CROW,
LARKIN COKE,
LINDSEY WEAVER,
B. C. WYLY,
JOHN J. ROBERTS,
J. N. BRYANT,
S. T. NELSON,
BENJ. WHEELER,
J. B. BRIGHTON,
JOHN M. BAGLEY.

GREAT ROBBERY IN GEORGIA.—The following paragraph, giving an account of a great robbery in Monroe County, Ga., and the arrest of two of the robbers, one of whom hailed from New Orleans are taken by the *Pineville*, from a letter from the neighborhood, dated October 15th, addressed to a merchant of that city:

Our community has been thrown into quite a consternation by a bold and startling robbery which was committed a few nights ago in Monroe County. The party consisted of five men, who attacked a wealthy old farmer who was known to have a good deal of money. The robbers took \$7,000 in gold and silver and made their escape. They came on horseback as far as this place. They arrived about breakfast time, and thought it most safe for them to separate. Three went towards Griffin, and the other two towards Newnan. They were closely pursued by several men this far, and upon their arrival here, James Peebles and Coates joined in the chase and came up with the robbers at Newnan. These had concluded to pass through the back streets of that village, but by that time the whole town had been aroused, and the robbers were surrounded and captured. On examination, one proved to be the notorious Dr. Roberts, who was convicted of robbery a few years ago and sent to the penitentiary in Alabama, but pardoned out about two years ago. The other professes to be J. B. Simon, of New Orleans, and from his papers and baggage appeared to have been a speculator in cotton in your city. You will remember there was a man of that name who, absconded from New Orleans, last spring. Both were handcuffed and taken to jail. The others had not been arrested.

We learn that the Governor of Tennessee has issued, under the general Internal Improvement law of that State, \$340,000 in State Bonds to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the 30 miles of the road at Memphis nearly completed. The road will soon be entitled to more for the additional miles to La Grange. Tennessee is a State with public spirit. Tennessee is a State. Col. Mills, the president of the road, has gone to New York to sell them. They are worth 7 to 9 per cent. premium—*So Advocate*.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—His

Income, Habits, &c.—The late Duke of Wellington held an immense income during life. As commander in chief, the Duke was entitled to draw something over eighty dollars a day, or about 30,000 annually; and as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, he was entitled to nearly \$500 a year more. He drew a pension of nearly \$20,000 annually, and was in possession of property given him by the British nation, to the amount of £700,000, or nearly \$3,500,000. The pension will continue to be paid to the Duke's two next male heirs, who also inherit his large estate and his titles; but most of his offices and emoluments are to be scrambled for by the nobility and others; and rich prizes they will be for the disposal of the ministry.

The new Duke, at the time of his father's death, was at Frankfurt, whence he was immediately summoned. He has hitherto borne the title of Marquis of Douro, and until the last election he enjoyed a seat in the House of Commons as member of Norwich. He is 45 years of age; and bears a considerable, although not a striking resemblance to his father. He has never taken any prominent part in public affairs nor is he likely to do so. The Duke's second son Lord Charles Wellesley, was with him at the time of his death. He is 44 years of age and has a seat in the House of Commons as a member for South Hampshire.

The late Duke's personal habits were extremely temperate, if not abstemious. He slept little, and whether old military associations or for health's sake, used hard mattress and camp bed. He appeared to avoid display in his dress, equipage and attendants, preferring horse exercise to the state luxury of a carriage, and even when increasing weakness rendered it a task of some difficulty to sit erect upon horseback, day after day he was still to be seen ambling slowly down to the House of Lords, touching his hat to the crowds assembled round the entrance to catch a glimpse of the veteran warrior. His household was said to be a model of good order and good management. He incurred no debts; punctual and precise in all his dealings, he was always just, and frequently though privately, generous. His Waterloo banquet which for many years drew around him his surviving companions in arms in his last glorious field, were the only exceptions to his usual diffidence to display. On these occasions only, the massive services of plate and priceless china, pictures, statues and all other favors, honors and presents which had been conferred upon him by the sovereign of Europe, were not inappropriately displayed.

THE RAILROAD.—The prospects of our great enterprise, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, are of the most encouraging character, and the work now under contract is pushing steadily onward. We are glad to learn that the entire route between this city and the south line of Potomac, Miss., with the exception of a few sections, has been let out for grading, bridging, &c. On the first lettings the contractors are vigorously at work, and on those more recently entered into, arrangements are making for an early commencement. The entire distance under contract (including the few sections not let) is two hundred and sixty-seven miles. It is determined we understand, that the whole line of the work to the mouth of the Ohio River, shall be let out by the 1st of January next. If so, we shall see, within three years from that time, the locomotive starting from the depot here to the northern terminus of the road. *Ms. Herald*

THE VERY LAST BET.—We have heard of a number of bets being made in regard to the result of the approaching Presidential election; but the very last is the following, which was related to us yesterday. A democrat and a whig were disputing on the subject of politics in the city of Lancaster, and becoming excited, the whig spoke out at the top of his voice: "I'll bet you, \$200 to \$70 that I can name to you who will be the next President of the United States." "Done," said the democrat, "it is a bet," and the money was accordingly counted down, and deposited in the hands of a third party. "Now," said the whig, "I'll name Franklin Pierce, for he will surely be elected." Our informant left about that time, and cannot tell what occurred afterwards.—whigs who wish to win money this year bet on Pierce.—Sensible fellows!—*Pittsburgh, Pa. Post*.

The census of New York City presents a singular illustration of the extreme heterogeneousness of the population. Sixty-six states and foreign nations have representatives within its limits. Nearly every country in Europe has some. China, Greece, Asia, Africa, the South Sea Islands, all contribute to swell the immense mass. The total population is 513,547, of which 237,795, or nearly one-half, are persons of foreign birth.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

We ask the world to tell us what good the whigs have done. They want the leaves and fishes, for this alone they run. They never put a Cog in the wheel of government, But always have opposed our rapid wide extent.

The brilliant star of Liberty, they would confine in a blaze. The shores of the Pacific, would never fill its rays. They wrote and spoke and voted against this grand addition, But now how hard to count the gold got by this acquisition,

The Independent Treasury, they said would never stand, Yet they cannot move it with pen tongue or hand, It stands a living monument of Democratic power, And to P. K. and Jackson, built a topless tower.

Let it never be forgotten under Polk's administration. We gained free trade and sailors' rights, with every land and nation. We taught the Mexicans a lesson, that ne'er will be forgotten. While Cashing's treaty with China, has raised the price of cotton.

Under Polk's administration, we set the world on fire, But what is in Taylor's reign, the whigs themselves admire. What Democrats have gained, the whigs like well to use, And all they give us in return, is proscriptio and abuse.

We got land for sixteen States, under Polk's administration. With countless millions of gold dust, to enrich our nation, The fishing nations stand in awe, while they read the story, And unborn millions yet will crown Polk with endless glory.

The Democrats have got big hearts, they like to up and their wings. Though throes are troubling round us, we have no use for Kings. The nations of the world, are crowding heart to see, The Democratic policy, is so large and free.

We are standing now on tiptoe, our principles on high, Is penciled in gold, across the spangled sky, Our axis won't lose their lustre, by the course of time, But with increasing beauty, for ever more they'll shine.

CHOCOLOCHO.

General Scott a linguist.—"General Scott is familiar with seven different languages."—*Hartford Times*.

We have not the least doubt of it. Here they are. If they are not different languages, we confess our ignorance of even one:

No. 1. The native-American language. "I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject. My mind inclines to the latter." (General Scott's letter to G. W. Reed, Nov. 10, 1844.)

No. 2. The American language: "It would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude foreigners from a full and just participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republic can laws and institutions." (Gen. Scott, May 29, 1845.)

No. 3. The military language: "I should recommend or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve in time of war one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service." (Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, 1852.)

No. 4. The Irish language: "I hear that rich brogue, I love it." (Gen. Scott at Cleveland Sept. 1852.)

No. 5. The army language: "You are instructed not to enlist foreigners, for the battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that foreigners cannot be trusted." (Gen. Scott's instructions to his recruiting officers, during the Mexican war.)

No. 6. The anti-slavery language: "I would cut off my right hand sooner than lend it to the support of slavery." (Gen. Scott to Senator Wade, 1852.)

No. 7. The pro-slavery language. Gen. Scott to Mr. Upm: "If I ever go anything calculated to impair the efficacy of the fugitive-slave law, or having any tendency towards its repeal, write in famous before my name, write infamous before my name, and kick me into the gutter."

(*Haverhill Republican*)

There were one hundred and eighty deaths in New Orleans last week, of which, eleven were from cholera; thirteen from consumption and fifty from yellow fever. Of the last thirty died in the Charity Hospital.

During the fortnight, ending on the 9th inst., no less than 63,000 bales of cotton were sold in New Orleans, principally for Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[TELEGRAPHED FOR THE CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Death of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

Baltimore, Oct. 24, 9.26 A. M., Charleston, 7.36 P. M.

Mr. WEBSTER died at two minutes before three o'clock this Sunday morning. His family and friends were at his bedside. He was fully conscious of his situation, and his intellect was unclouded, so much so that he made up a dispatch for his Department at Washington on Thursday. His disease was inflammation of the bowels.

At ten o'clock on Saturday night he parted with his family and friends, and prayed loud and fervently, calling on God to forgive his sins, through the merits of Jesus Christ. He closed all his private affairs, and died expressing great resignation. His last moments were so calm, that he seemed to have fallen asleep.

Mr. Webster's Successor.

Baltimore, Oct. 24, 7.15 P. M.

It is supposed that Mr. CRITTENDEN will be the late Mr. WEBSTER's successor, as Secretary of State. Boston, Bath and all the principal cities are shrouded in mourning, and the bells are tolling.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Washington, Oct. 23, 3.17 P. M.

Lieut. PORTER has been summoned to Washington to explain his conduct at Havana. The *Crescent City* is to go to Havana no more. The *Georgia* has been substituted in her place, and Pursur Sartin will not give the Cuban authorities any further trouble.

WRECK OF THE SHIP SABATTIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.

The ship *Sabbatis*, from City Point, Va., for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea on the 20th inst. The Captain and crew taken off by the ship *Ocean Queen*.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

October 22, 8.20 P. M.

COTTON in the New-York market on Friday was easy and 1500 bales were sold at 10 1/2 cents for middling Uplands and 10 1/2 for middling Orleans. Rice commanded \$5.25 per 100 lbs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS &c.

New-Orleans, Oct. 24, 7.53 P. M.

COTTON in New-Orleans on Saturday was steady, and five thousand bales were disposed of. Good Middling was worth nine and three quarters cents. Prime Molasses was lower, being quoted at 23 cents per gallon. Mess Pork had declined one dollar, and three hundred barrels were sold at \$15.50 per barrel. Bacon Sides were nominally quoted at from \$12 to \$12 1/2 cents per lb. Two thousand bags of Rio Coffee were disposed of at from \$12 to \$14 cents per lb.

The ship *John H. Jarvis* has arrived from Boston, and the *Sa Amph* and *May Flower* from New-York.

MARRIED.

At West-point, in Lowndes county, Miss., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Harris, J. A. Yates, Editor of the *Starville Advocate*, to Miss Margaret E. daughter of J. A. Robertson, Esq.

"I DO ES!" SCOTT IS THE TRUE MAN. The word "PEPSIN," or of the Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, or GASTRIC JUICE, prepared by Dr. J. S. WIGGINTON, of Philadelphia, Pa. It is the only stomachic of the kind for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an indigestible stomach. No other medicinal equal is known. It renders GOOD EATING a pleasure, and is consistent with HEALTH. See the figure of the Ox, in an illustration of this paper.

Postponed Sale of Land.

In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Probate Court of St. Clair County, the undersigned as sole surviving Administrator of the estate of Abraham Cox, late of said county deceased, will sell on the first Monday in December next, before the court house door of said county at public outcry to the highest bidder, one acre of twelve months, the following lands to wit: the west half of the south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north east fourth, and the south west fourth of the north east fourth of Section 21, Township 14, of Range 4, east in the Huntsville Land District, as the property of said estate, of said Abraham Cox, deceased. Notes and approved security required for the purchase money.

Abraham Cox, Adm'r of said estate, in and dec'd. Nov. 2, 1852.—5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A administration upon the Estate of John Patey late of Cherokee County d'd. having on the 20th September ult., been granted by the Judge of Probate of said county to the undersigned, these are to notify all persons having demands against the said dec'd to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law—and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to come forward and make settlement.

WILLIAM DREW, Administrator. Nov. 2, 1852.

MECHANICS

Manufacturers and Inventors.

A new Volume of the *Scientific American* commences about the middle of September in each year. It is a journal of Scientific, Mechanical and other improvements; the advocate of industry in all its various branches. It is published weekly in a form suitable for binding, and constitutes, at the end of each year, a splendid volume of over 400 pages, with a copious index, and from five to six hundred original engravings, together with a great amount of practical information concerning the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world.

The *Scientific American* is the most widely circulated and popular journal of the kind now published. Its Editors, Contributors, and Correspondents are among the ablest practical scientific men in the world.

The Patent claims are published weekly and are invaluable to inventors and Patented. PRIZES—We solicit attention to the splendid Prizes offered for the largest number of subscribers, consisting of a SILVER PITCHER worth \$50; a set of the ENCYCLOPEDIA worth \$35; DEXTER'S MACHINERY of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, and C. B. STURTEVANT'S great work upon the NAVAL DRY DOCK of the UNITED STATES. Letters should be directed (post-paid) to MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton st., New York.

Terms! Terms! Terms!

One copy, for one year	\$2
" " " " " " " "	\$1
Five copies, for six months	\$4
" " " " " " " "	\$3
Ten copies, for twelve months	\$15
Fifteen copies, for twelve months	\$22
Twenty copies, for twelve months	\$28

Southern and Western Money taken at par for subscriptions, or Post Office Stamps taken at their full value.

RANDOLPH SHERIFF SALE.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two Venditioni Exponas from the Circuit Court of the county of Randolph, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Wedowee on the first Monday of December next, the west half of the north west fourth, Section 23, Township 19, Range 11. Also the south east fourth of the south west fourth, Section 14, Township 19, Range 11 in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy two exponas, both in favor of Thomas Stricklin, one for the use of James Price, the other for the use of J. H. Bowen against J. M. Hearn. Also at the same time and place will be sold for cash the west half of the south east fourth, of Section 28, Township 29, Range 11. Also the south east fourth of the south west fourth of Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, east in the Coosa Land District, as the property of James Bell to satisfy one Venditioni Exponas in favor of James W. Ginn.

J. T. MORRISON, Sheriff. Nov. 2, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County and State of Alabama, Special Term, Nov. 1st 1852.

CAME A. S. Dodd and filed his petition in writing, stating that he had been appointed Administrator of the estate of said County, an State, that one Lemuel Scarborough, now deceased, in his lifetime was the owner of certain parcels or tracts of land herein after described, to-wit: The north west quarter of south west quarter, Section 38, Fractional Township 14, of Range 9, containing 40 acres, also the south west quarter, of section 36 township 14 and range 9 containing 40 acres, East in the Coosa Land District, that on or about the 9th September 1846, he purchased the above described tracts of land of the said Scarborough, and at the same time the said Scarborough executed to the said Dodd a bond by which he bound himself and his heirs, &c., to make unto the said Dodd a good and fee simple title to said lands, and that the said Scarborough has never executed to him a deed of conveyance for the same, that the said Scarborough is now dead, and that Abner A. Teague Adm'r of the Estate of said Scarborough. He therefore prays that the said Teague be ordered to make and execute to him a deed to said lands, as Administrator as aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 15th day of February next be set for the hearing and trial of said petition, and that notice of the same be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, once a month for three consecutive months, as a notice to all persons interested to appear at a Regular Term of said Court to be holden at the court house of said County on said Monday, the 15th February next, and show cause if any they have, why the said Teague, Administrator as aforesaid should not be compelled to make titles as to said lands described as aforesaid, if they think proper.

WITNESS A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office this 1st day of Nov. 1852. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Nov 2, 1852.

and Rope, A.C., furnish Bagging
Mobile, March 9, 1892.

ROME DIRECTORY.
W. JOHNSON
REPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. He pledges himself to give his entire attention to his business, and orders for articles wanted will meet with prompt attention. He will always be found at his Ware Rooms there to give attention to the reception of Cotton or orders—or at his repository ready to fit you out with a Buggy or Carriage.
—Sept. 14, 1852.

PECK & BRANDON,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE and GROCERIES, in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, Broad street, Rome, Ga.
Sept. 14, 1852.

NEW GOODS.
PECK & BRANDON
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive during the season. Making their stock complete for the Fall and Winter trade, a General assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Groceries, Nails, Iron, Buggies, Rope, Twine, Onions, Burgs and Cotton Grease. Also a fine lot of Tobacco which they offer and will sell low for cash. Please call and look before purchasing, as we make no charge for showing Goods in the Granite Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, on Broad street, Rome, Georgia.
Sept. 14, 1852.

OWEN & FARRELL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Dry Stuffs, &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St. ROME, GEORGIA.
May 24, 1852—ly.

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

JOHN R. STANFORD and **ALD'G. FITNER**
Stamford & Fitner,
ROME, GEORGIA.
THE subscribers have opened a large Stock of
NEW GOODS.

In the two-story Brick house opposite the *Hilburn House*, suitable for Planters and Farmers, selected in Charleston and New York, and will keep constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES. Domestic, Cotton yarns, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Collars, Harness, Buggy Rope, Twine, Fed Cord, Well Ropes and Plow Lines.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt, Biscuit Crackers, and other Family Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Monongahela, Rye, and Corn Whiskey; Cognac Brandy; Madeira, T. N. Brandy, Molasses, Port and Champagne Wines, together with other superior old Wines, Brandy and Whiskey.
They have also made arrangements to order from the North for Planters, all kinds of improved
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Seaws, Sickles, Shovels, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricultural Implements, of the most approved and latest inventions.
They hope for a liberal patronage and will devote their best attention to give satisfaction to their customers.
May 25, 1852—ly.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Bleis French black, (Lafayette) plain cloth, Cloths for cloaks and sacks, French English and American Cassimeres fine and heavy, Macabed overcoats, satinetts, tweeds, Medal Cassimeres, emerald cloths, overcoat blankets, a beautiful variety of superior satin and other vestings. Cravats and pocket handkerchiefs of the best quality just received by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
BOLTING CLOTHS.
German net anchor from No 4 to 10 manufactured of the best Italian silks just received and for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
SCREEN WIRE, cast-steel, German steel, spring steel, hoop and band iron for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
ANVILS, VICES, smith's hammers, sledges, hand hammers, horse shoe iron and nails.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
BONNETS.
Satin and velvet, English, dunstable and straw, Leghorn, Florence, fancy Milan, tripp, coburg, Rutland, grey race, peaco splits, sewing, white straw colored and black with new and tasteful trimmings, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
HATS.
Fashionable Mole skin and satin, Virginia cloth Beaver, Kossuth clover, Beaver Cassimer and fancy, youth's Beaver, Cassimer and wool Kossuth and sombrero, and a splendid assortment of Men's, Youth's, boy's and Infant's caps.
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
BOOTS SHOES,
of the best maker's for men women and children, carefully selected by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
and saddlery generally, Carriage and Buggy trimmings and carriage makers' articles and tools for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia

ROME DRUG STORE,
In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.
WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of
DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at whole sale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and at as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment very is fine, consisting of the following articles:
Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creosote, Camellie, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos. Calc. Precipit. Chloroform.
Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical Instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, putty, sash glass of every size, perfumery of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps, sperm and adamantine candles, sperm and Lin. oil, burning fluid, corn and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary and office supplies, French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines, a variety of fancy articles and all other articles to be found in the Drugist line.
—D. S. PEARCE & CO.
May 25, 1852

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

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & CO'S,
CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
ROME, GEORGIA.
ON hand and constantly receiving every variety of fashionable Carriages and Buggies, which they will sell as low as can be bought in any Southern market.
Sept. 14, 1852.

WARE HOUSE
AND
Commission Merchants,
ROME, GEORGIA.
The undersigned, who have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of doing a Wholesale and Commission Business, under the firm and style of M. A. STOVALL & Co. They will receive completed by the first of September, 1852, a large and commodious Ware House, immediately in the center of the business part of Rome, where they will be prepared to receive, store, and sell every species of merchandise; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c. &c. They will also make liberal advances on cotton to other produce in store or to ship to Rome to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, charging only the legal rate of interest on the amount advanced. From the long experience of one of the firm in the Commission Business, they flatter themselves they present advantages to planters sending produce to this point not surpassed by any House in Rome. Their charges will correspond with those of other Houses in the city.
M. A. STOVALL,
J. H. LUMPKIN,
J. S. PRINCE.
Checks on New York or Charleston at sight sold and advances made on cotton or other produce, either stored or shipped to
DANIEL S. PRINCE, Agent.
Bk. St. of So. Ca., at Rome, Geo., August 31, 1852.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA
THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY
OF GEORGIA.
Having thoroughly overhauled, still going on to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:
DAVID L. ADAMS (New)
CHRISTIAN (New)
THOS. S. METCALF,
TENNESSEE.
Which, with two boats and lighters, afford an excellent facility for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.
The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Atlantic—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.
Freight, (now taken at reduced rates), will be received free of commission.
In order to prevent detention or misarrangement, bills of lading should be addressed to
GEO. H. JOHNSTON,
President, Savannah, Ga.
Merchandise from the interior to
JOHN A. MOORE,
Agent, Augusta, Ga.
July 1, 1852—ly.

DIRECTORS.
Savannah.
Geo. H. JOHNSTON, W. C. O. DRISCOLL, ANDREW LOW, CHAS. GREEN, EDWARD PADDELFORD, JOSEPH S. FAX, JOSEPH WASHBURN.
Augusta.
J. R. BELKLY, S. HOPKINS, J. S. METCALF, E. SHEEMAN, JAMES HORE, G. M. NEWTON.
BEST Cheating and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars &c. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.
Important to Planters, Merchants Professional Men &c.
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES,

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

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

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

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 21 Hayne-Street,
Rome, N. Y.
June 1, 1852—ly.

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

NOTICE.
THANKFUL for past favors, and hoping that a generous public will sustain me in my effort to introduce Mass. cement in the South. I take this method to inform the public that I am making Factory Thread, that the best prices, produce equal to any in the North if not superior, which I will sell for cash, or on time to punctual men in exchange for Cotton—Malory's Mill, Boston County, Chesapeake Valley.
Wm. MALLORY.
March 20, 1852.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.
James B. POWELL, Proprietor.
LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 a. m., via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Swampy, (or Bradford) Syllogga, Mardisville, to Talladega by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Spring, to Rome, Ga., by 8 p. m., next day.
Times: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours "to Rome, (189) " 36
The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Syllogga—distant from Montgomery seventy miles.
The remainder of the staging is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South. The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.
Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50 " Jacksonville 10 00 " Talladega 6 50 " Wetumpka 1 00
For passage apply to JOHN G. MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.
August 31, 1852.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN U. States Mail Steamship Line.
Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK Through in 50 to 60 Hours!!
Days of leaving Charleston: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS after the Arrival of the Cars.

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

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$26.
The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from which point two daily trains are dispatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 3 o'clock ONLY connecting at WELDON, N. C., with the Savannah and Roanoke Rail Road to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and New York.
The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke) having been recently re-laid with heavy T-rail, thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avoid themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 1/2 hours.
Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, 107 of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.
March 30, 1852.

NEW YORK & SAVANNAH Steam-Ship Line,
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam Ships Florida, Capt. LEECH, Alabama, Capt. LEWIS. Belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company. On and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every Saturday until further notice. These ships are of 1,500 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin passage, \$25—bavable in advance. PADELFORD, FAY & CO., SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL, 194 Front street, 1 1/2 M. Y. Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51, ly.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.
Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.
—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

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

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

Brushes.
WHITE Wash, Masons' Paint, Varnish, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh, Shoe and Camel hair brushes, Sash tools &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

RISLEY'S Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and Louden's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea.
for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
Hickman, Wescott & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the Southern States.
April 20, 1852—ly.

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

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
City Drug Store,
AUGUSTA, GA.
3rd door below Ga. R. Road Bank.
THE under signed has constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of FRESH and GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., which he offers low for cash.
Also, a full assortment of FRESH and GENUINE GARDEN, GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, suited to every season—Guano Land Paste, (or Foster Paris), to all of which he invites the attention of his country friends.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
April 20, 1852—ly W. HAYNES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN M. ADAMS,
LAMBERT HOPKINS,
FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
REFER TO
F. L. WOODWARD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Sept. 9, 1851. ly.

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

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

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

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

Notice
TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC;
KINGSTON HOUSE.
Single Meal, 50 cts.
Children, 35 "
Servants, 25 "
Board by the day 81 25 "
Children, 75 "
Servants, 75 "
week 6 00 "
Children, 4 00 "
Servants, 4 00 "
Use of private room without dinner. 25 "
month 15 00 "
Kept by W. H. MASSENGALE.
April 20, 1852—ly.

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

Sarsaparilla.
OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sarsaparilla, and Rileys, for sale by
April 8, 1851 HOKE & ABERNATHY

THIRD ANNUAL CIRCULAR
OF THE
Mardisville Male Academy.
Situating in Mardisville, Talladega Co. Ala.
THE scholastic year for 1852—will commence on the 2nd Monday in September next, under the following
Board of Instructors.
A. B. LEVISEE, Principal.
P. H. GARNSEY, Associate.
The first session of the year will end with the first week in Feb., and the 2nd session will begin on the next ensuing Monday, and will close with the annual examination on the last Friday before the 4th of July.
The object of Education should be to develop the intellect, to cultivate the sentiments, and to form the character—to give it strength and activity, and thus fit the youth for serving and adorning society. Whoever has duly considered the nature of the human mind, knows that this result can only be obtained by a thorough course of systematic discipline, which must be commenced while the mind is yet plastic and easily susceptible, and continued with a steady hand through those early years in which the formation of the character is going on so rapidly. An efficient character is rarely or never a spontaneous growth. The habits of regularity, promptness and continuous exertion, which are so essential in life, are to be acquired, and ought to form a conspicuous part in the scholastic exercises of every student.

The course of instruction in this Institution is designed to embrace
First, the study of those subjects which shall make the student thoroughly acquainted with the use of his own language—including various treatises on the subjects of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Taste and Oratory, together with Languages, Ancient and Modern. The instruction in this department will be strictly practical, carefully avoiding the flippancy of set questions and answers.
Comparative Philology, in connection with this department, also occasional lectures of a practical character, on each subject, will hold an important place.
Secondly, the order of studies embraces a thorough and complete course of Mathematics, including Davies entire series of Mathematical works. The plan of instruction in this department is to require the student himself to demonstrate every thing rigidly. It is the intention to establish in the school during the present year a department of Plane Surveying and Civil Engineering in which young men may learn these important and useful branches practically.

The favorableness of this locality for a school is too well known to require a notice. The pleasantness, convenience and comfortableness are surpassed by none in the State. Boarding facilities are plenty, and will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.
RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.
Primary Class including Orthography and Reading. \$10 00
Middle Class including Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetorical Reading and Declamation. \$15 00
Jun' or Class including Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages, Highes Mathematics and Composition. \$20 00
French and German Languages each extra \$5 00
Incidental expenses. 50
Tuition will be charged from the time of admission to the close of the session without any deduction for absences except at the option of the Principal.

A. B. LEVISEE.
M. J. M. ROBERTS, } True's.
E. A. SMOOT, Esq. }
J. A. McALPINE, M. D. }
July 20, 1852.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
50 Gallon's Linseed Oil, for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 1, 1851.

LAND WARRANTS
of 40 80 & 160 acres
For sale by
A. WOODS & J. A. McCAMPBELL.
We will also make the location for the purchaser if desired.
W. & McC.
Jacksonville Ala., Mar. 30, '52.

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

Perfumery and Cosmetics.
COLOGNE (Bell) Exts for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Maccas Oil, Hair dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Coughs, Colds &c.
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, Louden's Indian Expectoant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectoant Syrup and Hales' land's Syrup of Tar, for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRIOR OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 16.—No. 44.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER, 9, 1852.

Whole No. 831

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, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each 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.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, LINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENSORS, PENS, Pens, Ballpens, Pen-knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pens, Spectacles, &c. &c.

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous

Books—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of many of the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods at a lower price than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLACKLEY.

Ap 12, '52—1y

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS.

PREMIUM

BUTTERFIELD GALLERY

BROAD ST. (Opposite United States and

Goebel Hotels) AUGUSTA, GA.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their own pictures.

Decorative materials, paintings, oil, water, and a full assortment of New York prices.

May 25, 1852—1y

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps, and Bonnets, at New York prices, opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. April 24, 1852. 1y

Lambert & Cooper.

DEALERS IN

CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c., and miscellaneous retail goods, Spruce and Condit, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Am 20, 1852.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

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 Jacksonville, on the

Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega.

They have associated themselves with

E. G. MORRIS, where they are prepared to

make WAGGONS and BUGGYS, also

Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles

for Houses; Red Steeds, &c. Also, Ma-

chinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smut-

ters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers,

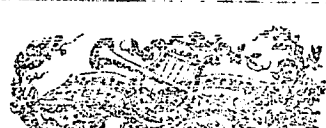
for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans,

Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They

will have ready for the present crop, a

large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with

and without Gear, and winding blade



POETRY.

The Old Oak Tree.

I would I were a child again,
As when I sported free,
Upon the greenward through the
glen
Beneath the Old Oak Tree.
My father's calm and thoughtful
brow

In memory still I see;
My mother's smile shines on me
now,
Beneath the Old Oak Tree.

The sunshine falls as warm and
bright,
As lately breathed the air,
The stream still dances down as
light,

The flowers still bloom as fair,
Where'er my tearful eyes may
range,
Familiar spots I see;
The scenes I loved seemed slow to
change

Around the Old Oak Tree.

But gone are all those cherished
forms

I gazed on when a child.

Like Autumn's leaves when early
stems

Sweep through the woodland
wild,

And all alone within the glen
I linger sadly,

And wish I were a child again
Beneath the Old Oak Tree.

—A. S. A.

THE BIRD'S REVERENCE.—The other
day, at a wedding party was
ascending the steps which approach
one of our Episcopal churches, the

intended bride herself, owing to
some obstruction, or to an inadvert-

ent step, missed her footing, and
fell. The swain, unable, even at
that fatal crisis of his existence, to

conceal his vexation at this little
misadventure, exclaimed pettishly,

"Dear me how very clumsy!"

The lady said a thing, but she was
observed to lose her lip, and a far

darker and gloomier look than be-
came the Count of Hymen, was

seen to enter on her brow. She
walked deliberately, however, into

the church; the ceremony proceed-
ed in orthodox fashion, until the

important question was put—"Will
you have this man?"

At this point, Mrs. S. was observed
to be somewhat nervous, and a

small number of her communion
embellish, the fair lady drew herself

up, cast a withering glance upon
her betrothed, and muttering the

words, "Dear me how very clumsy!"
sailed off down the aisle, and out

of the church, with the port of an
offended goddess.

—L. H. P.

ANOTHER CATERPILLAR.—At An-

son Bay, Mr. Israel Sawyer, with
his wife and four children, lived in

the second story of an old unregu-
lated house. On Tuesday morning,

about three o'clock, Mr. Sawyer
being absent, Mrs. S. was awakened

by a flash of fire, when she found
the building enveloped in flames.

She took her youngest child, a year
old, who was in bed with her, and

running to a window, threw it out,
and the little thing was caught and

saved from injury by some man as-
cending below. Mrs. Sawyer then

went to another room where her
three other children were asleep, to

rescue them, but she was seen no
more. With her three daughters,

from three to eight years of age,
she perished in the flames—a mar-

tyrion to mother's heroic devotion to
her children.

—C. H. P.

THE LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD.

There is now an exhibition in this

city, at Mr. James S. Boice's
livery stable, a hog raised by Mr.

Nathaniel Lamb of Mill-town, which

stands seven feet six inches high,
and weighs 1200 pounds. It is one

year and six months old. Many
one has got a larger hog than this

hog was fat, he would weigh 1400

Marie Roscoe.

"No, indeed! you wrong him,
Harry." And the eyes of the lovely
girl flashed as she spoke. "He is
not mercenary; Ernest is all that is
good and noble. Nay, smile not
thus mournfully, my cousin, retract
what you have said, and confess
that you said it but to tease me."

"Marie," earnestly replied the
young man whom she addressed,
"I have not, in saying what I have,
wished to trifle feelings. Ernest
Mordaunt does not now, nor has he
ever, loved you; but he knows
you to be heiress to a princely for-

fortune, and that reason would win
you for his bride. You may be of-
fended with me, my sweet cousin,
for telling you this, for your coun-

tenance plainly indicates that you
do not credit my assertion. But
oh, Marie! reflect ere it is too late,
I have a brother's love and interest
for you, and cannot see you thus
sacrificed to gratify one who bows
to no idol but ambition, without

making an effort to save you; and
sacrificed you surely will be, if you
become the wife of Ernest Mor-

daunt."

"How know this, Harry? What
proof have you that Ernest loves
me not? For, certainly, you would
not tell me this, had you not good
reasons for believing it true," re-

plied his cousin.

"Listen, Marie, and you shall
know. It is because I am convin-

ced that so holy a passion as love
can never find a home in a heart so
soured and blackened as his."

"Ernest Mordaunt's heart is
soured and blackened! Harry, what
mean you?"

"If I should explain to you my
meaning, Marie, you would not be-
lieve me; your faith in Mordaunt
is too strong to allow you to believe
anything against him. Perhaps I

have said too much already; but
you will give me the credit of say-

ing it for your good."

With these words the young
man arose, and walked toward the
door. Marie sprang quickly
towards him, and, with a voice
nearly convulsed with emotion,

said:

"Harry, you must not leave me
until you tell me all that you know
concerning Mr. Mordaunt. Nay,
cousin," she continued, seeing that
he was silent, "do not so speak
plainly, I can hear it; I do not love
him, and perhaps it is not with you
whether I ever shall. Tell me now,
dear Harry, and tell me all."

He hesitated a moment, and then
replied:

"You tell me now, Marie, and I
will tell you. When Ernest Mordaunt
first came among us, I, as you are
well aware, was one of his warmest
friends; he appeared to be kind,
noble, and good; these qualities,
united with an air of frankness
which he possessed, could not fail
of making him a general favorite
of the society in which he moved.

I invited him to Forest Hall, and
it was my first intention that he
should, and when I saw that he seemed
to love my little cousin, and that
she regarded him with feelings
somewhat warmer than friendship,
I was rejoiced at the prospect of
two whom I loved so well, being
at some future time united. For
though Ernest was what the world
calls poor, the wealth of mind which
I deemed he possessed, would make
him equal to the nobles and the
greatest monarchs in the world.

Not a thought that he was other
than the high-minded being that
he seemed, had at that time entered
my mind. But with my father it
appeared to be different; he had
seen too much of the world to trust
the stranger. He hinted to me his
suspicion that it was for the sake
of your fortune, Marie, that he
sought to gain your affections, and
requested me in my power concern-

ing him. I promised obedience to
his wishes, and from a source not
to be disputed, have learned that
he is void of principle, and—But
I will not shock your sensitive na-

ture, my sweet cousin, by a recital
of all which has been disclosed to
me. Be satisfied by knowing that
he has already boasted to a friend
and fellow-student, that he has al-

ready made some impression on
the heart of Miss Roscoe, of whose
fortune he stood in so much need.

Now, my cousin, you see why it is
that I oppose your intimacy with
Mordaunt. I should not have
named him to you, to-day, had it
not been that I saw that your hap-

piness was in danger of being
wrecked."

He paused.

"Oh, Harry!" said the now tear-
ful girl, "I was indeed in danger;
and how can I ever be sufficiently
grateful to you?"

The conversation was now inter-

rupted by Ernest Mordaunt enter-
ing the parlor where they sat. At
his entrance Harry rose, and, with
a cool "good morning," abruptly
quitted the apartment.

Ernest seated himself by the side
of Marie, and inquired:

"What is the matter with your
cousin? He behaved rather strange-
ly, I thought. And you too, Ma-
rie, you are sad; indeed you have
been weeping. Will you not tell
me the cause of your grief?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Mordaunt," she
replied, "if I inform you just now
that I prefer to be alone."

"Mr. Mordaunt? Have I in any way
offended you? Tell me—oh, tell me if
I have, for I cannot leave you thus? I
said the young man, in an agitated
tone of voice.

"Oh, do not ask me now," she re-
plied, "at another time, when I am
calmer, I will tell you why we
must, hereafter, meet only as
strangers. I will tell then, why I
love you no longer. But now leave
me, oh, leave me!"

"I will obey you now, Marie, but
at another time shall claim your
promise: for surely some explana-

tion for this singular conduct is due
me. Oh, Marie! it is more than I
can bear!" He arose and left the
house immediately.

Marie Roscoe was a beautiful
girl of seventeen summers. She
was tall, perhaps a severe critic
would have considered her too tall;
but her form was well proportioned,
and she was indeed a noble-
looking girl. She had large, bril-

liant, hazel eyes, the broad, high
forehead of dazzling whiteness, and
the cherry-colored cheeks and lips,
which had rendered her mother so
surprisingly beautiful in her youth-
ful days. Her hair was of a dark
brown, and hung in graceful ring-

lets over her snowy neck and
shoulders. She was indeed lovely;
but the beauty of her mind far
surpassed even that of her person.

Long to you, Marie, and you shall
know. It is because I am convin-

ced that so holy a passion as love
can never find a home in a heart so
soured and blackened as his."

"Ernest Mordaunt's heart is
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wrecked."

He paused.

"Oh, Harry!" said the now tear-
ful girl, "I was indeed in danger;
and how can I ever be sufficiently
grateful to you?"

The conversation was now inter-

ascertained that he had engaged
deeply in speculation; and, through
Forest Hall, and, indeed, all that
which had once been the property
of Mr. Greenwood, was disposed of
to satisfy the claims of anxious
creditors, a heavy balance yet re-

mained due. On learning this, the
generous Marie, who had just
entered upon her twenty-second
year, came forward and gave the
greater portion of the fortune which
she had inherited from her father,
for the purpose of paying to her
uncle's creditors that which his for-

tuue failed of doing. She then
removed to a neighboring city,
where, hearing in the family of
a friend of Mr. Greenwood, she en-
tered a flourishing academy in the
capacity of music teacher.

Harry, on his father's death,
having no longer any motive for
concealment, threw off the mask of
hypocrisy and appeared before the
world in his true colors. He had,
a short time previous to the period
of which we write, offered his hand
to Marie, and been refused; this
enraged him, and he swore a deep
and fearful oath to be revenged.

He now joined a band of despera-
dos, and many were the riots in
which he was engaged. Leaving
him pursuing his career of vice,
and of times deep and daring crime,
we will follow Marie and her for-

tuue. One lovely Sabbath morning,
about six months after she had en-
tered upon her new vocation, as
she was ascending the steps of the
church, she saw a figure move slow-
ly before her, in whose stately step
and noble bearing she noticed some-
thing strangely familiar. He in-
creased slowly along the aisle, and at
length entered the pulpit, turning
then, the eyes of Marie rested upon
the pale, calm countenance of Er-

nest Mordaunt. She had before
learned that a young and gifted
preacher was on that day to fill the
place recently made vacant by the
death of a clergyman who had, for
a period of more than thirty years
been shepherd of that flock. And
she now thought the young preach-
er could not be Ernest, though
bearing a strong resemblance to
him. He arose and named the
hymn to be sung to the praise of
the Lord. As the tones of his rich,
thrilling voice reached her ear, she
was no longer in doubt and a pray-

er of thankfulness arose from her
inmost soul. The expression of the
eye, the smile, and the air of a
person, was every one recognized, but
who could ever forget the voice of
one on whom they had looked for whom
they have been beloved?

The sermon of Ernest Mordaunt
on this occasion, was founded on
the simple yet touching words,
"Jesus wept." He portrayed the
love of the Savior. His humanity to
man, and finally, his sufferings
on the cross, and his resur-

rection from the dead, not a dry
eye was seen in the house. Among
the vast assemblage of one of whom
had entered those sacred walls to
listen to the word of God, and
others, who had entered there for
other, and far more earthly pur-

poses, there was not one who had not
a fuller feeling within them, and a
heart more full of love toward
humanity, and his brother man, than
when he left his home that morn-

ing. The feelings existing in the
heart of Marie Roscoe cannot be
described. Knowing as she now
did, the character of her cousin,
Harry, she felt that she
had loved him, and now she
loved him, and now she felt for
him as never before.

Marie was awakened, I have said,
at the entrance of the services. Mr.
Mordaunt, the gentle man with whom
Harry resided, who knew of the
connection existing between Ernest and
Marie, invited the young man to
pass the time during which he in-

ended to remain at C— at his
home. Mr. Lincoln had been a
valued friend of the father of Er-
nest, and on this consideration, as
well as the desire to be, for a time,
at least, a dweller under the same
roof with Marie, determined him to
accept the invitation.

Ernest, said Marie, a few days
after, you promised that you would
give me an account of the manner
in which your time was passed dur-

ing the five years you were away."

"I did, Marie, and I will do so
now. You remember the last time
that we met at your uncle's, what
you told me then, and the contents
of the last letter which I ever re-

ceived from you. You remember,
too, that soon after I sailed for Eu-
rope. While on my passage there,
I formed an acquaintance with a
Mr. Irving, and his son Clarence.

The older gentleman was a minister
of the gospel, and Clarence, just en-
tering upon the study of divinity.

A strong attachment was soon

formed between him and myself,
and in unreserved confidence I re-<

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

Nov. 2, 1922-24

[illegible]

18TH CENTURY, and C. B. S. 1727.
It was up in the NAVAL DRY DOCK
in the UNITED STATES.
It should be directed (post-paid)
MUNN & CO.,
113 Fulton St., New York.

Terms! Terms! Terms!
One copy, for one year \$2

h, and the north east fourth of north east fourth, and the south fourth of the north east fourth section 21, Township 14, of Range 4, east in the Huntsville District, as the property of the estate, of said Abraham Cox, deceased. Notes and approved securities of said debt.

*Sole sur. Adm'r of said
Abraham Cox, dec'd.*
v. 2, 1852.--5t

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of August 9.—had see the sights
you will find many things, and a

Small's, Pines, and Tars, together with the

and have opened shop on the 80 side of the public square in Jacksville, at the house formerly known as "Bagnay" and lately occupied by Anne & May. They will carry on business as a general store.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2, 1852.—
 STATE OF ALABAMA,
 St. Clair County,
 Probate Court, Regular Term, 2
 Monday in October, 1852.
 G. W. B.

persons interested may appear and contest if they think proper.
ROSS PHILLIPS,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 26, '52.

—E. L. A. N. E. S.—
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID.
 ID, pred ely like the natural Gastric
 Juice in its Chemical powers, and facili-
 tating a COMPLETE and PERFECT
 SUBSTITUTE for it.

This is NATU RE'S OWN REME-
 DY for an unheathy Stomach. No nu-
 mer of men can equal its curative powers.
 It remains no ALCOHOL BITTERS
 ACIDIC or NARCOTIC DRUGS.

Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Bardenheer on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Hunter, of New York University; Prof. Dunglison's Physiology; Prof.

457 Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET
Jacksonville; ROBT. BAILEY, Rome,
Ga. Sept. 26, 1902.

3. WHILE on the 22nd day of November, 1914, at the late residence of J. H. Hill, deceased, in Cherokee County, Georgia, and by virtue of an order of the Court of Probate of said county, procured to sell all the real estate belonging to said estate, and as the said and

COMMISSION MEN
CHANCE, Arizona, Cal. and
specially modern his old partners
and the public generally. And he
has been, for a term of years, the
New and Exclusive FIRE PROOF
WAREHOUSE, situated on Jack

Orders for Family Supplies, Bagging, &c., promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices. August 17, 1852. 1y.

PREPARED according to an approved
formula, and of warranted purity, for sale
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 2nd, 1852.

the beginning, containing one hundred and six acres three quarters and twenty poles. East in the Coosa Land District. A good portion of the above land is in a fine state of cultivation, a small creek running through it, and also a good spring on it, (the water) said land is situated about five miles south

1852.
We are now receiving a handsome
stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
which we will be pleased to sell on lib-
eral terms to punctual buyers.
BOKE & ABERNATHY,
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
Rich Paris Silks Colored and Printed

THE undersigned is now receiving
his stock of
Fall and Winter
GOOSE
which he invites particular attention

For the
Fall & Winter of
1872.
—*—
H. W. WHITES
new stockings rich and complete
assortment of *Single & Fancy*
DRY GOODS.
Consisting, in part, of Ladies' fine

"I can be supplied with anything, young man, necessary to make a man a man."

aranteed stocks," he thinks his in-
vest and price will compete with the
rest and best. He invites all to call
and examine for themselves.

October, 19th, 1852.

APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy
Port and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syr-
up, &c., for sale by

Among a number of applications of the very highest character from almost every part of the United States, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are natives of the State of Virginia. He is a graduate of the Ohio University; and has been constantly engaged in teaching for several years in Virginia; part of the time in College, and part in schools of the highest character. In the school of

A. CUNNINGHAM,
 THOS. CAMERON,
 WM. B. McCLELLAN,
 A. WHITE,
 J. W. B.

} Board of Trustees

It is desirable that there should be a
attendance of the Stockholders, as
business of Importance will be present
for their consideration.

travelled the MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala., from W. TH.
Esq., and will be much obliged to
public for such patronage as they
may extend to me, and pledge myself
to faithfully sustain its reputation as a
hotel of the first class.

Wm. H. TAYLOR.

Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

O Ye who Sleep!
The undersigned has now on
d Twenty Five Bed Steads,
finished and for sale.—all
s—all sizes—all prices.—come

T. 12, 1852.
 W. TABLET N. JOHN WHITING
 MARLETON & WHITING.
 Commission Merchants,
 MOBILE, ALABAMA.
 WILL make lib-
 eral advances to
 customers, and
 furnish Bagging

exchange iron and castings for
Merchantable Flour, deliver-
their establishment, at Polk-
Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
y 8, 1951.

AND
CLOTHING
his Stores in ATLANTA, at such
ces as no other establishment can com-
with, viz :
RETAIL
t Wholesale Prices

J. Adler & Co., and offers "to all
 world and the rest of mankind"
 most magnificent and unparalleled
 stock of European and American Staple
 and Fancy
Dry Goods
 exhibited in this market. J. Ad-
 ler, having himself, from his long expe-

For Gentlemen he has Cloths (of every color) Cassimeres (every style) Suits and every other description of the most elegant attire.

FLEMING & LOWMAN.

will sell on Monday the 3rd day of January next, before the Court house door of said County in the town of Jacksonville, the north east quarter section seven, Township fifteen, of range eight a plotting lands belonging to T. A. Hughes, Wm. J. Hughes, Lindsay Weaver to pay the Taxes and unpaid assessed to Nancy B. in for the year 1915 & 1916.

THEW T. TAYLOR, *Ex'r.*
Oct. 5, 1852.—tf.

JOHN BOSTER.
21, 1852.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1852.

MR. WARREN D. BROWN, is our authorized Agent, to contract and receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper in the city of Montgomery.

The excitement is all over. A president has been chosen. The people in their sovereignty have issued their edict, and have returned quietly to their homes, and to their work. The democratic majorities have been so overwhelming, the triumph so complete and satisfactory that democrats have not the heart to offend the feelings of their opponents by loud boasting of their unparalleled success. The whigs inspired by the magnanimity upon the part of the democracy, take the result admirably well—some of them have grown facetious and give vent to their feelings in a very fair ha! ha!

We clip the following from the *Huntsville Advocate*, illustrative of the manner in which many whig journals demean themselves:

Our Situation EXACTLY.—The Louisville Herald has neither time nor inclination to go in to an examination of the causes which produced the late disastrous defeat of the whig party! Our situation exactly! It is sufficient to say, that we are beaten—badly beaten—shamefully beaten—beaten out of countenance—beaten so bad that our democratic friends have not the hardness of heart to crow over us. We are beaten in the North, in the South, in the West, in the East—everywhere. There is scarcely a greased spot left, &c. Well, when a thing has to be done, we like to see it well done. We believe in no half-way measures. We go in for the whole hog or none—and none is our portion this time.

It's no use crying over spilt milk. Our opponents have triumphed this time. Until 1856, we shall content ourselves at the head waters of Salt River, where we have found good quarters hastily abandoned by some body!

We have been requested by the members of the Episcopal Church, at this place, to return their sincere thanks to the citizens of this and other communities, for the aid which they have extended to them in procuring means for the erection of a chapel; and also to state that the subscription Book is still in the possession of Mrs. A. M. Hoke, who will be most happy to add the names of other contributors to the generous list already obtained. It is highly important, we doubt not, that the subscription money should be handed in at an early date, so that suitable arrangements can be made for a beginning and vigorous prosecution of the contemplated work.

We hope our citizens will give all possible aid to this "laudable enterprise."

Benton sees DeKalb and goes a quarter better!

We published last week the weight and measurement of a potato from DeKalb. This statement has reached one of our countrymen and subscribers, Col. Wm. Ritchie, who has sent in four as specimens of his crop this year.

No. 1 weighs 6 1/4 lbs. and measures 18 1/2 inches in circumference.

No. 2 weighs 5 lbs. and measures 19 inches in circumference.

No. 3 weighs 5 lbs. and measures 17 inches in circumference.

No. 4 weighs 4 1/2 lbs. and measures 20 inches in circumference.

If any of our subscribers or friends can beat this we hope they will send in the specimens—we like to publish the large growth of our country, and we like the fun of eating the "tubers."

In addition to the above, we have been shown a *Spanish potato*, grown on the place of Maj. B. C. W., which measures 31 inches in length, exclusive of a stem 7 inches long, which being added would make the potato 38 inches—the circumference of this "tater" is not greatly over about 5 inches.

More than four hundred bushels of potatoes were raised this season, on less than an acre of ground in the heart of our town.

John U. Whitesides of this county, raised, as we are informed three hundred bushels on a half acre.

MADISON COUNTY gave a majority of 946 for Pierce.

LIMESTONE gave Pierce 435 majority.

The result of the late election, we believe is admitted on all hands to be about as follows:

	Pierce	Scott	majority
Maine	8	—	12,000
N. Hampshire	5	—	15,000
Vermont	—	5	9,000
Massachusetts	—	12	6,000
Rhode Island	4	—	1,000
Connecticut	6	—	2,500
New York	35	—	50,000
New Jersey	7	—	5,000
Pennsylvania	27	—	25,000
Delaware	3	—	34
Maryland	8	—	5,000
Ohio	23	—	20,000
South Carolina	8	—	By the Legislature unanimous.
Georgia	10	—	12,000
Florida	3	—	—
Alabama	9	—	15,000
Mississippi	7	—	10,000
Louisiana	6	—	1,500
Virginia	15	—	15,000
N. Carolina	10	—	5,000
Tennessee	—	12	—
Kentucky	—	12	—
Missouri	9	—	15,000
Arkansas	4	—	4 or 5,000
Indiana	13	—	25,000
Illinois	11	—	15,000
Michigan	6	—	6,000
Wisconsin	5	—	5,000
Iowa	4	—	3,000
Texas	4	—	10,000
California	4	—	not heard from.

If the above be true Pierce's majority in the Electoral College will be 213—his popular majority nearly two hundred thousand. This country is Democratic to the core.

We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of the result of the election in the subjoined counties:

	Pierce	Scott
Jackson	1154	83
DeKalb	501	130
Cherokee	735	242

We postpone Republishing the vote of Alabama until we can get the full and accurate returns. The majority for Pierce & King will probably reach 15,000.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The *Rome Courier* has passed from J. Knowlton to W. J. Scott. From a "Constitutional Union" sheet, it is to become a thorough going democratic paper.

Hogs.—The *Chattanooga Advertiser* says. In Hogs there is a promise of a larger business than last season. Already about 2,000 have crossed the river and found a market chiefly below 4 1/2 cts gross is a fair quotation.

Restoration.—Judge Dargan has resigned his seat as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. He is spoken of as every way willing to fill the vacancy of Judge McKinley.

APPOINTMENT.—The *Tusculum Observer* says that Gov. Collier has tendered to Col. J. A. Campbell, of Mobile, the Judgeship proposed to be vacated by Chief Justice Dargan.

We doubt not this appointment will give universal satisfaction.

Judge Huntington has appointed W. B. Earnest, esq. of Layton, Solicitor, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Pickens Circuit, by the death of Col. D. Goggin.

The *Pacific*, brings news from France, that Louis Napoleon entered Paris, on the 16th ult. in imperial state. The French Senate was summoned to convene on the 14th inst. to establish the empire. Such is the *republicanism* of France.

The last news brought 1 s advance in cotton.

COTTON OIL.—A few days ago we published a telegraphic despatch, briefly stating that a chemist in Egypt had discovered a method of extracting oil from cotton seed. We thought it a strange announcement at the time, as the process could not be attended with much difficulty. It now appears, however, from fuller accounts, that the novelty and utility of the discovery consist in *clarifying* the oil, and rendering it fit for burning fluid, for manufacturers' uses, and for making soap. For these purposes it is said to be well adapted. The Viceroy of Egypt has conferred on the discoverer the exclusive right to clarify and sell the oil for ten years. We shall look with interest for further accounts of this discovery, and of the value and uses of the clarified cotton oil, as it may prove to be an invention of importance to Southern planters.

Mo. Register.

Gen. Pierce's Speech.

The following remarks of Gen. Pierce are among the most beautiful tributes that have yet been spoken in honor of the great statesman. We copy from the *Boston Post*. They were delivered at a meeting held in Concord on the 25th ult.

MR. O'HANLON.—How deeply have all hearts been impressed by the fervent appeal to that Power in which our fathers put their trust in the hour of their weakness and trials! And how has that solemn impression been enhanced by the last words of the truly great man! Just read by the Rev. Dr. Boutwell! But a few weeks have passed since a deep gloom was cast over our country, by the death of the great statesman of the West. It had long been understood that this light was flickering in its socket, and must soon go out. Still the announcement, when it came, was laden with sadness; and we have all since then been disposed to look with warmer affection and more glowing gratitude to his great compeer and associate, the intelligence of whose sudden decease will allude a funeral pall upon the public mind throughout that Union to which he gave his best affections and noblest efforts.

I had met Mr. Webster repeatedly prior to 1835, but my personal acquaintance with him may be said to have commenced with my first winter at Washington. His attachment to our State was singularly strong, and this circumstance, perhaps, led to a series of kind acts and courtesies toward me, during the session of 1833-4, and afterward, the grateful recollection of which will never be effaced. I mourn for him, as a friend for whose personal regard my own heart has given back a true and full response.

Among eminent citizens of commanding power and influence while he was in the Senate, he stood perhaps pre-eminent. In his rich combination of qualities as an orator, lawyer, and statesman, it may be said he had no rival. How forcibly and sadly are we reminded of the great man with whom he was associated in the Senate chamber, and who proceeded him in his transit through the "dark valley" of White, Grady, Forsyth, Southard, Wright, Hill, Woodbury, Calhoun, Clay—men who left their impress upon the age—names indissolubly connected with the name and history of their country; all, like him, whose death we are now called upon to deplore, were links of the chain which bound the past generation to the present; and all, like him, are now on the other side of that narrow line which divides time from eternity. Upon whom have their mantles fallen? Who are to take their places in the perils through which our country may be called to pass? Who, with patriotic courage and statesmanlike forecast, are to guide in the storm that will, at times, inevitably threaten us, in our unexamined development of resources as a nation—our almost fearful progress—our position of amazing responsibility as the great confederate, self governing power of the globe? These are questions which will press themselves upon all minds; and who, and can satisfactorily answer them?

To speak of Mr. Webster's genius, his varied and solid attachment, his services, would be to discuss matters as familiar, even to the children of his native state, as household words. Besides, this must be left to vigorous pens and eloquent tongues, after the first gust of grief, and the oppressive sense of loss, shall to some extent have passed away. It is, and long has been, my firm conviction that Mr. Webster had a hold upon the minds and hearts of his countrymen, which falls to be justly estimated, only because there has been no fair opportunity to measure it. You, Mr. Chairman, have truly said that Mr. Webster's greatness was of that rare character which is not easily forgotten. He came to official stations, as he approached all his duties, with a mind, their superior and their master. He was revered for himself, a great pillar of renown, which will stand in undiminished strength and grandeur, when the works of men's hands erected to his honor, will have faded into dust, and I fear, when this Union may have shared the fate which was the doom of his later years. A few years ago, when the distinguished brother of the deceased was called in an instant from time to eternity in the court room in this place, with the last word of a perfect sentence lingering on his lips, another citizen, most eminent and beloved, (the late lamented Gov. Sullivan) exclaimed, "What shadows are we, what shadows we pursue?" How these emphatic words come back to us here, as if by an echo. How more earthly honors and distinctions fade and glow like this; how political aspires are chastened; what a lesson to the living; what an admonition to personal modesty, and how, and subdued, as the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the portals of his grave.

I have no heart to speak, or to contemplate the extent of the loss we have sustained. As a personal friend—as a son of New Hampshire

—as an American citizen, I shall be, with thousands, a sincere mourner at his obsequies.

"Vive l'Empereur."

This cry, with which the Prince President was everywhere greeted during his recent pilgrimage through France, proclaims an event which by this time has, no doubt, occurred at Paris. Louis Napoleon returned to that city on the 16th ult., after having responded encouragingly to the many addresses, pressing the imperial crown upon him, and at once convoked the Senate for the 20th ult. This movement was confidently regarded as being a step preparatory to the new order of things. In a few days we may look for addresses deifying the coronations of the coronation.

Though this event would seem, at the first blush, to be an important political revolution, we do not regard it as reality so. Louis Napoleon is as much Emperor as ever was his uncle. No power could be more absolute than his, and the formalities of proclaiming and crowning are mere after-decorations of what is, to all appearance, an established sovereignty.

There is no accounting for tastes, and least of all for French tastes; but the people of the country seem really to be quite well satisfied with their ruler, and anxious to get rid of the name and forms of a republic as gracefully as they can, consistent with ordinary decency. He has evidently pleased them, and they are disposed to reward the man who has so skillfully governed them, by every conceivable honor. The bold step of last December, and the subsequent election were admirable—not in honesty or justice—but as feats of political management. The French, recovering from their first surprise, seem to have been delighted with them, and reward the actor on this great national stage, as they would the performer of any skillful stage trick on the boards of a Paris theatre.

The whole business has been conducted by Louis Napoleon with a skill and knowledge of the people he dealt with which justifies all that his friends have frequently said as to his ability. We have no idea that he will be less prudent in the subsequent steps of his remarkable career. He will be made Emperor with as much pomp as attended the same ceremony with his uncle. He will, in that rank, have no difficulty in effecting a lofty matrimonial alliance, and the Napoleon dynasty will again be established, with apparently as much security as of old. The Pope, of course, with a French army in his capital, will not withhold his sanction from either the imperial marriage or the coronation; and Napoleon III. as they proclaim him at Sevres, (the unfortunate Duke of Reichstadt being the second of the name) will so far fulfill his own superstitions as to sit in an unimpaired splendor upon the imperial throne of France.

How long it will last is a matter beyond all editorial speculation. A slight mistake—a single error of judgment or a single factoring in of energy or vigilance, may upset the whole fabric of the new imperialism. The turbulent elements of Grecoism, and legitimism, to say nothing of Republicanism and Socialism, can easily be disturbed in such a dangerous sea as that of French popular opinion; and even such a strong hand as Louis Napoleon's may be unequal to the perilous navigation. But no one was ever yet safe in predictions of French affairs, and we shall not look further than into the immediate future, where the Empire is plainly visible. *—Mo. Reg.*

SINGULAR METHOD OF FINDING REASONS.—The London papers relate that on Saturday, the 24th ult., an agricultural laborer, named Solomon in Dorset, was drowned at West Cove, Isle of Wight.

A "novel process" was used for the recovery of the body by one of the coast guards. On Friday morning, the circumstances being made known to him, he assured the bystanders that if the party was drowned in the neighborhood he would discover the body by means of a new boat of bread, in which should be deposited three ounces of quicksilver, when the boat would float till it rested over where the body might lay. However extraordinary it may appear, the experiment was tried, and on the boat was put overboard beneath it, and brought up the body. The man then stated that the fourth instance in which the experiment has been tried by him with success.

SEVEN FIDELS.—The angry man, who is his own house on fire in order that he may burn that of his neighbor. The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.—The robber, who for the consideration of a few pounds gives the world liberty to hang him. The hypocrite, whose high-sounding happiness consists in r-ndering his neighbor miserable. The jealous man—who poisons his banquet and then casts it. The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast. The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy an opportunity of proving him a liar.

In Good Taste.

The New Orleans *Picayune* in some comments on the recent presidential election, thus speaks of the success of the Democratic party, and its candidate. The remarks are in good taste, and in a proper spirit—worthy to be followed by the whig press generally. They have belied and slandered Gen. Pierce so outrageously in the late canvass, that it is full time that they were making some suitable atonement. We do not class the *Picayune* with the most virulent, and unscrupulous of its assailants; nevertheless, it has shown good example to its brethren.

Mr. Pierce comes in under circumstances which may be highly gratifying to himself and his friends—by a vast majority over the most distinguished man of the times. It is not our province nor is this the time to discuss the causes of this result. It is a fact, however effected, of which the proudest might be proud, and which will be felt, we doubt not, by Mr. Pierce without ostentation or parade, but profoundly, sincerely and with a strong sense of the responsibility which it creates. His character, as we understand it, is that of a man of an unambitious mind, who has not sought public station, and least of all, that which the unsolicited votes of his party have conferred upon him; and nothing which has ever appeared of him gives indication of an egotistic or harsh nature, or any purposes but those which he believes to be patriotic. There is no cause why his opponents should apprehend from him anything more harsh than the customary adherence of all Presidents to the usages and principles of their party, or fear that he will not faithfully labor, according to his opinions, for the prosperity of his country, the advancement of its material interests, the durability of the Union, and the support of the national rights and dignity toward all foreign nations. The local controversies which divide us are subordinate to these leading duties of American statesmanship; and in the main the sentiments of the people, however designated by party causes, differ in regard to them but slightly.

We are sure that the Whigs, after the bitterness of the present disappointment shall have been soothed by time and reflection, will recognize the Executive whom the country has chosen as entitled to their most liberal appreciation, and we trust that the Democrats in the fervor of the exaltation will remember that it was their own candidate, who, at the late address to his friends at Concord, impressed upon them the noble sentiment that "the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity." *—Ad. & Ga.*

THE WIFE'S UNIVERSAL RIVAL.—It must ever be borne in mind that man's love, even in his happiest exercise, is not like woman's; for while she employs herself through every hour in fondly weaving one beloved image into all her thoughts, he gives to her comparatively few of his, and these perhaps neither wisely beginning, then, for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to marry rivals, too, in her husband's attentions, though not in his love; and among these I would mention one, whose claim it would be folly to dispute, since no man's remembrance or representations, however attractive the charms of this competitor—I mean the newspaper—well known as the *Psychological Chemistry*—some wives are weak enough to give a sort of childish jealousy, when they ought rather to congratulate themselves that their most formidable rival is one of paper. *—Mrs. Ellis's Wives of England.*

ARTISAN WELL.—We are glad to learn that the interesting experiment of sinking an Artisan well in this city will soon be commenced. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the subscribers, has closed a contract with a very competent and experienced man who, as soon as his tools and assistants arrive, will commence boring. The spot selected is in the centre of the public square. In boring the progress of the work will be watched with a great deal of interest by scientific men and much light may be expected to be thrown upon the geological structure of this side of the Gulf coast. *—Mobile Tribune.*

Last Words of Webster.—Daniel Webster (says the *Poa*) said a short time before his death, called his confidential friend, Peter Harvey, esq. of Boston, to him, and asked him whether Rufus Chase intended supporting Gen. Hovey.

"We," said the honored Webster, "Chase has youth and talents, and tell him for me not to mar his future prospects by taking a step in support of Scott; and tell him, as my dying wish, that after the 23 day of November next, the whig party, as a national party, will exist only in history." The name of the highly respectable gentleman who touches for the truth of the above is left at this office.

Why is four shillings and eleven pence like a king at his coronation?—Because it is under a crown.

The Smiths.

Come, Muse, and gild my trembling pen with pith,
To sing the omnipresent, everlasting Smith—
Whose potent name, since this poor world began,
Has been the puzzle, pride, and shame of man
Whence came it?—from the Norman,
Roman, Greek?
Or somewhere farther back, and more antique?
But little does it matter whence it came,
We have it here a most almighty name.
The "WEALTH OF NATIONS" owns its powerful spell,
And yet 'oh! said to say, each prison cell
Records the same great name, from time to time,
The harden'd father of some monstrous crime—
Or child of poverty, struggling with the world,
For some good luck, from which some Smith was hurl'd.
We've seen it shining in the world of letters,
Fighting for Ireland's freedom—then in towers
(But Smith in Sydney—don't confound a bit—
Is not great Sydney Smith, the scholar and the wit)
We've seen a Smith hung a dozen times, and then,
Next day, have seen him with his fellow-lodgers,
As much alive as though no Smith was hung,
Or Smith was cap'd of doing wrong.
Murder he's done, and yet it is most true,
A Smith still lives, may be, to murder you.
Pockets he's picked,—and then, most strange to say,
Fortunes in virtue's cause, he's thrown away.
Again the world is startled. This we must name
Will be dead in significance to fame—
For Cuba's Island, trembling to its center,
Without becoming fears, will scarcely venture
To treat with scorn a name, the Fates, may be,
Will make the means of Cuban liberty.
If Smith, however remotely, be the cause,
Of giving Cuba wiser heads and freer laws,
We'll love the better Smiths, reject the worse,
And pray long life to SMITH, the Yankee Pease.

Planters Convention.—Notice is hereby given that a call for a Planter Convention to be held in Montgomery on the 18th November, 1852, is withdrawn at a recent meeting of Planters in Macon, Georgia. They recommended that an Agricultural Convention be assembled in May next, at the same place, and we most cordially join in that recommendation.

For the Committee,
J. GOLDTHWAITE, Chairman.
Montgomery, Nov. 31, 1852.
Those papers that have published the call will please publish this notice.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The amount contributed at the boxes in this city yesterday, for the completion of the National Monument at Washington City, to the Father of his country, was THREE THOUSAND AND TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS.

Mobile Reg.

137 A PIERCE SPECIMEN is a healthy stomach; a Dyspeptic stomach is an *unhealthy* stomach. The fluid which dissolves the food in the stomach is furnished by the gastric juice, the chief element of which is pepsin. This last is the digestive fluid obtained from the stomach of the Ox, by a process well known as *Psychological Chemistry*. It is the only cure remedy for imperfect digestion, ever discovered. It cures immediately.

Administrator's Sale of Land.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Probate Court of St. Clair County, the undersigned, as administrator of the Estate of Barnett Claunch, dec'd., will sell on the 4th Monday in December next, before the Court House door of said county of St. Clair, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the north-east fourth of fractional section thirty-six, of township seven, of range three, east in the Tusculum Land District. Also the fourth of section twenty-five, in the same township and range, as the property of the Estate of said Barnett Claunch dec'd. Notes and approved security required for the purchase money.

JOHN COLLINS, Adm'r.
Nov. 16, 1852.—2t.

Administrator's Sale of Land.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Probate Court of St. Clair County, the undersigned, as administrator of the Estate of David Schiers, dec'd., will sell on the 4th Monday in December next, before the court house door of said county of St. Clair, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, 20 per cent cash, and the balance on twelve months credit, the east half of the south-west fourth of section two, in township fifteen of range two east in the Tusculum Land District. Notes and approved security required for the purchase money unpaid.

JAMES S. CLEMENTS Adm'r.
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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. and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next 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.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

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

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

GREAT SALE.

THIS subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENDERS, FURNISHING, Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.

Also,
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great security of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BUCKLEY.

Ap' 20, '52—1y Augusta, Ga.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS

—PREMIER—

DIAGRAM GALLERY

BROAD ST., (Opposite United States and Gold Hotels) AUGUSTA, GA.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Diagrams are made to order, and on hand a full assortment of New York papers.

May 25, 1852—1y

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. April 20, 1852—1y

Lamback & Cooper,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., and manufacturers of Candles, Sausages and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Nov 20th 1852.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

of superior quality.

Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

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 Cape

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, AXE-BUGGYS, also

Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles

for Houses, Rest Stoves, &c. Also, Ma-

chinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smut-

ter, Wool Cards, Gearing for Thrashers,

for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans,

Shells, Corn Shellers, &c.—They

will have ready for the present crop, a

large lot of Spike Cylinder Thrashers, with

and without Gear, and winding blade

Thrashers, one of simplest and best ma-

chines for the price in use, which they

sell low for cash or on time to sol-

men.

They are now erecting a large Manu-

facturing Establishment for the purpose of

making all of the above named articles.

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,

HIRSH HICKS,

H. R. LOYD,

MAY 11, 1853

A Remarkable Dog Fight:

OR FROGTOWN IN A GRAND FUROR.

Who ever saw a dog fight, without curiosity to see it out, go in—put in a word—get excited, and not frequently fight also? We have no distinct recollection of having ever seen a serious, regular pitched battle between two dogs, without a general fight among the by-standers, or scurrying between the owners of the animals at least.

But the most remarkable dog fight on record, perhaps, came off at Frogtown, on the frontiers of Maine, some years ago. It beat all play musses of the kind we ever heard of, it engrossed the entire community in one general and indiscriminate melee of interminable lawsuits, or suits of lawsuits—distraction of the town, its downfall and ruin!

A fanciful genius named Joe Tucker, a man about town—a lounge—without visible means of support—do nothing, loafing, elegant smoking good natured sort of a fellow—owned a yellow dog, a sleek, intelligent and rather pretty beast, always at Joe's heels, and known as well as his master, and liked far more by the Frogtowners. One day, Joe and his dog were passing Burton's grocery store, when a great pickled, ugly-looking dog, standing alongside of a wood wagon, pointed out to Joe Tucker's dog—checked him heels over head, and so frightened Bob Carter's wife—who was passing towards her husband's blacksmith shop, with his dinner, that she stumbled backwards, and her old sun bucket dropping off scared the horse attached to the wood wagon. He started hit Lutheron's barber pole—upset the load of wool, half of which, falling down Gumbo's refreshment cellar, struck one of Gumbo's children on the head, and killed it for a time, stone dead; and so alarmed Mrs. Gumbo, that she dropped a stew pan of hot boiling oysters into the lap, instead of the dish, of a customer, who sat waiting for the savory confection—by a table in the corner. Mrs. Gumbo rushed to the child—the customer for the door. Mrs. Gumbo screamed, the child screamed, and the customer yelled!

"O, oh! oh-h-h-h, my poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"Oh, oh, oh-h-h-h, my poor child!" cried Mrs. Gumbo.

"O, murder—O, by everlasting sin, I'm scalded to all eternity!"

"Murder—murder!" roared the customer.

The horse, a part of the wagon, and some of the wool, were on their hind legs. The owner of the strange dog came out of the store just in time to see Joe Tucker seize a rock, to demolish said dog; and not waiting to see Joe "ret drive" gave him such a pop on the back of the ear, that poor Joe fell forty rods up the street and striking the foot of the ladder, upon which Jim Elderberry was perched—painted in hand, some thirty feet from terra firma, brought ladder, Jim and paint pot sprawling to the earth, crippling poor Jim for life, and spraying the blind paint copiously over the broadcloths, satiners and calicoes of Abraham Miller, a formal and even-tempered quaker, who ran out of the door, just as the two dogs had fairly gone at it, hip and thigh—nip and catch. A glance at matters seemed to convince Abraham of the true state of the case; and in an unusually elevated voice, Abraham called out to Joe Tucker, who had righted up—

"Joe Tucker, thy dog's fighting!"

"Let 'em fight it out!" yelled the pugnaquous owner of the strange dog.

"Let 'em fight it out, I'll bet a load of wool, my dog can eat any dog in town, and I can eat the owner!"

We have said that Abraham Miller was a mild man, quakers are proverbially so. But the quaker thrown down by the burley stranger from the country stirred the gall of Abraham, and he rushed into the store. From the back yard—having slipped his collar—Abraham brought forth a brindle cur, long, strong and all-powerful.

"Friend," said the excited quaker, "thy dog shall be well beaten. I promise thee! Hike! seize upon him. Tark here boy! and the dog went at it.

Bob Carter, the smith coming up in time to hear the stranger's defiance to the town, and bent upon a fight with somebody, for the insult and damage to his wife, clamped the collar of the stranger, and by a series of open pound tens, upon the face back and sides of his bully antagonist, with his natural sledge hammer, Bob stirred up the strength and ire of the bully stran-

ger to the top of his compass, and they made the sparks fly dreadfully!

Joe Tucker's dog reinforced by that of Abraham Miller took a fresh start and between the two, the strange dog was being cruelly put to his trumps! Deacon Pugh, one of the most sedate and substantial and pious men in Frogtown, came up, and indeed the whole town was assembling—and Deacon Pugh, armed with his heavy walking stick, and shocked at the spectacle before him, marched up to the dogs exclaiming as he did so:

"Fire, fire, for shame; disgraceful—you men, citizens of Frogtown, will you stand by and—"

"Don't thee, don't thee strike my dog, Deacon Pugh!" cried Abraham Miller, advancing upon the deacon, who was about to cut, right and left, among the dogs with his cane.

"Your dog?" shouted the deacon with evident fervor.

"Not my dog, Deacon Pugh," echoed the speaker.

"What did you say so for, then?" shouted the deacon.

"I never said dogs, Deacon Pugh!"

"You did!" responded the deacon, with excitement.

"Once speaks groundlessly, Deacon Pugh!" said the quaker.

"You tell a falsehood, Abraham Miller!"

"Thee utters a mendacious assertion!" reiterated Abraham.

"You—you—you tell on infernal lies!" bawled the deacon.

"Thee hast provoked my evil passions, Deacon Pugh," shouted the stout quaker, "and I will smother thee!"

And into the deacon's wool went the quaker. The deacon, nothing loth, entered into the spirit of the thing; and we leave them thus—hip and tack, to look to the stranger and Bob Carter, who fit, fought, fought and fit, until Square Quaker and the town constable came up; and in their attempt to preserve the peace, and arrest the offenders, the square was thrust through the window of a neighboring watchmaker, doing a heap of damage, while Lawyer Hooker, in attempting to rid the constable, was hit in a mistake, by the furious blacksmith, in the short ribs, and went reeling down Gumbo's cellar with lightning velocity. The friends and fellow churchmen of Deacon Pugh took sides against the quaker antagonist, and the shop boys of Frogtown, seeing their employer thus engaged in a quarrel, while a blacksmith's wife, a fair and virtuous woman, believing it to be a "free fight" tried their hands and fists upon the combatants indiscriminately; so that in less than one hour, the quiet and happy borough of Frogtown was shaken from its peaceful by one grand, sublimely redoubtable and terrible battle. Men and women were smashed—dogs crushed—and women ran screaming and screamed—dogs barked and howled—cattle and horses were terrified, and a general commotion, that a quiet town, where there had been any, would have sworn—had broken loose and the devils were all in Frogtown! A heavy thunder storm, finally put an end to the row; the dogs were all more or less killed, a child severely wounded, a man scalded, wagon broken, the horse ran himself to death, his owner was beaten awfully by Bob Carter, whose wife and the wives of many others were dangerously scared; the painter was crippled, dry goods ruined, a quaker and deacon, two Irishmen, Joe Tucker, town constable, Lawyer Hooker, Squire Catcheon and some fifty others shamefully whipped! Lawsuits ensued, feuds followed, and the entire peace and good repute of Frogtown annihilated all by a remarkable dog fight.

Self-Hating Smoking Irons.

The manufacturing of this article patented only last March by Tal-

lanta & Cummings, is going on near this city at a rapid rate. This es-

tablishment is now casting 220 daily, but the supply thus far, has not

equalled the demand. The patent-

tees have sold the right to sell in

given territories to a number of

citizens. These irons commend

themselves to the public for their

great economy: one cent's worth

of charcoal supplies one of them

for a day. They can be used in

any place, thus avoiding the heat

of the room, and the necessity of

placing them at the fire. They do

not smut the clothes, and are al-

ways clean. Nearly one half more

can be accomplished with them in

the same time, and with far less la-

bor than with the old fashioned

irons.—N. Y. Express.

A Witness 'as is' a Witness

Some years since, professional engagements required my presence at a circuit court which was in session in one of the villages of Western New York, and during the term an incident occurred which may be interesting, if not useful, to those legal gentlemen who are partial to the study of the laws of evidence.

A cause was tried, in which a question arose as to personal property claimed to have been sold some time previously; under an execution, and the plaintiff called a witness to establish the fact of the sale.

The following evidence was elicited on cross examination of the witness:

Question by Counsel—Sir, you say you attended the sale on the execution spoken of—Did you keep the minutes of that sale?

Witness—Don't know sir, but I did—don't recollect whether I kept the minutes, or the Sheriff, or nobody. I think it was none of us.

Counsel—Well, sir, will you tell me what articles were sold on that occasion?

Here the witness hesitated, not willing to commit himself by going into particulars, until the patience of the counsel became exhausted and he pressed a special interrogatory.

Counsel—Did you on that occasion sell a thrashing machine?

Witness—Yes, I think we did.

Counsel—I wish you to be positive. Are you sure of it?

Witness—Can't say that I am sure of it; and when I think of it, I don't know as we did; think we didn't.

Counsel—Will you swear you did not sell one?

Witness—No, sir, don't think I would, for I can't say whether we did or didn't.

Counsel—Did you sell a horse power?

Witness—Horse power?

Witness—Yes, horse power. It seems to me did. And then, it seems to me didn't. I do not now as I can recollect whether I remember there was any horse power there. I can't say whether we sold it or not; but I don't think we did; though it may be perhaps that we did after all. It's some time ago, and I don't like to say certainly.

Counsel—Well, perhaps you can tell me this: Did you sell a fluming mill?

Witness—Yes, sir, we sold a fluming mill. I guess I am sure of that.

Counsel—Well, you swear to that, do you?—that one thing, though I don't see it on the list.

Witness—Why, I may be mistaken about it, perhaps I am. It may be it was somebody else's fluming mill at some other time—not sure.

Counsel to the court—I should like to know, may it please the court, what this witness does know and what he is sure of.

Witness to the Counsel—Well, sir, I know one thing that I am sure of, and that is, that on that sale, we sold either a thrashing machine, or a horse power, or a fluming mill, or one or all, or other of them, but I don't know which.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Finistry.—Never for the friend when enemies gather around him—when sickness falls heavy upon him—when the time is dark and cheerless, this is the time to try the friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress or offer reasons why they should be excused from extending their sympathy and aid betray their hypocrisy, and prove that selfish motives only prompt and move them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—defended you when persecuted and troubled, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his kindness is appreciated and that his friend ship was not bestowed upon you in vain.

Confab.

"Papa, what does the Editor lick his Price Current with?"

"Whip it? He don't whip it, my child."

"Then he lies, Pa."

"Hush! Tom, that is a very naughty word."

"Well, by Golly! this ere paper says 'Price Currents carefully corrected,'—and I guess when I gets corrected I gets licked—boy—on't I?"

"Nuf ced—my son."

Fight on the Coast of Africa.

We find in the London Chronicle a particular account of the conflict on the coast of Africa, heretofore reported by telegraph, between two British vessels of war and a large body of the natives, who were attacking an American merchant ship which had stranded. The American vessel, a brigantine, was called the Mary Adeline. She went ashore in attempting to enter the river Congo. The British ship Dolphin was in the river, and seeing the signal of distress flying, went to her assistance at nightfall, but was unable to effect anything that night. To the surprise of all, the next morning the river was crowded with canoes with ten to forty in each, all armed, and at least two-thirds with muskets. Their movements left no doubt of their hostile purposes. The British ship sent on board of the American a gun, fired for service, supplied ammunition, and took up a position herself to defend a ship. The natives made the attack, pouring in a fire of musketry and attempting to board the vessel. The Dolphin opened upon them a fire of shot and shell, and in a little while drove the assailants ashore, and cleared back of them. The number were estimated at three thousand. This being done, the ship's boats attempted to get off the stranded vessel but failed; and it was found necessary to remove her cargo. On the evening of the day another British armed vessel—the Fire Fly—arrived, and sent her boats to assist. In the morning, the natives rallied and recommenced the attack, but were dispersed by another broadside, and took to the bush. The Dolphin and Fire Fly continued their assistance, notwithstanding the heavy swell which set in and capsized one of the ship's cutters. The whole of the cargo was transferred to the Dolphin, and on the 22d the Mary Adeline was got off safe.

These are kindly international acts, and deserve the special acknowledgment of our government of the generosity displayed by the British vessels.

Forgiveness.

There is something peculiarly sweet in the enjoyment of that blessed sentiment when we feel in our heart that we can, and do truly forgive an erring brother. When a brother has erred by injuring us, and afterwards comes to us with a clear tear in his eye, and with his heart full of contrite emotions, and acknowledges his fault, and seeks our pardon for the errors of the past, it is a sweet thing to grasp his hand with a friendly fervor and say: "brother, with all my heart I forgive thee."

It is lamentable falling with some to be destitute of this good principle; we have met with some who never could forgive, but when injured by an erring brother, seemed to enjoy a wicked pride in ever afterwards holding the erring one at an unapproachable distance by their malicious frowns. Such do not enjoy the sweets of life, they soon grow cheerful and self-faced—looking upon the world as their sworn enemy. This unforgiving spirit is a dangerous principle to foster; it renders the possessor an unhappy wretch, heartily despised by all who know him, and a burden to himself. But he who feels ever ready and willing to forgive, is like with an attribute that "maketh man an angel."

An Author, whose name we know not, has put together the subjoined sweet little innocent touching our subject. There is a touch of the sweet and beautiful—the original, and the readers, we are sure, will read it again and again, and find fresh beauty at each perusal. We have read it until it is familiar as the face of an old friend, and we hope the impression it first created in our mind may never be effaced:

"How beautifully falls

From human lips that blessed word

Forgive;

Forgiveness—'tis the attribute of

God—

The sound which openeth heaven;

renews again

On earth lost Eden's faded bloom,

and flings

Hopes halcyon halo o'er the waste

of life.

Thrice happy he whose heart has

been so schooled

In the meek lessons of humanity,

That he can give it utterance; it

imparts

Celestial grandeur to the human

son.

And maketh man an angel."

Read it and commit it to the

keeping of the caskey memory!

Quarrels.

One of the easy, and most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel, no matter with whom, man, woman or child, or upon what pretence, provocation or occasion whatever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, no species or degrees of benefit to be gained by it; and yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians, quarrels, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel; the Church quarrels, and the State quarrels, nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions.

If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in a crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to

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

J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next 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, 25 cents per square.

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

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of COMBS, BUTTONS, PINS, NEEDLES, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Trimbles, &c. Together with an elegant stock of SUSPENDERS, PURSES, Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c. Also,

Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
Ap'l 20, '52—1y Augusta, Ga.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS

—PREMIUM—

DAGUERREAN GALLERY

BROAD ST. (Opposite United States and Gable Hotels) AUGUSTA, GA.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens.

Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices.

May 25, 1852—1y

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Call and examine. April 20, 1852, 1y

Lamback & Cooper,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.

Ans 20th 1852.

W. & J. NELSON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

MORRISVILLE

Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, inform their old

patrons, 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; Red Steeds, &c. Also, Ma-

chinery for Grist mills, Saw Mills, Smut-

ters, Wool Cards; Gearing for Thrashers, for Field or Gin Houses; Wheat Fans,

Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a

large lot of Spike 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, HIRSH HICKS, J. R. LOYD,

MAY 11, 1852

From Author's Home Gazette.

Ends of Life.

"I am going to leave school at the expiration of this term," remarked Edward Mayo, a youth between seventeen and eighteen, to his friend and companion, Charles Carpenter, as the two were winding their way homeward, after having finished their studies for the day.

"And I expect to do the same very soon," said Charles, with evident pleasure at the idea.

"What business or profession do you intend learning?" asked Edward.

"I have determined to go into a store. I want to be a merchant."

"But what have you chosen, Edward? Not one of the learned professions, I hope? But I suppose you have."

"Yes, Charles, I have determined to go into Mr. Barker's office, and read law."

"Well, I'm sorry to hear it, Edward."

"Why are you sorry, Charles?"

"Because you've got a hard, dull way before you, and your final success is uncertain. Few, Edward, I have heard my old uncle say, can gain eminence in legal pursuits; and without distinction, it is but a poor business. The field for merchandizing is broader, and promises to industry and carefulness more certain returns."

"That may be true, Charles, and merchandizing is an honorable and useful a calling as any other; but I have been taught by my father to believe that our success and usefulness in any business will depend very much upon the motives with which we enter into it, and our happiness in that business much more. If we have only a regard to ourselves—if the only motive we have for choosing a profession be the selfish one of getting wealth or honor—then, we may indeed be successful, but cannot be happy in our success. But if, in choosing among those to which our inclinations lead us, we choose that in which we think we can, at the same time that we benefit ourselves, render most important services to others, then we are in the road to honorable success, united to calm contentment."

"Then I would advise you to be a minister, said Charles, half ironically—"you can certainly do more good as a minister than as a lawyer."

"I do not think so," Edward replied.

"There are callings many and various that are all useful, as my father has frequently impressed upon my mind, while talking to me about choosing a profession; and there are as great varieties of capacities for filling these. The man whose peculiarity of mind fits him to be a successful lawyer, would not, in all probability, make a good minister; nor would the individual who has a preference for medical science make a good merchant; and so through all the varied callings in life. Each of them is useful and honorable, as I have before said, if they are made useful and honorable."

"Well, may be you are right," said Charles, "but I am no philosopher, and cannot pretend to look so deeply in matters and things. My old uncle, whose opinions I am bound to respect, because he is kind to me, and has been quite successful in the world, says that he would rather see me a sailor or a soldier than a doctor, lawyer, or preacher. He don't seem to have much opinion, you see, of the learned professions; and I am pretty much like him in that respect. But he thinks I am the very one for trade, in which, he says, I will be sure to be successful, if I am only prudent at first. He prophesies that I will be rich; and all I can say is, that I hope he is a true prophet."

"Father says to me," Edward remarked to this, "that it would be wrong in me to set richest before me as an end. That if I do so, I will look to riches as the one thing in life desirable—that I will be restless until I have gained my end, and then discover that wealth has no power to make me happy. But, that if I will endeavor to give the index of riches its true subordinate place, and make usefulness to others, as far as I can, the end which I have in view, then I will be happy as well as successful, just so far as I can elevate usefulness as an end above riches."

"You have a strange way of talking, sometimes," said Charles, "but I don't pretend to see things with your eyes, and I am sure I don't wish to. I am going to learn my business, with the same motives that others do, that I may get the ability to make money. Money,

you know, is power. Our teacher says knowledge, and so does the proverb; but my old uncle says money and I believe him."

The two boys parted. In due time each left school, and Charles Carpenter went into a whole-sale store to learn the business of merchandizing, while Edward Mayo entered the office of Mr. Barker to read law. Charles found it much easier to keep his end of life in view, than did Edward. But whenever the latter's perceptions of right were obscured, or his ardor in his studies diminished, he went to the one competent and judicious friend, his father, who always helped him to clear and satisfactory views of his duty. It must not be supposed, that the desire to be useful was the only one that influenced Edward in persevering in his studies. That would have been too feeble a principle in his mind, to have carried him through successfully. The desire for wealth and fame, also, contributed its share of incitement to perseverance. Still, the great good was, that he could acknowledge the end of use to be a higher and better one than the end of riches or honor, and also, that he could remain in the desire to have that end the principal one. He was thus preparing the way to have it, in a little, gradually, even if it were very slowly, elevated above all the others.

A few years passed away, and the two youths became of age, and each entered upon the responsible duties of life. Charles had his mind well-stored with mercantile knowledge, and the principles of trade; and Edward was as well furnished for action in his peculiar calling. Years passed on, and the name of one was a familiar sound on "Change, and that of the other as familiar to the public as an eminent lawyer. But each had been governed in action, by the end at first proposed as the true one. Charles Carpenter had grown more and more selfish and unregardful of others, as wealth accumulated on his hands; and had likewise grown more irritable, and discontented. Edward Mayo, on the contrary, as his power and sphere of usefulness enlarged, endeavored to bring into quicker activity the desire to be of service to others with which he had, as matter of principle, set out in life; and a real delight ever flowed from bringing this desire into action. While the one was known as a wealthy, but narrow-minded, selfish man, the other was esteemed as a lover of mankind, with the power, as well as the will, to benefit society. Let us look in upon each, successively, at the age of fifty, and then decide which set before him the best end in life.

We will introduce Mr. Carpenter, at his own house, on a stormy evening in December. Tea is ready, and his wife and only daughter, a young lady of twenty, with himself, have drawn up to the table. The meal is nearly half through, and yet not a word has been spoken. He is all absorbed in some business matter that perplexes him, and the idea of a trifling loss has soured his mind, and added to his habitual petulance.

"It's a dreadful night, out," Alice, the daughter says; the oppressive and moody silence becoming so irksome, that she prefers to hear the sound of her own voice, even at the risk of its being unwelcome to others.

The father responds to this by a look which says, almost as plain as words—

"What's the matter with you, ha?" And the mother matters out a reluctant—"Yes."

A few minutes more elapse, with only the clatter of cups and saucers, when Alice again breaks in upon the funeral silence with—

"I wish you would take us to the theatre, on Thursday evening, to see Celeste, pa."

"Indeed, I shall not, then," is the crusty response. "Get your brother to go with you."

"But, he won't go. I've asked him, already."

"Then you'll have to stay home, for I'm not going."

"I wish you were like Kate Mayo's father," Alice rejoins—

"He always goes with her to the concerts, and every place."

"Well, I'm not like him, Miss, and don't want to be! He's one of your philanthropists—hum!—pretending to do a great deal for other people, and not doing anything worth talking about, after all."

"I believe he's an excellent man, pa. Everybody likes him, and everybody speaks well of him, and I'm sure Kate's one of the happiest creatures in the world."

"And you are one of the most miserable, I suppose?"

"I don't pretend to be very happy," Alice answers moodily, and then follows the same cheerless silence.

After the tea things were removed, the father sat down to his newspapers, and between reading these and meditating on plans for adding to his stores of unenjoyed wealth, spent the remainder of the evening. Not the slightest intercourse did he pretend to hold with his family. The social delights of the domestic circle had no charms for him. Here, as in the busy world, he was the selfish centre from which went out no radiations. Alice tried to get interested in the pages of a new novel, but in vain. Her heart yearned for living companionship. And as she thought of Kate Mayo, and the bright happy fireside circle of which she made one, she closed the book with a sigh, and retired to her chamber, hoping to find relief and quiet in the sweet oblivion of sleep.

On the same evening, a very different scene was presented in the family of Mr. Mayo, who, like the merchant, had one son and daughter, now verging upon maturity. The supper hour had passed in the family conversation, and after Mr. Mayo said, smiling—

"I must ask leave of absence for an hour, my children. I suppose my request will be granted?"

"I don't know, pa," Kate responded, laughing in happy, girlish tones, as she hung upon his arm, and looked affectionately into his face. "It will depend very much upon the nature of your excuse."

"That will have to be given, then, before my request can be granted?"

"Of course! Let us have the reason," Kate said.

"Well, you know that the winter has set in very severely?"

"Indeed, it has, pa," Kate replied, her face at once growing serious.

"And I do pity poor, destitute people, this dreadful night."

"A few gentlemen," continued Mr. Mayo, "had a meeting, to-day, for the purpose of putting in operation some measure of provision for the poor and sick during the inclement season. It is well known that every winter great suffering is experienced by many who do all they can to help themselves, and who would rather live poorly and bear many hardships, than become an entire burden upon the community; who would suffer almost everything, rather than become acknowledged paupers. A little assistance to such, in winter, would enable them to bear up in their praiseworthy spirit of independence, without the extreme suffering that many now endure. I have been chosen to draft an address to the public, and I want an hour to-night for the purpose. Am I now excused?" added the father smiling.

"We were worse than heatlens to say no," Kate replied. "But how much time you do give to measures of public benevolence, pa!"

"Not more than I can readily spare from my family and professional engagements, Kate; and I am sure that the pleasure I experience from these acts, is to me a source of pure delight."

"I do not doubt it, pa, and I love my father better, when I think how good and kind he is to every one. Alice Carpenter said to me yesterday—"O, Kate, if my father was like yours, how happy I should be!"

Mr. Mayo kissed affectionately the cheek of his daughter, and then left the room to perform the work of benevolence he had assigned himself.

"Poor Alice!" remarked Mrs. Mayo, as her husband closed the door after him. "She always seems so glad to get here, and so reluctant to go away."

"I am sure I never like to go there," said Kate. "There is an atmosphere of constraint and selfishness about the house; and as to spending an evening with Alice, when her father is at home, I would almost as lief be at a funeral. He sits moodily reading his newspapers, and we must steal away into a corner, and talk in whispers. If Alice happens to laugh a little loud, her father will rattle his newspaper and look up so cross at her. I would not live in that way for the world."

"I don't wonder that John has no inclination to stay at home in the evenings," remarked Edward, Kate's brother. "He told me, last week, that he wasn't home at night once in a month."

"Why, where does he go?" asked Kate.

"Indeed, that's more than I can tell," Edward replied. "But I fear that his company is not the best."

"Poor fellow!" ejaculated Mrs. Mayo. "Almost driven from home and then left to himself, he will, I fear, go to ruin."

"You may well say driven, ma," remarked Kate. "For no young man, who had the liberty to go, could remain in Mr. Carpenter's presence, if he is always as silent and cross as he has been when I have visited there."

"He is in every way unlike our own father," said Edward. "One seems to think about and care about nothing but himself. The other's consideration is, apparently all for others."

"That is the true secret of their great difference of disposition. The selfish man repulses all, while the benevolent man attracts all. Which would you rather be my son?"

"The benevolent man, a thousand and a thousand times," Edward replied fervently.

"Then, like your father Edward, choose now your ends of life. Resolve that you will seek to be useful to others; that you put from yourself every merely selfish motive, as an evil thing. I have heard him often relate how Mr. Carpenter and he were boys at school, and how they conversed about, and settled their ends of life. Mr. Carpenter, he said, openly and avowed that, in entering upon the task of learning a business, he had no other motive, and wished no other, but the desire to be wealthy, that he might be happy in the possession of wealth; while your father, guided by the excellent counsel of your grandfather long since passed away, chose a profession, such as suited his taste and talents, fixing in his mind, as far as possible, the desire to be useful. This desire, he said, at first, he nourished and fostered, until it gradually gained strength, and, in the end, became with him a ruling motive. Now, he is not only happy himself, but makes every one with whom he associates cheerful and happy."

"I am sure you will try to be like father, Edward," said Kate, looking her brother affectionately in the face.

"That I will, sister; and if at any time I find my resolutions, and the power within me failing, I will think of Mr. Carpenter with his ends of life, and my father with his."

T. S. A.

HUMAN FAT USED IN MANUFACTURES.—We clip the following from the last number of the Scientific American:

When the cemetery of the Innocents at Paris was removed to the outside of the barriers, the buried corpses, which had accumulated to the depth of 60 feet, were found, to a great extent apparently converted into fat. The substance of the skin, cellular tissue, and tendons, all the soft parts, and even the bones had completely disappeared, leaving only the fat, which, resisting longest the influence of decay (oxygen) remained in the form of margarine acid. This human fat was employed to the extent of many tons by the soap boilers and tallow-chandlers of Paris for the manufacture of soap and candles. The French are a people of fine sentiment, and they certainly carried the point to a charming point of reflection in receiving light from candles made out of the bodies of their fathers. We baffle the cannibal, but civilization has features which, if not rendered familiar, would be as repulsive as the practices of the savages.

Typographical Errors.—The errors of the press are often amusing, and frequently approach the ludicrous. In the following which we select, the sense is completely altered by the omission of the initial of the words printed in *Italics*:

"The conflict was dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with considerable laughter."

"Richard Jones was brought up at the tombs yesterday, for having spoken *reason* at the Star Hotel."

"When this obese Mr. F. visited the frigate *Jamestown*, he was politely drawn up by means of a *hair*."

"At the great dinner yesterday at Meredith, N. H., nothing was eaten except the *oaks*."

"A gentleman was arrested on a charge of having eaten a cabman for having demanded more than his *fare*."

"An old offender was accused of having stolen a small *oz* from the Express office; the stolen property was found in his coat pocket."

Fanny Fern's Column.

"Twelve o'clock at night and all's well!"

False Prophet.—Still and statue like at yonder window, stands the wife. The clock has told the small hour; yet her face is pressed closely against the window-pane, striving in vain, with straining eye, to pierce the darkness. She sees nothing; she hears nothing—but the beating of her own heart. Now she takes her seat; opens a small Bible and seeks from it what comfort she may while tears blister the pages. Then she clasps her hands, and her lips are tremulous with mute supplication. Hark!—there is an unsteady step in the hall; she knows it. Many a time, and oft, it has trod on her very heart-strings. She glides down gently to meet the wanderer. He falls heavily against her; in maudlin tones, pronounces a name he had long since forgotten to honor. "Oh! at end of a woman's love—no reproach, no upbraiding—the slight arm passed around that reeling figure, (once erect in God's own image)." With tender words of entreaty, which he is powerless to resist, if he would, she leads him in. It is but a repetition of a thousand such vigils! It is the performance of a vow, with a heroism and patient endurance too common and every-day to be chronicled on earth; too holy and heavenly to pass unnoticed by the registering angels above.

All's well

False prophet!—In yonder luxurious room sits one whose curse it was, to be fair as a dream of Eden. Time was, when those clear eyes looked lovingly into a mother's face—when a gray-haired father laid his trembling hand, with a blessing, on that sunny head—when brothers' and sisters' voices blended with her own, in heart-music around that happy hearth. Oh! where are they now?—Are there none to say to the repenting Magdalen:—"Neither do I condemn thee—go, and sin no more!" Must the golden letter continue to bind the soul that loathes it, because man is less merciful than God?

All's well!

False prophet!—There lies the dead orphan.—In all the length and breadth of the green earth there was found no sheltering nest where that lonely dove could fold its wings, when the parent bird has flown. The brooding wing was gone, that covered it from the cold winds of neglect and unkindness. Love was its life; and so—it dropped!

All's well!

False prophet!—Sin walks the earth in purple and fine linen; honest poverty with tears-bedewed face, hunger and enduring discipline! When the clear, broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked paths, we shall see the sinners and pious from which our *hedges of thorns* have fenced us in! and, in the maturity of our full grown faith, we shall *repentantly* say—"Father! not as I will, but as thou wilt!"

FANNY FERN.

The Poor Man as Rich as the Richest. The Hon. Edward Everett, in his speech in Boston the other evening at the dinner given to Mr. Baring argued in his felicitous style, that there could be no antagonism between capital and labor. The owner of capital, he said, in England or America, really reaps the smallest portion of the advantages which flow from its possession; he being but a kind of head book keeper or chief clerk to the business community. He may be rich as Croesus, but he can neither eat, drink nor wear more than one man's portion. Mr. Everett said he remembered hearing a just made about Mr. Astor's property, which contained, he thought, a great deal of meaning—a latent, practical philosophy. Some one was asked whether he would be willing to take care of all Mr. Astor's property—either ten millions of dollars—merely for his board and clothing. "No," was the indignant answer, "do you think me a fool?" "Well," rejoined the other, "that is all Mr. Astor himself gets for taking care of it; he's found, and that's all. The houses, the warehouses, the ships the farms which he counts by the hundreds and is obliged to take care of are for the accommodation of others."

"But then he has the income, the rents of all mighty property, five or six hundred thousand dollars per annum."

"Yes, but he can do nothing with his income but build more houses and warehouses and ships, or loan more money on mortgages for the convenience of others. He's found, and you can make nothing else out of it."

"Shoot fully as it flies."—Poppe—was set up by a stupid printer—"Shoot Polly as she flies—pop."

The Overwhelming Feelings of the delicate youth were too strong, and he fainted from excess of joy. Meanwhile the enamored maiden lunged forward him, and—

Slowly the eyes of Samuel Smith opened—he gazed wildly about him—then meeting the ardent gaze of his lover, he blushed deeply, and from behind his handkerchief faintly faltered out, "Ask my ma."

The Fowl Fever.—It would seem by the following paragraph, which we extract from the New England Cultivator, that the fowl fever has by no means abated in that quarter:

"At the late Boston fowl exhibition, (in September 1852,) three Cochins China were sold at \$100. A pair of gray Chittagongs at \$50. Two Canton Chinese fowls, at \$80. Three gray Shanghai chicks, at \$75. Three white Shanghaies at \$45. Six white Shanghai chicks, at \$40 to \$45, and these prices, for similar samples, could now be obtained, again and again."

Within three months, extra samples of two year old fowls, of the large Chinese varieties, have been sold in Massachusetts at \$100 the pair. Several pairs within our own knowledge have commanded \$500 a pair, within the last six months. Last week, we saw a trio of white Shanghaies sold in Boston for \$45. And the best specimens of Shanghaies and Cochins China fowls now bring \$20 and \$35 a pair, readily, to purchasers at the South and west.

These prices do not equal, however, the sums which have been recently obtained in England for fancy fowls. The Cottage gardener says:—

"Within the last few weeks a gentleman near London has sold a pair of Cochins China fowls for 30 guineas (\$150) and another pair at 32 guineas, (160). He has eggs at 1 guinea, (\$5) each, and has been paid down for chickens just hatched 12 guineas (\$60) the half dozen, to be delivered a month old. One amateur alone has paid upward of \$400 for stock birds."

THE REPUBLICAN
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1852.

Mr. WARREN D. BROWN, is our authorized Agent, to contract and receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for this paper in the city of Montgomery.

A DEMOCRAT will receive attention next week.

We have received several communications from friends and subscribers, giving accounts of large potatoes raised by them. We forego the pleasure of publishing such accounts, inasmuch as the specimens did not accompany the letters.

The friends of the MALE HIGH SCHOOL in Talladega have subscribed \$20,000, and only need four or five thousand more to establish this institution permanently. Will our town—our County never emulgate Talladega in such laudable enterprises?

It is generally conceded that North Carolina has gone for Pierce & King by about 600 majority.

RAIL ROAD DEPOT AT JACKSONVILLE.—This question was settled by the Directors at their late meeting, by fixing the depot at a point about half way between the one within the corporation, and the one a mile from Town on route No. 5.

The last and greatest outrage committed upon the property of Southerners by the "higher law heathens" of the North, was in the case of Mrs. Lemmon, a widow lady, who left Virginia for Texas via New York. She carried with her eight negroes, her own and only property. As soon as she reached the city—not by stealth and in darkness, but openly and in broad daylight—her negroes were seized by the abolitionists, who took them before Judge Payne and demanded their freedom. This notable Judge, by his construction of the statutes of New York, has legalized this open-handed robbery, and proclaimed the negroes free; thus stripping a helpless woman of her all, and throwing her penniless upon the world. Of course this decision is in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States; for this instrument certainly guarantees to citizens of all the States, the right to transport their property—and negroes are property and so recognized by the Constitution, through any State of the Union, without interruption or loss.

We are unable to predict what effect this case may have upon the minds of the South; but surely such occurrences and such decisions by those who are presumed to administer justice, will hardly tend to keep down that indignation, that spirit of retaliation which has slumbered for a season, and, which may be fearfully awakened by such gross repetitions of injustice and wrong!

Our readers will be more than compensated for the want of editorial to-day in the perusal of the following from the Union, on "The future of the Democratic Party."

"An anxious search for consolation in their present distress has disclosed to whig journals the fact that the democratic party cannot long survive its triumph, but will soon sink under the pressure of its own weight, and fall from the very unworldliness of its bulk! This idea seems to prevail quite generally among the whigs, and has doubtless contributed much to mitigate the severity of their fall. They talk very confidently of a return to power in 1853, and of the prostration of the democratic party in the mean time by the rage of intestine strife.

We cannot assent to the soundness of this opinion, although we have every disposition to permit the whigs to indulge in such consolatory visions as their fancy may suggest. From an impartial survey of the relations of parties and of the condition of the country, we deduce the conclusion that the supremacy of the democratic party is at length established upon a permanent basis.

It is very true that there is not an entire uniformity of sentiment in the democratic party upon every possible subject of political belief. Perhaps no two individuals can be found whose opinions upon all subjects are in exact accordance. It may be true, also, that there are

persons professing the faith of democracy who entertain opinions directly at variance with the recognized creed of the democratic party—just as nominal Christians sometimes preach very heretical doctrines and do very sinful acts. But neither the unity of the church in the one instance, nor of the party in the other, is destroyed by the misdeeds and heresies of refractory members. The great heart is sound, and the loss of an offending limb, so far from inflicting death, will rather improve the health and increase the strength of the body.

They argue from a false analogy who suppose that the democratic party can die. Success and defeat are equally fatal to the whig party, because it has no genuine vitality, and is animated and sustained by no living principle. Adjusted only to an accidental exigency, based upon a temporary combination of circumstances, and feeding upon the fleeting breath of expediency, it falls when its artificial support is withdrawn, and expires, like an exposed product of the hot-house, from the first chilling blast of adversity. Not so with the democratic party. The foundation of its power is laid broad and deep. It is built upon eternal truth, and like truth, "though crushed to earth, will rise again." Analyze the creed of the whig party and it will be found to consist of a batch of political fallacies which philosophy and experience equally condemn; as, for instance, its national bank and its protective tariff. Its measures have sprung from no well-established and consistent policy, and have contemplated no definite and lasting benefit; they have been the creatures of chance, the products of unwise and narrow legislation, and the instruments of only partial good or of unmitigated evil. In short, the whole theory of whig politics is wrong, having its origin in no enlarged regard for the public weal, unsupported by the teachings of philosophy, at variance with the genius of our government and the character of our people, and but ill adapted to develop the magnificent destiny of our country; and therefore has been condemned and repudiated by the people. The very reverse of all this may be predicated of the policy of the democratic party. It contemplates not the interest of a class, but good of the entire people.

Its principles are the deductions of reason and the lessons of political philosophy, confirmed by actual experience. Its measures are all in perfect harmony with the spirit of the constitution, the aspirations of the people, and the tendency of American destiny. And this is the source of the strength and power of the democratic party—its being based upon immutable principle and its adaptation to the country and the age. It is expansive and progressive, and never too narrow for the widening stream of American development; nor too slow to keep pace with the advancing spirit of the times. The principles of democracy never grow "obsolete" so that if by any casualty the present organization of the democratic party were to be broken up, and its name abandoned, yet would its principles and its spirit survive to be, as they have ever been, the blessing and the glory of the country.

It strikes us, therefore, that they "feed upon a fantasy" who expect the early decay of democratic supremacy, and the ultimate restoration of the policy of the whig party. *Ad va vestigia reversionis* is the motto of the country and the age.

Civilization takes no step backward—the march of mind knows no halt.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT SHELBY SPRINGS.

After an absence of several weeks, the sen. editor of this paper is again at his post. We returned from Mobile by way of the Selma Rail Road and Shelby Springs; but our arrival has been so nearly upon the eve of the publication of the present number of our paper, as to confine us to a statement of a few items of information respecting the proceedings of the Convention, in which we know our readers feel a deep interest. The board of Directors convened on Monday the 22nd, and the convention of Stockholders, for the election of officers, hearing report, &c., was held on Wednesday. There was a bare

majority of the Stock represented in person and by proxy at the election, which resulted in no change except that Mr. Philips of Selma was elected President, and Mr. Lapsley, former President was elected Director.

The road, when we passed over it was finished and in running order a distance of forty-one miles; and we may safely say that it is indeed a smooth running and a splendid road, having no superior in the South, and certainly equal to the first class of roads in the North; many of which have cost two or three times as much per mile. The work of laying down the track is now steadily progressing, under Maj. Hudson's contract, at the rate of one and a half to two miles per week, and will be finished to Montevallo in January. All the work between Montevallo and the Coosa, except some reserved for stockholders, including laying down of track and bridge across the river, has been let out to two companies, to be completed within thirteen months. The bids of these companies was \$20,000 less than any others, and about \$88,000 taken in stock.

The stockholders and friends of this great work may well congratulate themselves upon its present condition and future prospects, for which, it is an undeniable fact, that they are mainly indebted to the zeal, energy and perseverance of its able President and Chief Engineer. Those who are acquainted with the early history of this enterprise, cannot fail to remember, that it was owing chiefly to the faithful labors and unparalleled exertions of Mr. Lapsley in the Shelby Springs and Talladega conventions, that the work was not abandoned, at least for some years, in the first instance, and in the second, that Selma was ever made the starting point. The faithful labors of the President and Chief Engineer since, down to the present time, cannot fail to be acknowledged by all; especially during the last summer, when they visited New York in person, remaining some months, at a heavy expense, almost equal to a years salary. Their exertions while in New York, and the able exhibit of the condition, stock, resources, and prospects of the road, made by the Chief Engineer, and which we venture to say has no parallel, placed the road at once in the first class of credit with capitalists, and obtained abundant means upon the most favorable terms for its prosecution. This last fact we state not upon our own authority alone, but also upon that of the Rail Road Journal in New York, one of the ablest in the world.

In view of all these facts, we cannot refrain from the expression of a personal regret, that it has been thought proper to make a change in the President. Is it fair, that those who have persevered through all and good report with a great enterprise, who have not shirked while other men failed, until all difficulties were overcome, and its success assured, should be displaced and others left to take the credit of their labors? We think not; but we shall not reflect upon the judgment or motives of any one.

We understand that Mr. Philips, the President elect is a gentleman of talent and unimpeachable integrity, and we hope his services to the road may be as valuable as those of his predecessor, and that the credit of the road may not suffer at home or abroad by the change. We also hope that Mr. Lapsley may be able to render as efficient service for the road in the capacity of Director, as he has done in that of President.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When a will goes astray, friends gather a crowd him, in order to restore him to a path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win back again to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had sinned. When a poor, confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is driven from the path of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed; but his heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no voice of peace, no voice of forgiveness. There are earthly moralities unknown to heaven; there is a deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

(Pal. State Banner.) In one of the counties in Wisconsin, John M. Root is the Democratic, Robert Hogg, the Free Soil, and Thomas H. Dye the Whig candidate for the Legislature. The people there will have "Root, Hogg, or Dye," for their Representative.

Official Vote of Alabama. We give below the official vote of Alabama for President and Vice President, compiled from a "tabular statement" contained in a late number of the Adv. & Gaz. We do not give the vote of every Elector: we have taken the highest vote on each ticket—F. S. Lyon (Pierce & King), W. B. Moss, (Scott & Graham), G. W. Gale, Troup & Quitman.

	PIERCE.	SCOTT.	THOMPSON.
Autauga,	322	196	205
Baldwin,	72	62	
Barbour,	309	302	507
Benton,	918	74	
Bibb,	346	288	3
Blount,	421	55	
Bulter,	251	345	23
Chambers,	616	608	21
Cherokee,	736	242	
Choctaw,	384	227	2
Clarke,	479	100	19
Colfax,	239	113	18
Conecuh,	287	216	15
Coosa,	709	294	42
Covington,	117	56	8
Dale,	409	170	21
Dallas,	440	486	144
Dekalb,	501	129	
Fayette,	516	81	
Franklin,	993	462	5
Greene,	553	694	10
Hancecock,	65	9	
Henry,	184	94	14
Jackson,	1154	83	
Jefferson,	339	114	
Lauderdale,	803	441	
Lawrence,	588	512	5
Lincoln,	662	227	
Louisa,	186	126	206
Madison,	658	772	93
Marengo,	1200	344	
Marion,	526	450	31
Marshall,	467	118	
Mobile,	568	111	
Monroe,	1380	1123	24
Montgomery,	200	270	45
Morgan,	557	718	96
Perry,	482	280	
Pickens,	512	278	13
Pike,	752	168	
Randolph,	703	379	71
Shelby,	707	90	3
St. Clair,	522	454	24
Santer,	315	317	3
Talladega,	455	44	
Tallapoosa,	497	452	4
Tuscaloosa,	672	372	4
Walker,	815	351	19
Washington,	475	527	3
Wilcox,	217	54	2
	65	52	2
	348	253	14
	26881	15984	2217

LAST CALL.

I will attend at the times and places following, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes for the year 1852: all persons that have not paid their Tax, will please attend and do so, as no longer indulgence can be given, and those failing to pay by the 1st of January next, will find their lists in the hands of officers for collection, and no mistake. Jacksonville, Monday Dec. 6. Rabot Town, Tuesday. W. Plains, Wednesday. Hannas, Thursday. Sugar Hill, Friday. Pine Grove, Saturday. Fair Play, Monday. Pounds Store, Tuesday. Pine Bluff, Wednesday. Phillips, Thursday. N. Horton's, Friday. Coles Plains, Saturday. Taylors, Monday. Oxford, Tuesday. Madison, Wednesday. Polkville, Thursday. Macedonia, Friday. Old Lee, Monday. Calhoun, Tuesday. Adams, Wednesday. G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C.

BRANDS ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE LIFE OF THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD BY MEANS OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—A most diabolical attempt has recently been made to take the life of James Gordon Bennett, Esq., proprietor of the New York Herald, by means of a torpedo or infernal machine, which was left at his office on the evening of the 18th of October last. The machine was left at the office by Patrick Jones, a hackdriver, who received it from a passenger who was at that time sitting in his carriage before the door of the Herald buildings. It was immediately taken to Mr. Bennett, who at the time was sitting in his office beside Mr. Frederick Hudson, one of the Editors of the Herald. Mr. Bennett took off a paper wrapper which enclosed the machine and attempted to lift the cover, but owing to its being so tightly bound, did not succeed; and handed it to Mr. Hudson, who inserted a knife blade between the rim of the cover and the box, for the purpose of raising the cover; not succeeding, however, he cut a hole in the box, when a quantity of powder fell upon the desk, and the character of the machine was discovered. The following is a description of the affair. It consists of a paste-board box, similar in appearance and size to those used for men's shirt collars, commonly called a collar box. Within this box was inserted an instrument, almost precisely like a spoon stand used by ladies for keeping spools of silk or thread upon. This had two decks, and in the centre of the upper one, a hole had been bored, and the ends of about twenty lucifer matches had been

inserted into it, so arranged that they rested upon a piece of sand paper glued upon the upper side of the lower deck, and all fixed so that in attempting to take off the lid of the box by twisting it, the matches would explode and ignite about half a pound of powder which was contained in the box.

A card was handed in with the package, on which was inscribed, "Senior V. Alcazar, of Cuba, for Mr. Bennett, who will call on his return to the city."

The affair would have been published before, but efforts were being made to discover the party who made the infamous attempt, and it was thought best to delay the publication of the matter until those efforts had been matured. The perpetrator has not, however, as yet been discovered.—[N. Y. Journal Commerce.

From the Washington Union. (COMMUNICATED.)

Foreign Affairs.

The day, as at present decided upon, for the formal proclamation of the empire, is the 2d of December. The army, without being won to the interests of the usurper, will acquiesce in the procedure. The regiments most feared for their devotion to republicanism were removed, one by one, from the metropolis to distant garrisons. The opposition, embracing every shade of politicians except the Napoleonians, are quite as impatient for the imperial advent as the most clamorous of the cabinet members, or of the prefects. Since the Bordeaux speech its views of the future are entirely changed. No one believes that the empire and peace can exist for half a year harmoniously together; they are necessarily antagonists. Let those who think other wise remember that after the capture of Abd-el-Kader, and the consequent termination of the Algerian war, Louis Philippe only reigned about sixty days. As soon as the throne is erected the army and navy, from the marshal and the admiral to the soldier and the mariner, will expect and demand an emphatic compensation for the services rendered for the advancement of the chief of the State. They will distinctly indicate to him that their claims are not to be postponed longer, and he is in the enjoyment of an annual salary, swelled with chateau and forest privileges, to something like 10,000,000 per annum. They expect remuneration through the facilities which war alone can afford, and if disappointed they will indignantly demolish the work of their own creation. Honors they have received are rather what are denominated honors, but honors without money are no longer considered valuable. On the other hand, the "peace" speech is engendering additional irritation in business operations; and if its assertions be violated, ruin will be inflicted upon the nation from which it can never recover. But it is apparent to every reflecting person that war is intended, and war upon a large scale. Belgium will be annihilated, and with the tacit consent of the European powers! England will not even protest, as famous as she has been for protests, against the destruction of her bantling. She will prepare for eventualities; but, as concerns France, she will have an eye exclusively to self-preservation. She sees distinctly that she is reduced to a humble condition with respect to offensive hostilities as little Switzerland was years ago by the rulers of the States adjacent to that republic. In a few weeks Russia will be assembled at St. Petersburg. If the new Premier, in announcing his foreign policy, would declare that there was but one power on earth that he was disposed to co-operate with, that there was an identity of commercial interests between England and America, and that in view of the progress which could not be restrained from development, he hoped to see a nearer approach to political identity, he would triumphantly direct the rest of his life. Without such an implied alliance the "prudent mistress" is lost. She will soon have forfeited her stand among the nations of the earth, unless she can influence the Great Western to tow her out of the whirlpool in which, by bad management, she finds herself implicated.

It is now becoming evident that there is to be a coalition of European powers against the United States in the event of their becoming involved, no matter how justly, in hostilities with Spain. The "Times," with all its hatred to the Derby government and to the *cabal* Emperor, clearly forebodes the course it is prepared to pursue in such an event. It will go as will go England, hand in hand with authority to prevent the enlargement of the area of freedom. Under the secret assurances given to Spain from France that she was ready to espouse her quarrel in the affair of Cuba, the cabinet of Madrid, through the new captain-general of the island, has assumed a bearing so insolent and so directly opposed to international comity, that if persisted in it will be impossible for the United States to honorably to avoid war with that nation. Of the result of such a war no true-hearted American can entertain a

fear. Liberty and absolutism have sooner or later to enter the arena and decide the most important question ever presented to the consideration of the Caucasian race—whether of the two is to rule the earth? Would that our physical condition were such as to enable us to ward off the first blows that might be directed against us! We would perhaps suffer severely in the outset from the defenceless state of our almost interminable sea-board; but, recovering from the shock, with such recuperative powers as no country ever possessed before, we would humble our formidable enemies to the lowest point of degradation.

MISSISSIPPI.—On the day of the Presidential election, (says the New Orleans Bulletin,) a vote was taken in Mississippi relative to the payment or non payment of the Planter's Bank Bonds, issued of which the faith of the State was solemnly some twenty years since, for the redemption pledged. The interest on these bonds, was punctually met for many years, up to the commercial disasters of 1838 '39. Since then, the State through every department, of her government, has repeatedly acknowledged her liability in this behalf, and the justice, legality, constitutionality and binding force, of the obligations resting upon her—and has, just as often failed to make the necessary provisions for the payment of the bonds and the past due and accruing interest.

But the climax was reached at the last regular session of the Legislature, when a law was passed, submitting it to a vote of the people whether they would, or would not, pay a repeatedly acknowledged liability! And the climax was appropriately capped, on the 2nd inst., when a large majority of the people voted that they would not pay a debt they had acknowledged to be just, time and again!

A hearty laugh occasionally is an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains and the hypochondria from his ribs far more effectually than either champagne or blue pills. One of the emperors of Japan is said to have killed himself by immoderately laughing, on being told that the Americans were governed without a king.

Why are cashmere shawls like dead people? Because you can't make them *live*.

DIED, at his residence in this County, on Friday the 26th inst., PATER FULKS, in the 72nd year of his age. The deceased was one of the first settlers of the Town of Jacksonville, and had always borne the character of an honest man, a good neighbor and a good citizen.

A PECTIC STOMACH is a healthy stomach: a Dyspeptic stomach is an unhealthy stomach. The fluid which dissolves the food in the stomach is furnished by the stomach itself: it is called the Gastric Juice. The chief element of the Gastric Juice, is called by the Chemists Pepsin. This last is the name given by Dr. Houghton, of Philadelphia, to his preparation of the digestive fluid obtained from the stomach of the Ox, by a process well known to Physiological Chemists. It is the only sure remedy for imperfect digestion ever discovered. It cures immediately.

Administrators Notice. I, GEORGE A. GRAVES, Jr., late of DeKalb County, Ga., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said County, in October, 1852, persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and 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.

GEORGE A. GRAVES, Adm'r. Nov. 20, 1852.—6t.

Administrators Notice. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Dutton, deceased, by the Probate Judge of Cherokee County, Ala., on the 14th day of October, 1852, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.

GEORGE DUTTON, Administrator. Nov. 20, 1852.—6t.

Administrators Notice. Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of DeKalb County, in September, 1852, on the estate of Lawrence Scott, late of DeKalb County, Ga., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WILLIAM P. SCOTT, Adm'r. Nov. 30, 1852.—6t.

NOTICE. Committed to the jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 25th day of Nov., 1852, by James L. Brown, Justice of the Peace, a Negro boy who says his name is Lindy, and that he belongs to Joe Walker, of Dallas County Ala. Said boy is about twenty seven or eight years old, five feet and four inches high, of a copper color, and weighs about one hundred and forty lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. Also Green B. Taylor, can prove the property for Mr. Walker, at this place, as he lives near Ashville and is acquainted with the boy and will prove him for Mr. Walker at any time.

D. E. McCURRY, Sheriff, St. Clair Co. Nov. 30, 1852.

Woodland Female Seminary.

CECILIA TOWN, GA. THIS Institution is still under the direction of J. N. WOOD—Principal, associated with three competent assistants. The facilities of a Collegiate course, including the Latin, Greek and French languages will be afforded, and special care taken of the health and morals of the pupils. Prof. J. P. SKALS, Principal of the Music department, performs on a variety of instruments and is well prepared to give instruction adapted to each. The location is good, convenient to church and remarkably healthy.

The ensuing Session, for 1853, will commence the 4th Monday in January and close the 3rd Wednesday in July. The Fall Session will close the 3rd Wednesday in November.

Charges for Board and Tuition at the rates of \$125 per annum for Music and use of instruments \$45 " " A few select Pianos will be kept for sale and warranted in every instance.

Persons wishing to patronize us are desired to make early arrangements as pupils who commence with the Session will do more for themselves and be less trouble to us.

A Catalogue containing particulars can be had by application to the Principal. Cedar Town, Nov. 23, '52.—3m.

The State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY, } Monday the 18th day of October, A. D. 1852.

RULES before the Register and Master in Chancery, for the 41st Chancery District, Northern Division of said State, at the office of said Register in Ashville.

CAMPBELL JEFFERSON, } This day came the LYDIA M. JEFFERSON, } complainant by his Solicitor, and moved the court now setting, to-wit: The Register and Master of said court, for an order of publication, as to Lydia M. Jefferson, a non-resident defendant and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now setting, to-wit: The Register and Master of said court, by affidavit now on file, that the said Lydia M. Jefferson, is a non-resident, that she resides in the County of Meachola, in the State of Mississippi, and that she is over the age of Twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made with as little delay as may be, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, weekly for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Lydia M. Jefferson within sixty five days from the making of this order, to answer or demur to the Bill of complaint now on file or the same will be taken pro. confesso against her and that a copy of this order be sent to the said Lydia M. Jefferson by mail, and that a copy be posted up on the court house door of St. Clair County, in the Town of Ashville within forty days from the making of this order.

ATTEST: C. C. P. FARRAR, Register and Master of said court. Nov. 23, '52. THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } BENTON COUNTY, } Taken up and posted before J. G. J. Wright, Esqr., a certain sorrel mare about nine years old, about 14 hands high, left eye blind, and left hind foot white, with a star in her forehead, appraised to \$50.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Nov. 23, 1852.

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

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & KISBET, March 2nd, 1852.

Sarsaparilla. OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, Sarsaparilla and Hints for sale by, April 8, 1851. HOKK & ABERNATHY

time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, Esq.
Oct. 5, 1852.—tf.

ENCOURAGE YOUR CITIZENS

WE the undersigned having formed a partnership, tender our Mechanical services to the citizens of Oxford and the county generally.

We will be prepared to execute upon the shortest notice. All kinds of Carriage-Work. HOUSE-WORK, BUGGIES and CARRIAGE-WORK. We have also put up COCK-SCREWS, in the best and most durable style.

Pledging ourselves for the faithful performance of our work; we solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

A. J. BOYD,
JOHN DOSTER.

Sept. 21, 1852.

exchange Iron and Castings
and Merchantable Flour, deliv
at their establishment, at Pol
e, BENTON county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.
July 8, 1961.