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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 5, 1853.

Whole No. 852

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end of the year.

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sertion, and fifty cents per square for
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LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS, if

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Gaylesville.
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb'y. 23d, 1853.

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

A D D R E S S
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

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

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

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

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

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

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

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

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,
I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-
lic for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.
THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and
is prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle and
Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.
All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.
WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
TRUST IN GOD AND PERSEVERE.
BY OLIVER OAKWOOD.
Brother, is life's morning clouded?
Has the sunlight ceased to shine?
Is the earth in darkness shrouded?
Wouldst thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother!—let the vision
Look above—see! light is near:
Soon will come the next transition—
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, has life's hope receded?
Hast thou sought its joys in vain!
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing at the pain?
Cheer up, brother!—there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never far:
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, all things round are calling,
With united voice, 'Be strong!
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yea, my brother, though life's troubles
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon, 'twill vanish like a bubble—
'Trust in God and persevere!'

He, from His high throne in Heaven,
Watches every step you take;
He will see each letter given,
Which you seek in anger make.
Cheer up, brother!—He has power,
To aid you in the future hour,
And, though darkest tempests lower,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, there's a quiet slumber
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save.
Wait, then, till life's quiet even
Closes round thee calm and clear;
And till called from earth to heaven,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

LOW ON A FOREST BED.
AT JAMES GIBSON'S LYONS.
Low on a forest bed
A weary pilgrim lay
A fever scorched his brow,
His home was far away;
September tread in light
The blue Missouri sky,
When that lone wanderer sought
The red man's hut to die!

He crossed the surging sea
From England's noble shore;
To learn in pathless wilds
The forest's secret lore.
He climbed the broad green hills,
Where Ozark's hunters dwell;
The fatal seasons came,
The lonely stranger fell!

As Harlow's clear voice breaks,
Hushed on a desert strand,
He bowed his head and died,
In that far mountain land;
His sun went down in peace,
He felt no doubts or fears,
For he had kept the faith,
From boyhood's happy years!

Fast by a swift dark stream
Where dewy blossoms spring
And wild-wood branches wave
On that sepulchral turf
No breathing marble weeps
But angels know the place
Where that young christian sleeps!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEET CORN.—A correspondent of
the New England Farmer, among other
pertinent questions asks, "How does
sweet corn affect the soil on which it is
raised?" has it been tried as food for
stock and if so, with what success?
We have had some little experience, for
the last five or six years in raising sweet
corn for the table and for fodder; and
that experience has taught us that sweet
corn exhausts the soil just about in pro-
portion as the stalk is larger and more
nutritious than the Northern yellow
corn. The kind of sweet corn we have
raised grows about eight feet high, the
ear eight or ten inches long, large white
and plump kernel, and ten rows to the
ear, the pith of dark red color, is called
the Evergreen Sweet Corn. The seed
was procured from Ohio some eight
years since. For fodder we sow it in
rows six to ten inches apart. The ker-
nels, three feet apart, and drop the ker-
nels from six to ten inches apart. The
yield of fodder the last year was at the
rate of seven tons to the acre. Our
horses and cows leave the stalks of
luxuriant upon sweet corn-stalks well-
encured, and run through a straw cutter.
The stalks of the sweet corn are large,
and require much care in curing to pre-
vent mould. They should stand erect
in the barn, or wherever sheltered, and
enjoy the benefit of the air. Cutting
the stalks as near to the ground as pos-
sible, we learned the tops of two rows
together, and placing from ten to twenty
stalks together near the top, to prevent
falling. In this manner the stalks dried
rapidly, and gathering them before the
heavy and late rains, we have not lost a
pound of fodder. Sweet corn should
be planted or sown in drills, or broad
cast (if any prefer) at the same time
that common corn is planted. The
richer and deeper the soil, the more
sure and abundant the crop.

THE BEE MOTH.

Such of our readers as are engaged
in the bee culture will be glad to learn
that a remedy has been discovered which
effectually prevents the ravages of the
moth. The frequent and serious injury
caused by this pestiferous insect has de-
termined many persons from entering into
the business of raising bees, more espe-
cially as in some localities the ravages
have been so great as nearly to destroy
both bees and honey. The plan is this:
Split joints of cane through the centre
and arrange them on the four sides of
the hive, with the split side resting on
the platform. The moth, instead of de-
positing its eggs under the edge of the
hive, will lay them under the split cane.
From these depostories they may be re-
moved and destroyed as often as neces-
sary with very little trouble. A friend
informs us that he knows the plan has
been tried and found entirely successful.
Mobile Tribune.

**CHEAP WASH FOR COTTAGES
OF WOOD.**
For the outside of wooden cottages,
barns, out-buildings, fences, &c., where
economy is important, the following
wash is recommended:
Take a clean barrel that will hold wa-
ter. Put in it a half a bushel of fresh
quickslime, and shake it by pouring over
it boiling water sufficient to cover it
four or five inches deep, and stirring it
till slaked.
When quite slaked, dissolve in water
and add 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc, (white
vitriol) which may be had at any of the
druggists, and which, in a few weeks,
will cause the whitewash to harden on
the wood-work. Add sufficient water
to bring it to the consistency of thick
whitewash. This wash is of course
white, and as white is a color which we
think should never be used, except upon
buildings a good deal surrounded by
trees, so as to prevent its glare, we would
make it a fawn or drab color before
using it.
To make the above wash a pleasing
cream color, add 4 lbs. yellow ochre.
For fawn color, take 4 lbs.umber, 1
lb. Indian red, and 1 lb. lampblack.
To make the wash gray or stone color,
add 1 lb. raw umber and 2 lbs. lamp-
black.
The color may be put on with a com-
mon whitewash brush, and will be found
much more durable than common white-
wash, as the sulphate of zinc sets or
hardens the whitewash.
COMMON WHITENESS.—Slake one
half peck of lime with boiling water;
when slaked, reduce it to the consisten-
cy of whitewash, by adding boiling water;
dissolve half an ounce of indigo blue in
hot water, and stir that in; then add
half a gallon of chamber-ley and stir
the whole well, when the wash will be
ready to be put on, and will prove to be
a beautiful white color, and not subject
to peel off.—*Downing's Architecture.*

**FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PREPARA-
TIONS.** Slake common stone-lime in a
close vessel, and when cool pass eight
quarts thro' a fine sieve; add to it one
quart of fine salt and two gallons of
pure water. Boil and skin. Then to
every four gallons of this mixture, add
one and a quarter pounds of sulphate
of potash, and five quarts
of fine beach sand. This wash will now
admit any coloring matter that may be
desired, and may be applied with a paint
or whitewash brush, in the same man-
ner as oil paints. A writer remarking
on the good qualities of this preparation
for roofs, says: "It looks better than
paint, will stop leaks in the roof pre-
vent moss from growing, and when laid
upon brick-work will render it imper-
meable to rain or moisture." A wash
of this kind might be beneficially ap-
plied to the roofs of houses, &c., in stead
of paint.

[Southern Agriculturist.]

From the N. O. Delta.
A SKETCH.

BY JENNIE HUGHES.
I am kneeling by thy grave, Annie
Slater, mingling my grief with the tears
of heaven, which glisten bright and
trembling on the bosom of the lovely
modest flowers springing above thee.
The violet and myrtle peep out from
their vine-trellised grave, and the sweet
hawthorn, kissed by the sporting zephyr,
sends forth its sweet and mellow fit-
fume. The young birds carol and fit
across thy narrow bed, while the reful-
gent rays of the sun fall warm and
pleasant on the joyous earth. All na-
ture smiles bright and beautiful, while
thy young heart lies crushed and broken
beneath the sod. I have no wish to
weep, still the tears start unbidden from
the font—my heart is full to overflow-
ing. And when thy wrongs and suffer-
ings—thy pale, anxious face, and thy
delicate form, bowed down in youth
with misery, come up before me, I feel
as if I could weep my life away as thou
didst thine, poor Annie Slater!

I'm thinking of thee as when first we
met Annie—of thy young smiling face
and those soft pleading, hazel eyes, of thy
curling auburn hair—the lifeblood dived
upon thy cheek, and the graceful curve
of thy coral lip—and of thy smile—
Ah, could I see a sweet month shine
With smiles and not remember thine!
The music of thy soft and gentle voice
falls thrilling sweet upon the ear of my
memory, and though waking I forget my
tears and dream that thou again art by
my side, young, happy and joyous as
the hours of our girlhood. With hand
clasped in hand, we wander and conjure
up bright visions in the future: I see a
gain the tear drops glisten for a moment

in those angel orbs and the low-toned
voice grow tremulous whenever we
speak of him to whom thy troth is
plighted. Ah! how thou didst love him
—him so much beneath thee, gentle
Annie Slater.

I remember well the day you wedded,
Annie—how pale and calm thou wert as
you passed me by and leant upon the
arm of him who had sworn to love and
cherish you: thy step was not so firm,
nor thy lip so smiling as their wont—
though thy lute-like voice was silent and
I missed much its music—soul spoke in
those eyes and revealed to me without a
sound, thy happiness. In the distance I
looked on, and read in every glance wo-
man's true devotion. How delicate and
beautiful thou wert, attired in white,
with one simple rose caught up among
thy clustering hair, the only ornament,
save the band of gold which encircled
thy finger! And thus I left thee—a
young, pure, beautiful and happy bride
—happy in thy love, happy in the ig-
norance of falsehood and deceit, and
happier still in the belief that thou wert
linked forever to him thy "soul most
cherished"—that if he were the first to
die, thy spirit, too, would flee and cling
to his pulsation cease within thee, for
life could not be life without him.
"When the stem dies, the leaf that grew
Out of its heart must perish too."

I remember too, when thy babe first
saw the light of this cold, cruel world of
ours: all thy tender care and gentle
tenderness, all the love and protection
thy husband, had grown less
affectionate of late—had found one in
those smiles there lingered a strange be-
guling spell, and whose voice converse
interested more than thine, so filled with
sweet simplicity—he had spoken, per-
haps, in a rougher tone, causing those
mild eyes to raise pleadingly to his seek-
ing wondering innocence the cause—but
all this was forgotten in that joyful mo-
ment. How the bright flush came and
went from thy transparent cheek, when I
suddenly kissed thy baby girl and found
her eyes so like the mother's!—with
what anxiety you watched, as I sought
to trace, without avail some faint re-
semblance to thy "soul's lord"—the
father. Once more I left thee smiling,
not as thou wert when a bride, a pain-
ful, yet a happy smile, but the smile of
a mother (who has learned the deceit of
mankind in the object most worshipped)
on her new-born, sinless babe: 'twas
thus you smiled, sweet Annie Slater.

I remember when she stepped between
thee and thy love, Annie—when she
came with her soft, bland smile, blue
eyes and fair, curling hair, with her arm
clasped round thy slender, fragile form,
and her deceptive tongue, wooing thy
friendship and thy husband's love; how
eagerly she sought and hovered near
thee—shining with a false brightness
the better to delude thy trusting soul,
and crush with misery thy devoted
heart: the time came, Annie, when you
learned the treachery of her whom thou
believed so pure. He then neglected
and reproached and chilled thee, calmly
yet you bore his threats and insults for
the sake of thy precious child—never
once breathing a reproach, and never
once had come between thee and life.
The gentle "I do not blame her," was so
magnanimous that you rose high and far
above the woman who had supplanted
you. I cannot forget the cruel artifice
of her so young and yet so false—so cold
and calculating in her design, so cautious
in her progress, and yet so sure in her
success.

Time passed on, thy cheek grew paler
and thine eyes more heavenly. All
could read thy loneliness and dejection;
he who had led thee to the altar had de-
serted thee for one unworthy even his
love; then thy heart broke, for the world
was a blank without him for whom
thou hadst lived to live, and lived to
love! Ah! how I hung over thee and
I saw thee withering and languishing
like flowers, "through lack of moisture."
Oh it was a terrible thing to watch thy
young pure heart slowly breaking;
String after string was rent in twain:
the last remaining one seemed struggling
against its fate but tightened slowly, day
by day, till, with one desperate effort, it
snapped asunder—and then our gentle
Annie was no more!

I will not speak of thee, Annie al-
though he led her to the altar, smiling,
not as thou hadst smiled, but with silent
triumph on her lip. Of him I might say
much, but he has sunk so low beneath
the noble, generous and high-minded
creature that God in the power of His
might called into existence as a master-
piece of creation, that I pass him over in
silence, as one who has thrown aside all
feeling and justice, and only bears the
name of man. Of her I shall have cause
to speak in after years. When she
learns to deceive him as she deceived
thee, rebel against his wish, as she re-
belled against her old and gray haired
father's—when she has broken his heart
as she has broken thine—then Annie
Slater I will come again and bend o'er
thy little grave, and moisten it as I have
done to-day with my tears.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—A com-
pany of Englishmen are now working
successfully a copper mine in Cherokee
county, N. C. The copper ore is said
to be strongly impregnated with silver.
The Asheville News states that a sub-
stance very much resembling, and be-
lieved by many to be the pure diamond,
has been recently found in Buncombe
county. It is cut glass and steel. The
finder has "several pieces of large size."

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AND THEIR PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES.

From the Washington Republic.
"The gold question" is occupying
the attention of the economists of
Europe, who find their old theories
and calculations sadly disturbed by
the present enormous production
of the precious metal.—There,
more strongly than here, the con-
viction appears to be entertained
that the continued influx of gold
at the prevailing rate is destined
to exercise a marked and early in-
fluence upon political, mercantile,
and social affairs. It is perhaps be-
cause any considerable change in
the relation of values, is calculat-
ed to disturb the systems of old
countries more than of our own,
that the question of the probable
consequences of the recent discov-
eries has been assumed more of a
controversial aspect than with us.
With a more generally diffused
prosperity, and with fewer incum-
brances to weigh down the ener-
gies of our people, the question is
not indeed, likely to awaken exten-
sive apprehension in any quarter.
But in Europe where subjects gra-
under enormous debts and tax-
ation, and where large and almost
helpless classes depend upon the
value of gold, a reduction in the
value of gold in England, for in-
stance, will be a reduction in the
amount of the debt and through that
result will bring relief to the mas-
ses from whose industry the millions
of yearly interests are derived, it
will be also full of misery to the
tons of thousands of feeble men,
aged women, widows, and orphans,
whose sole means of sustenance are
invested in the debts thus affected.
The object of British monetary leg-
islation, especially of the late Sir R. Peel,
has been to secure the value of the
debt, and consequently of the in-
terest, from fluctuation—to consti-
tute the debt into a certain and im-
movable burden, to be borne by the
producing classes for the benefit of
those dependent upon fixed money
incomes. Regarded from this point
of view, the discoveries in Cali-
fornia and Australia may be con-
sidered proofs of the folly of legis-
lative attempts to control the fu-
ture. They are a piece of retribu-
tive justice, reversing the wrong
done by privileged classes, and
punishing the folly which at the
close of the last war sacrificed the
rights of the British people on the
shrine of expediency.

It is worthy of note that all the
European writers on this question
so far as we know without an ex-
ception—regard a reduction in the
value of gold as a large as it is. When
California first sent forth its stream,
tiny as it was in comparison with
that which now flows—Mr. Mc-
Culloch, writing in the London
Times, foretold this result. Alons.
Michel Chevalier, the French econ-
omist, Mr. Hankey, governor or
deputy governor of the Bank of
England, and Mr. Stirling, a Scotch
writer, author of the "Philosophy
of Trade," have since written upon
the subject knowledge of the extent
and productiveness of the aurifer-
ous regions; and, though differing
widely on controversial points, they
are agreed on this, that the supplies
if continued, will produce an un-
precedented rapid advance of
prices; involving, of course, a pro-
portionate diminution of the pres-
ent value of money.

Mr. Stirling, the latest of the
writers referred to, starts with the
principle that "the cost of produc-
tion from the point, about which
all exchangeable value, all prices
oscillate—the centre of repose
and continuance; and that taking
the world at large as one great
market, nothing will universally
and permanently either elevate or
depress the value of the precious
metals but a permanent change in
the conditions of their production."
This change constitutes one of the
most remarkable features in Cali-
fornia and Australia where gold
is obtained even including the la-
bor of all those who are engaged
in the search and get none at great-
ly diminished cost. As a rule, no
complex machinery, no capital, is
necessary, even hired labor is em-
ployed but seldom; the supply be-
ing more directly the product, so
far as value is concerned, of more
manual labor than capital, and
more exclusively represents wages
than any other commodity what-
ever. In both countries, the gold is
not only greater in quantity than
has ever been obtained from mines
before known, but it is obtained by
comparatively much less labor.
Hence, according to Mr. Stirling's
principle, the source of the value

of gold—the cost of production—
has been much diminished by these
discoveries; and all the gold in the
world, like old machinery, has been
deteriorated by the discovery of
cheaper gold or improved ma-
chinery. Mr. Stirling estimates
that in 1852, the yearly increase of
gold from California and Australia
was two and a half times more
than was annually obtained from
all other sources up to 1846, and
on this, as we think, moderate cal-
culation he remarks:

"That these extraordinary sup-
plies of a metal forming the uni-
versal standard of value, produced
by the simplest labor in a state
ready for the market the day after
it is dug from the earth or washed
from the sands, and at almost no
other cost than the manual labor
employed in gathering it—that these
supplies, if continued will produce
a rise of prices in England and in
all countries using a gold standard
to an extent to which recent times
furnishes no example, it seems im-
possible for any one accustomed to
think upon such subjects to enter-
tain a reasonable doubt."

He continues:
"My deliberate conviction is that
if the present rate of production
is continued but for a very few
years longer, great mercantile and
social change may be expected—a
disturbance of the existing relations
of property such as the world has
not seen for nearly three centuries;
and that we shall deceive ourselves
by a false analogy if we conclude
that the flood of gold which is now
pouring in upon our market from
Russia, from California and from
Australia, added to unabated sup-
plies from older sources, will be as
tardy in its operation upon prices
as the increased supply of silver
was in former days."

Contemplating the national con-
sequences of this change, more par-
ticularly in their bearing upon the
consequences of Britain, Mr. Stirling
anticipates a result directly
opposite to that which we have
predicted. He thinks that the
pressure of taxation, instead of be-
ing mitigated, will be more severe.
ly felt; for though the public may
get rid of a burden equivalent to
\$100,000,000 of debt in propor-
tion to the reduction of the value
of money, the pay of soldiers, sail-
ors, and all the public will be in-
creased in a still greater ratio.—En-
glish history supplies a parallel to
the case supposed. We again
quote from Mr. Stirling's work:

"During the whole period which
intervened between the middle of
Elizabeth's reign, when the im-
portations of the metals from Aus-
tralia, successive discoveries of
silver mines, and the consequent
struggle with inadequate
revenues, and a constantly increas-
ing expenditure; England, in fact,
for more than a quarter of a cen-
tury resembled a patient writhing
under a mysterious organic disease
ascribing her suffering to every
financial difficulties may again oc-
cur. The same causes are at work
and may be followed by the same
effect. It is our wisdom, therefore
to be prepared. If general prices
advance, taxes must advance a-
long with them. Our landlords,
merchants and manufacturers may
in the hey day of rising prices and
increasing rent and profits, submit
cheerfully to the constantly increas-
ing exactions of the Chancellor of
the Exchequer; but from dowagers
and all that class whose fixed in-
comes will be cut down, or whose
incomes will be reduced, what
is the same thing, reduced
permanently in purchasing power,
we must be prepared for a long
continued cry of suffering and
distress."

Working men, he thinks, "may
have to contend with a fall of real
wages"—wages estimated in com-
modities, and though material
prosperity must advance every-
where the progressive development
of the inevitable changes will, in
his judgment be attended by a
fearful breaking up of all the ex-
isting relations of property." We see
many reasons for concurring in these
gloomy vaticinations. Some of
them as in the instance of working
men are rebuked if not disproved
by passing events; and others are
founded upon historical data dif-
fering in so marked a manner from
the data now in existence, as to
afford only doubtful analogies. The
circumstances of the sixteenth cen-
tury afford no standard by which
the changes and progress of our
own day can be properly estima-
ted.

Commenting on the predictions
of Mr. Stirling, a cautious writer
in the London Economist re-
marks:

ple as that of labor producing all
wealth and determining all value
are the sure foundation of the most
important of all sciences, the de-
velopment of society hitherto has
been so different from what was
anticipated by philosophers or poli-
ticians—every new phase being
more noble, more dignified, more
happy than the phase which pre-
ceded it—that even political econ-
omy does not afford us any grounds
for predicting the future. One
coincidence, which appears to us
very remarkable, the author has
overlooked. The continual increase
of skill and knowledge tends to pro-
duce all kinds of commodities of a
cheap rate; and latterly, without a
single exception we believe, all the
products of labor have been acquir-
ed by a rapidly decreasing quanti-
ty of labor. Every thing that the
hand of man produces is becom-
ing cheap; and just at this time
when they were becoming more
rapidly cheap than ever, the curi-
ous, the remarkable coincidence
arises of a great and cheap produc-
tion of the material money. Gold,
like cotton cloth, is cheaply obtain-
ed.—Looking on society as a nat-
ural development determined by laws
implanted in it by its Maker not
as the artificial production of gov-
ernment, development is only feebly
indicated to our understanding at
present by its past development,
we cannot adopt the predictions of
the author as to the effects of the
rapid increase of cheap gold. He
acknowledges and recognizes a
great permanent improvement as
having followed the previous great
reduction in the cost and value of
the precious metals and believing
that the experience of former evils
will not be lost on the present gen-
eration, and that the circumstances
are not the same, or even very sim-
ilar to the circumstances of society
in the seventeenth century, we
hope that the consequences of the
gold discoveries will be neither im-
mediately nor remotely so injuri-
ous as Mr. Stirling describes them.
One striking fact he records; all
this new gold is wages labor—the
reward of industry; but all the pre-
cious metals obtained in the six-
teenth and seventeenth centuries
were the produce of slaves; they
were extorted or stolen from the
Indians. We may infer, therefore,
that one great difference in the ef-
fect of the two discoveries will be
that the rewards of labor will now
be generally increased. The for-
mer discoveries consigned whole
nations of Indians to degradation
and the tomb; these will raise and
improve the degraded condition of
MANUFACTURING.—In looking at the
bright clear stream of water emitted by
the several artesian wells, passing off
through the streets, a reflective mind at
once comes to the conclusion that Selma
is one of the most favorable points on
the globe for manufacturing. There are,
we believe, eight artesian wells within
the incorporated limit of the city, afford-
ing sufficient water to run two million
spindles. These wells are so situated
that one hundred dollars worth of labor
would centre the different currents at
any point on the high river bluff where
the buildings of the most suitable kind
could be erected. It does present itself
to us, that Selma, as now situated is the
most favorable point for extensive man-
ufacturing of any point in the Southern
country.—*Sentinel.*

A BEAUTIFUL TRUTH.—I have
been told, says a popular writer, by
men who have passed unharmed
through the temptations of youth,
that they owed their escape from
many dangers, to the intimate
companionship of their affectionate
sisters. They have been saved from
a hazardous meeting with idle com-
pany by some engagement of
which their sisters were the charm
they have refrained from mixing
with the impure, because they
would not bring home thoughts
and feelings which they could not
share with their loving sisters.
The remembrance of some warm,
confiding, pure minded female
friend, has saved many a youth
from the snares so thickly set, into
which, but for this, he might have
fallen.

LONGEVITY OF FARMERS.—It ap-
pears from the Massachusetts regis-
try of births and deaths for 1852,
that the duration of the lives of
agriculturists was 13 years above
the general average, nearly 19 a-
bove that of common laborers, and
19 above the average age at death
of Mechanics.

The old lady that used to dry
her clothes on the equinoctial
line, has gone to Greenland to get
the north pole to knock down per-
simmons with.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHLARG, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCUNEY, to announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce HON. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

WEDDING CONVENTION.

We announced a short while since that it was agreed by common consent to hold the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District at Wedowee on the 4th Monday of April. We supposed at that time, that the different Counties were pretty generally represented at Randolph Court and that every body there acquiesced in the time and place proposed. But we have had intimation from several quarters since that the 4th Monday of April would be too soon, and in other respects a very inauspicious time. The Talladega and Benton Courts will be in session at that time; and if the Convention comes off then, many persons in these counties interested in the Courts, either directly or indirectly, will be debarred the privilege of participating in the deliberations of that body.

In addition to this, we have received a communication on business, from Chambers, in which the writer added the following paragraph as an item of news from that County:

"There will be a meeting of the Democracy of Chambers to-day or tomorrow to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. I think that they will propose a convention at Wedowee on the third Monday in May."

It is evident from the above that there is not a perfect understanding as to the time of holding the Convention; we therefore suggest that all the counties give some public intimation as to the time which would best suit them. We think the third Monday in May would be a very suitable time, as it would give all the counties a chance to be well represented and it would give the nominee larger time to canvass the District than has ever been given in any preceding year.

We hope all the counties will speak their Vice Presidents. In accordance with the provisions of a special act of Congress for that purpose, Wm. R. King was, on the 4th of March, sworn in as Vice President of the United States, at Cumbe, near Matanzas on the Island of Cuba. This is the first time in the history of this republic that the Vice President has taken the oath of office in a foreign land. As "coming events cast their shadows before," may this not be rather a prophetic incident.

We received a letter from a friend a short time since, who says among other things on the same subject: "North Alabama is pretty unanimous for Hon. Thomas A. Walker for Governor." The friend referred to has had good opportunities to ascertain the sentiments of North Alabama, and we have good reasons to place confidence in his judgment and veracity.

Mrs. Fillmore died in Washington on Wednesday the 20th ult. The Eds. of Charleston Courier say that Mrs. Fillmore's maiden name was Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the Rev. Lemuel Powers. She was married to Mr. Fillmore in 1826, and has left a son and a daughter to mourn her loss.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A Democratic meeting will be held at this place, on the 1st Monday of our next Circuit Court, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Benton in the State and Congressional Conventions.

The last Huntsville Democrat contains the announcement of M. A. King for Congress, in the 6th Congressional District. We suppose W. R. Cobb will be a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Martha Davis, wife of Capt. Nicholas Davis, of Limestone, died at her residence, on the 18th ult., aged 62 years.

Corros.—In Mobile on 21st of March 2000 hales sold—Middleage 94 cents.

From the Selma Reporter.

THE CENTENARY INSTITUTE is in a very prosperous condition. May it long remain the shining light of education that it now is. With regard to the pretty little village in which it is located, it has only one remark to make. It needs a tavern very much. However liberal the hospitality of any "people, public houses are required for the accommodation of travelers.

In company with quite a large delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Selma, we attended the concert given by the musical department of the Centenary Institute at Sumnerfield. We speak the language of sober truth when we say that we have never been more pleased with school exhibitions of musical proficiency. The distinguished Professor is well known to Selma audiences before whom his appearance never fails to be greeted with enthusiastic applause. The performance of his pupils were worthy of him and his reputation. He has a dexterous and delicate touch, that elegance and expression which characterize his own playing. We are little of a connoisseur in music, but even our rude taste could not fail to remark the accuracy and ease with which the pieces were executed. We are not in the habit of calling attention to particular pieces. But it is difficult to pass over in silence the performance of the young lady who played the *morceau*, from *Iluminé*. She certainly deserved the encores which were heaped upon her in our hearing by persons more qualified to appreciate music than ourselves. *Ferai quae meruit palmam.* We should not forget that Mr. Oakes, played on the violin two duets with Mr. Brady. From the marks of approbation of the audience, we should judge that this gentleman is no less of a favorite with the good people of Sumnerfield, than he is with both the young and the old "folks at home."

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25.

The Senate is restive and anxious to be dismissed. There are thirty-five Senators in the city. To-day there is no session. Yesterday the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum. This morning it was the same thing. A quorum could not be got, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow, without taking up any business. The Whig Senators have nearly all left the city, having entire confidence of course, in the action of their democratic colleagues. The President has sent in nearly all the nominations that the present emergency of the Government require.

I mentioned the other day, that the President had determined not to make the more important diplomatic appointments till June. But the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Central America was an exception. Both the British and the American Governments concur in the effort to settle the difficulties pending between the Central American States, and to promote this object, the British Government offers to give up their pretensions, based on the *Masaguet* protestation. The selection of Mr. Sill, for this post, is deemed fortunate.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal is, however, to be contemplated only in the distant future. The Darien Canal will precede it, according to present appearances, and probably also, the Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

The Union of this morning has an article concerning frauds on the Government, in which they undertake to promise to make good all their former allegations on this subject. The particular frauds to which they allude is no fraud, but a gross abuse, and one that is not to be tolerated, and will not be allowed. The *Porte* had no alternative but to accept the contract, or go to war with Austria. The report that the ultimatum of Count Schlik was rejected, and that the Austrian embassy had left the Turkish dominions, was unfounded.

The news by the Canada is favorable to the permanence of peace. The little cloud of war which hung for a time over the eastern horizon of Europe has melted into air. Austrian diplomacy, or rather Austrian and Russian diplomacy, have accomplished the prediction of Montrose, the report that the ultimatum of Count Schlik was rejected, and that the Austrian embassy had left the Turkish dominions, was unfounded.

It is unfortunately quite certain that Mr. Fillmore cannot proceed on his intended Southern tour. Mrs. Fillmore, as her physicians think today, is no better, and it is to be doubted whether she will ever again leave her quiet home at Buffalo.

STREMBART EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday night last, the 23d inst., says the *Tribune*, the steamboat *Farmer*, Capt. E. Webb, while on her way from Houston to this place, exploded her boilers, when within about eight miles of the city. Never has so disastrous an occurrence happened on the waters of this State, or only equalled by the accident of the Louisiana, some years ago in New Orleans. She was racing at the time with the steamer *Neptune*, and after passing her with the speed of lightning, and after getting the distance of one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards ahead of the *Neptune*, her boilers exploded with a tremendous shock, all three boilers exploding at the same time, shattering the boat, with the exception of the ladies cabin, into atoms. One of the engines was blown to the distance of sixty or seventy yards from the boat—so you can form an idea of the force. Of sixty-five persons on board, about forty were killed, and several are missing. Among the latter is the Captain and second clerk. The *Neptune* immediately stopped, and her noble Captain, together with the officers and passengers, rendered every assistance in their power to the unfortunate sufferers. Many of the bodies were

brought down on the *Neptune*. The distress that this unfortunate accident has produced is most sore and heart-rending. The first engineer is badly injured, but not very dangerously. It were better for him to die than live, as the feelings of the community here are much excited. —*Ala. Journal.*

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Congress provided at its recent session for the survey of the public lands in California, and established the office of Surveyor General of that State, the incumbent of which, to be appointed by the President and Senate, is to receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum; an allowance was made for office rent and incidental expenses, not to exceed \$10,000, and for clerk hire, \$11,000.

The Surveyor General is required to cause surveys to be made by competent surveyors, according to such base and meridian lines as may be prescribed, of the public lands, and of such private claims that have been confirmed, as are necessary to complete the surveys of the public lands. The maximum of compensation to the deputy surveyor for surveying the base and meridian lines, and private claims, and measuring navigable waters, is sixteen dollars per mile, and for other lines twelve dollars per mile. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office is empowered to substitute a *per diem* compensation in the case of surveys so required to be made as to render that course expedient. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to adopt the geodetic method in the surveys; also to direct a deviation from the prevailing rectangular mode, if demanded by the public interests, with reference to the existence of mountains, mineral deposits, and the advantages derived from timber and water privileges.

The President of the United States may establish one or more land offices not exceeding three, embracing respectively the upper, middle and lower portions of the State; and with the Senate, appoint registers and receivers, with salaries of \$800.

The pre-emption laws of 1841, are extended over the whole of California, excepting land legally reserved, claimed by the United States, and Indian lands. But the pre-emption right is limited to such settlers as shall have made improvements previous to the 3d of March, 1854. Sections 16 and 36 in each township are granted to the State for public school purposes, and no pre-emption right can be made within a mile of a military post, or on lands in possession of the Indians. Towns and villages on public lands are also protected, and the provisions of the Act of May 23d, 1844, are extended over them.

Two entire townships (46,680 acres) are granted to California for the use of a seminary of learning—these lands to be selected by the Governor of the State, in legal subdivisions of not less than 160 acres each from any unoccupied public land subject to settlement in the State, and the Legislature may dispose of them at its discretion.

Ten entire sections, or 6,400 acres, to be selected in the same way, are also granted to the State to aid in the erection of its public buildings.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

EUROPE.

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OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLING.

One of the most outrageous transactions that have taken place under the late administration is the swindling of the Indians in Minnesota, by Governor Ramsey and a very large sum of money intrusted to the parties by the government, to be paid over to certain tribes, to comply with treaty stipulations. The Cincinnati Enquirer

says, the sum is as high as \$295,000 which these dishonest officials have pocketed in this instance.

It seems that they robbed them in a double form. They first obtained the money in specie from the government; and exchanged a large sum of it for spurious paper, the Bank of America, pretending to be an institution at Washington city. This they took out to Minnesota and palmed upon the unlettered Indians as good money, which they now cannot get rid of at any price—the agents themselves, refusing to touch it. This was one source of the swindle, and of profit to the infamous officials; for it cannot be supposed that they exchanged coin for utterly worthless rags without getting an immense premium for the former.

They robbed them by another process. They provided fictitious money from the chiefs, in the name of the tribes, after first making them drunk and depriving them of ability to take care of their own interests. And then they paid money in certain amounts and fraudulently got the Indians to sign receipts for much larger sums, and themselves divided and pocketed the differences.

It is charged that these infamous transactions were known at Washington, and that all the evidence was before the President and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; but no action was taken to compel the culprits to disgorge, or movement made to bring them to justice.

In the mean time the poor Indians, unable to provide supplies with the rag-trash in their hands, and suffering with cold, starvation, and disease, and the Galphin scoundrels who rioted upon their means of subsistence, instead of being in prison cells, are defended as *honorable men* by the whole force of wing editors in the Atlantic States. —*Detroit Free Press.*

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

Philadelphia, March 11.—An affair of unparalleled atrocity came to light this morning. Two women, named Hannah Shand and Ellen Lynch, were discovered in the front parlor of their residence in Federal street, above 7th, weltering in their blood. Mrs. Lynch was in her night clothes, and her two little children, twins, only two weeks old, were found up stairs in bed crying. A part of the house was occupied by John Carroll and his wife, who had both been out all night to a ball. The murders were not discovered until Mrs. Carroll returned home at 7 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Lynch's husband is a marine, who was paid off here on Tuesday, and left the next day for New York, leaving with his wife seven or eight twenty dollar gold pieces. Her trunk was found broken open, and the money gone. The locks had been forced open with a dirk knife, a piece of which was found near the trunk covered with blood. The deceased were sisters. Hannah Shand had been married twice, and was about 40 years of age. Ellen Lynch was about 35. The affair has created intense excitement. John Carroll, who is a corpulent or book agent, was arrested on suspicion, but upon examination was acquitted. A man named Spring and blood has been found upon his clothes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Up on an examination of the bodies of the murdered women, forty-one wounds were found upon Mrs. Lynch, five entering the heart, and seven wounds on Mrs. Shand. An attempt was made to burn down the house after the murders, but the fire went out, after burning a hole in the kitchen floor. A number of arrests have been made on suspicion, including Arthur Spring, a Sing Sing convict. No money or knife was found upon him.

THE LATE TROUBLE AT HONDURAS.

By the brig Helen Janet from Truxillo, Honduras, Feb. 27th, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning we have the following account of the trouble on the Mosquito coast: About four months since the commandant at Truxillo despatched troops to Limas, on Romain river, to put a stop to the cutting of hogs by the English, they refusing to pay the duty enacted by Honduras, on the ground that the place belonged to the Mosquito King, which Honduras always denied.

The English cutters were driven off, the English flag hauled down, and the Honduras troops permanently stationed there. The mission of the British steamer "Devas" to the immediate withdrawal of troops from Limas, with the intimation that if the demand was not complied with by 12 o'clock, the English commander would proceed to remove them by force. He also stated that a claim for damages to English subjects, in consequence of their having been driven off, would be made. He likewise demanded that English subjects should not be interfered with. The commandant of Truxillo complied with the demand under protest, and the troops at Limas were removed. The people of Honduras claim Limas as indisputably a part

of Honduras, and deny the right of the English to cut the valuable mahogany without paying the usual duty.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—John Aspden whose sudden death on Monday was noticed in our columns, is to be buried this afternoon. Mr. Aspden was one of the English claimants of the immense estate left by Matthias Aspden. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter and offered to pay him the sum of \$250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do; and the decision of the Court cut him off without a farthing. On Monday morning the estate was divided between the heirs at law and almost at the same moment John Aspden fell dead, at a tavern in Carter's Alley of disease of the heart supposed to have been induced by disappointment and mortification. At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent his entire fortune to-day the man who might have been a possessor of a quarter of a million of dollars will be borne to his grave from an obscure part of the District of South-west. Truth is quite as strange as fiction.

Phil. Bulletin, 17th.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.—The Superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Utica, New York, says that insanity is fearfully on the increase in this State. We learn that from Monday, the 21st ult., until Friday the 25th ult. (five days) seventeen new patients were admitted into this institution—the greatest number ever before admitted in so brief a space of time. There is no doubt that this increase is owing in a great measure to the unhealthy state of excitement caused by the "spiritual" humbugs of the day. This mental disturbance reaches people of all classes; for in all classes there are to be found those unfortunates in whom the nervous premonitions and tyrannical rules of the temperaments, and renders them susceptible of the peculiar and fascinating influences of such marvellous demonstrations as, it is alleged, are produced by "spiritual mediums," and people more highly charged with electro-magnetism than common sense. —*Albany Register.*

SINGULAR FRUIT.—Some sharp customers have been lodging sealed bags of lead with the gold commissioner at Mount Alexander, Australia, and then selling the commissioner's receipts. Messrs. Stephens and Beaver of Boston have been defrauded of \$2000 in this manner. They purchased two receipts of a hundred ounces of gold; when they presented the receipts they obtained the two bags marked and numbered as described, which they found to contain shot only. The government says they deliver what they received and have nothing to do with the matter. The men that sold the receipts cannot be found, and there at present the matter rests.

ANOTHER WEBSTER AND PARKMAN TRAGEDY.

The Editor of the *Lyndhurst* Express has seen a letter from a friend at Kanawha Salinas, Va., of which he gives the following extract: KANAWHA SALINAS Feb. 12. DEAR SIR:—My Valley was thrown into a considerable excitement yesterday and to-day, by the discovery of a very singular murder, perpetrated a few miles above us. It seems that a man by the name of Steadman, owing one Roman several hundred dollars, appointed Steadman to his work in the evening, and went to his home, telling his companion that he was going to settle with him. Since then he has not been seen or heard of, and his friends becoming alarmed at his sudden exit, commenced a search, and a body could be concealed, and found nothing, until one of them thinking probably of the notorious Webster case, commenced crying in the ashes, and to his surprise found several human bones, the skull of which was part of the flesh, supposed to be that of the man, which has run into a crevice in the place partly rotten. It was a very large piece, five feet long. It is known that he had nearly a cord of pine wood at his house, which it seems are all burnt up. He was immediately arrested and committed to jail on Sunday. He exercised more ingenuity than Webster did in disposing of the body. The bones that are found will be difficult to identify as those of a man, from their calcified state. His trial will be very interesting if further developments are not made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic despatch to the *Charleston Courier* from Baltimore, under date of March 28, says that a passenger train on the Ohio Railroad ran off the track on Sunday evening, about seventy-six miles from Cumberland, killing six and injuring others among the passengers. A wealthy citizen of Baltimore, was one of those who were killed. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—A later despatch says that it appears that two cars were thrown down an embankment over one hundred feet in depth, turning in their fall four somersets.—There were some forty persons in the two cars, eight of whom it is ascertained, were killed—among them, Aurelius Salie, of South Carolina, and a dozen wounded, more or less.—1b.

One of the most fearful tragedies that has ever been enacted in Philadelphia, was brought to light in Southwark at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. Two sisters, named HANNAH SHAW and ELLEN LYNCH, living at 250 Federal street, between Seventh and Eighth streets were found brutally murdered. A young man named JOHN RYAN, and another named SPRING, have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the perpetration of the horrible deed.

THE WEATHER.—In the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the past winter has been unparalleled in the heavy and continuous rains which have fallen. So wet has been the season; that no preparations for planting have been made; and now at the time when seed should be in the ground, the fields have yet to be broken up. The intervals of time seasonable for sowing small grain have been so limited, that but few farmers have been successful—in a full crop; many having wholly failed in sowing oats. Considering that the prospect for a working season is yet discouraging, and that the seed must necessarily be hurried in without a thorough preparation of the soil, we must regard the prospects of the ensuing crop as very disheartening. All things may yet turn out favorably, and the labor of the husbandman be rewarded with a bountiful gathering. From inauspicious beginnings, the best endings do sometimes follow; and we would fain hope for the best, even amid the clouds and rains which continue to gather and fall around us.

Chester Standard.

BEGGARS OUTWITTED.—Many years ago an ingenious plan was adopted by the Grand Duke to rid Florence of beggars. It was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain mentioned time would be provided by the Duke with a new suit of clothes, free of cost. At the appointed time the beggars of the city all assembled, and the Grand Duke, closing all the avenues to the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected, enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called "the beggars bridge," and the city for the time being, was relieved of the beggars by which it had been previously overrun, as none would give to the well-dressed individuals who implored charity, not believing their tale of distress.

TAKE THE PAPERS.

'Tis sweet, on winter's night at home to sit by fire and tapers; but ah, it is a wiser thing by far to take the papers. Won't you take the paper? Can't you take the paper? The joys of heart are of little worth, unless you take the papers. Maiden waiting lovers true, you must take the papers. Swains who would not idle woo, you must take the papers. Won't you take the paper? Can't you take the paper? Love's joys below you'll never know, unless you take the papers.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE MOON.

An "important, if true," piece of news reaches us from Italy—namely that an Italian astronomer, named Pompidio de Cappelis, has practically discovered that the moon has an atmosphere, he having clearly observed the refraction of a star's rays on the passage of the moon. Details of the alleged discovery have been submitted to father Secchi, director of the Observatory at Rome.

Selma has already begun to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and squandered from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Rule Society, and other, so that their main object is to one is left. —*N. Y. Courier.*

The Baltimore *Argus* is informed that Mr. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order peremptorily revoking the instructions of Mr. Cowley, by which the half of a large amount of money collected for violations of the revenue law, in the shape of penal duties, was about to be divided among the officers of the customs at the several ports of entry.

"PERSIN" WHAT IS "PERSIN"? This is not a made up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and saved, or digested. Dr. Houghton's Persin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Persin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the Wool Carding Factory, known as Hicks & Loyd's factory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles south of Jacksonville, and four and a half south of Alexandria. His machinery is now in fine order, and he is prepared to execute promptly and upon the usual terms, any kind of carding needed in this section. He will also have a Burr wool for the purpose of cleansing wool of burrs, in operation by the first of May next. Wool rolls will be kept constantly on hand for sale. April 3, 1853. J. W. EZELL.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala., on the 16th inst. Address by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. April 4, '53. COMMITTEE.

Administrator's Sale. BY virtue of an order of Sale, made this day by Alexander Woods, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the Second Monday in May next, at the former residence of John M. Ryan, dec'd, between the legal hours of sale, all the personal or perishable property belonging to the estate of J. M. Ryan, dec'd, consisting of Mules and Horses, one Ox, one Cow, and Calves, Hogs and Sheep, one new Road Wagon, one Ox Cart, one Buggy and Harness, and all the Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Oats together with a good many articles not here enumerated.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.

April 1st, 1853.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; 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; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrators.

April 3, 1853.

Dr. C. S. Reeves,

HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of family Medicines. April 5th 1853.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

G. W. FERRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, A. C. U. S. T. A. G. W.

Now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Beebe & Co's Spring style Mole-skin and Beaver HATS, Drab and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rindand, Pearl and French Straw, Non-intervention, Ladies, for men and boys.

BONNETS—Ladies and

Misses, Belgrads, Florence, Silk and Straw, a great variety of Braids, of latest and most approved styles.

Also UMBRELLAS and Wool Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston.

Call and see. Feb. 22, '53.

New and Fashionable Tailoring.

ROBERT H. WYNNIE, having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of WYNNIE & SATTERFIELD.

They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynne & May and Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by X. Whelan.

Cutting peculiarly attended to. Call and see.

The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved. Jan. 18, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred;—and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.

March 29, 1853.—6t.

NOTICE.

THE regular Term of the Commissioners Court for Benton County, required under the "Code" to be held on the 2nd Monday in April in each year, was by an order of said Court, made at the last first Monday in May in each year.

Attest: A. WOODS Judge of Probate.

March 22, 1853.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and

100 pound kegs. 25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes. 50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale HENDRICK & NISBET.

October 1, 1851

E. L. WOODWARD,

Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER MERCHANDISE**, comprising about every article demanded in this market. As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and can be purchased on favorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent. All are respectfully invited to call and examine. March 20, 1853.—5t.

NEW-YORK EMPORIUM.

J. ADLER & CO.

HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York, a splendid and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

HUDSON & STOKES

AT the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving an extensive and well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Consisting of every article usually called for in this market, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present and approaching season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, Iron, Nails, Hinges, Locks, Screws, &c. READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c. They respectfully solicit their old friends and customers and the public generally to give them a call, confident that if they will do so they can be suited both in quality and price of Goods. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

W. M. WHITE has just received his Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which has been selected with great care for this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz: White and Printed Jackonnet and Swiss Muslins, Tartareans, Berages, Challeys, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Gingham, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Laces, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

AND FOR GENTLEMEN, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen, Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade, &c. With a large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c. All of which he proposes to sell at the lowest possible prices, and at a price—Call and see. Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

WALKER & PETTIE

AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, such as are needed by the Planters of the country; and if you bear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready Rhine;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay us a year. We also keep a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old leg and Corn Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine.

Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper still, to receive more of the same sort.

N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with your promise. March 22, 1853.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Smith, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 12th day of March, 1853; notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment. Wm. H. SMITH, Adm. March 22, 1853.

Temperance Mass Meeting. A temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Talladega on Saturday, the 30th of April 1853.

All sons of Temperance, the public generally and the Ladies in particular are invited to attend. It is expected that Bros. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, Hewlett, Perham, Perry of Talladega, Rev. Lyndell of Jacksonville Circuit and others will be with us. C. M. TAYLOR, P. S.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

FOR THE Fall & Winter of 1853.

H. W. WIENGES.

Is now receiving a rich and complete assortment of STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of DeLaines, Calicoes, Gingham, Shawls, Linsey, and all other similar articles adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Monte and Cap Ribbons, Ladies and Gents, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful too tedious to mention. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with super Black Cloths, for Coats or Cloaks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests, Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man."

A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprises a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market.

GROCERIES.

A fine lot of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c. will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of his customers.

H. W. W. while he in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his last purchase, less leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Governments, in Merchandise and in Competition! and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in variety and price will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves. October 19th 1852.

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much injury is done, although the disease is in fact actually cured. The cause of the stomach by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently becomes so much disordered that the digestive function is seriously injured—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholera, alternate diarrhoea and constipation, flatulence, nightmar, &c. &c. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which being applied externally would excite the absorbents to increased action, and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the direct cause of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be the most pleasant, but by far the safest means to effect the desired end. The almost superhuman cure performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were mainly effected by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed are extracted from raw plants peculiar to Arabia. This great Liniment (which is now to be had of most respectable druggists and merchants in every town in the United States) is daily effecting cures which extend beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, bronchitis and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumors, &c. &c. &c. are frequently cured, and always relieved by its use. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application. It soothes the irritated nerves, and cures rheumatism, neuralgia, Sprains, bruises, wounds, burns, sun burn, &c. &c. are speedily cured by it, and for nearly all ailments in horse or cattle, requiring an external application, it is an effectual remedy.

Look out for Copycats!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because its having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the poisonous mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and who resides at No. 17 Main street, Portland, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.

W. F. CALDWELL, Oak Ridge, Randolph, Ala.

and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED.

In every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above accompanied with good references as to character, responsibility, &c. February 8, 1853.—4t.

DALLAS HOUSE.

BY S. BEE.

Water Street, Selma, Ala.

This elegant and commodious House is thoroughly furnished for the reception of visitors, for whose comfort and convenience no pains or expense will be spared by the Proprietor. Dec. 1852—1v.

STANTON PECKHAM.

AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.

WILL be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852.

South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—Tax and cost \$3 22.

West half of north west fourth of S. 22, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 29, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40.

North west fourth of north west fourth, S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 45.

North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 87 1-2.

South east fourth of the south east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 12, as the property of Blufford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1-2.

N. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1-2 of N. W. 1-4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of S. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1-4 of N. E. 1-4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3-4.

West half of S. 21, T. 20, R. 10. Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.

East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson; tax and cost \$2 35.

W. M. JOHNS, T. C.

March 8, 1853.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to us either by Note or Book Account, are called on to make payment by the first day of March next; as longer indulgence cannot be given. DICKSON & GREEN. Feb. 1, 1853.

REMOVAL.

MR. W. M. WHITE has removed to the north west corner of the Square, and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's old place, where he hopes to see all his friends, and be able to accommodate them with any article in his line. Jacksonville, March 8, 1853.

FORT PAIN.

THOMAS G. BEESON.

SITUATED in the midst of a growing country, are now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done.

With this facility the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to present to purchasers and customers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Lebanon and three miles west of Rawlingsville.

JESSE G. BEESON.

March 1st, 1853.

N. B. Wheat growers cannot expect wheat made into flour unless it is first threshed and cleaned, and then in that state it cannot make a good turn out of flour. You will observe that thing and dry your wheat before bringing it to the mill. If brought in proper order, the subscriber will be responsible for a good turn out of flour and a good article.

J. G. BEESON.

ATTENTION!! BEAT NO. 1.

For are hereby commanded to appear at Jacksonville, on Saturday the 26th day of this inst. at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs.

JOEL H. FARMER, O. S. By order of the Captain. March 15, 1853.

THE GEORGIA HOME GAZETTE.

A SOUTHERN FAMILY JOURNAL, Published at Augusta, Ga.

THE HOME GAZETTE is devoted to Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, General Intelligence and Southern Interests. The columns of the paper will contain Historical and Domestic Romances, Sketches of Biography, choice poetry entertaining Anecdotes, Scientific Memoranda, with Agricultural and Industrial Articles. It is published for the HOME CIRCLE.

Besides a rich variety of Miscellaneous matter, it will contain the General News of the day, and exhibit the course of political events without the least party bias. In addition to this, it will contain a COMPEND OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, now in the course of publication. This, when completed, will equal in quantity of matter, a large octavo volume of six hundred pages.

The GAZETTE is a large imperial sheet, of elegant appearance, printed upon new and beautiful type. Terms, \$200 per annum, always in advance; Two copies, \$3 50. Five copies, \$5 00; Ten copies \$15 00. Address.

SMYTHE & WHITE, Editors Home Gazette, Augusta, Ga.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GRAT CELEBRITY FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN'S

DIGESTIVE FLUID.

GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from BARKNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.

This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains NO ALCOHOL, ACIDS, OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combs Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Penzance on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University, Proof, Duglison's Physiology; Proof Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c. &c. together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

"OBSERVES THIS!"—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, ROBT. BATTEY, Rome, Ga. Sept. 19, 1852.

E. HALPHANN.

AT E. J. DONNELLY'S OLD STAND, MONTGOMERY.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

MERCHANTS and PLANTERS will always find a large Stock at lowest prices. Dec. 21 1852.—6m.

Female School at Oxford.

We have engaged Mr. Brown & daughter (late of White Plains) to take charge of this Institution, on 2nd Monday in January.

Best recommendation, is the esteem and praise of former pupils, who have risen to success and usefulness in private and public life. Board in good families is low. Tuition is low. Our friends may rest assured of a prudent and parental care over their daughters.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS EACH.

1st Class, Orthog. Reading, \$6 00

2nd " Reading, Writing and elements of Arith. \$8 00

Geog. and Gram. \$8 00

3rd Class, Arith., Gram. and Geog. \$10 00

4th Class, Philosophies, Math., Lat. and French \$16 00

College studies \$18 00

Incidentals 37 or 50 cents.

Punctual and regular attendance is expected. Charges from entrance after three weeks. No deduction but for protracted sickness, or written agreement, or option of the Teachers. PATRONS. Jan. 4th 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Moon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for travelers, while sojourning at this point.

Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors. JAMES LOYD, Proprietor. June 1, 1852—1y.

Coughs, Colds &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, London's Indian Expecterant, Bartholomew's Pink Expectant Syrup, and Halsey's Syrup of Tar, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 9, 1852.

PATTISON HOUSE.

No. 28, Royal Street, MOBILE, ALA.

ASKED & PALMER, Proprietors.

The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he desires to take a class for instruction in music, on the Piano Forte. Instruction will be given at private residences; and for those of the class who may not have an instrument, arrangements will be made to procure one. He has in his possession ample testimonials of qualifications, and his terms will be found upon enquiry to be reasonable. J. C. MISZNER. Feb. 8, 1853.—1f.

WHITE PLAINS.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. W. H. Allen and Lady, in the above institution, for the ensuing year. The exercises will commence on the Fourth Monday in January. Mr. A. is a citizen of our own county, a regular graduate of the University of Georgia, and has had considerable experience in teaching. We could produce many recommendations, but he is too well known to need them. We feel confident that all who may patronize the school will be highly pleased.

It is needless to remark upon the locality; for the healthfulness of White Plains is proverbial. Good Boarding can be obtained in the best families at from 6 to 7 dollars per month.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE SCHOOL MONTHS.

1st Class—Orthog. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$6 00

2nd " Geography and English Grammar \$8 00

3rd " Ancient and Modern History \$12 00

4th " Natural and Moral Sciences \$15 00

5th " Latin, Greek, French and Higher Mathematics \$16 00

Music, Painting and Drawing, Needle and Wax Work, taught by Mrs. A.—at reasonable charges. ELIJAH KERR, ELIJAH TEAGUE, JOHN WORTHINGTON. Trustees. Jan. 18, 1853.

LATEST FASHIONS.

PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wythe & May and of Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business. They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of

MAY & RAY.

They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Jan. 25 1853.

BOOK SELLER.

Corner of Exchange Hotel, MONTGOMERY ALABAMA.

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS

AND STATIONARY.

Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; childrens story and toy Books. Also, Staple & Fancy Stationary. School Books of very kind used in our schools.

BLANK BOOKS, all sorts and sizes. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, Hymn Books, &c.

STATIONARY.—Every article in this line.

WRITING PAPER of every size, quality and color.

WRAPPING PAPER of every variety.

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Libraries furnished, and Schools, Academies, and Colleges supplied at fair prices.

All are invited to call and examine stock and prices. Country Merchants would do well to send in their orders.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

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

C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

FORNEY & BRADNAX.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, H. W. BRODINAX, Mobile.

JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Beulah Co. Ala. Oct. 5, '52.—1y.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE undersigned has in his various departments of the Sciences, Arts, Literature, &c. and are constantly receiving all the New Books of value and importance, as they are issued from the various Publishing Houses of the country. They also keep a large and complete stock of Staple and Fancy Stationery, embracing English, French and American Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Quil Pens, Gold Pens, Wafers, Ink, &c.; Mathematical Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c. Blank Books of all styles and sizes. We have in operation a large Book Manufacturing, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Blank Book work, embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records, Cash, and other Books.

Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the shortest notice; Old Books rebound, &c. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Printing Paper, Printing Ink, &c. &c.

Dealers from the interior would do well to call and examine our extensive Stock, as in point of variety, moderate prices, &c. we cannot be excelled. Remember to call at their splendid Establishment, at No. 34, Dauphin Street. December 7, 1852.

W. A. SMITH, J. H. HUNTER, SMITH & HUNTER, GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce Street, MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock of

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 Hds. Orleans SUGARS.

200 Bbls. do. MOLASSES.

100 Hb. do. do.

200 Bbls. Whiskey, (various brands), 350 Bbls. Flour, do. do.

500 Sack RIO COFFEE.

150 Hb. Laguira, Java, Mocha, do.

300 Boxes Tobacco, (various brands)

50 Half Pipes Brandy (all kinds), 5 do. do. Holland Gin.

25 Bbls. American do.

50 Bbls. & 100 Hb. Mon. Whis.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 12, 1853.

Whole No. 853

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL.
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first in-
sertion, and fifty cents per square for
each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

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

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

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

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

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

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

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

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

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

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

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-
lic for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.

WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and
is prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle
and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

POETRY.

MY PRAIRIE FLOWER.

BY MRS. E. C. JUDSON.

The following poem, so touching and
beautiful, was prefaced by a note, a por-
tion of which, giving the incident on
which the poem was founded, we feel
constrained to give. We trust the writer
will excuse us for so doing.

"An itinerant preacher in the West
says of his wife, when he first met her,
'I thought she was the fairest flower in
all the world,' and through years of care
and still other years of helplessness on
her part, he seems to have held fast to
the same opinion. This little gem of
sentiment, sparkling out from piles of
common-place rubbish, struck me as so
touching in its truthful simplicity, that I
have made it the burden of the accom-
panying verses."—N. Y. Recorder.

I saw her in sweet maidenhood,
With blushes on her cheek,
And underneath her drooping lids
The love-light soft and meek;
And then I chose her from the world,
To be my bosom's queen;
For oh, she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

I love her to my humble home,
And soon full many a care
Sprang, took like, underneath her feet,
And silvered her bright hair;
But still the light of her soft eyes
Made glad my lowly hearth,
And still she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

The purest flower, the loveliest flower,
The one sweet flower of earth!
Ere long, in pale, wan helplessness,
Upon my breast she lay;
And slowly, surely, life's frail cords
Went, breaking, day by day;
But cherished fondlier than when first
I made my heart her throne,
She was to me the fairest flower,
That I had ever known!

The fairest flower, the rarest flower,
My aching heart had known!
I was a wanderer in the West,
Commissioned from on high,
To sound o'er prairie, wood, and world,
The gospel's joyful cry;
And so I bore her by my side
Through years of gathering blight,
And deemed her still the fairest flower
That ever saw the light!

The dearest flower, the loveliest flower,
E'er confined from the light!
Now o'er the prairie's waving green
I take my lonely way;
And where, erewhile, we paused to rest,
I pause to weep and pray;
For oh, there's none to pray for me,
Since underneath the sod
I've shut away the fairest flower
That ever came from God!

The choicest flower, the sweetest flower,
The flower that came from God!
I weep and pray, yet sorrow not
As one of hope bereft;
For, though there's little else for me,
The star of faith is left;
And by its glimmering light I see,
All fragrant still with love,
My frail, my faded earthly flower
Transferred to groves above!
My beautiful, my cherished flower
Down smiling from above!

AGRICULTURAL.

**DEEP PLOWING—CULTIVA-
TION OF POTATOES.**

Messrs. Editors.—It being a
wet day, unfit for outdoor business,
I thought I would seize this oppor-
tunity of putting a few thoughts
together and sending you for your
disposal. I have noticed some pieces
in your paper on deep plowing
which, in the main, I think correct,
and which has been my practice
for years. But when I break with
spontaneous or turning plows, I am
always governed, as to depth, by
the depth of the soil; as my experi-
ence is, that plowing with these
kind of plows, or any turning plows
if you stir up the clay, and throw
it to the top, you injure poor land,
unless it is well manured, and then
you may plow as deep as you please.
Nor am I in favor of turning plows
for common land, unless you have
manured broadcast; they will then
do in order to throw under or cover
up the manure. Nor am I in favor
of turning in old or dead grass; I
much prefer burning it, for obser-
vation has taught me that where
the grass has been burned, corn
and cotton comes up and grows off
better than where it has not been
burned.

I said I was in favor of deep
plowing. It must be with the right
sort of a plow, which is either your
subsoil or common coulters plow.
With these you may plow as deep
as you please, which will add to the
improvement and production of
your land. In 1845, (I think that
was the year,) I broke up all my
land with coulters, as deep as I
could, and plowed all my corn
and cotton over with the same

plows, still trying to go a little
deeper than at first. The result
was, my land plowed mellow and
moist all the year, and I made
plenty of corn, and some to spare,
for I sold several hundred bushels,
with no more rain than my neigh-
bors. I think the Coulters plow
the best and cheapest plow that we
have among us.

Again, I beg leave to differ some-
what with the commonly received
opinions of the day, in regard to
the last working of corn. As above
said, I do not believe in turning
land over with your turning plows;
our summers are too long and hot,
and it is killing to land thus to
throw it up to the sun. But my
experience has taught me to plow
corn deep all the while—even when
laying it by—without waiting it is
said that in breaking the roots, &c.,
you injure it. Now, I shall not
attempt to explain the philosophy of
it further than to say, that by
breaking off the old roots, and stir-
ring up the ground, you put new
life and vigor in the whole stalk;
as by turning and pruning an old
tree, it assumes a new growth, and
consequently new life. This may
seem a little heterodoxical, but ex-
perience teaches us that this is true;
and I would respectfully ask why
it is that the top ear on a stalk of
corn is always the largest? and why
it is that you may top corn long
before it is ripe? There appears to
be some inconsistency in this but
observation proves it to be so.

Last year, I had a field of 45
acres, second year land, in corn.
The rows were 4 1/2 feet apart, and
the corn stood thick in the drill—
say 2 feet. At the regular time for
giving it the last plowing, the
weather was dry, and the ground
stumpy and roaty. The corn look-
ed very fine indeed, and we thought
under the circumstances, that we
would give it a good hoeing, and
accordingly did so. The result was
that my corn was injured; and I
now believe if I had plowed it,
it would have done better, notwith-
standing it made me over 200 bar-
rels. My plan is to plow late—un-
til almost in the roasting-ear—while
some contend that when corn hunch
for the tassel, is the right time
to lay by.

A word about Potatoes, and the
mode of keeping them. It is an
object with all farmers to despatch
business in a safe, short and easy
manner; and I propose that in put-
ting up potatoes, those that are in-
tended for seed, should be put in
hills. My plan is this: I simply
level the place where I want to make
the hill, and then lay two rails
down on the centre, about 6 inches
apart; then lay couple of thin
pieces across them, and putting on
them two more rails, I close up the
top so as to prevent the potatoes
getting through and filling up the
vacancy. I then put my potatoes
on the rails until I get the hill as
large as I wish, (and the size is not
material,) rounding them up. Then
I commence covering, by setting
up corn stalks around the hill; then
I put on vines, followed with dirt—
say six or eight inches thick be-
ing careful not to stop the holes at
each end of the rails, and also leav-
ing a small hole on the top, cover-
ed over with a few boards; these
all to be kept open during the
sweating or seasoning process,
which will be two or three weeks;
then close them up with a thick
covering of dirt. You need no oth-
er shelter, and if your potatoes are
in good order when put up, there
is no danger of their injuring. I
have tried this plan upwards of
twenty years. I speak of Spanish
potatoes. You can keep your pota-
toes equally secure by putting them
in houses, and I have known the
owners of potatoe houses to be
most particular to have them, if
they could, air-tight. I heard a
gentleman, not long since, say how
particular he had been in building
his potato house, and that they had
all rotted. I told him they would
always rot if put up in that way.
Now I have two potato houses; one
is built of split logs, with the cracks
chinked and daubed, and dug in
the ground some 12 inches; a loft
of split logs, and a few inches of
dirt thrown on that. The other is
built in the same way, only of hewn
logs. The secret of keeping pota-
toes, is to let them have sufficient
air, and this must be done by let-
ting your door stand open day and
night until they go through their
sweating and seasoning process,
and also pulling out some of the
daubing in the cracks. After this
you may close your door and cracks
and remember they must have air
during that time, whether in hills or
in houses.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I shall
close my hasty and desultory re-

marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture; for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
to our soil, climate and productions
—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
and a short way to get them in, and
have time to improve our lands.
J. C. W. L.
Upson Co., Ga., Feb. 1853.

THE TWO CARPENTERS.

A sketch for Mechanics.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston
were apprentices to a carpenter by
the name of Jonas White. They were near-
ly of the same age, about nineteen, and
they were both of them remarkably
good dispositions, and withal very punc-
tual at their work. Mr. White was a
kind, indulgent man, and his workmen
had no occasion to complain of his re-
quirements.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, one
evening after they had closed their la-
bors upon a house that Mr. White was
ereciting, "let us have a ride this even-
ing."

"No," returned Charles Brackett, as
he moved his apron. The answer was
short, yet it was kindly spoken.

"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will
be a beautiful evening, and we can have
a first rate time. Won't you go?"

"I cannot, Lud."

"But why?"

"Because I am otherwise engaged,
and beside, I have't the money to."

"Never mind the engagement, but
come along, and I will pay the expenses."

"If ever I join with a companion in
any pastime that involves pecuniary ex-
pense, I shall always pay my share; but
to-night, Lud, I have an engagement
with myself."

"And what can it be, Charles?"

"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a
few days since, and I promised to return
it as soon as I finished it; I desire to do
so as soon as possible, so I must devote
this evening to reading."

"And what is the subject, pray?" said
Ludlow.

"The history of Architecture," re-
turned Charles Brackett.

"Oh, bud! Such dry stuff as that?"

"It's not dry, I assure you, Lud."

"It may not be to you, but it is to me.
What, poring over architecture all night
after working hard at it all day?"

"Yes," returned Charles, "because I
am thus enabled to learn more of the
different branches of our business."

"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight
toss of the head, "for my part, I learn
full as much about the carpenter's trade
at my work, as I shall ever find use for."

I don't see the use, after a poor fellow
has been tied up to mortises, grooves,
sills, rafters, sleepers, and such matters,
all day long, to drag away the night in
studying the same stuff over again."

"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett,
"you don't take the right view of the
matter. Every man makes himself hono-
rable in a peculiar business, just so far
as he understands that business thorowly,
and applies himself to its perfection.
It is not the calling, or the trade, that
makes the man, but it's the honest en-
terprise with which the calling is follow-
ed. In looking about for a business
that should give me support through
life, I hit upon, and chose the one in
which we are now engaged, and when I
did so, I resolved I would make myself
useful in it. We have something besides
mere physical strength to employ and
cultivate; we have a mind that must la-
bor at something. Now, physical labor
is tedious and unthankful; but when we
combine the mental and physical, and
make them assist each other, then we
find labor a source of comfort."

"Really, Charles, you are quite a phi-
losopher, and I suppose what you say is
true; but I should like to know if it
doesn't require some mental labor to
keep up with the instructions of our busi-
ness? I declare, it keeps me thinking
pretty sharply."

"That may be," said Charles; "but
after all, the only mental labor you per-
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Mr. White's instructions, and then fol-
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but do you know the philosophical rea-
son for all this? Do you know why you
are required to perform your work after
given rules?"

"I know I am to do it, and that when
I am of age, I shall be paid for doing it,
and I know how to do it. That is
enough," answered Ludlow, with much
emphasis.

"It is not enough for me," said Charles.
"Every piece of mechanism has science
in its composition, and I would be able
to comprehend that science, and also ap-
ply it, perhaps, to other uses. In short,
Lud, I would be master of my business."

"And so would I. I tell you, Charles,
I believe I could frame a house now."

"Such a one as you have been taught
to build, Lud."

"Certainly. Everybody must be taught
at first."

"True; and everybody may gain im-
provement upon the instructions by self
culture."

"Then you won't go to ride this even-
ing," said Ludlow, as they reached their
boarding-houses.

"No."

CHOLERA AMONG THE HOGS.—
The Louisville Courier states that
there is great fatality among the
hogs at Milton, Ky., and other
points, and that it has been alarm-
ingly destructive to the hogs at
Carrollton at the distillery of Root
and Snyder. They have lost up-
wards of 600 hogs in ten days or
about 60 per day, with but little
abatement of the diseases.

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"Then you won't go to ride this even-
ing," said Ludlow, as they reached their
boarding-houses.

"No."

Here the conversation ended. That
evening Ludlow Weston hired a horse
and chaise, and went to ride; while
Charles Brackett betook himself to his
room, and was soon deeply interested
in the History of Architecture. Some
parts he would read over several times,
so as to thoroughly comprehend them,
and occasionally he would take notes,
and copy some of the drawings. Be-
fore he had retired to his rest, he had
finished the book; and when he awoke
the next morning, the subject of his
study was fresh and vivid in his mind,
and he felt happy and satisfied with him-
self.

"Ah, Charles, I had a glorious time
last night," said Ludlow Weston, with a
yawn, as the two apprentices met before
breakfast.

"So did I," returned Charles.

"At your dry books' eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't envy you. Egad,
Charles, the recollections of last night's
supper and ride will give me enjoyment
for a month."

"And the recollections of last night's
study may benefit me for a life time."

"Bah!" said Ludlow. But the very
manner in which he uttered it, showed
he did not exactly mean it.

A month had passed away, and it was
Saturday morning.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, "we
have not got to work this afternoon.
Now, what do you say to joining the
party on the pond? We have got the
boats engaged, and we are going to have
a capital time. I'm going to carry So-
phie with me."

I'm sorry that I must disappoint you,
Lud; but the old professor, at the acad-
emy, as he has no school this afternoon,
has promised to give me some assistance
in my studies in mensuration, and it
would be a disappointment to both him
and myself, to miss the opportunity."

"O, bother your mensuration! Come
along—Mary Waters will think you are
mean, for Sophie Cross will be sure to
tell her what a fine time she has had
with me."

"No, Mary won't," replied Charles.

"After I have finished my lesson, I am
going to take a horse and chaise, and
carry her out to visit a sick aunt, where
we shall spend the Sabbath. However,
I hope you will have a good time, and
I believe you will too."

Mary Waters and Sophie were both
of them, good girls, and they really loved
the youths, whose attentions they were
receiving. Charles and Ludlow had al-
ready talked of marriage, and they
looked forward to that important event
with promise of joy, and all who knew
them had reason to believe that they
both would make good husbands.

Thus time glided away. Both of the
young men laid up some money, and
they were both steady at their work,
but Charles pursued his studies with
unremitting diligence, while Ludlow
could never see and use in a mere car-
penter, bothering his brain with geo-
metrical properties, areas of figures, volumes
of solids, mathematical roots and pow-
ers, trigonometry, and a thousand other
things that his companion spent so much
time over.

Two years were soon swallowed up in
the vortex of time, and Charles and
Ludlow were free. They both hired to
their old master, and for several months
they worked in the town where Mr.
White resided. Ludlow Weston was
married to Sophie Cross, and they
boarded with the bride's mother.

"Ain't you ever going to get married?"
asked Ludlow, as he and Charles were
at work together.

"As soon as I can get a house to put
a wife into," quietly returned Charles.

"Why, you can hire one at any time."

"I know that; but I wish to own one."

"Then poor Mary Waters will have to
wait a long time, I'm thinking."

"Perhaps so," Charles said with a
smile on his countenance.

Then Ludlow whistled a tune, as he
continued his work.

"Boys," said Mr. White, as he came
into his shop one morning, where Charles
and Ludlow were at work, "we are soon
likely to have a job in S—."

The new State House is going up as soon as
the committee can procure a plan; and
I shall have an opportunity to contract
for a good share of the carpenter's work."

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 12, 1853.

Whole No. 853

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each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitely & Ellis,
Attorneys at Law,
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS.

M. B. DONEGAN,
Attorney at Law,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23, 1853.

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

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

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

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme
Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business committed to their professional man-
agement.
Office in Lefferson, DeKalb County, Ala.
April 6, 1852.

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

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladesha, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. L. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WIL. H. FORNEY.

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

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851.

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the
public for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and
is prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle
and Harness horses; or also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.
WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

POETRY.

MY PRAIRIE FLOWER.

BY MRS. E. C. JUDSON.

The following poem, so touching and
beautiful, was prefaced by a note, a por-
tion of which, giving the incident on
which the poem was founded, we feel
constrained to give. We trust the writer
will excuse us for so doing.

"An itinerant preacher in the West,
says of his wife, when he first met her,
'I thought she was the fairest flower in
all the world,' and through years of care
and still other years of helplessness on
her part, he seems to have held fast to
the same opinion. This little gem of
sentiment, sparkling out from piles of
common-place rubbish, struck me as so
touching in its truthful simplicity, that I
have made it the burden of the accom-
panying verses."—Y. Y. Recorder.

I saw her in sweet maidenhood,
With blushes on her cheek,
And underneath her drooping lids
The love-light soft and meek;
And then I chose her from the world,
To be my bosom's queen;
For oh, she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

The dearest, daintiest little flower
My eyes had ever seen.
I bore her to my humble home,
And soon full many a care
Sprang, thick like underneath her feet,
And silvered her bright hair;
But still the light of her soft eyes
Made glad my lowly hearth.

And still she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen.
The purest flower, the loveliest flower,
The one sweet flower of earth!
Ere long, in pale, wan helplessness,
Upon my breast she lay;
And slowly, surely, life's frail cords
Went, breaking day by day;
But cherished fondlier than when first
I made my heart her throne.

She was to me the fairest flower,
That I had ever known!
The fairest flower, the rarest flower,
My aching heart had known!
I was a wanderer in the West,
Commissioned from on high,
To sound of praise, wood, and world,
The gospel's joyful cry;
And so I bore her by my side
Through years of gathering blight,
And deemed her still the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

The dearest flower, the loveliest flower,
E'er destined from the light!
Now o'er the prairie's waving green
I take my lonely way;
And where, erewhile, we paused to rest,
I pause to weep and pray;
For oh, there's none to pray for me,
Since underneath the sod
I've shrouded away the fairest flower
That ever came from God!

The choicest flower, the sweetest flower,
The flower that came from God!
I weep and pray, yet sorrow not
As one of hope bereft;
For, though there's little else for me,
The star of faith is left;
And by its glimmering light I see,
All fragrant still with love,
My frail, my faded earthly flower
Transferred to groves above.
My beautiful, my cherished flower
Down smiling from above!

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP PLOWING—CULTIVA- TION OF POTATOES.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It being a
wet day, unfit for outdoor business,
I thought I would seize this oppor-
tunity of putting a few thoughts
together and sending you for your
disposal. I have noticed some pieces
in your paper on deep plowing
which, in the main, I think correct,
and which has been my practice
for years. But when I break with
spontaneous or turning plows, I am
always governed, as to depth, by
the depth of the soil; as my experi-
ence is, that plowing with these
kind of plows, or any turning plows
if you stir up the clay, and throw
it to the top, you injure poor land,
unless it is well manured, and then
you may plow as deep as you please.
Nor am I in favor of turning plows
for common land, unless you have
manured broadcast; they will then
do in order to throw under or cover
up the manure. Nor am I in favor
of turning in old or dead grass; I
much prefer burning it, for obser-
vation has taught me that where
the grass has been burned, corn
and cotton comes up and grows off
better than where it has not been
burned.

I said I was in favor of deep
plowing. It must be with the right
sort of a plow, which is either your
subsoil or common coultter plow.
With these you may plow as deep
as you please, which will add to the
improvement and production of
your land. In 1845, (I think that
was the dry year,) I broke up all
my land with coultters, as deep as
I could, and plowed all my corn
and cotton over with the same

plows, still trying to go a little
deeper than at first. The result
was, my land plowed mellow and
moist all the year, and I made
plenty of corn, and some to spare,
for I sold several hundred bushels,
with no more rain than my neigh-
bors. I think the Coultter plow
the best and cheapest plow that we
have among us.

Again, I beg leave to differ some-
what with the commonly received
opinions of the day, in regard to
the last working of corn. As above
said, I do not believe in turning
land over with your turning plows;
our summers are too long and hot,
and it is killing to land thus to
throw it up to the sun. But my
experience has taught me to plow
corn deep all the while—even when
laying it by—notwithstanding it is
said that in breaking the roots, &c.,
you injure it. Now, I shall not
attempt to explain the philosophy
of it further than to say, that by
breaking off the old roots, and stir-
ring up the ground, you put new
life and vigor in the whole stalk;
as by trimming and pruning an old
tree, it assumes a new growth, and
consequently new life. This may
seem a little heretodoxical, but ex-
perience teaches us that this is true;
and I would respectfully ask you
it is that the top ear on a stalk of
corn is always the largest? and why
it is that you may top corn long
before it is injured? There appears
to be some inconsistency in this but
observation proves it to be so.

Last year, I had a field of 45
acres, second year land, in corn.
The rows were 4-12 feet apart, and
the corn stood thick in the drill—
say 2 feet. At the regular time for
giving it the last plowing, the
weather was dry, and the ground
stumpy and rooty. The corn looked
very fine indeed, and we thought
under the circumstances, that we
would give it a good hoeing, and
accordingly did so. The result was
that my corn was injured, and I
now believe the if I had plowed it,
it would have done better, notwith-
standing it made me over 200 bar-
rels. My plan is to plow late—un-
til almost in the roasting-ear—while
some contend that when corn bunch
for the tassel, is the right time
to lay by.

A word about Potatoes, and the
mode of keeping them. It is an
object with all farmers to despatch
business in a safe, short and easy
manner; and I propose that in put-
ting up potatoes, those that are in-
tended for seed, should be put in
bills. My plan is this: I simply
level the piece where I want to make
the hill, and then lay two rails
down on the centre, about 6 inches
apart; then lay couple of thin
pieces across them, and putting on
them two more rails, I close up the
top so as to prevent the potatoes
getting through and filling up the
vacancy. I then put my potatoes
on the rails until I get the hill as
large as I wish, (and the size is not
material,) rounding them up. Then
I commence covering, by setting
up corn stalks around the hill; then
I put on vines, followed with dirt—
say six or eight inches thick be-
cause careful not to stop the holes at
each end of the rails, and also leav-
ing a small hole on the top, cover
ed over with a few boards; these
all to be kept open during the
sweating or seasoning process,
which will be two or three weeks,
then close them up with a thick
covering of dirt. You need no other
shelter, and if your potatoes are
in good order when put up, there
is no danger of their injuring. I
have tried this plan upwards of
twenty years. I speak of Spanish
potatoes. You can keep your pota-
toes equally secure by putting them
in houses, and I have known the
owners of potato houses to be
most particular to have them, if
they could, airtight. I heard a
gentleman, not long since, say how
particular he had been in building
his potato house, and that they had
all rotted. I told him they would
always rot if put up in that way.
Now I have two potato houses; one
is built of split logs, with the cracks
chinked and daubed, and dug in
the ground some 12 inches; a lot
of split logs, and a few inches of
dirt thrown on that. The other is
built in the same way, only of hewn
logs. The secret of keeping pota-
toes, is to let them have sufficient
air, and this must be done by let-
ting your door stand open day
and night until they go through their
sweating and seasoning process,
and also pulling out some of the
daubing in the cracks. After this
you may close your door and cracks
and remember they must have air
during that time, whether in hills or
in houses.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I shall
close my hasty and desultory re-
marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture: for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
to our soil, climate and productions
—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
and a short way to get them in, and
have time to improve our lands.
J. C. W. L.
Upon Co., Ga., Feb. 1853.

TOPPING COTTON.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having again
tried the experiment of topping
Cotton, I herewith give you the
result of the same for the Cultiva-
tor. On the 1st of August, I meas-
ured off one acre of land of the
same quality, and the stand as
near the same as I could select on
the plantation. I topped, this year,
two rows and skipped two through-
out the acre, and the result is as
follows:

Topped rows made of seed Cotton,
- - 513 lbs.
Rows not topped " - - 462 "

In favor of topping, - - 51 "
You will see, Messrs. Editors,
that I have made money this year
by the operation, as it only took
three days to top my crop, and I
have made by it 36,720 pounds of
cotton, of others, try the experi-
ment for three years to come, if
I live; and although the difference
may not be so great every year as
it has proved to be in the year 1852
I still say that topping Cotton in
Mississippi is advantageous, wet or
dry, and very important in a wet
season. I will here say to those
who are fearful of causing their
Cotton to sucker in wet weather
from topping, that I have never
been able to see in twenty years'
experience in farming, that topped
Cotton was more subject to sucker
than that not topped. Two much
rain on Cotton planted in rich new
land, or land highly manured, will
bring out suckers, and as many on
that not topped as on the topped;
at least, this is the result of my
observation in Mississippi, the opin-
ions of others to the contrary not-
withstanding.

COOKED FOOD FOR COWS.

MR. JAMES S. HABER, lately stated be-
fore the Philadelphia County Farm-
er's Club, that he had proved by
actual experiment in feeding 12
cows, 150 days upon cooked food,
that he made a net gain of \$32.
In place of 20 pounds of hay per
day, formerly fed raw, he now feeds
12 pounds out and steamed. With
this he mixes 4 12 quarts of ship
stake, Indian corn meal and oil
cake meal, in about equal portions.
This with the hay, weighs about 46
pounds when cooked, having gain-
ed 31 pounds by that process. He
says it is not only more economical
but more palatable to the cattle;
they eat it without waste and keep
in better condition. His steaming
apparatus cost \$25, which he more
than saved in six months feeding.
He considers, however, the greatest
gain is in the health of the animals.
—N. Y. Agricultur.

HARD FARE FOR THE POOR NE- GROES.

COL. BERRIEN, of Rome,
Geo., writes us that his negroes
raised 500 Shanghai fowls last sea-
son, for their own use, weighing
from 12 to 22 lbs. a pair, on which
they daily luxuriated. This is awful,
and our northern poor, who never
tasted the delicious meat of these
fowls, should get up "indignation"
meetings, and call a convention to
put down such things, so inimical
to "Equal Rights."—Northern
Farmer.

A VALUABLE HINT.—The Roch- ester Daily Advertiser sa's that

Mr. Recker less than a year ago
purchased a pair of Cochon China
Fowls, from the proceeds of which
since that time, he has realized
\$432. The chickens sold for \$10
per pair, and the eggs for \$4 per
dozen.

WHEAT BRAN FOR CORN.—Mr.

L. W. ALLEN, of Maryland, state
in the American Farmer that he
has found wheat bran a "greater
stimulant for corn than chemical
salts or guano mixed with common
salt, or mixed with plaster of Paris
or even of rich hog-pen manure, or
well-rotted summer, and the crop
nearly or quite as good as the best
of the above, which was guano
mixed with common salt, in the
proportion of 200 lbs. to 3-4 bush-
el salt."—Baltimore sun.

Water was let into the Michi- gan and Illinois canal on the

14th ult.

CHOLERA AMONG THE HOOS.—

The Louisville Courier states that
there is great fatality among the
hogs at Milton, Ky., and other
points, and that it has been alarm-
ingly destructive to the hogs at
Carrollton at the distillery of Root
and Snyder. They have lost up-
wards of 600 hogs in ten days or
about 60 per day, with but little
abatement of the diseases.

THE TWO CARPENTERS.

A sketch for Mechanics.
BY SYLVANUS CORN, JR.
Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston
were apprentices to a carpenter by
the name of Jonas White. They were
of the same age, about nineteen, and
they were both of them remarkably
good disposition, and withal very pun-
ctual at their work. Mr. White was a
kind, indulgent man, and his workmen
had no occasion to complain of his re-
quirements.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, one
evening after they had closed their la-
bors upon a house that Mr. White was
erecting, "let us have a ride this even-
ing."

"No," returned Charles Brackett, as
he moved his apron. The answer was
short, yet it was kindly spoken.
"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will
be a beautiful evening, and we can have
a first rate time. Won't you go?"
"I cannot, Lud."

"But why?"
"Because I am otherwise engaged,
and beside, I haven't the money to
go." "Never mind the engagement, but
come along, and I will pay the expenses."
"If ever I join with a companion in
any pastime that involves pecuniary ex-
pense, I shall always pay my share; but
to-night, Lud, I have an engagement
with myself."

"And what is the subject, pray?" said
Ludlow.

"The history of Architecture," re-
turned Charles Brackett.

"Oh, ha! Such dry stuff as that?"
"It's not dry, I assure you, Lud."

"It may not be to you, but it is to me.
What, poring over architecture all night
after working hard at it all day?"

"Yes," returned Charles, "because I
am thus enabled to learn more of the
different branches of our business."

"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight
toss of the head, "for my part, I learn
full as much about the carpenter's trade
at my work, as I shall ever find use for.
I don't see the use, after a poor fellow
has been tied up to mortises, grooves,
sills, rafters, sleepers, and such matters,
all day long to drag away the night in
studying the same stuff over again."

"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett,
"you don't take the right view of the
matter. Every man makes himself hon-
orable in a peculiar business, just so far
as he understands that business thorowly,
and applies himself to its perfection.
It is not the calling, or the trade, that
makes the man, but it's the honest en-
terprise with which the calling is follow-
ed. In looking about for a business
that should give me support through-
life, I hit upon, and chose the one in
which we are now engaged, and when I
did so, I resolved I would make myself
useful in it. We have something besides
mere physical strength to employ and
cultivate: we have a mind that must la-
bor; let something. Now, physical labor
is tedious and unwholesome; but when we
combine the mental and physical, and
make them assist each other, then we
find labor a source of comfort."

"Really, Charles, you are quite a phi-
losopher, and I suppose what you say is
true; but then I should like to know if
it don't require some mental labor to
keep up with the instructions of our boss
now? I declare, it keeps me thinking
pretty sharply."

"That may be," said Charles; "but
after all, the only mental labor you per-
form is memory. You only remember
Mr. White's instructions, and then fol-
low them, and in so doing, learn not-
ing but the mere method of doing the
work you are engaged on. For instance,
you know how long to make the rafters
of the house we are now building, and
you know how to let them in the places;
but do you know the philosophical rea-
son for all this? Do you know why you
are required to perform your work after
given rules?"

"I know I am to do it, and that when
I am of age, I shall be paid for doing it,
and I know how to do it. That is
enough," answered Ludlow, with much
emphasis.

"It is not enough for me," said Charles.
"Every piece of mechanism has science
in its composition, and I would be able
to comprehend that science, and also ap-
ply it, perhaps, to other uses. In short,
Lud, I would be master of my business."

"And so would I. I tell you, Charles,
I believe I could frame a house now."

"Such a one as you have been taught
to build, Lud."

"Certainly. Everybody must be taught
at first."

"True; and everybody may gain im-
provement upon the instructions by self-
culture."

"Then you won't go to ride this even-
ing?" said Ludlow, as they reached their
boardinghouse.

"No."

Here the conversation ended. That
evening Ludlow Weston hired a horse
and chaise, and went to ride; while
Charles Brackett betook himself to his
room, and was soon deeply interested
in the History of Architecture. Some
parts he would read over several times,
so as to thoroughly comprehend them,
and occasionally he would take notes,
and copy some of the drawings. Be-
fore he had retired to his rest, he had
finished the book; and when he arose
the next morning, the subject of his
study was fresh and vivid in his mind,
and he felt happy and satisfied with him-
self.

"Ah, Charles, I had a glorious time
last night," said Ludlow Weston, with a
yawn, as the two apprentices met before
breakfast.

"So did I," returned Charles.
"At your dry books' oh?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't envy you. Egad,
Charles, the recollections of last night's
supper and ride will give me enjoyment
for a month."

"And the recollections of last night's
study may benefit me for a life time."

"Bah!" said Ludlow. "But the very
manner in which he uttered it, showed
he did not exactly mean it."

"A month had passed away, and it was
Saturday morning.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, "we
have not got to work this afternoon.
Now, what do you say to joining the
party on the pond? We have got the
boats engaged, and we are going to have
a capital time. I'm going to carry So-
phie."

"I'm sorry that I must disappoint you,
Lud; but the old professor, at the acad-
emy, as he has no school this afternoon,
has promised to give me some assistance
in my studies in mensuration, and it
would be a disappointment to both him
and myself, to miss the opportunity."

"O, bother your mensuration! Come
along—Mary Waters will think you are
mean, for Sophie Cross will be sure to
tell her what a fine time she has had
with me."

"No, Mary won't," replied Charles.
"After I have finished my lesson, I am
going to take a horse and chaise, and
carry her out to visit a sick aunt, where
we shall spend the Sabbath. However,
I hope you will have a good time, and
I believe you will too."

Mary Waters and Sophie were both
of them good girls, and they really loved
the youths, whose attentions they were
receiving. Charles and Ludlow had al-
ready talked of marriage, and they
looked forward to that important event
with promise of joy, and all who knew
them had reason to believe that they
both would make good husbands.

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The new State House is going up as soon as
the committee can procure a plan; and
I shall have an opportunity to contract
for a good share of the carpenter's work."

"Good! We shall have change of air,"
said Ludlow in a merry mood.

That evening Charles took his paper
from the post office, and in it he found
an advertisement calling for an architec-
tural plan for the new State House. He
went home, locked himself up in his
room, and devoted half of the night to
intense thought and study. The next
day he procured a fine sheet of large
drawing paper, and again betook him-
self to his room, where he drew out his
table, spread his paper, and then taking
his case of mathematical instruments,
he set himself about his task. For a
whole week he worked every night till
twelve or one o'clock, and at the end of
that time his job was finished. He
rolled his sheet of paper substantially
up in a wrapper, and having directed it
to the committee, he entrusted it to the
care of a stage driver, to be delivered at
its destination in the city of S—.

Nearly three weeks rolled away, and
Charles began to fear that his labors
had been useless. It was just after din-
ner. Mr. White and his men had just
commenced work, when four gentlemen
entered the shop, whose very appearance
at once bespoke them to be men of the
highest standing in society.

"Is there a Mr. Charles Brackett here?"

asked one of them.

"That is the man, sir," returned Mr.
White, pointing to where Charles, in the
checked apron and paper hat, was at
work.

The stranger seemed a little surprised
as he turned his eyes upon the youth,
and a shade of doubt dwelt upon his
features.

"Is your name Brackett, sir?" he asked
as he went up to where the young man
stood.

"It is, sir," replied Charles, trembling
with strong excitement.

"Did you draw this plan?" continued
the stranger, opening a roll of paper he
held in his hand.

"I did, sir," answered Charles, as he
at once recognized his work.

"Did you originate it?"

"Every part of it, sir."

The stranger eyed the young carpen-
ter with a wondering look, and so did
the gentlemen who accompanied him.
Mr. White and Ludlow Weston wonder-
ed what it all meant.

"Well, sir," at length said he who
held the plan, "I am not a little sur-
prised that one like you should have de-
signed and drawn this; but, nevertheless,
you are a lucky man. Your plan has
been accepted in every feature, and your
recommendations have been adopted."

The effect of this announcement upon
Charles Brackett was like an electric shock.
Objects seemed to swim before his eyes,
and he grasped the edge of the bench
for support.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. White, "I do
not understand this.

of 1 hour.

April 12th 1883. - 16t

CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19.00, and to New York \$20.00.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock, only connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad 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 avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50½ hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61½ hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

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 Eminent Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD, of Paris and London, (founded 1783) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize, Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Forte.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Piano, New York.

4. DUBORS & WARRENER 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. Medals from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing sold warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bond.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.

June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 21 Hayne-Street, BENJ. W. FORCE, JOHN. P. FORCE, Charleston, S. C. BENJ. CONLEY.

June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL.

By H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852—1y.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hutsey, 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.

I. O. McDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL, P. E. McDANIEL, E. J. HUTSEY.

From Gunter's Landing to GOSHEN.

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Goshen Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage.

FARE

Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15.00; in Rome, Ga. 7.50.

DAVID R. FULLENWIDER, Gunter's Landing, Co. Ala., Jan. 25, '53.

STANTON PECKHAM'S AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours! NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickinson, 1500 Tons. Commander.

MARION, M. Berry, 1200 Tons. Commander.

The Southern, W. Foster, will leave each alternate Wednesday; having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent

HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sou. Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25.00. Steerage, \$3.00

N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1853.

MORRISVILLE Manufacturing Company.

THOMAS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. Morris, where they are prepared to make WAGGONS and BUGGYS, also Window Sash, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Rod Stands, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smutterm, Wood Carving, 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 machines for the price in use, which they will sell low for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing 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, THOMAS & LOYD, MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

E. G. MORRIS, HIRSH HICKS, J. R. LOYD, May 11, 1852.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent FOR THE Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in the Counties of Benton and Talladega, on the most liberal terms. Applications promptly attended to. Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 11, 1853.

MR. W. WHITE (of the late firm of Stipes & White) tenders his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he still intends to continue in the mercantile business at his old stand, where he is offering his superior Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, on liberal terms.

Jan. 18, 1853.

TAKE HEED.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Stipes & White (this day dissolved) are requested to come forward and settle, as the late partners are compelled to make collections as soon as possible.

Jan. 4th 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARMER CONTINUES the above named business on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he keeps constantly on hand, every species of Tin Ware in domestic use. He is also prepared, upon the shortest notice, to execute in this and adjoining Counties, all orders for tin roofing and guttering of houses, stove pipes and other articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices uniformly moderate and reasonable.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, will be taken in exchange for Tinware.

Good new Feathers for sale on reasonable terms.

Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange for work.

Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1853.

JOHN I. THOMASON, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office at ASHVILLE, St. Clair county, Ala. March 8, 1853

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the T. & C. Jacksonville, in fact, constituting a part of the new plan of said town. For particulars of quality of soil, price, and terms of payment, enquire at the Republican Office.

January 11, 1853—1y.

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

AUGUSTA.

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—1y.

W. & J. NELSON, DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Liquors, Wines, Cigars &c.

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY. Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

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.

W. E. JACKSON & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonry, &c. Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received daily. Ap. 120, 152. 1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Hickman, Westcott & Co., AUGUSTA, GA.

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. 1y

BAKER & HART, WHOLESALE GROCER'S

AUGUSTA, GA. 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—1y.

H. & J. B. MOORE, Successor to Moore & Davis,

Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga. DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery, TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c.

April 20, 1852—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dabois & Seabury, N. York, which are arranged in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state, that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low price for cash or city acceptance at GEO. OATES & CO'S, Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.

June 8, 1852—1y.

BONES & BROWN, (Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.) DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Market Place, Formerly by Keyes and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 percent under Charleston prices for cash. April 20, 1852—1y

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices, comprising English, Scottish and Continental styles, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 20, 1852. 1y

GLOBE HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

By L. S. MORRIS. 1y

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS, —PREMIUM—

DAGUERREAN GALLERY

Citizens of Stanzas 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

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN up and posted by Richard Anderson, before Charles Norman, Esq. a certain Stray Horse, bay color, supposed to be nine or ten years old, about four feet five inches high, has a small white spot in the forehead and a small white spot near the top of each shoulder, and small saddle spots, and a small bluish in the right eye—appraised to thirty dollars, \$50.00 the 12th March, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, March 29, 1853.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of

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. 20, 152—1y. Augusta, Ga.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA,

Having thoroughly overhauled, still continue to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (IRON.) CHATHAM, (IRON.) THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.

Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford unparalleled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight (now taken at reduced rates) will be forwarded free of commission.

IN order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bill of lading should be addressed to

GEO. H. JOHNSON, President, Savannah, Ga.

JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1852—1y.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. JOHNSON, W. G. O. DUSCOLL, ANDREW LOW, CHAS. GREEN, EDWARD PARDEE, JOSEPH S. FAY, JOSEPH WASHINGTON, Augusta.

J. R. BELKLY, S. HOPKINS, J. S. METCALF, E. SHERMAN, JAMES HOPE, G. M. NEWTON.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is removed to the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the 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 Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.

May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Lambuck & Cooper, DEALERS IN

CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Condiments, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 20, 1852. 1y

F. A. HOLMAN & Co., Direct Importers of

CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 20, 1852. 1y

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD STAGE LINE.

James R. Lowell, Proprietor. LEAVES Montgomery daily (at 5 a. m.) via Wetumpka, Nixburg, (or Leonard's) Soapport, (or Bradford,) Sylva, Georgia, Marietta, to Talladega by 7 o'clock p. m., same day, thence six times a week via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga. by 8 p. m., next day.

Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours. To Rome, (180) 36 "

The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Sylva, Georgia—distance 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.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's

Sands, and London's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea, for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET, March 9, 1852.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars &c. for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET, March 9, 1852.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

JAMES MARTIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Randolph and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfuskee, Randolph county, Ala.

March 22, —1y.

Slough, Elton & Co. MOBILE, Commission Merchants, Dec. 7, 1852—1y. Alabama.

ROME.

WARE HOUSE

Commission Merchants, ROME, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, and their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of doing a Ware-house and Commission Business, under the firm and style of M. A. STOVALL & Co. They will have completed by the first of September, 1852, a large and commodious Ware House, immediately in the centre of the business part of Rome, where they will be prepared to receive, store and sell any species of merchandise; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c. &c. They will also make liberal advances on cotton or other produce in store or will ship the same to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, charging only the legal 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, D. S. PRINCE.

CHECKS on New York or Charleston at sight sold and advance made on cotton or other produce, either stored or shipped by DAN'L S. PRINCE, Agent.

Bk. St. of So. Ca., at Rome, Geo. August 31, 1852.

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

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS,

of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment is very fine, consisting of the following articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials, Acids, Creasot, Calomel, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quinine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver, Phos, Calc,

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vpl. 17.—No. 16.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 19, 1853.

Whole No. 854

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first in-
sertion, and fifty cents per square for
each continuance.

RAW NOTICES.

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

M. B. DONEGAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

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

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

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

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

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

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

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladesha, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

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

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.
I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-
lic for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and
is prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse, and Saddle and
Harness horses, and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.
All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.
WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 28, 1852.

BACHELORS AND GIRLS.

Two weeks ago, we copied an article,
entitled 'A Bachelor's opinion of Modern
Girls,' to which we have received a reply
from a talented young lady, of Western
Georgia, that seems to us to be some-
thing of a 'doctolager.' In order that the
matter may be fairly before the parties
concerned as well as the reader, we re-
insert the 'Oliver' to which Miss
Georgia has sent a 'Rowland.'

Editor Georgia Citizen.

A BACHELOR'S OPINION OF MODERN GIRLS.
Ever ranging, constantly changing,
Sometimes teasing, sometimes pleasing,
Sometimes coaxing, sometimes coaxing,
No expressing how much dressing,
Little knowing, little sewing,
Little walking, greatly talking,
Mischievous, promise-breaking,
Novel reading, dainty feeling,
Lily dreaming, sudden screaming,
Lap-dog dozing, Byron quoting,
Piano playing, genius displaying,
Dandy bracing, lightly lacing,
Over sleeping, often weeping,
Dandy-looking, white-kid gloving,
Thin shoe wearing, health despairing,
Daily fretting, sickness getting,
Ever sighing, almost dying,
What blessed wives to cheer men's lives!

THE REPLY.

A GIRL'S OPINION OF MODERN BACHELORS.

Ever roving, never loving,
Sometimes joking, always smoking,
Little thinking, brandy drinking,
Tight boots wearing, often swearing,
Never heeding primer's pleading,
Great things doing, tobacco chewing,
Ever doubting Shakespeare's pointing,
Selfish growing, all things knowing,
Never sighing, sometimes lying,
Billiards playing, trust betraying,
Fond of walking, nonsense talking,
Misplaced brooms, dirty rooms,
Buttons lacking, draw's ransacking,
Never find 'em, never mind 'em,
Money saving, seldom shaving,
Loving glasses, but never lasses,
What blessed churls for Modern Girls!

March 23d, 1853. GEORGIA.

THE TANNERS OF UGLINESS.—The
last number of the Democratic Re-
view is ornamented (?) with a por-
trait of Mr. Bennett, of the Herald.
It is must be confessed that Mr.
Bennett is not a handsome man.
The Louisville Journal, himself
none of the handsomest folks fun
at his likeness in the following
style:

There's one thing we will readily
admit, and that is, that if Bennett's
portrait be correct, he is the ugliest
of the democratic editors. For a
while we doubted whether he or a
certain neighbor of ours is the ug-
liest mortal, but the twist in the
eyes of Bennett decided the con-
test in his favor. We congratulate
our neighbor that there is one edi-
tor uglier than himself in the demo-
cratic ranks.

Bennett's portrait is terrific.
Such a thing ought never to be
printed or daguerre-typed. It ought
to be considered a penal offence
to make anything so revolting to all
our ideas of propriety. No man has
a right to monopolize so much
ugliness. If Bennett's ugliness
could be distributed over a thou-
sand faces, it would make each of
them intensely, hatefully ugly. It
ought not to be permitted to go
into the streets without a blanket
over his awful frontispiece. No
wonder that so many of the New
York children die of convulsions,
since Bennett is permitted to walk
abroad with uncovered face. We
once heard of a man's face that was
so ugly that it was placed on an-
diron for the purpose of frightening
children from the fire with much
effect. No child dared to approach
the andiron, and the liability to
combustion from such cause was
greatly lessened. If Bennett's ugly-
ness were stamped on fire place
knobs, the effect would be decidedly
bad, for the children would not
dare to go near enough to the fire
to keep warm, and would become
frost bitten and perhaps frozen to
death.

We cannot conceive of any rea-
son why any thing should be so
ugly as Bennett. He is uglier than
a half starved hyena. He is ugly
than a perfected. There is a thorough-
ness about his ugliness which de-
fies competition. When Mirabeau
described himself as a tiger that
had had the small pox, he placed a
very ugly idea in everybody's mind
but it was beautiful when compared
with Bennett's face. When Apelles
made his beauty, his Venus, he
took an eye from one woman, a nose
from another, mouth from a third,
and so on until the Venus was com-
plete in her more than earthly beau-
ty. Now if any Apelles or artist
of any appellation, wished to make
the most indubitably perfect rep-
resentation of ugliness, he would
not be compelled to take features
from several very ugly persons, but
all he would be compelled to do
would be to get Bennett's face and
the enterprise would be accom-
plished.

From the Washington Union.

RETURN OF SANTA ANNA.

A few days since we gave in our col-
umns quite an interesting narrative of an
interview between General Santa Anna
and Don Manuel M. Escobar, the gen-
tleman who had been deputed to recall
the exiled chieftain to the head of Mexi-
can affairs. The interview was at Car-
thagena, and the narrative of Senor Es-
cobar presents us with a very striking
picture. If Senor Escobar be a faithful
chronicler, history affords not many such
incidents as that which he describes. Let
us contemplate it a little. The man
of the most genius, energy, and heroism
of all the conspicuous men whom Mexico
has produced—the man whose whole
life has been passed in the public service
—who has been the successful leader of
revolutions—who has more than once
attained the summit of power, and ruled
his country with dictatorial authority—
who, when his country was overrun by
hostile armies, rallied his scattered forces,
and made a last stand against invasion
—the man who has endured these vicis-
situdes of fortune, and played this con-
spicuous part, is driven at last by the
triumph of his enemies into exile—an
outcast from his country. But in his
absence the nation suffered all the calami-
ties of alternate misgovernment and an-
archy, of financial embarrassment, of
violated justice, of internal rebellion and
threats of foreign war, and seems to be
hastening rapidly to inevitable ruin. In
this crisis the eyes of the country are
turned to the exiled chieftain as the only
man to arrest the progress of national
decay. His enemies are driven from
power, and by an almost unanimous ex-
pression of the national will he is again
elevated to supreme power. In exile he
is selected as the saviour of his country,
and its power, fortune, and destiny are
laid at his feet. We come now to the
narrative of Senor Escobar. Commis-
sioned to convey to the exile the will of
the nation, he finds him in his retreat la-
menting the misfortunes of his coun-
try:

"How have I been affected by the un-
happy situation of our beloved coun-
try, the victim of passion, involved in an-
archy, and in imminent danger of losing
her nationality! Unhappy Mexico! Without
revenue, owing a million and a half
of back dividends on the English debt,
and unable to pay the last year's in-
terest; without an army, the frontiers aban-
doned and suffering the greatest disas-
ters from the attacks of the savages;
the frontier States undermined by
traitors, influenced and protected by
Americans—all this I have seen for five
years by my captivities, who are traitors,
and only worthy of universal execration.
Lower California, too, threatened in such
a manner that it may be invaded and
overrun without resistance; Yucatan
sustaining an Indian war in which I
cannot triumph; Tehuantepec threaten-
ed, and its military occupation by our
national enemies delayed until the com-
ing month of April."

At first he refuses to return to Mexico.
Its apparently hopeless condition and
the past ingratitude of his countrymen
are recited as reasons why he should not
"mutilate," as he is, abandon "his sweet
country," "confide in the transient en-
thusiasm of the masses," and encounter the
perils and hardships of the mission to
which he was invited. Eventually, how-
ever, the struggle ends, the noble im-
pulses of patriotism triumph over all
selfish considerations, and after "two
days of silent deliberation," Santa Anna
told the messenger:

"That his heart could only be Mexi-
can; that, notwithstanding the past, he
wished to show to his compatriots how
deep were his love; that his misfortunes
were his; and he could never be in-
ferent to them; that, looking at objects
from a distance, their deformities were
better seen; that he did not wish that
history should one day say that he had
been deaf to the call of his country when
she honored him with a call to meet the
common danger, and that he had seen
with indifference her fate; that he desired
to spend his days in the spot he had chosen
as a residence for his family; that his
only wish was to see his country happy,
and that, casting aside everything else,
he desired to detain him, he resigned him-
self to give the last proof of his patriotism,
although history taught him to place no
confidence in the passing enthusiasm of
the masses."

In accordance with this magnanimous
resolution, he embarked on an English
steamer, and by this is again on the soil
of Mexico.

Now, we assert, that this narrative abounds
in incidents of great dramatic in-
terest and historical grandeur. It is
scarcely surpassed in the elements of the
normal sublime by anything in ancient
and modern story. Is it fact or is it fic-
tion? Is Santa Anna the hero and the
patriot which he seems on the canvass of
Senor Escobar? Or is he what mankind
have been taught to regard him—a rest-
less adventurer—an indefatigable im-
pugnator—a base coward—a selfish im-
postor? Is his recall to Mexico the spo-
ntaneous mandate of his country, or is it
the result of the secret machinations and
craft contrivances of his hiring agents?
Did he feel or did he feign the reluctance
which he manifested to resume the gov-
ernment of Mexico? In his interview
with Escobar was he the honest man de-
voted patriot, or did he but exhibit the
theatrical emotions of a consummate ac-
tor? These are points which the reader
must determine for himself. We pro-
pose to consider a question of more im-
portance, if not of less difficult solu-
tion. That question concerns the prob-
able designs of Santa Anna in respect to
this country.

In the interview with Escobar, Santa
Anna gave utterance to certain expres-
sions, deliberate and well studied of
course, which betray an inveterate and
determined enmity to this country. Such
language as follows betrays some-
thing more—it betrays a definite purpose
of hostility against this country:—"On my
arrival there I will call around me those
persons of influence who are true lovers
of their country. I will confer with them;
and if I find sincerity and a good will
to abrogate capricious and mistaken opin-
ions; and, finally, if I find men of
HEART TO MAKE AN OBSTINATE DEFENCE
OF OUR RIGHTS AGAINST THE AGGRES-
SIONS FROM THE SOUTH, and that the only
cry is INDEPENDENCE OR DEATH, then
I will lend myself cheerfully to new sacri-
fices, for in truth I cannot survive the
disappearance of the Mexican nationality,
and I desire to bury myself in its ruins,
if, after the Mexicans have done their
duty, the great Regulator of the destinies
of nations should order for us such a fate."

These allusions can scarcely be mis-
understood. Indeed, in another para-
graph, Santa Anna speaks of the Ameri-
can people as "our natural enemies," and
makes a remark about the "military
occupation of Tehuantepec" which is
especially significant. The question for
us, are we to take these expressions as
indicative of a settled purpose of hostility
against the United States, or as simply
an appeal to the prejudices of the mass
of Mexican people? In behalf of the
latter construction, it may be urged that
the great bulk of the Mexican population
is extremely bitter in its hatred of this
country—that as Santa Anna's power
rests upon the support of the lower
classes, he must flatter all their vulgar
prejudices—that his language is address-
ed to this political end only—that a war
with the United States is the event of all
others which he must most anxiously
avoid as fatal to his own interest—that,
in short, he hazards everything, with no
possible chance of advantage, the most
he undertakes to execute his hos-
tile intentions. There is much force in
this reasoning, and we trust that events
may justify the conjecture. But may it
not be that Santa Anna will find it im-
possible to extinguish the flame which
he thus feeds—that the current to which
he now yields may ultimately dash him
against the rock which he would avoid?
Is no country is the government so in-
capable of resisting the impulses of the
masses as in Mexico. Intelligence, wealth,
and all the conservative safe-
guards of a State, are overcome by ig-
norance and blind prejudice. The gov-
ernment and the higher class of citizens
were opposed to the war of 1846, but
they could not withstand the current of
popular fury. It may be so again. It
may be that Santa Anna will discover
that he has invoked a spirit which he
cannot lay. The Mexican people were
not chastised into submission by the
overthrow of their best troops, the cap-
ture of their cities, and the dismember-
ment of their territory; but these events
seen rather to have inflamed their hat-
red of this country. Aristocrats of Mexi-
can statesmen, the best disposed to-
wards the United States, was driven from
the presidency by this very anti-
American feeling. The disputes con-
cerning the isthmus of Tehuantepec
have had the effect to exasperate the
animosities and prejudices of the Mexi-
can nation, until at this moment they
are probably more vindictive against
the American people than at any previous
period in their history. Admitting, there-
fore, that his intentions are all of a
peaceful character, it is still a matter of
serious doubt whether Santa Anna will
find it possible to curb the hostile im-
pulses of the Mexican people.

It is an occasion of unfeigned regret
that the relations between the two re-
publics of North America are not of a
more cordial and friendly character.
This government is sincere in its desire
for the preservation of peace with the
Mexican nation, and will, we are con-
fident, never give them any just cause of
offence or complaint. The declaratory
appeals to the vulgar animosity of the
people in which we regret to find that
the politicians of Mexico delight to in-
dulge, their fierce denunciations of un-
happy aggressors, and their idle ground-
less accusations of bad temper, they can
do no possible good—they may be the
cause of inconceivable calamities to
Mexico. If, indeed, Santa Anna feels
the patriotic sentiment which he so oc-
casionaly boasts—if it be his ambi-
tion to preserve the independence and
nationality of Mexico, and to be adju-
dicated by history the benefactor of his
country, let him not inflame the ferocious
passions of his people by vindictive
denunciations of this republic, but let him
rather conciliate its friendship and cul-
tivate its alliance by a policy of peace,
justice, and honor.

A gentleman had a horse that
started and broke his wife's neck.
A neighboring squire told him he
wished to purchase it for his wife to
ride upon. "No," replied the other,
"no, I will not sell the little fel-
low, I intend to marry again my-
self."

Hon. Andrew F. Judson, U. S. District
Judge for Connecticut died in the 17th

From the Biblical Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

"Alas of your own selves shall men arise, speak-
ing perverse things, to draw away disciples after
them." Acts, the 20th chapter, 30th verse.

Grievous as it is, it is even so, that the
Christian Church in all ages, has been
troubled with such characters, as are
spoken of in the text above quoted;—
whom the Apostle speaks of as having
"crept in unawares," and who appear
for awhile to be humble followers of
Christ, and in fact appear to desire to
become notorious on account of the
burning zeal which they manifest, for the
cause of religion; they being better cal-
culated to deceive, and mislead those
who have confidence in them, than those
who have never professed godliness.

Thus the devil takes advantage of the
children of God, by inducing hypo-
crites and unbelievers to join the church;
that through them as instruments, he
might best accomplish his own diabolical
designs, causing divisions in the church;
for I am sure that if the world and
the devil were kept out of the church,
the people of God would be one
people, united by love to each other,
and to Christ their head. But, while
one or both have a place in the church,
there will be confusion and strife for the
wicked one delights in sowing the "seeds
of discord among the brethren."

Christ whilst here on earth, told his
disciples that there would arise "false
Christs, and false prophets, who should
show great signs and wonders," "inso-
much," says he, "that if it were possi-
ble, they should deceive the very elect."
Then, the Scriptures are fulfilling:
"for it must needs be that offences come,
but woe to that man by whom the of-
fence cometh!" "for such," says Paul,
"are false apostles, deceitful workers,
transforming themselves into the apos-
tles of Christ." And the apostle Peter
says that such "bring upon themselves
swift destruction. And many shall fol-
low their pernicious ways; by reason of
whom the way of truth shall be evil spo-
ken of."

These sayings of the apostles, bring to
our minds the divisions, which have
taken place in the Christian Church so of-
ten, since the writings of the apostles;
and more especially, those which have
so grievously afflicted the church of late,
within our own knowledge, and in our
very midst.

And alas reader! we have seen the
truth of this in our day—for many im-
plied do "follow their pernicious ways,"
and it is by reason of them, that "the
way of truth" is evil spoken of. For
some who were thought to be the true
ministers of the gospel of Christ, have
turned aside from the true way of holiness,
deceiving and leading after them
many disciples, whose hearts have been
too easily deceived, and made to believe,
that the "good old way" is too hard to
follow, but the many new ways (though
not quite so straight) are not only more
plain and easy, but they are more agree-
able to the MAXIMS WILL and bring
stream with roses with which to crown
the self-willed traveller with earthly hon-
ors which the humble pilgrim in the
"straight and narrow way" cannot enjoy
many have been drawn away after them.

Not satisfied with having separated
themselves from us, they cry out against
us in the most harsh manner in deri-
sion and persecutions; but, shall we turn
around with their own weapons?
answer, No. We should not revile them
because they revile us, but we should
call upon them in the spirit of meekness
to repent. We may expect to be offend-
ed; for it is said—"it must needs be that
offences come, but woe to that man by
whom the offence cometh." Though
false teachers may afflict the church for
awhile, the time will come when they
will reap the reward of their doings; and
except they repent, awful will be their
state, when they shall say—"have we
not eaten and drunk in thy name, and in
thy name cast out devils?" etc. Will
they not hear the sentence of the word
above spoken of when the Lord shall
say "I never knew you, depart from
me ye that work iniquity."

Repent then, O ye false teachers, re-
pent for the time will come when "God
will judge you in righteousness;" and
man whom he hath ordained."—For
you have been forgetful of the great ob-
ject which all Christians should keep in
view, and have gone into idolatry, mak-
ing idols of yourselves and of your sect;
and if your principal object is to bring
yourselves into public notice—if you
seek to be honored of men, or anything
else except the prosperity of Zion, and
to maintain the truths of the gospel, with
an eye single to the glory of God—the
advancement of his kingdom upon the
earth, and the salvation of sinners—I
fear, if so, "you have received your re-
ward; for if you savor carnal things, you
cannot expect to receive a reward of spiri-
tual things in return, for if you strive to please
men your reward will be only the ap-
plause of men in this world, while if
you were serving God with a pure heart,
you might in confidence expect to receive
the just applause of Heaven in another
world—there you would receive a right-
eous man's reward to enjoy forever and
ever.

But inasmuch as the Ephesians, who
could stand for two hours and eye—
"GREAT IS THE DAY OF THE EPHESIANS,"
could expect no reward from any other
power than that of their goddess Diana,
whom they worshipped, neither can you
expect to "receive a crown of glory" at
the hands of the Lord, for having served
your own wills, guided by ambition that

you might attain to popularity as lead-
ers of a party; or that you might be
honored of men.

You would be just as excusable if you
were daily casting your silver shrines be-
fore the great goddess Diana, as you are
while you serve your own vile ambitions
and prejudices.

Yet reader I am bound to believe
that there are many humble Christians,
who have been misled by those blind
leaders, who have not seen their error—
to such I say, "Only acknowledge thine
iniquity that thou hast transgressed
against the Lord thy God, turn, O back-
sliding children, saith the Lord, for I am
married unto you. Surely as a wife
treacherously departed from her hus-
band, so have ye dealt treacherously
with me, O house of Israel, saith the
Lord. Return ye backsliding children,
and I will heal your backslidings."

My desire and prayer to God is, may
you turn to the Lord, and forsake the
way of truth no more.

EDWARD K. BLANTON.

THE SPIRIT RAPPING.—A Long
Island farmer robbed of \$13,000.—
Another candidate for the Lunatic
Asylum.—A farmer residing on
Long Island, a short distance from
this city, and possessed of consid-
erable property, having his interest
excited by the reports of the do-
ings of the mediums, resolved to
make himself acquainted with the
mysterious which they pretend to
disclose, and proceeded to the city
of Pittsburg, where he was intro-
duced to a professed medium, a
lady, named Mrs. French, whom,
after a short acquaintance, he in-
vited to visit him and his family on
Long Island; and from that time
(some two years ago) up to within
a recent date she has been a con-
stant visitor at the farmer's house,
where she was, at the wish of the
unfortunate man, treated as one of
the family. A few weeks since,
however, she arrived in the city of
New York, and took rooms in the
Irving House, where she was ac-
companied by a strange man, who
she informed the farmer upon visit-
ing her, was about writing a legend
of the spirit land, she furnishing
the material matter. The ulti-
mate effect of his spiritual inter-
course with the medium was to
unbalance his mind, and deprive
him of the proper use of his rea-
soning faculties. The medium took
advantage of the poor man's
insanity, and induced him to adopt
her as his daughter, and finally to
make over to her his entire prop-
erty. By threats of violence he com-
pelled his gentle partner to make
an assignment of her interest in
his affairs to him; after which he
proceeded to convert his effect into
cash—which amounted to \$13,000
in all—and he immediately
paid over to the medium at the
Irving House, upon which the lat-
ter took French leave and departed
going, it is reported, back to the
city of Pittsburg. Having made
frequent attempts at suicide, he
finally went home, and his friends
with very natural misgivings as to
the propriety of permitting him to
have unlimited restraint, had him
arrested and taken to the New-
York Lunatic Asylum, where he
now remains a confirmed lunatic.

A telegraphic despatch has
been sent on to Pittsburg for the
arrest of the medium, who, it is
hoped, will not escape "unwarranted
justice." The victim of this heli-
ous conspiracy is the father of two
very interesting daughters, and
has many respectable relatives and
connections in this city, whose
feelings in regard to the sad event
may be easily imagined.—[Brook-
lyn Eagle.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.
Tycho Brach, the astronomer,
changed color, and his legs shook
under him, on meeting with a hare,
or fox. Dr. Johnson would never
enter a room with his left foot
foremost; if by mistake it did get
in first, he would step back and
place his right foot foremost. Ju-
lius Caesar was almost convulsed
by the sound of thunder, and al-
ways wanted to get in a cellar or
under ground, to escape the dread-
ful noise. To Queen Elizabeth
the simple word "death" was full
of horrors. Even Talley and treu-
bled and changed color in hearing
the word pronounced. Marshal
Says, who met and overthrew op-
posing armies, fled and screamed
in terror at the sight of a cat. Pe-
ter the Great could never be per-
suaded to cross a bridge; and
though he tried to master the ter-
ror, he failed to do so. When ever
he set foot on one he would shriek
out in distress and agony. Byron
would never help any one to salt
at the table, nor would he be help-
ed himself. If any of the article
happened to be spilled on the table,
he would get up and leave his meal
unfinished. The story of the great
Frenchman, Malebranche, is well
known, and is well authenticated.

He fancied that he carried an enor-
mous leg of mutton at the tip of
his nose. No one could convince
him to the contrary. One day a
gentleman visiting him adopted
this plan to cure him of his folly.
He approached him with the in-
tention of embracing him, when
he suddenly exclaimed, "Hail at
which Malebranche expressed re-
gret. The friend went on: "May
I not remove the encumbrance
with a razor?" "Ah, my friend! I
owe you more than life. Yes, yes;
by all means cut it off!" In a
twinkling the friend lightly cut
the tip of the philosopher's nose,
and adroitly taking from under his
cloak a superleg of mutton, raised
it in triumph. "Ah!" cried Mel-
branche, "I live! I breathe! I am
saved! My nose is free; my head
is free; but—but—it was raw, and
that is cooked?" "Truly; but then
you have been seated near the fire;
that must be the reason." Mel-
branche was satisfied, and from
that time forward he made no more
complaints about any mutton-leg,
or any other monstrous protuber-
ance on his nose.

PETE WHETSTONE AND THE
MAIL BOY.

Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas,
was once traveling on horseback
through the interior of the State,
and called one evening to stay all
night at a little log house near the
road, where entertainment and a
post office were kept. Two other
strangers were there, and the mail
rider rode up about dark. Supper
being over, the mail carrier and
the three gentlemen were invited
into a small room furnished with
a good fire and two beds, which were
to accommodate four persons for
the night. The mail carrier was a
little dirty lousy looking chap, with
whom none of the gentlemen liked
the idea of sleeping. Pete Whet-
stone eyed him closely as he asked—
"Where do you sleep to-night,
my lad?"

"I'll tleep with you, I reckon,"
replied the boy, "or one of them other
fellows. I don't care which."

The other two gentlemen took
the hint and occupied one of the
beds together immediately leaving
the other bed and the confab to be
enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy
both commenced hauling off their
boots and Pete getting into bed first
and wishing to get rid of sleeping
with the boy, remarked very ear-
nestly—"My friend, I'll tell you before-
hand, I've got the itch, and you'd
better not get here with me, for the
disease is catching."

The boy, who was just getting in
bed too, drawled out very coolly,
"Wal, I reckon that don't make a
bit of difference.—I've had it now
for nearly these seven years," and
into bed he leaped along with Pete,
who leaped out in as great a hurry
as if he had waked up a hornet's
nest in the bed. The other two
gentlemen roared, and the mail
boy, who had got peaceable posses-
sion of a bed to himself, drawled
out—"why you must be a set of
damned fools,—mam and dad has
got the catch a week worth than I
is, and the small pox on top on it,
and they thieft in that bed last
night when they were here at the
quilting."

The other two strangers were now
in a worse condition than Pete had
been, and bounding from their nest
like the house was on fire, stripped
shook their clothes, put them on
again ordered their horses, rubbed
themselves against the gate posts
and the "old scally bark hickory,"
and tho' it was nearly ten o'clock,
they all three left, and rode several
miles to the next town before they
slept, leaving the imperturbable
mail carrier to the bliss of scratch-
ing and sleeping alone.—Southern
Watch Tower.

A GOOD HAT.—A company of ten
men, on Friday last, took from one of
the ponds in the upper part of the Is-
land, at one draw of the seine, seven
tons of fine Perch, which were brought
to this town and sold for the sum of
nearly six hundred dollars. These
ponds are oftentimes the source of con-
siderable revenue to the inhabitants who
reside in their vicinity.—[Edgartown
(Mass) Gazette, Feb. 25.

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mous leg of mutton at the tip of
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by all means cut it off!" In a
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the tip of the philosopher's nose,
and adroitly taking from under his
cloak a superleg of mutton, raised
it in triumph. "Ah!"

E. L. WOODWARD,
Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER MERCHANDISE,**
comprising about every article demanded in this market. As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and can be purchased on favorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent. All are respectfully invited to call and examine.
March 29, 1853.—5t.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM—
J. ADLER & CO.
HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.
Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.
HUDSON & STOKES
AT the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving an extensive and well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,
Consisting of every article usually called for in this market, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present and approaching season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, Iron Nails, Hinges, Locks, Screws, &c. READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, BOGANS, &c. &c.
They respectfully solicit their old friends and customers and the public generally to give them a call, confident that if they will do so they can be suited both in quality and price of Goods.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
W. M. WHITE has just received his Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** which has been selected with great care for the market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz:
White and Printed Jackonnet and Swiss Muslins, Velvets, Berages, Challises, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Laces, Jackonnet and Swiss Edging and Insertings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
AND FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen, Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade, &c.
With a large assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggey Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c.
All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men, and as to price—Call and see.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT
AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** such as are needed by the Planters of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready Rhyme," we shall only sell on time to customers who pay or cash a year.
We also keep a large stock of *Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Rye and Corn Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine.*
Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper still, to receive more of the same sort.
N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with your promise.
March 22, 1853.

Administrators Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Smith, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 12th day of March, 1853; notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment.
Wm. H. SMITH, Adm.
March 22, 1853.

Exchange Hotel,
MOBILE, ALA.
The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has, based for about a year, known a HOTEL, which he has opened under the EUROPEAN and RESTAURANT PLAN.
The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Rooms are large, spacious, and well situated. The TABLE is supplied with everything that in most abundant market will afford Wild Game, Oysters, Fruits, &c., in season served up at a moment's warning.
Experienced and attentive WAITERS are always in attendance, ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.
The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.
Transition and permanent boarders will find, in this establishment, greater accommodations than are usual in Hotels; the hours of meals being the following:
Breakfast, from 7 to 10-12 o'clock. Dinner, from 1-3 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, till 12 o'clock.
Terms of Board as follows:
Transient boarders, B'd & Lodg. per day \$2.00 per week, 12.00
Permanent boarders, with " 10.00 " " " " " 6.00
Dinner 50c Breakfast and Tea each, 50c
He hopes that his long experience in the business and a desire to please, will meet with a liberal patronage.
O. J. ROYES.

Temperance Mass Meeting.
A Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Talladega Saturday, the 30th of April 1853.
All sons of Temperance, the public rally and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend. It is expected that Bros. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, Hewitt, Perkins, Perry of Talladega, Rev. Lyndell of Jacksonville Circuit and others will be with us.
C. M. TAYLOR, R. R.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
FOR THE
Fall & Winter of 1852.
H. W. WIENGES
IS now receiving a rich and complete assortment of STAPLE & FANCY **DRY GOODS.**

Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Shawls, Linseys, and all other similar articles adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Ladies and Gents, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful too tedious to mention. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with super Black Cloths, for Coats or Cloaks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests, Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man."
A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprises a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market.
GROCERIES.
A fine lot of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Soap, Candles, &c., will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of his customers.
H. W. W. while in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his last purchase, begs leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Government, in Merchandise and in Competition! and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in beauty and price will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves.
October 19th 1852.

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much injury is done, although the disease in point be actually cured. The cause of the stomach by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently become so much disordered that the Digestive function is seriously injured—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholera, alternate diarrhea and constipation, flatulence, night sweats, &c. &c. Would it not therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which by being applied externally would excite the absorbents to increased action, and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the direct cause of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be the most pleasant, but by far the safest means to effect the desired end. The almost superhuman cures performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were mainly effected by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed, are extracted from rare plants peculiar to Arabia. This great Liniment (which is now to be had of most respectable druggists and chemists in every town in the United States) is daily effecting cures which seemed beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, rheumatism and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumors, gonorrhea, &c. &c. are frequently cured and always relieved by it. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application, it soothes the irritated nerves, and produces that delightful tranquillity so grateful to the nervous system. It cures, besides, rheumatism, burns, scalds, chilblains, rheumatic, skin pain, &c. &c., and is especially suited for use on nearly all ailments in horses or cattle requiring an external application. It is an efficient remedy.
Look out for Counterfeits!

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Sale, made this day by Alexander Woods, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the **Second Monday in May next**, at the former residence of John M. Ryan, dec'd, between the legal hours of sale, all the personal or perishable property belonging to the estate of J. M. Ryan, dec'd, consisting of Mules and Horses, one yoke of Oxen, Cows and Calves, Hogs and Sheep, one new Road Wagon, one Ox Cart, one Buggy and Harness, and all the Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Oats together with agood many articles not here enumerated.
The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.
April 1st, 1853.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; 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; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrators.
April 8, 1853.

Dr. C. S. Reeves,
HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of Family Medicines.
April 5th 1853.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas,
G. W. FERRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, JACKSONVILLE, GA.
IS now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Bebe de Co's Spring style Mole skin and Beaver HATS, Drab and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Barland, Pearl and Lobes, do. for men and boys.
BONNETS—Ladies and Misses, Belgrads, Florence, Silk and Straw, a great variety of Brads, of latest and most approved styles.
Also UMBRELLAS and Wood Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston.
Call and see. Feb. 22, '53

McDaniel, Mitchell & Kelsey.
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.
Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundant accommodations.
—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.
J. O. MCDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL, P. E. MCDANIEL, E. J. KELSEY.

NOTICE.
There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala. on the 16th inst. Address by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend.
April 4, '53. COMMITTEE.

New and Fashionable Tailoring.
ROBERT H. WYNE having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of **WYNE & SATTERFIELD.**
They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and latter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wyne & May and May & Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by N. Wilman.
Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see.
The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved. Jan. 18, 1853.

FORNEY & ER. DNAX.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, H. W. BODNAX, Mole. JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. Oct. 4/52.—1y.

D. C. POTTER.
Resident Surgeon Dentist. Jacksonville, Ala.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.
BOOKS.—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.
MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock.
RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY BIBLES of every quality.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every Book in demand.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.
STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock GOLD PENS, of every kind and quality.
PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.
BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books &c., &c. of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French English and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.
WALL PAPER.—Teasers, Fire Boards Borders Scenery Paper a large assortment constantly on hand.
PRINTING INK.—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.
JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.
BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.
Merchants from the country, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.
W. M. STRICKLAND, 25 Dauphin-Street Mobile Ala.

SIGN OF THE DOUBLE TRIANGLE.
MASONIC HALL, MONTEGOMERY, ALA.
THE subscriber, late of the firm of LEWIS OWEN & CO. has taken rooms in the Masonic Hall Building, where he will continue the business of Engraving in all its branches, and also the repairing and finishing Shell Coals, Jewellery, &c. and the making of Ornamental Hair Work.
In connection with the above, he has opened a large and carefully selected stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery, Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c. &c. Being a more complete collection of Goods and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.
Also,
Constantly on hand, Robert's celebrated Sabon Rides and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge, and not necessitating Pipes and Knives for Tobacco.
Having devoted much time to the study of Optics, he is confident of his ability to furnish Spectacles the best adapted to the eyes needing them, and of styles seldom found here. He will also keep an assortment of Stereoscopes, with Plates—a new, beautiful and instructive instrument.
Having a thorough knowledge of the subject, he is prepared to furnish the right sort of Masonic Jewels, Gavel, Marks, Medals, Regalia, Seals, Seal Presses and Lodge Furniture, at short notice.
Orders for small articles filled through the mail, free of postage.
Persons visiting the city will find in his store much to amuse and interest, and are cordially invited to call, whether wishing to purchase or not.
Orders for goods not in his line promptly attended to for a small commission.
S. SWAN.

Terms—CASH.
Over Montgomery Insurance Office, Dec. 21, 1852.

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

STANTON PECKHAM'S AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

DALLAS HOUSE.
8 & 9 GEE, Water Street, Selma, Ala.
This elegant and commodious House is thoroughly furnished for the reception of visitors, for whose comfort and convenience no pains or expense will be spared by the Proprietor. Dec. 1852—1y.

PATTISON HOUSE.
No 23, Royal Street, MOBILE, ALA.
ASKEW & PALMER, Proprietors.
The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors.
Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.
THERE will be, on the 1st Monday in May next, a Tax Collector appointed by the Commissioners Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy of G. B. Douthitt resigned.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, March 22, 1852.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.
WILL be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852.
South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—Tax and cost \$3 22.
West half of north west fourth of S. 22, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 20, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40.
North west fourth of north west fourth S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 15.
North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 57 1/2.
South east fourth of the south east fourth S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as the property of Blanford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1/2.
N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3/4.
West half of S. 21, T. 20, R. 10. Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.
East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80.
N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson—tax and cost \$2 35.
WM. JOHNS, T. C. March 8, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred—and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.
DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.
March 29, 1853.—6t.

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

PORT PAIN 32 PAIN EXPELLERS.
SITUATED in the midst of a growing country, are now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done.
With this facility the subscriber fatters himself that he will be able to present to purchasers and consumers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Lebanon and three miles west of Rawlingsville.
JESSE G. BEESON.
March 1st, 1853.

REMOVAL.
MR. W. M. WHITE has removed to the north west corner of the Square, and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's old place, where he hopes to see all his friends, and be able to accommodate them with any article in his line. Jacksonville, March 8, 1853.
W. A. SHELTON, J. O. HENDERSON, SMITH & HUNTER, GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned now offers for sale on accommodation, one of the most valuable tracts of Land in this or adjoining Counties. The land is situated seven miles east of Jacksonville, and three miles above White Plains; it contains three hundred and sixty eight acres, about two hundred acres in cultivation. There is on the place a dwelling house and out houses, a new cotton gin and screw in good order. It is watered by a number of never-failing springs of the purest water, and Chickoloco Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 180 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing to injure crops.
There is on the place the finest assortment of choice Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and other fruits, in this part of the State, and in fact almost every advantage and convenience a purchaser could desire.
Any person wishing further information can obtain it by applying at the Republican office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
L. F. McALEY.
Feb. 15, 1853.

LATEST FASHIONS.
PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firm of Wyne & May and Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business. They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of
MAY & RAY.
They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.
Jan. 25, 1853.

NOTICE.
THERE will be, on the 1st Monday in May next, a Tax Collector appointed by the Commissioners Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy of G. B. Douthitt resigned.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, March 22, 1852.

PEPSIN'S GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
DR. HOUGHTON'S **PEPSIN'S** DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from RESSER, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Secret of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.
This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.
Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Couba's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Praper on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Dugan's New York University, Proof, Dugan's Physiology; Proof Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology, &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.
Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.
Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar, sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
OBSEVES THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville: ROBT. BATEY, Rome Ga. Sept. 19, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; 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; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrators.
April 8, 1853.

Dr. C. S. Reeves,
HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of Family Medicines.
April 5th 1853.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas,
G. W. FERRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, JACKSONVILLE, GA.
IS now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Bebe de Co's Spring style Mole skin and Beaver HATS, Drab and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Barland, Pearl and Lobes, do. for men and boys.
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Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundant accommodations.
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J. O. MCDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL, P. E. MCDANIEL, E. J. KELSEY.

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April 4, '53. COMMITTEE.

New and Fashionable Tailoring.
ROBERT H. WYNE having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of **WYNE & SATTERFIELD.**
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Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see.
The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved. Jan. 18, 1853.

FORNEY & ER. DNAX.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, H. W. BODNAX, Mole. JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. Oct. 4/52.—1y.

D. C. POTTER.
Resident Surgeon Dentist. Jacksonville, Ala.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.
WILL be sold before the Court house door in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852.
South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—Tax and cost \$3 22.
West half of north west fourth of S. 22, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 20, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$3 40.
North west fourth of north west fourth S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 15.
North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 57 1/2.
South east fourth of the south east fourth S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as the property of Blanford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1/2.
N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3/4.
West half of S. 21, T. 20, R. 10. Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.
East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80.
N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson—tax and cost \$2 35.
WM. JOHNS, T. C. March 8, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred—and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.
DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.
March 29, 1853.—6t.

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

PORT PAIN 32 PAIN EXPELLERS.
SITUATED in the midst of a growing country, are now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done.
With this facility the subscriber fatters himself that he will be able to present to purchasers and consumers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Lebanon and three miles west of Rawlingsville.
JESSE G. BEESON.
March 1st, 1853.

REMOVAL.
MR. W. M. WHITE has removed to the north west corner of the Square, and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's old place, where he hopes to see all his friends, and be able to accommodate them with any article in his line. Jacksonville, March 8, 1853.
W. A. SHELTON, J. O. HENDERSON, SMITH & HUNTER, GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned now offers for sale on accommodation, one of the most valuable tracts of Land in this or adjoining Counties. The land is situated seven miles east of Jacksonville, and three miles above White Plains; it contains three hundred and sixty eight acres, about two hundred acres in cultivation. There is on the place a dwelling house and out houses, a new cotton gin and screw in good order. It is watered by a number of never-failing springs of the purest water, and Chickoloco Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 180 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing to injure crops.
There is on the place the finest assortment of choice Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and other fruits, in this part of the State, and in fact almost every advantage and convenience a purchaser could desire.
Any person wishing further information can obtain it by applying at the Republican office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
L. F. McALEY.
Feb. 15, 1853.

LATEST FASHIONS.
PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firm of Wyne & May and Satterfield & May) and John Ray have associated themselves together in the Tailoring business. They return thanks to their respective friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and announce that they have opened shop in copartnership at the old stand of John Ray on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville under the firm name and style of
MAY & RAY.
They are in the receipt of the latest fashions from all the northern and eastern cities and are prepared to execute all work intrusted to them in the best and most durable manner and according to the latest fashions. They feel confident they can give general satisfaction as to fit and style, and solicit a liberal share of public patronage.
Jan. 25, 1853.

NOTICE.
THERE will be, on the 1st Monday in May next, a Tax Collector appointed by the Commissioners Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy of G. B. Douthitt resigned.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate, March 22, 1852.

PEPSIN'S GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!
DR. HOUGHTON'S **PEPSIN'S** DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from RESSER, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Secret of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it.
This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.
Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.
Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Couba's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Praper on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Dugan's New York University, Proof, Dugan's Physiology; Proof Stillman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology, &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 17.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 26, 1853.

Whole No. 855

PRINTED, PUBLISHED, AND FORWARDED BY J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL, AT \$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE, OR \$3 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

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

M. B. DONEGAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Gauleyville, Pa.* Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him. Feb. 2nd, 1853.

Turnley & Davis, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery. WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. ADDRESS: M. J. TURNLEY, *Solar Bluff, Ala.* W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville, Ala.* March, 5, 1851.

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

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law. AND Solicitor in Chancery. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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

MADISON HOUSE, Montgomery Ala. I have leased the MADISON HOUSE, in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley Esq., and will be much obliged to the public for such patronage as they may extend to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain its reputation as a hotel of the first class. WM. H. TAYLOR. Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is prepared to accommodate those who may like himself, with a horse and carriage, or a single horse and saddle, and also to keep horses, day, week, or month, as desired.

At Liberal Prices. Strangers who may visit Jacksonville, by engaging for the Stables of the undersigned can be furnished with conveyances at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE. Nov. 26, 1852.

PAIN KILLER.

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

POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

What'er the grief that dims the eye,
What'er the cause of sorrow,
We turn to the weeping sky,
And say, we'll smile to-morrow.
And when from those we love we part,
From hope we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our pining heart,
We'll meet again to-morrow.

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away.
And when that morrow too is past—
(A yesterday of sorrow)
Hope smiling cheats us to the last,
With a vision of to-morrow.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

VAIN REGRET.

(IN IMITATION OF PINDAR.)

Where are the sunny hopes which gild
My childhood's happy hours,
When unconcerned, from duties freed,
I culled life's fairest flowers.
Alas! those joys have long since past,
Too fair and beautiful to last.
Could I in stately mansions live,
In marble halls could stand,
Have all that wealth and love could give,
Aye, the world at my command,
I would be too late for time and fate
Have ravaged life's white page,
And the world can be no joy to me
In decrepitude and age.
I could deck my hair with jewels rare,
But the hair is thin and grey;
Rich silks from Persia's looms are not
Adornment for decay.
Then what matters it that songs and wit
And golden cups and flowers,
Are daily mine, when the seythe of time
Reaps fast my fleeting hours.

JEANIE BURNS.

BY MRS. MOODY.

Ah! human hearts are strangely cast,
Time softens grief and pain,
Like needs that shiver in the blast,
They bend to rise again.

But she in silence bowed her head,
To none her sorrow would impart;
Earth's faithful arms enclose the dead,
And hide for aye her broken heart.

Our man's name came to me to-day,
The loan of one of the horses,
To attend a funeral. M. was absent on
business, and the horses and the man's
were both greatly needed to prepare the
land for the fall crops. I demurred;
James looked anxious and disappointed;
and the loan of the horse was at length
granted, but not without a strict injunction
that he should return to his work
the moment the funeral was over. He
did not come back until late that evening,
and was nursing my wrath at his staying out
the whole day, when the door of the
room (we had but one, and that was
shared in common with the servant)
opened, and the delinquent at last ap-
peared. He hung up the new English
saddle, and set down by the blazing
hearth without speaking a word.

"What detained you so long, James?"
You ought to have had half an acre of
land at least ploughed to-day."

"Verra true, mistress. It was nae
good, honest girl, of whom any man
might be proud. He had himself man-
aged for love, and had enjoyed great
comfort in his life."

"Was it any relation of yours?"

"Na, na, just a friend, an auld ac-
quaintance, but nae o' my ain kin. I
never felt as sad in a' my life as I had
since this day. I had seen the clods, and
piled on many a heid, and never felt as
sore for my own. But Jeanie Burns,
poor lass! It was a sair sight to see
them thrown down upon her."

My curiosity was excited; I pushed
the tell-tale from me, and told Bell to
give James his supper.

"Nothing for me the night, Bell—I
can't eat—my thoughts will a' rin on
that poor lass. Sae young—sae bonnie,
an' a few months ago as blithe as a
lark, an' now a clod o' the earth. Heav-
en, we maun all dee when our ain time comes
but, somehow, I canna think that Jeanie
ought to ha' gane sae suna."

"Who is Jeanie Burns? Tell me,
James, something about her?"

In compliance with my request, the
man gave up the following story. I
wish I could convey it in his own words,
but though I can perfectly understand
the Scotch dialect when spoken, I could
not write it in its charming simplicity;
the honest, truthfulness, which is so
characteristic of this noble people.

Jeanie Burns was the daughter of a
respectable shoemaker, who gained a
comfortable living by his trade in a
small town in Ayrshire. Her father,
like herself, was an only child, and was
prepared to accommodate those who may
like himself, with a horse and carriage,
or a single horse and saddle, and also to
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"Jock's paternal love was repaid at last; chance threw in his way a canny place, and we found the work before us; young lass, bairn and bonny; they rough and hard to our heart's content; But Willie had a strong motive for exertion—and never did man work harder than he did that first year on his bush-farm, for the love of Jeanie Burns."

"We built a comfortable log-house, in which we were assisted by the few neighbors we had, who likewise lent a hand in clearing ten acres we had chopped for fall-crop. All this time Willie kept up a constant correspondence with Jeanie Burns, and he used to talk to me of her coming out, and his future plans, every night when our work was done. If I had not loved and respected the girl myself I should have got a little tired of the subject."

"We had just put in our first crop of wheat, when a letter came from Jeanie, bringing us the news of her grandfather's death. 'Weel I ken the word that Willie speak to me when he passed that letter,' Jeanie, the auld man's gane at last—while it spared the helplessness of the infant a few days, and the parents of many years. Both Jeanie's parents fell victims to the fatal disease, and the old blind Saunders and the young Jeanie were left to fight alone a hard battle with poverty and grief. The truly deserv- ing were never entirely forsaken. God's goodness was a great trial, but it may afflict them with still, and often provides for their wants in a manner truly miraculous. Sympathizing friends gathered round the orphan girl in her hour of need, and obtained for her sufficient employment to enable her to support her grandfather and herself, and provide for them the common necessities of life."

"Jeanie was an excellent seamstress, and what between making waistcoats and trousers for the tailors, and binding shoes for the shoemakers—a business that she thoroughly understood—she soon had her little room neatly furnished, and her grandfather as clean and spruce as ever. When she led him into the kitchen of a Sabbath morning, all the neighbors greeted the dutiful daughter with an approving smile, and the old man looked so serene and happy that Jeanie was fully repaid for her labors of love."

"Her industry and piety often formed the theme of conversation to the young lads of the village. 'What a good wife Jeanie Burns will be!' cried one. 'Ay, Jeanie another, she'll be a fine wife for a man who has the luck to get her like o' her.'"

"'An' she's sae bonnie,' would Willie Robertson add with a sigh, 'I would na' cover the wealth o' the hale world an' lose her!'"

"Willie was a fine, active young man, who bore an excellent character, and his comrades thought it very likely that he would be the fortunate man."

"Robertson was the youngest son of a farmer in the neighborhood. He had a hand of his own, and he was one of a very large family. From a boy he had assisted his father in working the farm for their common maintenance, but after he took to looking at Jeanie Burns at Kirk, instead of minding his plow, he began to wish that he had a housestead of his own, which he could call Jeanie's home, and her grandfather to share."

"The old man was present. A marriage with Jeanie Burns offered advantages in a pecuniary view; but the girl was a good, honest girl, of whom any man might be proud. He had himself man- aged for love, and had enjoyed great comfort in his life."

"Willie, my lad," he said, "I cove- rye ye a share o' the farm. It is over- the moon for the young man; it has to be paid for by a little siller for a rainy day, but I will gie ye to win a farm."

"I had seen the clods, and piled on many a heid, and never felt as sore for my own. But Jeanie Burns, poor lass! It was a sair sight to see them thrown down upon her."

My curiosity was excited; I pushed the tell-tale from me, and told Bell to give James his supper."

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placed her in a chair, regardless of the opposition of Mrs. Robertson, whose husband was now fairly aroused, and who declared that the bold husky should not enter her doors."

"It was a long time before the driver succeeded in bringing Jeanie to herself, and she had only just unclosed her eyes when Willie came in."

"Wife," he said, "whose cart is this, standing at the door, and what do these people want here?"

"You know best," cried the angry woman, bursting into tears; "that creature is no acquaintance of mine, and she is suffered to remain here, I will leave the house."

"Forgive me, good woman, for having unwittingly offended ye," said Jeanie, rising. "But, merciful Father! how sad I feel! Willie Robertson, my ain world; he has fretted the flesh off his bones, an' before many months are over, his head will lie as low as poor Jeanie Burns's."

"When he grew more calm, we had a long conversation about the past, and truly I believe that the man was not in his right senses when he married you; for at one time, he is not long from this world; he has fretted the flesh off his bones, an' before many months are over, his head will lie as low as poor Jeanie Burns's."

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Advice from Havana state that Mr. King proposes to sail for Mobile on the 6th of April, as he has a horror of dying in a foreign land, and entertains no hope of recovery. The accounts take away the last vestige of hope. The aged statesman is coming home to die. As the lamp of life grows dimmer and feebler, the love for that country which he has served so long and so faithfully grows stronger. God grant that the dying patriot may be spared to reach his native shores. The Orientals have a touching benediction—"May you die among your kindred"—and we fervently hope that it may please Divine Providence to grant this last wish to our venerable patriot."

Since writing the above we have had the pleasure of a visit from the Hon. G. W. Jones, Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee who has just arrived from Havana, and was present when the oath was administered to the Vice President. He has kindly furnished us with an official transcript of the proceeding, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.:
I, J. W. L. SHARKEY, Secretary of the Senate, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in relation to the election of William R. King, Vice President of the United States of America, on the 22d of March, 1853, as recorded in the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, for the year 1853, on the 22d of March, 1853.

WILLIAM R. KING.
In virtue whereof I have heretofore subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, to the following certificate of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in relation to the election of William R. King, Vice President of the United States of America, on the 22d of March, 1853, as recorded in the Journal of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, for the year 1853, on the 22d of March, 1853.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1853.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (lame,) as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL P. McCUNEY, to announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce HON. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. WILLS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COR. H. M. McCAGHREN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

DEATH OF HON. W. R. KING.

The apprehensions of the whole country, in relation to the Vice President are mournfully realized in the announcement of his death, at his home, in Dallas county, on Monday the 18th inst.

Col. King's name is familiar in Alabama as "household words," and indeed, throughout the entire country, by his mild, courteous and dignified bearing, his firm and unflinching patriotism, his virtues have been made known and appreciated, and his memory will be cherished, and his name spoken of with admiration and respect.

Col. King, in brilliancy of intellect and oratorical powers did not compare with his illustrious contemporaries, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, but in sound judgment, discretion, firmness, prudence, conscientiousness and patriotism, he probably had no superior and hence, the confidence he had upon the people and the success which ever attended him through his long and useful career.

He was born in North Carolina, in 1759. He represented his country in the State Legislature, in 1811 he was elected a member to Congress from his district, and in 1813 & 1814 he was re-elected. Before the expiration of his third term he was appointed Secretary of Legation to WILLIAM PIERCE of Maryland—after an absence of two years he returned home and moved to Alabama. In 1819 he was elected one of the first Senators to Congress from this State, and as an evidence of the high appreciation of his merit and the position he had already attained in his adopted State, his friends suggested his name and secured his election to this honorable and responsible station while he was absent from home. In the capacity of United States Senator he served our state ably and faithfully for four consecutive terms or twenty-four years, reflecting honor upon the state which had conferred honor upon him. In 1844 he was sent as Minister to France, where he discharged his responsible duties in such a manner as to give incontestable evidence of diplomatic skill. In 1846 he returned home, and for two years remained in undisturbed quiet upon his farm. In 1848, when A. E. Bagby was sent to Russia, Col. King was again elected to the Senate, and when Gen. Taylor died and Mr. Fillmore became President, he was elected President of the Senate. At the late democratic convention at Baltimore, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency and member last was elected by an almost unprecedented vote to the second place of the people.

It will be seen by reference to his advertisement that S. Swar, of Montgomery, has removed his splendid establishment from the Masonic Hall building to the Iron Front Store, opposite the Montgomery Hall.

We have delayed our paper a few hours for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of the democratic meeting at this place, and other late items—believing that our readers would rather wait for these things one day than one week.

friendship of hospitable strangers, and returned to the most endearing of all places—home: and on the 18th inst., in the affectionate embrace of friends, who had known, honored and loved him always, "full of years and full of honors," he breathed his last, and "has been transplanted by death's canonizing hand from a people's service to a people's memory."

Col. A. J. PICKETT, of Montgomery, the talented author of the "History of Alabama," has written a letter to the editors of the Advertiser and Gazette, declining to let his name come before the convention as a candidate for Governor. His letter and remarks of the Advertiser will appear next week.

SENATOR FITZPATRICK.—We notice in the Charleston papers, among the passengers reported as having reached that City, the name of Senator Fitzpatrick, on his way home. He has been detained from home, we suppose considerably longer than he expected on account of the Senate having to remain in Executive session; but when he does come there will be many a hearty congratulation for him.

Gov. Collier never did make a more judicious or opportune appointment than when he sent Gov. Fitzpatrick to the U. S. Senate. It was done just in the very nick of time to save Alabama & Louisiana from the greatest imposition the grossest outrage & most villainous insult ever offered to Sovereign States. Gov. Fitzpatrick reached Washington just in time to go to work and defeat George E. Badger who had been nominated by Mr. Fillmore for the Supreme Court judgeship of the U. S. Senator Fitzpatrick was indefatigable in his efforts against Badger—he worked day and night, in and out of the Senate, and never rested from his labors till George E. Badger was defeated. For this he deserves the unqualified approbation of every Democrat in the State.

Since penning the above we find in the Advertiser & Gazette, the following notice of

SENATOR FITZPATRICK.—This gentleman, with his family, passed through our city en route for home on Sunday last, in fine health and spirits. Gov. Pickett's position in the Senate, is a commendable one. His sound sense, discriminating judgment, courteous manners, dignified bearing, and his unflinching patriotism, have secured him great influence in the Senate, and the counsels of the government. Badger's defeat was mainly attributable to him, for it was admitted that no man did more to accomplish it than he, either in or out of the Senate. By the way, some of the Democrats of North Carolina made him a handsome present for his labor in this behalf, in the way of a fine set of blooded hogs, and a main of the best blooded game-cocks to be found in the State.

At a public meeting in Bibb County on the 7th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the democratic State Convention, a preference was expressed for the nomination of Col. A. J. Pickett, of Montgomery, but at the same time a willingness to support whoever may be nominated.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The extensive and valuable establishment of the Advertiser and State Gazette, at Montgomery, is now offered for sale to persons having taste or inclination for that kind of business, an opportunity is rarely offered for a more profitable investment.

T. SAMPSON, Esq., Editor of the Mobile Register, has been appointed Collector at Mobile.

* It will be seen by reference to his advertisement that S. Swar, of Montgomery, has removed his splendid establishment from the Masonic Hall building to the Iron Front Store, opposite the Montgomery Hall.

We have delayed our paper a few hours for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of the democratic meeting at this place, and other late items—believing that our readers would rather wait for these things one day than one week.

CENTRE, ALA.

April 14th, 1853.

At an adjourned meeting of the democracy of Cherokee County, of the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1st. Resolved, That the democracy of Cherokee County are deeply impressed with the necessity of maintaining the union and harmony of the democratic party of Alabama, and that they will cordially unite with their brethren of other counties in this State, in maintaining entire and unbroken our party organization.

2nd. Resolved, That in the State convention to be assembled at Montgomery, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for Governor, as well as, in the District Convention to be assembled at Wetlowe, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in Congress, it is expedient and desirable that the democracy of Cherokee County should be represented.

3rd. Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent Cherokee County in said State Convention.

4th. Resolved, That ten delegates be

appointed by this meeting to represent Cherokee County in said District Convention.

After the adoption of the above resolutions by said meeting, it was moved to appoint committees to select names of persons to act as delegates to the respective conventions aforesaid, which motion was unanimously carried, and said committees so appointed reported the following names as delegates to the district convention, viz:

W. W. Little, Esq. Jonathan Pratt, M. B. Dunagan, John S. Moragne, Benj. Savage, Dr. John L. Harris, Dr. J. C. White, Maj. Wm. Milner, F. M. Hardwick, Gen. S. C. Ward, and for the State convention the following named gentlemen were made delegates, viz:

D. W. Baine, Esq. G. S. Walden, Esq. P. J. Chisholm, Esq. Ebenezer Pitts, Lewis Cunningham, Martin Hall, Wm. C. White, Hon. M. J. Turnley, Wm. Lay, L. D. Griffiths.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

M. J. TURNLEY, Chm. M. B. DORRAN, Secy.

WETLOWE, Ala. April 18, 1853.

At a meeting of the Democratic party, this day held in Wetlowe, to appoint delegates to the State and District conventions James Seales, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. H. Smith was appointed Secretary; the following preamble and resolutions were then introduced, and separately read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has been agreed by the democratic party of Alabama, to hold a convention at Montgomery on the first Monday in May, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and it has also been agreed by the democratic party of the seventh congressional district, to hold a convention at Wetlowe on the third Monday in May, to nominate a candidate for congress; and believing that it is proper that the democracy of Randolph county should be represented in each of the proposed conventions—

Be it Resolved, That the Chairman with the approbation of the meeting, appoint thirty delegates to represent the democracy of Randolph in the democratic congressional convention to be held at Wetlowe on the 3d Monday in May.

Resolved, That we leave the delegates to each convention without instructions as to the selection of candidates.

Resolved, That the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Chairman then announced the names of the following gentlemen for the State convention:

Jos. W. Guinn,	E. M. Burgess,
Levi R. Lupton,	E. B. Smith,
J. M. Treadwell,	David W. Crider,
Gen. T. A. Clark,	William C. Cook,
Col. R. G. Roberts,	J. M. Pittman,
Thomas Dyer,	James McLean,
Levin Woodruff,	Wm. Jackson,
A. P. Hunter,	William Ray,
R. J. Wood,	John J. Chalmers,
T. L. Pittman,	S. W. Dinkins,
Z. M. Hadden,	S. W. Dinkins,
N. B. Garrett,	James M. Pittman,
T. L. Thompson,	J. W. Adkins,
J. V. Smith,	Thompson Reeves,
John T. Heflin,	

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

James Seales, Jos. M. Little, Wm. H. Smith, Thomas Blake, Dr. J. C. White, Wm. H. Wood, H. M. Gay, F. A. McMeekin, James M. Pittman, Louis Yarnall, JAMES SEALES, Chm. Wm. H. Smith, Secy.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the democratic party, held at Jacksonville on the 25th April 1853, Col. J. R. CLARK was called to the chair and G. C. WHEATLEY, requested to act as Secretary.

J. FORTIN, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Whereas the democracy of Benton County, in response to the calls of duty, willingly co-operate, first with their brethren throughout the State in maintaining a strong and efficient number of their party to fill the executive chair of the State, and secondly to make upon some one to represent the 7th Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the convention to be held at Montgomery on the 1st Monday of May next, to nominate a proper candidate for Governor; and that ten delegates be appointed to represent Benton County in that convention.

Resolved, That we approve of the call of a convention in the 7th Congressional district, to be held at Wetlowe on the 4th Monday of May next, to nominate a democratic candidate to represent said district in the next Congress. The committee appointed to room in delegates reported the following:

STATE. District. J. C. Barker, John D. Hoke, Miles McCughren, D. D. Draper, E. Kerr, J. Murphy, S. Allen, Wm. Thornton, Dr. J. C. Francis, John N. Wills, S. J. T. Caldwell, Fiddling Love, John H. Whitwell, John Brock, Wm. P. Davis, S. Simmons, M. Allen, Wm. Young, J. R. Clark, Cobb Morgan, G. C. Whaley, John Wheeler, M. W. Abernathy, Wm. Henry, Sims Kelly, Richard Moore, C. Sides, James Kemp, Capt. Deffense, H. Lewis, F. Ross, W. P. Davis, M. Allen, S. J. T. Whaley, J. R. Clark, G. C. Whaley, M. W. Abernathy.

On motion it was resolved that delegates who cannot attend have the power to appoint proxies.

J. R. CLARK, Chm. G. C. WHEATLEY, Secy.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

The Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Amateur Performers of the village will give a musical entertainment, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst., the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the Methodist Church.

All are invited to come—with their Small Change.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12.

The rumors lately floating here of serious discussions in the Cabinet, are dissipated. They were industriously propagated and perhaps, credited, by men disappointed in obtaining office.

There may be in this, as in all cabinets, differences of opinion, at the start, as to some of the leading appointments, and the principles upon which they are made. But the characteristic of this cabinet is its unity, and the policy of the President is to reconcile the dissent in the great democratic party. There is no foundation for the rumor that Gov. Marcy is to go out of the cabinet. He is as strong in this cabinet, as he was in that of Mr. Polk. He is not a man to be easily shaken in his position, though he had more difficulty in obtaining it.

The appointment of Mr. Deen Axan, as Minister to England, will be well received by the whole country. The wonder is, that he accepted it—being independent in his circumstances, and still a candidate for Presidency, as he was in 1840, and in 1844, and in 1848, and in 1852. It is a compliment to the British Government to send as our Minister one who has filled so many, and such high posts, and who, so lately, was the candidate of many of the States for the Presidency.

Besides, Mr. Deen Axan is a prudent and practical diplomatist, and is familiar with every subject that may, in the course of his duties, engage his attention.

It is remarkable that so many of our best men are inclined to take office of some sort under the Federal Government. Only three days ago Mr. Deen Axan positively declined, as he told his friends here, the acceptance of this offer, and said that he was determined not to leave his retirement at Lancaster.

But it generally happens that those who have passed their lives in the excitement of politics, have few other resources upon which they can happily retire even when, as in the case of Mr. Deen Axan, they are possessed of an ample fortune.

Mr. DE W. CLINTON, Mr. CALHOUN, and other South Carolina Unionists, are the only men in the Republic who have ever declined the mission to England. Mr. CALHOUN was offered a special mission to England to make a commercial treaty and subsequently he was offered the regular mission which he declined as did Mr. PICKENS and Mr. LEWIS.

We have a rumor, which is no doubt true, that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to issue more stringent orders to the more rigid execution of the provisions of the Sub-Treasury act.

The act has, of late, been but loosely observed. For instance, private banks and bankers, in this city, are the fiscal agents of several of the departments of the Government. The rumor that funds were lately deposited by Mr. Conway, with an individual, in New York, upon a pledge of U. S. stocks, at par, is probably untrue.

It is more likely that, in pursuance of law, he purchased stocks of that individual, Mr. S. Draynor, or contracted for their purchase, at a given time. But no arrangement short of an absolute purchase, would come within the strict intent of existing law, the practice under the law, is all vents, to be rendered more rigid.

Remarkable as it may seem, it is supposed that GARLAND's trial will result in his acquittal of the charge of perjury, no legal evidence having been adduced, under which he came convicted. But, even in that case, he will be tried under the other indictment for forgery.

GENERAL JACKSON'S REMINISCENCES OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

"Phil Jackson" writes to the Savannah Journal an interesting account of a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage in 1839, from which the following is extracted:

"I longed to hear him speak of his great battle, and one of the greatest battles too of modern history, the owning exploit of his military life—the battle of the 8th of January before New Orleans. He had just returned from his last visit to that city, and lamented the decrease of most of his old companions since that battle. All of the officers except Col. Tibbault, he observed, were dead. He then gravely described the field, the fortifications, as he was languidly called the, and the victory, in a manner I shall never forget. Mr. Eaton (sd Gen. Jackson) has greatly aided in his description of the American works. He says I had a 'strongest work of cotton' bags. There was not a cotton bag on the field, Sir. I had some store-applicants. If they are

boxes and sand-bags, or bags filled with sand, and these were extended along the lines; but they were so low, that at the close of the action, when the British surviving General, in command, came riding upon an elegant horse, to surrender his sword, when he got near me, I heard him exclaim, with mortified surprise, 'Barriade! by— I could leap them with my horse!'

I laughed heartily at his astonishment, for so he could and besides, in one wing the works were not completed; I had nothing there but a cornfield fence, if the British had only known, to turn it! But by keeping my men constantly throwing over fences and ladders on the works, the British were effectually deceived. But (continued Gen. J.) I never had so grand and awful an idea of the Resurrection as on that day. After the smoke of the battle had cleared off somewhat (our men were in hot pursuit of the flying enemy), then I saw, in the distance more than five hundred British emerging from heaps of their dead comrades all over the plain!—rising up, and more distinctly visible as the field became clearer, coming forward and surrendering as prisoners of war to our soldiers. They had fallen at our first fire on them without having received a scratch and lay, prostrate, as if dead, till the close of the action." Gen. Jackson regarded this action, justly, as the most glorious achievement of his life. That victory was as glorious to his country as to the hero of New Orleans—yet the strategy of the General in this masterly battle has never been duly appreciated in any history of I have read."

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Conviction of Spring.—The jury came into Court this morning and rendered a verdict of Guilty of the murder in the first degree against Spring. After the jury were polled, the prisoner asked permission to make a statement. Leave was granted, and he made a long address—giving an account of his acquaintance with the murdered woman and his visits to their house. He says his son told him he would go to Carroll's house on Thursday night and get the money. Lynch being gone to New York. He tried to dissuade him from the robbery, but no mention was made of murder. His son told him on that night to go to bed and he did so. The boy came home sometime in the night and asked for a pocket-book. He said he had the money. He went out in the morning and bought the shirts, but only gave him (Spring) a dollar note and a gold dollar. His son said nothing of the murder, and he knew nothing of it till he was arrested. He closed with solemn asseverations of his own innocence and the guilt of his son. He was willing to die, but would die innocent.

Judge Kelly rebuked the prisoner for his hardness in persisting in such improbable statements when his moments on earth were numbered. He went over the history of his son and the evidence in the case to show how utterly false was all that he had uttered. He concluded by urging him not to die with a falsehood on his lips, but by telling the truth, to clear the character of his son from suspicion.

Sentence was deferred and the prisoner sent back to prison. The Courthouse and vicinity were densely thronged, but no manifestation of feeling took place though the crowd was evidently overjoyed at the result.

Robbery of the U. S. Mail.—Destruction of the U. S. Mail.—Confession of the Robbery.

ATLANTA, GEO. April 2. An individual calling himself J. F. LEAY, alias J. FRANKLIN, was arrested in this place yesterday afternoon, at the instance of Mr. E. H. HENNING, of the firm of Messrs. HENNING & Co., Bookbinders of Louisville, Kentucky, on suspicion of the robbery of the U. S. Mail.

Leay, upon being arrested, confessed the robbery, and delivered up some four thousand dollars of the money—and will be taken back to Louisville, Ky., in charge of Mr. HENNING, to-morrow. Leay, is said to be a special agent of the Post Office Department, and a relative of a distinguished Senator in Congress from Kentucky.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP PACIFIC.

COTTON STEADY.

FROM THE ALABAMA JOURNAL.

New York, April 17.

The steamship Pacific has arrived, bringing three days later intelligence from Liverpool.

Cotton was steady in the Liverpool market—Sales 23,000 bales.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.

Mobile, April 19.

Today's sales amounted to 1300 bales. Market full and firm. All lines 10c.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICAN.

Liverpool, May 19.—The 3rd inst.

The Hamburg news had a favorable effect upon Cotton, and under the Pacific's active sale and bidding conditions advanced a further and New Orleans and United Cotton below Milling from sixteen to an eighth of a penny.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

A dispatch from

Paris says that the American Government consents to indemnify the owners of the French vessels seized in California.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Berlin, and many arrests have been made. Arms and ammunition have been discovered.

The insurrection at Palermo had been suppressed.

Southern Italy is represented to be in a more alarming state than it ever has been. Large numbers have been arrested at Naples.

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, on the 17th April, DANIEL J. ZIMMERMAN, formerly of North Carolina, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel Hart, Esq., of Baltimore.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Baton Rouge.

TAKEN UP and posted by Edward Manning, Jr.

For W. C. Price, a certain dark bay Horse, left eye and a lump on his left side, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old, about 14 hands high—appraised to thirty dollars, 7th April, 1853.

A. WOODS.

of Mobile.

April 26, 1853.

"PERSEUS" WHAT IS "PERSEUS"?

This is not a made up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which mean, "I digest," and is the title given by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and man, by the aid of which food is dissolved, or digested. Dr. Atwater's Peppin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Peppin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

HENDRICK & NISBITT.

March 9, 1852.

TERMS.—CASH.

Dec. 21, 1852.

BEST Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars, &c. for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBITT.

March 9, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND ITS SUCCESSFUL IN THE CURE OF BAD LEGS.—Extract of a letter from Brotherton, of Stangate, near Rochester, January 15th, 1851.—"To Prof. Holloway.—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1848, she caught a cold, which settled in her right leg, foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, ultimately forming into about five wounds, or ulcers, presenting a fearful appearance. The pain she endured was almost insupportable, and treatment of her medical attendants did no good whatever. She therefore resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure."

NEVER FAILING REMEDY IN Holloway's Ointment. A CRUELLE SEIZURE ASIDE HIS CHURCHES. TEN YEARS SUFFERING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary case effected by your Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Salop, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received a severe injury to the lower part of his spine, and the result was a most painful and dangerous inflammation of the different internal organs, and a length a malignant tumor, which he could not move without excruciating pain. He was nearly 4 years before he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed his tumor, and his chronic inflammation, and enabled him to dispose of his business, so that he can now with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigor.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hired, Doctor, of Keady, near Gainsboro, dated March 1st, 1852.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—Some time since one of my children was afflicted with a most extraordinary case of the body and limbs, which I could not get rid of by any means. I obtained a box of your Ointment and Pills, and by the use of them, in a few days, the child was cured, and the disease was completely eradicated. I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary case effected by your Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Salop, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received a severe injury to the lower part of his spine, and the result was a most painful and dangerous inflammation of the different internal organs, and a length a malignant tumor, which he could not move without excruciating pain. He was nearly 4 years before he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed his tumor, and his chronic inflammation, and enabled him to dispose of his business, so that he can now with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigor.

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Sir—Some time since one of my children was afflicted with a most extraordinary case of the body and limbs, which I could not get rid of by any means. I obtained a box of your Ointment and Pills, and by the use of them, in a few days, the child was cured, and the disease was completely eradicated. I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary case effected by your Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Salop, in this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received a severe injury to the lower part of his spine, and the result was a most painful and dangerous inflammation of the different internal organs, and a length a malignant tumor, which he could not move without excruciating pain. He was nearly 4 years before he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed his tumor, and his chronic inflammation, and enabled him to dispose of his business, so that he can now with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigor.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

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(Signed) J

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY
ARE receiving one of the most splendid Stocks of
Spring and Summer
GOODS
Ever offered in this market, selected with care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought on the very best terms, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally.
They challenge competition in price, quality and style.
April 12th 1853.—6t

E. L. WOODWARD,
Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER**
MERCHANDISE,
Comprising about every article demanded in this market.
As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and can be purchased on favorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent.
All are respectfully invited to call and examine.
March 29, 1853.—5t.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM—
J. ADLER & CO.
HAVE just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS.
Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.
Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.
HUDSON & STOKES
AT the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving an extensive and well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods,
Consisting of every article usually called for in this market, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present and approaching season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
CHINA, GLASS and QUEENWARE,
Iron, Nails, Hinges, Screws, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.
They respectfully solicit their old friends and customers and the public generally to give them a call, confident that they will do so they can be suited both in quality and price of Goods.
Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
WM. WHITE has just received his Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** which has been selected with great care for this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz:
White and Printed Jackonets and Swiss Muslins, Gowns, Derages, Challeys, Silk Tissues, Cher Silks, Lawns, Gingham, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Linen and cap Ribbons, Laces, Jackonets and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Hosiery, &c.
AND FOR GENTLEMEN,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen, Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade, &c.
With a large assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Mackerel, &c.
All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men, and as to price—Call and see.
Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.
WALKER & PETTIT
AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** such as are needed by the Planters of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready Rhyme," we shall only sell on time to customers who pay once a year.
We also keep a large stock of **Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Key Brand Corn Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine.**
Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper, to receive more of the same sort.
N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with your promise.
March 22, 1853.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MOBILE, ALA.
The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has leased the well known HOTEL, which has been long the EUROPEAN and RESTAURANT.
The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Saloon is large, airy and well situated.
The TABLE is supplied with everything that a most abundant and well selected table should contain—Wild Game, domestic fowling, and in season served up at a moderate price.
Experience and attentive waiters are always in attendance, ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.
The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.
Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment greater accommodation than are usual in Mobile; the hours of meals being as follows:
Breakfast, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Dinner, from 1 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, till 12 o'clock.
Terms of Board, as follows:
Transient boarders, \$2.00 per day, 12.00 per week, 10.00 per month.
Permanent boarders, \$10.00 per month.
Dinner 50c. Tea 25c. and 50c. and 75c.
He hopes that his long experience in the hotel business and a desire to please, will meet with liberal patronage.
O. J. NOYES.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
FOR THE
Fall & Winter of 1852.
H. W. WIENGEN
Is now receiving a rich and complete assortment of **STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**
Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of DeLaines, Calicoes, Gingham, Shawls, Linens, and all other similar articles adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of "Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Ladies and Gents, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful and useful to mention. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with upper Black Cloths, for Coats or Cloaks. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests, Sattinets, Jeans, Kerseys—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man."
A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprising a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market.
GROCERIES.
A fine lot of Groceries, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Soups, Candles, &c. will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of this country.
H. W. W. while he in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his last purchase, begs leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Government, in Merchandise and in Civilization; and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in variety and price will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves.
October 19th 1852.

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much injury is done, although the disease in point be actually cured. The cause of the stomach, by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently becomes so much disordered that the digestive function is seriously injured; the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholera, alternate diarrhoea and constipation, flatulence, indigestion, &c. &c. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which being applied externally would excite the secretions to increased action, and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the direct cause of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be the most pleasant, but by far the safest means to effect the desired end. The almost universal cure performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were made perfect by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed are extracted from rare plants peculiar to Arabia. This great Liniment (which is now to be had of most respectable druggists and merchants in every town in the United States) is daily effecting cures which seemed beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, bronchitis and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumors, girth, &c. &c. are frequently cured, and always relieved by its use. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application. It soothes the irritated nerves, and produces that delightful tranquillity so grateful to the nervous invalid. Sprains, bruises, wounds, burns, sore throat, chilblains, rheumatism, sun burn, &c. &c. are speedily cured by it, and for nearly all ailments in horses or cattle, requiring external application, it is an efficient remedy.
Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. FARRELL'S Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because its having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will naturally discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effect.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's name.—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.
Sold by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
W. F. CALDWELL,
Oakville, Randolph, Ala.
and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE percent off for Cash. Feb. 15, 1853.
Perfumery and Cosmetics.
COLOGNE (Bell) Exts for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose Bears and Macassar Oil Hair dress, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Sale, made this day by Alexander Woods, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the **Second Monday in May next**, at the former residence of John M. Ryan, dec'd, between the legal hours of sale, all the personal or perishable property belonging to the estate of J. M. Ryan, dec'd, consisting of Mules and Horses, one yoke of Oxen, Cows and Calves, Hogs and sheep, one new Road Wagon, one Ox Cart, one Buggy and Harness, and all the Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Oats together with a good many articles not here enumerated.
The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.
DAN'L T. RYAN,
Administrator.
April 1st, 1853.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; 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; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
MATTHEW T. TAYLOR,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Administrators.
April 5, 1853.

Dr. C. S. REEVES,
Having located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of family Medicines.
April 5th 1853.
SPRING STAPLES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas,
G. W. FERRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
Maine Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
Is now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Beebe & Co's Spring style Mouskin and Beaver HATS, Drab and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rutland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-intervention, Lobos, do. for men and boys.
BONNETS—Ladies and Misses, Belgrades, Florence, Silk and Straw, and a great variety of Brads, of latest and most approved styles.
Also **UMBRELLAS** and Wool Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston.
Call and see. Feb. 22, '53.
McDaniel, 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. Desires to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.
A. G. MCANVILLE, A. W. MITCHELL, J. E. MCANVILLE, E. J. HULSEY.
NOTICE.
There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at O'Fallon, Ala. on the 16th inst. Address by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend.
April 4, '53. Committee.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
ROBERT H. WYNNE having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of **WYNNE & SATTERFIELD.**
They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style, they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynne & May and Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by A. Wilman.
Cutting personally attended to.
Call and see.
The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved. Jan. 18, 1853.
Temperance Mass Meeting.
A Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Talladega on Saturday, the 30th of April 1853.
All sons of Temperance, the men generally and the Ladies in taken during the night to attend. Half a glass of Brandy, Brownlow of 8 o'clock, Whig, Hewlett, Perham, R. within half a degree, Rev. Lyndell of Jacou may drink and others will be with.
C. M. TAY.

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April 5, 1853.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
DR. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR
GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from RESSOR, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the direction of Baron Liebig, the Great Physiologist, Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"I DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, Particly, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach, and Indispensable to the Digestion of the Food. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. This is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an equally powerful. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, ACIDS, or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG. Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve Four Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.
SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!
The SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE upon which this remedy is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.
Call on the Agents, and get a Descriptive Circular, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper of New York University, Prof. Dandridge's Physiology; Prof. Silberman of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c. &c. together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.
Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.
DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid Form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The Powder will be sent by Mail, free of Postage, for one Dollar. Sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
BE OBSERVED THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.
Sole Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.
Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, March 19, 1852.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned now offers for sale on accommodation, one of the most valuable tracts of Land in this or adjoining Counties. The land is situated seven miles east of Jacksonville and three miles above White Plains; it contains three hundred and sixty eight acres, about two hundred acres in cultivation. There is on the place a dwelling house and out houses, a new cotton gin and screw in good order. It is watered by a number of never failing springs of the purest water, and Chickadee Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 130 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing in high water.
It is on the place the finest orchard of choice Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and other fruits, in his part of the State, and in fact almost every advantage and convenience a purchaser could desire. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by applying at the Republican office, or the Proprietor on the premises.
L. F. MCALLEY,
Feb. 15, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
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MATTHEW T. TAYLOR,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Administrators.
April 5, 1853.

Dr. C. S. REEVES,
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April 5th 1853.
SPRING STAPLES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas,
G. W. FERRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
Maine Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
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Call and see. Feb. 22, '53.
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April 4, '53. Committee.

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BOOKS & STATIONERY.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.
BOOKS.—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.
MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.—An extensive stock.
RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY Bibles of every quality.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every Book in demand.
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.
STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Stationery—very fine stock GOLD PENS, of every kind and quality.
PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.
BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by the Clergy of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.
ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books, &c., &c. of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.
PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French English and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c. &c.
WALL PAPER.—Teasers, Fire Boards, Borders, Scenery Paper, a large assortment constantly on hand.
PRINTING INK.—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.
JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment. Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.
BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, &c. &c. bound in every style at very low rates.
Merchants from the country Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.
WM. STRICKLAND,
28 Dauphin Street Mobile Ala.

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