

JULY

# Jacksonville Republican

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EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY J. F. GRANT, At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year. A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates. Annunciation of Candidates \$3. Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square. COSGROVE & BRENNAN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. May 10, 1853—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.

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 1853. Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, &c. May 10, 1853. J. I. SERVICE.

BONES & BROWN, [Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE. J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wright, Nichols and Company, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. [Augusta Mills Shirts, Osageburg and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.]

SEWING MACHINES. 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. May 10, 1853—1y. Augusta, Ga.

BAKER & HART, WHOLESALE GROCER'S AUGUSTA, GA. WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city. Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers. May 10, 1853—1y.

BEST Cheiving and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigar &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

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. Their assortment 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. May 10, 1853—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 Dubois & Seabury, N. York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe. The 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 prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. May 10, 1853—1y.

LAW NOTICES. 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.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery. ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 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. L. MARTIN, January 1, '52. W. M. H. FORNEY.

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

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

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

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

FORNEY & BRODNAX, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, 36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, H. W. BRODNAX, Mobile. JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Ben. Co. Oct. 5, '52.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

POETRY. From the Puritan Recorder. THE MINISTER'S QUARTERLY PAY-DAY. As the parson sat at his books one day, A ray at his door heard he, The Society's Quarter fee, A hundred dollars, and fifty more, Were counted the parson's due, Though a small sum this, for a half a score. To victual clothe and shoe.

But the day had come, and for youthful sport The parsonage ne'er displayed A day like that, when his scant support Was about to be promptly paid. The children danced, and giggled, and grinned, And wriggled like eels in oil; And smiles broken forth on the visage thinned By fasting and tears, and toil.

The Parish Collector sat him down, And out of his pocket took The tithes he'd gathered about the town Crammed into his pocket book;— It was not much of a cram at that, Enough honey and milk indeed, Not milk enough for a starving cat, Not honey enough for need.

But such it was without much risk, The Collector poured it out. He spread it round on the parson's desk And scattered it all about.— But little of shining gold was there, And less from the silver mine, And bank bills,—they were exceeding rare; Alas! for the poor divine.

First came a note for a little sum, Which the poor man late had given To a rich parishioner, near his home, Whom he hoped to meet in heaven;— Ten dollars was all,—not much I know, But an order followed the note, With butcher's bill, and a bill or so For butter and bread, to boot.

The doctor has drawn for his small amount, The grocer has filed his claim, And all intended their bill should count. Whenever his pay-day came. The good Collector reckoned them up: The minister stood agast! 'Twas a bitter drag in his brimming cup. To think he had lived so fast.

Who knows what pain the parson endures, As the good man hands them o'er, And says, with a hem, "Sir these are yours, And they should have been paid before: For a scandal it is to religion, Sir, Which the world can never forget, When a man of ease like a minister Is unable to pay a debt.

"And here besides is a lot of cash, Three fives and a lusty ten; Your daughters in suits now may dash, And your boys dress up like men; But allow me to say, good Parson Gay, You'd better just lay aside A little of this for a rainy day, By a walk instead of a ride.

"For money is scarce, and the times are hard, And you, Sir, are getting gray, And you may not fare as you have fared; Should the people turn you away. We've given you here a large support And the farmers all complain, That the crops this year will be dreadfully short. If we don't soon have some rain.

"We can't long pay such enormous sums As we have to pay you now, For you know that the pay-day often comes. And the Squire has lost a cow;— And one of Goodman's sheep is dead, And he feels poor this year."— The tender shepherd here turned his head, To drop—for the sheep—a tear!

Of this the collector no note took, He gabbled his story through, Then slowly folded his pocket book, And looked as if he knew. He took his hat, with a cheerful smile, Rejoiced in a duty done; Then rode away to his home a mile, At set of December's sun.

The Parson rose, as he left the room, And bowed with a smile of grace, But his heart resembled a ruined tomb, In spite of his smiling face. He closed the door and resumed his chair, Till, amid his griefs and fears, He seemed half choked for breath of air, Then burst into a flood of tears:

He thought of his children's needy feet, His barrel of meal was gone; And the question arose, "What shall we eat? What rental shall we put on?" He thought of the ravens, how they're fed, How the lilies' garments grow; But when was a raven's rent unpaid? Or a lily arrayed for snow?

With tender emotions all astir, In the parson's heaving breast,

His children's mother,—he thought of her,— How she, who had done her best, Still needed a hood, and cloth, & thread, A dress, and a thicker shawl.— Till, pressed in spirit, he took to bed, To the cloister.

The evening came, and he met his wife, And his blooming children nine, Yet nought they saw of the inward strife, That harassed the sad divine.— He sat serene in the central seat, And his wife sewed near his side, His children hovered about his feet, And he to be cheerful tried.

But when he went to his nightly bed, To sleep till the waking morn, He felt as he pillowed his aching head, That he wished he had ne'er been born. And all that night was his pillow drowned With the tears no eye could see, But his, who once for the thankless groom, And bled upon Calvary's tree.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

PEACE AT HOME. It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house,—a cheerful house, an orderly house as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so. Where is the difficulty of consulting each other's weakness, as well as each other's wants; each other's tamper's as well as each other's character? Oh! it is by leaving the peace at home to chance, instead of pursuing it by system, that so many houses are unhappy. It deserves no notice also that almost any one can be courteous forbearing and patient in a neighbor's house. If any thing go wrong, or be out of time or disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it and to show it is not felt or, if felt, it is attributed to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural in the house of a friend. I will not therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain without fear that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic societies.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSTINCT IN A HOUSE.—We do not remember ever to have heard of a more remarkable exhibition of unique intelligence than was communicated to us a few days since by Mr. Allen, of this place. The circumstances as they were related to us, are as follows: Mr. Allen has had for a considerable time a span of sprightly little horses that he has never separated. In the stable, in the field in the harness, they have always been together. This has caused a strong attachment to grow up between them. A few days ago he went with them out to Lake Minnetonka on a fishing excursion. Taking them out of the carriage, he led them down to the lake, and tied them with stout ropes several rods apart on a strip of grass that grew upon the shore, and left them to feed. Returning to the shanty, he threw himself upon the floor to await the return of the party who had repaired to the lake to fish.

Not much time had elapsed before the sound of an approaching horse's feet attracted his attention and a moment after one of his span appeared at the door. The animal put his head in, giving one neigh returned at a slow gallop yet under evident excitement, to the spot where but a few moments before he and his companion had been seemingly safely fastened. Surprised to find his horse loose, and struck with singular conduct Mr. A. immediately followed and found the other lying in the water entangle in the rope struggling to keep his head from being submerged.

While Mr. A. proceeded to disengage the unfortunate horse his noble benefactor stood by manifesting the utmost solicitude and sympathy and when his mate was extracted from his situation and again upon his feet terra firma, the generous creature exhibited the

most unquestionable signs of satisfaction and joy. That this intelligent animal should have noticed the misfortune of his mate, that he should know in his efforts should under a three fourths of an inch rope and finally that he should exhibit so high an appreciation of the event are circumstances to astonish us and commend themselves to the thoughtful consideration of those who would limit the power of reasoning to the "genius homo."—St. Anthony's Express.

The Savannah Morning News, of the 25 inst says: A gentleman who has lately traveled extensively in the interior of this State, informs us that the drought has been as extensive as it was during the year 1843, and that the prospects of the Cotton and Corn crops are gloomy in the extreme. In Houston and the adjoining counties the stand for Cotton was good but in consequence of the want of rain the weed is very small, and consequently a small yield will follow. The corn crop look very bad the season being now too far advanced, even with rain for it to recover its growth and produce even a moderate yield. In some of the counties not more than a half a crop will be made. In Monroe and the adjacent counties, the corn looks equally unpromising and many of the planters will not make the seed they planted. In fact from all parts of the State we have sad accounts of the Cotton and Corn crops, and the planters prospects unusually discouraging. It is said by some that it will take the Cotton crop to pay for the Corn which the planters will be required to purchase.

Tale of Real Life. THE LAST OF THE RUTHVENS. (Continued.) After a while Lord Gowrie came to her side, so changed, he might have lived years in that brief hour. "Let me see," he said, "let there be peace and forgiveness between us. I will go away; you shall not be pained by more weeping. Only, ere I depart, tell me if there any hope in patience or long waiting, or constant, much enduring love?" She shook her head mournfully.

"Then what was not mine to win is surely still your own. Though you love me not, still you love; I read it in your eyes. If so, I think it would be best in mercy to tell me. Then I shall indulge in no vain hope: I shall learn to endure perhaps to conquer at last. Let me tell you one word—no more."

But her quivering lips refused to utter it. "Give me some sign—ay, the sign that used to be one of death—let your 'kerchief fall'!" For one moment her fingers instinctively clutched it tighter, then they slowly unclasped. The kerchief fell!

Without one word or look Lord Gowrie turned away. He walked to something of his old, proud step to the alley's end, then threw himself down on the cold, damp turf, as though he wished it had been an open grave.

When the little circle next met, it was evident to Lettice that Lord Gowrie had unfolded all to his faithful and loving younger brother. Still Patrick betrayed not his knowledge, and went on in his old dreamy and listless ways. Once, as pausing in his reading, he saw Lettice glide from the room, pale and very sad, there was a momentary change in his look. It might be pity, or grief, or reproach, or what none could tell. He contrived so as to exchange no private word with her until the next morning, when lounging in his old place, idly throwing pebbles into the river, and watching the watery circles grow, mix and vanish there came a low voice in his ear.

"Master Patrick Ruthven!" He started to hear his full name uttered by lips once so frank and sisterly, but he took no notice.

"I opened the lattice softly, and followed stealthily to the water's edge. Patrick, they said on the night but one after this they will return and seize you in the king's name! Fly—fly! Do not let me lose forever both my brothers!" And she caught his hands as in her childhood she used to do, when beseeching him to do for her sake many things which, from dreamy listlessness, he never would have done for his own.

"What must I do, Lettice—I, who know nothing of the world? Why did you not tell all this to William?" "I—tell William?" She blushed scarlet and seemed struggling with deep emotion.

"Oh, true—true!" Patrick said, and there seemed a faint waking up in his passionate features. "No matter; I will at once go and tell my brother."

Lettice sat down to wait his return. All her nature was—"Oh, William! poor William!—so truly loving me whom others love me not at all! I turned from thee in thy prosperity, but now shall I save thee and lose myself?—shall I sacrifice all to thee?" But instinct rather than wisdom whispered to Lettice, that she who wedded, knowing her heart is not with her husband, willfully sacrifices both. In the sight of heaven and earth she takes a false vow, which if requited not by man, will assuredly be avenged by God.

Patrick Ruthven came back in much agitation. "He says he will not fly; that he heads neither the prison nor the block; that he has no joy in life, and death is best. Lettice, go to him; you only can!"

"How can I save him!" mournfully Lettice cried. "By urging him to fly. We can take horse, and cross the country to Harwich, whence a ship sails for France to night. I know this, for yesterday I too, was planning how to depart."

"Only go to William; counsel him to save his life, he will do so at your bidding."

He spoke commandingly, as if fraternal love had transformed the gentle, timid youth into a resolute man. Lettice, wondering and bewildered, mechanically obeyed. She came to Lord Gowrie, who, with the disordered aspect of one who has wasted the night in misery, not sleep, lay on the floor of what had been the boys' play room. To all her entreaties he only turned his face to the wall and answered not. At last his brother beckoned Lettice away.

Looking at Patrick, the girl marvelled. All his impassive coldness seemed to have melted from him. His stature seemed to rise into dignity, and there was a nobility in his face that made it beautiful to see. Lettice beheld in him, for the first time, the likeness of what she knew he would one day become—a grand, true man; the man before whom a woman's heart would instinctively bow down in Eve-like submission, murmuring—"I have found thee, my sustainer, and guide!"

Patrick stood silent awhile, sometimes resting his face, sometimes casting his eyes downward, as if were struggling with inward pain. At last he said solemnly, "Lettice, this is no time for idle scruples. I know all that took place yesterday. I know, too, there is one only chance, or William is lost. Is your will so firm that it cannot change? Must he die for loving you—my dear, my noble brother, whom I would give my poor life to save? Lettice, in this great strait, I entreat you—even I!—and he shuddered visibly—"Consider what you do. It is awful thing to have life and death in your hands. I beseech you let him love you and be happy."

Lettice listened. As he spoke, slowly—slowly—the young girl's blood faded from her face; she became rigid, white and cold; all the life left was in her eyes, and they were fixed on Patrick, as if it were the last look of one dying.

"Answer me," she said with a measured, toneless voice—"answer me truly on your soul. Do you desire this of me? Is it your wish that I should become your brother's wife?"

"My wish—my wish!" he muttered, and then came clear and distinct, as one says the words which fix the sentence of a lifetime, "In the sight of God, yes!"

Lettice gave him her hand, and he led her again to his brother. "I need not stay," he whispered: "you Lettice will say all—better say it at once!"

She looked at Patrick with a bewildered, uncertain air, and then began to speak. "Lord Gowrie, that is, William, I—she said no more, but fell down at Patrick's feet in a death-like swoon.

Lettice lay insensible for many hours. For her there was no farewell—when she awoke, the two brothers were gone. She found on her neck a golden chain, and on her finger a ring, the only tokens of the last passionate embraces which William had lavished on her, whom he now considered his betrothed, and which she then felt no more than one dead. "But when they told her all this she flung away the ring and chain, and them speak his name. Your hopes from King James were false! Oh, Patrick, there is danger—great danger! I learned it all!"

"How?" And rousing himself, the

young man regarded eagerly Lettice's agitated mein. "I opened the lattice softly, and followed stealthily to the water's edge. Patrick, they said on the night but one after this they will return and seize you in the king's name! Fly—fly! Do not let me lose forever both my brothers!"

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ed father or her old nurse, except that Patrick had forebore to tell his brother away. He had not spoken, save leaving a kind farewell to his sister.

In the twilight Lettice rose from her bed. She could not, for any inward misery, neglect her good old father. And all her senses had been so stunted that, as yet, she was scarce alive either to the present or the future. She sat almost as if nothing had happened, listening to the old man's broken talk, or idly watching the graceful smoke wreaths of the Virginia weed that Sir Walter Raleigh had just introduced, and with which were luxury the young knight's friendship had provided David Calderwood.

Oppressed by the sudden events which had greatly discomposed the tenor of his placid existence, the worthy doctor smoked himself to sleep. With his slumbers Lettice's duties ceased her bitter grief rose up. It choked her—it seemed to make the air close and fiery, so that she could not breathe. Dark and cold as the March night was, she fled out. But she kept in the thick alleys of the garden—she dared not go near the river, lest out of its cool, cool depths should rise a demon, smilingly to tempt her there.

But at length, when the moon came out from under a black cloud, Lettice thought she would approach and sit in Patrick's old seat by the side of the Cam, where in summer nights they had spent hours—she, with girlish romance, looking up at the stars, and he teaching her all concerning them in his learned fashion, for the boy was a great astronomer.

Was it a vision? that he sat there still, in his old attitude, leaning against the willow-tree, the light starting on his upward brow? Her first thought was, that he had met some fearful end, and that this was his apparition only. She whispered faintly "Patrick!" but he neither spoke nor moved. Then she was sure that she beheld the spirit of her beloved. Her highly wrought fancy repelled all fear, and made her feel a strange joy in this communication from the unseen world.

Once more she called him by his name, adding thereto words tenderer than his living self would ever hear. Then seeing that the moon cast his shadow on the water, the conviction that he was no spirit but his own bodily form, made her start and glow with shame. Yet, when she approached, he lay still, his eyes were closed, and she could almost have believed him dead. But he was only in a deep sleep, of such a heavy exhaustion that he hardly seemed to breathe.

Lettice crept beside him. Scarce knowing what she did, she took his cold hand and pressed it to her breast. There, suddenly waking, he found it clearly held; and met a gaze so pure and maid only, yet so full of the wildest devotion—a look such as man rarely beholds, not even in his wife's eyes, for the deepest tenderness is ever the most secret. Scarce had Patrick seen it that it melted into Lettice's ordinary aspect; but he had seen it, and it was enough.

"When did you come back?" faintly asked Lettice. "At twilight; a day's hard riding exhausted me, and I suppose I fell asleep here."

"And wherefore did you return? Mechanical were the questions and replies, as though both spoke at random. "Why did I return?"

"Yes—to danger. I had forgotten all that O. Patrick how shall we save you. Why did you not sail with William, if he has sailed?"

"He has! There was a passage for one only—his life was most precious—he is my elder brother, so I persuaded him to go on board; and then—I left him!"

"Patrick—Patrick!" Unconsciously she looked up at him in her old childish, loving way, and her eyes were full of tears.

"Are you glad, Lettice?" "Glad, because you have done a noble thing. But if through this you should be discovered and taken; if—that is—we all—should lose you—flush!" That instant her quick ear, sharpened by terror, heard down the river the sound of oars. "They are coming—those men I saw last night—they will have brought the king's warrant that I heard them speak of. It is too late. O, would that you at least had been saved!"

"I and not William?" His words spoke grave reproach, but his looks belie his tone.

"I think not of William now. Why did he go and leave you to perish? But I will not leave you; Patrick I will die with you—!"

"Lettice!" He began to tremble, he took her hand and looked questioningly into her eyes. There seemed a doubt suddenly purging off from his mind, so that all was light and day—ay, even though nearer every minute came the distant sounds which warned him of his danger.

"Hark! they are close upon us," said Lettice in an agonised whisper. "They will search the house through what must be done?" "I know not," answered Patrick dreamily. "But I know; come—come!" She drew him cautiously into a hard thicket close by, which hung deep in shadow, furnished a safe hiding place. Thinking a moment, she took off her black mantle, and wrapped it over him,

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN A. WINSTON, OF SUMTER. FOR CONGRESS: JAMES F. DOWDELL, OF CHAMBERS.

We have been requested to announce the name of THOMAS G. GARRETT, of Talladega, as a candidate for Congress in this the 7th congressional District.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. Q. NICKS, of Talladega, as a candidate for Governor at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce to represent this county in a candidate for the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce S. B. WHITE, Esq., as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce AARON D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CARL JOHN H. WHITE as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We deem it unnecessary to publish the communication of "Eastern Democrat," as he seems merely to inquire whether the candidates for the Legislature will visit his section of the County and make known their sentiments.

By reference to a list of appointments he will see that he will have an opportunity to meet with them all.

The DROUGHT.—On Saturday and Sunday last, heavy rains fell over most of this County; but up to this time (Monday 4 o'clock) not more than sufficient rain to lay the dust has fallen in Jacksonville and vicinity.

We have been informed that flux and measles of very malignant and fatal character, are prevailing in various sections of the county.

Mr. Editor:—I desire, through the columns of your paper, to withdraw my name, as a candidate for the Senate. In taking this course, I do not do myself to say that I had, during the past week, informed myself as fully as possible of public sentiment in relation to the pending contest, and whilst my encouragement was of the most flattering kind, I have become fully satisfied that I cannot make the sacrifice of being engaged in it, even for the distinguished honor of Senator.

Those numerous friends who have kindly tendered me their aid in this matter will please accept my unfeigned thanks for the honor they were willing to confer on me.

MILES W. ABERNATHY. THE CAMP MEETING. At Alexandria camp ground will commence the Thursday night before the 2nd Sabbath in September, at which time and place the Examining Quarterly Conference will be held. Official members please take due notice.

W. E. M. LINFIELD. Mr. Editor:—Permit me through the medium of your paper to communicate to the vote of Benton County, a few hints relative to my becoming a candidate for the office of Tax Collector; it is doubtless well known to a large portion of the people of the county, that it devolved on the Commissioner of Roads and Revenues to choose an Assessor, and also a man to take the Census of the County, on the first Monday in January 1853.

I offered my name as an applicant for Assessor; but when I came to enquire into the matter I met with very poor encouragement; indeed the thing seemed to be conclusively fixed up, and that the above offices were to be filled out of the number of persons appointed to select men for that purpose. Still, I concluded it no robbery to continue my petition, as there were supplies to be obtained in lieu of the two candidates out of the quorum of four, and that thereby I might have a chance to frustrate the design by means of new hands at the bellows; but, this was so artfully managed as to leave neither of the bar-rails down, by which to admit of any probable chance of a showing in that case. Men of the first circle of character, and were only noticed with silent indifference. This liberal arrangement then induced me to say, if ever an opportunity occurred in which that gentleman, then chosen Assessor, should come before the public, under circumstances in which I should not be "tailored" that I would be with him. I there fore solicit the good people of Benton to pause and duly reflect on the probable degrading dilemma into which your county offices may be placed if you approve and sanction the progress of this double dealing, and clandestine manner already extant in our county, in

the management of elections who conceive they have the triggers sprung for a series of years to come and have only to await the lapse of time for the distribution of your county offices. I stand in direct opposition to any principle tending to the idea of blending your offices under one system of superintendance or charging them through one cistern, having one particular hand to gather and distribute the butter among the subs obtained by that process.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I desire to impress you with my belief, that the plan of electioneer speculation and intrigue for the emolument of office, than the honorable straight-forward reputation of political principles undefiled, and as to the mode of begging, posing, insinuating, plodging and independent privilege of free and ferage, is a principle I never embraced in times gone by, in the Palmetto State, whose political splendor is not surpassed by either of the thirty-one constellations that make up the grand "E. pluribus Unum" of the American Republic; then my wish stands some what similar towards the people, that the gamblers cease did to the preacher; the gambler meets with a preacher in his meanderings and guessing from his appearance that he carried a long purse, though not dreaming of the dignity of the character he was about to accost, politely asked him to strike a lick or two with him at cards. The Parson of course made a considerable miration and ad ad about the unusual proposition made to him, stung the cardplayer by a sharp reprimand, so as to cause him to feel considerable remorse for his affront, and not being calculated to make any polite plea for so doing, says to the Parson: "Ah, you need not make such a long talk, overgrown fuss about it, you can't say but what I merely asked you might know I can't make you play." And, now, fellow citizens, neither can I make you vote for me, but just merely ask you, if congenial to your feelings to try me.

SAMUEL B. WHITE. June 14, 1853.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. TELEGRAPHED FOR THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA. NEW YORK, June 16.—The sales of Cotton for the week amount to 50,000 bales.

New York, June 16.—The Turkish question is unchanged. The Sultan is still preparing for war. Russia demands peremptorily of Persia instant repayment of a loan of fifty millions, or the cession of the province of Asterabad. Persia refuses to do either. The French Bourse is steady. The crops in France are good. France, in retaliation for the alliance, demands from Belgium fifty millions for aid rendered in Louis Philippe's time. Switzerland is putting her army on a war footing. Dr. Croix has taken the command. The differences between the United States and Egypt have been arranged.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Asia has arrived at New York. There is nothing new relative either to Russia or Turkey. The intentions of France are still unknown as to this matter. Cotton is steady; the sales of the week are 50,700 bales of which Speculators took 9000 bales, and Exporters 3000. There is a fair consumptive demand. The grades of American barely maintained their former prices.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Further advice from Buenos Ayres say that the two best Buenos Ayres vessels had been captured by Uraguaya in an engagement on the 17th. Buenos Ayres has accepted the mediation of the Brazilian and Bolivian Ministers. Uraguaya has purchased additional steamer to blockade the port.

Rewards are offered in Montreal for the apprehension of those engaged in the recent outrages. An Irish Catholic meeting at St. Paul's denounced the conduct of the rioters.

MORRISON shot his wife yesterday in Washington and a man named HESTER, for alleged adultery. The latter is likely to die.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Col. Fremont is among the Asia's passengers. Roberts has been re-elected President of Siberia.

The Cotton Factory at Louisville belonging to the Merrinack Corporation, has been burnt. The loss is \$100,000.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—A loan of \$3,000,000 has been taken in New York for the Illinois central Railroad, at four per cent 5 1/2 premium.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Black Warrior has arrived at New York with dates from Havana to the 12th inst. The Small Pox and Cholera were aging in the interior of nine hundred slaves by the Lady Suffolk has been confirmed.

New Orleans, June 16.—Cotton has been unchanged since the arrival of the Asia.

New Orleans, June 16.—On Tuesday there was some excitement in New Orleans, occasioned by a report that strangers had been tampering with the colored population of the city. On the following day the excitement had entirely subsided, and the rumors proved to be ridiculous exaggerations.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Letters from Cuba received in New York state positively that the Spanish Government and Santa Anna have agreed upon a war with the United States; and also that a compact has been made between England and Spain, involving the introduction into Cuba of the British West India system of emancipation on the one hand, and on the other the protection of Spain in her sovereignty over the island.

The engine attached to a passenger train on the Erie Railroad, exploded on Thursday, near the Susquehanna, causing the death of several persons.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTO. The U. S. States Mail Steam Ship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th inst. She has brought one hundred and sixty passengers.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Africa Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—It was official announced by the British Ministry, both in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, that the English and French Fleets had been jointly dispatched to the Dardanelles, furnished with similar instructions, and that the best understanding existed between France and England it was not anticipated that any conclusion would occur between Turkey and Russia.

Prince KISSILEFF, the Russian Minister of Justice, had arrived in Paris, bringing it is said, pacific assurances from the Czar. The British funds in consequence of the report, had recovered from the decline noticed in the Niagara's advice. It is stated, also, that Russia would probably occupy temporarily the frontier Danube provinces.

Advices from Constantinople to the 13th inst., state that the Turkish government had handed to the Ambassadors of the allied powers a note explaining the measures taken by it to maintain the integrity of its territory, and declaring firmly that all arrangements with Russia were wholly out of the question. The French Minister, in reply, had given Russia a formal assurance that the French Government would sustain the Porte in the position they had assumed, and the British Ambassadors was about to give a similar assurance on behalf of Great Britain.

TURKEY was fortifying the Bosphorus. GREAT BRITAIN.—A call has been made in the British Parliament for copies of the correspondence relative to the imprisonment of colored seamen in South Carolina. A belief was expressed that South Carolina would repeal the law relative to this matter if properly solicited.

INSTRUCTION TO OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy Secretary of State, has issued instructions to our diplomatic and consular agents abroad, intended to effect certain important reforms in those branches of the public service. Hereafter our foreign ministers are to transact their own business and not transfer to their secretaries the onus and responsibilities of official signatures. For the future all our foreign legations are ordered to be opened every day except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., for the accommodation of American citizens, and American passports are to be vised gratis at the American legations, in all places where there is one. All fees paid at a consulate are to be reported to the State Department, under a penalty of dismissal from office. The Secretary has also abolished consular and diplomatic uniform, in all cases where they can be dispensed with. American ministers must appear at foreign courts in the simple dress of an American citizen, where they can do so without impairing their usefulness.

"The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people," says the Secretary, "is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representatives at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed." No one but an American is to be heard of at a Legation and in this connection Mr. Marcy remarks:

"The correspondence between the Government and the Legations of the United States must be guarded with the utmost secrecy even as relates to our own citizens. To submit it to the examination of a foreigner will be regarded as an indelicacy in the offender, demanding immediate deprivation of office. The first duty of a subject is considered to be fidelity to his sovereign. Foreign clerks may justly be regarded as unsafe depositories of the secrets of our diplomacy in the legation where

they are employed. The possibility that a revelation of our secret State papers may occur in this manner, is sufficient to excite fears on the subject, and require the strict observance of the above instructions."

There are two Presbyterian General Assemblies sitting at the North—the Old School at Philadelphia, and the New School at Buffalo. It is before the latter that the subject of slavery is in discussion. The following gives an abstract of the proceedings of the latter on the 30th ult. BUFFALO, MAY 30.—The slavery question is still under discussion in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The committee modified their report by recommending the Presbyteries of slaveholding States to answer inquiries respecting the number of slaveholders in the church, &c., instead of appointing a commission to make such inquiries.

Dr. Ross, Messrs. Holmes, Brantley, Torrey, of Virginia, strongly opposed all agitation on the subject; the latter in a powerful speech urged the folly and inconsistency of the Assembly interfering with the churches in slaveholding States, and said plainly that every Southern presbytery had resolved to secede, if the report was adopted.

On the other hand, Western delegates declared that the Western Presbyteries would separate from the assembly if no action was taken. At the evening session the feeling ran high. After several speeches, and amidst great excitement, at nearly 12 o'clock, the report of the committee, as modified, was adopted—years 76, says 35.

The Southern Synods will probably secede. The Journal of Commerce has the following on this subject: The proceedings of the New School General Assembly on the subject of slavery are important, & may lead to a secession of the Southern Synods. Should this be the result, there ought to be a further division of what remains—the abolitionists going one way, and sane men another. The Old School Assembly have taken the only available ground on the subject, and will henceforth have peace. Whoever undertakes to conciliate abolitionists by meeting them half way, will fail of his object, and be worse hated and maligned than the slaveholders themselves.

The Savannah Morning News of Thursday, says: A very distressing accident occurred at the Pulaski House, yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, to Mr. Thosta. Mr. Chick retired to his room in the fourth story of the Pulaski House, fronting on Monument Square, at an early hour on Tuesday night. At 1 o'clock in the morning he fell from the window, upon the balcony. The watchman of the house was under the balcony at the time, and hearing the fall, immediately went to his assistance. Physicians were sent for, and it was ascertained that Mr. C. had been seriously injured. His left leg was broken in two places, his wrist fractured, and several ribs broken. At one time little hope for his recovery was entertained, but we learn that he has sustained, as far as can be ascertained, no very serious internal injury.

Mr. Chick is unable to give any account of how the accident occurred. It is more than probable that he got out of the window in his sleep. We sincerely hope that he may speedily recover from his injuries.

CHEAP LIVING. We commend to our readers the following brief recipe for cheap living, taken from THOMAS MOORE'S Dairy. It may perhaps afford some hints, in these days, when beer and potatoes, and all other gastronomic articles, are sold at such transcendental prices:

"Dec. 25th, 1823. Dined at Bowood. Jekyll more silent than he used to be, but very agreeable. In talking of cheap living he mentioned a man who told him of his eating cost him almost nothing for on Sunday, said he, I always dine with my old friend—and then eat so much that it lasts until Wednesday when I buy some tripe which I hate like the very devil and which accordingly make me sick till Sunday again."

FATAL DUEL.—At a late hour last night says the New Orleans Crescent, we were informed by Lieutenant Petre, of the First District Police, that a duel had been fought in the afternoon between Mr. Cohen, Editor of the Louisiana State Gazette, and Editor of the other German paper published on Poydras street. The parties fought with Pistols, at fifteen paces distance. It is reported that Mr. Cohen fired first—his antagonist reserving his fire—and that then Mr. Cohen advanced ten steps and received the fire of the opposing party at five paces distance. Rumor has it that the ball took effect about the middle of Cohen's body inflicting a wound that is pronounced mortal.

For the Republican. CHOCKOLOCO DAUGHTERS. They may not in the merry dance, With jewell'd maidens vie, They may not smile on courtly swain With soft bewitching eye. They may not boast a form ad mein That lavish wealth has brought her, But all she has much fairer charms, For amid those daughters she's a daughter.

The rose and lily on their cheek, Together love to dwell; Their laughing blue eyes wreath around The heart a witching spell. Their smile is bright as morning's glow, Upon the dewy plain, And listening to their voice we deem That spring has come again.

The timid fawn is not more wild, Nor yet more gay and free, The lily's cup is not more pure, In all its purity. Of all the wild flowers in the wood Or by the crystal waters, There's none more pure and free than they. Our Chockoloco daughters.

Then tell me not of jewel'd fair, The brightest jewel yet, Is in the heart where virtue dwells, And innocence is set; The glow of health upon her cheek— None of your "sors" of "sorter"— For the fairest wreath that beauty twines Is for Chockoloco's daughters. BARD OF THE VALE.

The Weather and the Crops. The Sumterville, S. C., Black River Watchman, of the 24th inst., says:— The following extract from a private letter received a few days since from a friend, who left this District many years ago, and is now residing in Chickasaw county Mississippi, will be perused with interest by many of our readers. Mississippi, June 9th, 1853.— The dry weather sweeping every thing before it. A great deal of cotton at this time is not over four to six inches high. On rich prairie lands cotton is nearly knee high. Wheat crops are good.

The bloody flux with Typhoid Fever rages in ours and some of the adjoining counties. Sixty persons have died in our neighborhood in one week, and in Calhoun county, adjoining this (Chickasaw) 45 persons were buried in 9 days.

MAQRID.—On the 28th June, at the residence of Mr. Warren Harris, by the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Mr. James HARLOW of Summerville, Geo., to Miss MARY HARRIS of Benton Co. Ala.

CANDIDATES. For the Senate. Col. WM. B. MARTIN, D. P. FORNEY, Esq.

For Representatives. Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON, J. N. WILLS, Esq., G. C. WHITLEY, Esq., ASA SKELTON, Esq., Col. H. M. McCAGHREN, Col. W. M. P. DAVIS, HENRY B. TURNER, Esq., MAJ. SPARTAN ALLEN, N. D. S. CULBREATH, Wm. L. WHITLOCK.

For Sheriff. ALEXANDER BROWN, CALDWELL SUBLETT.

For Tax Collector. SEVIER ELSTON, Esq., JOHN SMYTH, (LAW), JAMES MEHARG, Esq., S. P. McCLUNEY, Esq., J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., S. B. WHITE, Esq.

For Commissioners. JOHN RICHEY, Esq., JOHN G. MEANS, Esq., JOSIAH W. WILSON, Esq., E. GREEN WALKER, Esq., Col. D. M. WALKER, S. D. McLELLAN, Esq., AARON D. WILKINS, Esq., CARL JOHN H. WHITE.

MRS. WISKIE respectfully announces to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that the 2nd session of her school for the present year will open on next Monday for the reception of scholars.

Her prices will be at the same rates as at her previous sessions; but she would beg leave to state that no deduction will be made for lost time except in cases of protracted illness. July 5, '52.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., 104 and 106 William St., cor. John, NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Scarfs &c., selected in France, England, and Germany, by one of the firm resident in Europe, which ensures to purchasers the newest and most desirable goods in the line; also manufacturers of the celebrated Patent Shirts, Stocks and Ties of every description. Purchasers will find the stock well worthy their attention. June 28, 1853.

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

F. A. Holman & Co., Direct Importers of Crockery, China and Glass Ware—and will sell all bills at Charleston prices. May 10, 1853.

that his light doublet might not be seen through the boughs. "We may escape them," she said, "two have hidden here many a time when we were children." "Ah! Lettice!" he sighed, "we were sorry then! I've now, if William had not loved you."

"Hush! they are landing; I hear their steps—keep close." She made him kneel so that her dress might hide him, and, fearing that his fair floating curls might catch some stray moonbeam, she put her hands upon his hair.

Footsteps came nearer and nearer—terrified voice of David Calderwood as he declared that, hours since, the Scotch brothers had fled; and still the "Search—search!"

"If their agony was 'Search—search!'—they were both so young—were wrapped around Lettice, as they used to be, when she was a child. He whispered, 'If I die, Lettice, love me!'"

She pressed her cold lips upon his forehead, and that was the only vow which passed between them.

The officers began to search the garden, David Calderwood following, wringing his feeble hands. "Good friends, if ye seek till dawn, ye'll no find ae thing alive, save my purr bairn, if sae be she is in life still. Lettice—Lettice, whar ae ye gone?" cried the old man piteously.

"Go to your father—go!" murmured Patrick, but she was deaf to all voices save his now.

"I'll help ye to seek in every bush and brake, if only to find my purr bairn, and I pray our sovereign lady Queen Elizabeth."

Our sovereign lord, King James of Eng and Scotland; that's the prayer now—so no treason, old man," said one of the officers, giving him a buffet which made poor David stagger. Patrick Ruthven saw and started in his hiding-place.

"An owl in the bushes—Hollo there!" shouted the men. Patrick and Lettice scarcely breathed. In her frenzy she clasped her arms passionately round his neck; her eyes stretched out into the darkness, flashed fire, she felt that had she only a weapon at hand, she would have committed murder to save him. Vain—vain—all vain!

A crash in the bushes, a rough hand on Patrick's breast—"Ho! prisoners in the king's name!"

He was taken at last. Whether she wept, or shrieked, or prayed, whether they took any farewell of one another or no, Lettice never remembered. All that remained in her memory after that awful moment was one sight—a boat gliding down the river in the moonlight; and one sound, or words which Patrick contrived to whisper, "The Tower—remember the Tower."

CHAPTER II. One day, in mid-winter, when Tower Hill, so often reddened with blood, lay white under many inches of snow, a woman might have been seen taking her way over the porticulis into the Tower. She seemed to belong to the middle class, her hood and kirtle were of humble fashion, black and close. She was a small, insignificant looking woman too, and seemed to be admitted into the awful state-prison, or rather to creep in there, attracting from the wardens no more notice than a bird flying in at a capstern's window, or a little bright eyed mouse peering at him in the dark.

Her errand, she said, was to the governor's lady. Thither she was brought through gloomy passages that seemed to make her shudder, under narrow-barred silent windows, at which she looked up with a terrified yet eager glance, as if she expected to see appear there the wan face of some wretched prisoner. There air and light were not wanting, though it was in the grim old Tower. From it might be seen the shining Thames, with ships of all nations gliding by. There were towers, too, growing in the heavy embrasures of one window and in the other was a group of human flowers—a young mother and her beautiful children.

The stranger briefly stated her errand. She had heard that the lady desired an attendant for her daughters, and she came to offer her services, bearing credentials from one whom the governor's wife knew.

"The name is Scottish; are you from our country?" said the graceful mother, her fair face brightening with kindness. "My father was, and so were all my nearest ties," answered the woman in a low voice as she pulled her hood closer over her face.

"You say was and were: are all gone then?" "Yes, madam: I am quite alone." "Poor young thing!" "Nay, I am not young; I am thirty-four years old."

"And you have never been married?" "No." "Ah!" sighed the happy young wife of twenty-five, with a sort of diffident compassion.—But she was of a kindly nature, and she discerned that the stranger wore a look of great sweetness, and had withal a gentle voice—that truest index of a womanly spirit. She enrolled her in her household at once.

"What did you say was your Christian name?" "Lettice."

"Are you willing to reside in the Tower? It is best a dreary place for us as well as for the poor prisoners; though, thanks to our merciful King James, we have had but few executions here lately."

Lettice faintly shuddered—perhaps it was to hear such gentle lips speak so indifferently of those horrors—but she answered, "I am quite satisfied, madam; even this prison seems a home to one who has just lost the only home she ever knew, and who now has none in the wide world."

She spoke with great simplicity, and in the calm manner of a woman who has been taught patience by long suffering. Nevertheless, when the governor's lady bade her take off her mantle and hood, and the three little maidens, summoned from the inner room, came gathering around her, and, won by her sweet looks,

offered childish kisses, Lettice's self-control failed, and she was on the point of falling from her eyes.

"Nay, take heart, my countrywoman," said the young matron kindly: "we will make you very happy here, and perhaps find you, too, a brave woman-wanderer with a good estate; King James takes care his Scottish subjects shall thrive in merry England!"

And, quite satisfied that in a wealthy marriage she had thus promised the chief good of life, the lady departed. That night Lettice saw the stars rise and shine—not on the limpid Cam, not in the quaint old garden where her childish feet had played, and where afterwards—all earlier memories blotted out by those of one terrible night—she had walked patiently, bearing the burden of her sorrow for sixteen years.

Sixteen years! It was thus long since yet no tidings had come, and she exhausted all schemes—so far as she dared without endangering her father's safety—but could gain no clue as to the after-date of the doomed youth. Whether he still languished in prison, or had been freed by escape or death, all was mystery; her only certainty was, that he had not perished on the scaffold.

And so praying for him day and night, and loving him continually, this faithful woman had lived on. The days and years of her youth had glided from her like the waves of a river, uncounted, for no night of love rested upon them. Their onward course she neither watched nor feared.

She saw the young men and maidens of her own age pass away into the whirl of life, woo, and marry, while she remained the same. Woeful she had, for when sorrow comes in early youth, and fills to crush, it sometimes leaves behind a tender charm beyond all beauty, and this made Lettice not unsought. Some women—good women too—can love in their simple, easy-hearted fashion, twice, three, many times. Others pour out their whole soul in one love, and have no more left to give ever after. Lettice Calderwood was one of these.

Her father lingered many years in great bodily weakness, and in an almost fatuous old age. She tended him unwearyingly until he died.—Then, when she had no kindred tie left in the wide world, no duty to perform, none to love, and none to obey, she formed a resolution, over which she had been long brooding, with an intensity of persevering will, such as few women have, but which none ever has except a woman.

That resolution planned, maturely guided, carried through many hindrances, formidable indeed, but which fell like straws before the might of her great love—Lettice found herself at last inmate of the Tower. If there—as in all human probability he was, unless no longer of this world—she should certainly discover Patrick Ruthven. Further plans she saw not clear, still doubtful as she was of life's very existence. But as she sat by herself in the silent midnight, within a few yards it might be said of the spot, where, if living, he still dragged on his mournful days; or where he had his spirit had parted from the body—there came upon her a conviction which often clings to those whose portion is somewhat like ours.

"He is not dead," Lettice murmured, "else he would have come to me; he knew I should not have feared. No, he is still living; and, if living, I will find and save him!"

So, praying for her Patrick with the woman's pale, faded lips—a girl had prayed sixteen years before—Lettice fell asleep.

(To be continued.)

THINGS IN NEW YORK. New York, June 18.—The most notable event yesterday was the execution of the murderer, Fitzgerald, for the murder of his wife.

This makes the eighth murderer conducted to death in this city, during the twelve months past, that is to say, nearly as many as took place, in the same period of time in the whole of England and Wales.

But this is not all. There is ten prisoners in the City Prison, awaiting trial for murder—so that so there is work enough cut out for the sheriff, to keep him busy, for a year yet to come.

Fitzgerald made no further confession. The other condemned wife-murderers (of which there are still three under sentence of death) will doubtless also suffer in due course of law.

The crime seems to be painfully on the increase. A woman named Sarah Sally, died at the Bellevue Hospital, on Thursday, of the effect of a miscarriage, brought on by the brutal beating of her husband. He has been arrested and committed to prison.

A young woman named Sarah E. Bloomfield, employed at Taylor's fashionable eating and drinking saloon, on Broadway, committed suicide on Thursday morning by jumping into the river. She was from St. Johns, N. B., and only 20 years of age.

REMEDY FOR CANCER.—Col. Usery, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country.

The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put it in salt and mix with the yolk as it will receive it, stir them together until the saline is formed; put a portion of this on a sticking-plaster, and apply to the cancer about twice a day. He has tried this remedy twice in his own family with complete success.

Baltimore, June 28.—It is rumored again to-day as certain that a treaty has been concluded between Spain & Mexico, giving the former a protectorate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Court of Probate in vacation, June 25th, 1853.

THIS day came M. T. and J. B. Taylor, administrators of estate of Harris Taylor, dec'd and filed their petition for the sale of the following described lands, belonging to their intestate's estate, for the purpose of paying the just debts of the same, alleging that the personal property is insufficient to pay all the just demands against said estate, to wit: the North west qr. and the north half of the south west qr. of section 11, eleven, township 14, fourteen and range 7, seven, and also all that portion of land lying west of the old Gin house of Asa Carroll, dec'd and 64 square rods taking the Gin house and cotton screw, and all that pertains thereto in the north east qr. of section 11, eleven, township 14, fourteen and range 7, seven all east in Coosa Land District in Benton County, Ala. amounting in all to four hundred and fourteen acres more or less.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 8th day of August next be set apart for the trial of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 8th day of August next, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 25th day of June, A. D. 1853. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 25, '53.

A Valuable Town Lot in Oxford FOR SALE.

By the consent and at the request of the Township, the members of Hartwell Lodge and Bethelina Division, the Male Academy and Academy Lot, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th of July next. Terms made known on the day of sale. Oxford, Al. June 28, 1853.

Congressional Election. THE undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people of the 7th Congressional District, at the times and places following:

- Tallapoosa County. Dunderville, 24th June; Goldville, 25th; Dadeville, 27th; Enfula, 28th; Rome, 29th. Chambers County. Cusseta, 1st July; Lafayette, 2nd; Fredonia, 3th; Milltown, 6th. Randolph County. Ronoke, 7th; Wedowie, 8th; Mullaly's, 9th; Arbacoochee, 11th. Cherokee County. Cedar Bluff, 14th; Gaylesville, 15th; Center, 16th; Gadsden, 18th. Benton County. White Plains, 12th; Ladiga, 18th; Mount Polk, 19th; Jacksonville, 20th; Alexandria, 22nd. T. Madaya County. Estab 24, 23rd; Talladega, 25th; Seilaogga, 27th; Pinekneyville, 28th. W. P. DAVIS, Will address the people of Benton Co. at the following times and places: Saturday, June 25, Colvin's; Thursday, July 7, Brown's; Friday, 8, Polkville; Saturday, 9, Madlox's; Monday, 11, Oxford; Tuesday, 12, White Plains; Wednesday, 13, Tagans & Pids; Thursday, 14, Segar Hill; Friday, 15, Delfous'; Saturday, 16, Pounds'; Monday, 18, Baehus'; Tuesday, 19, Musculine; Wednesday, 20, Pipp's; Thursday, 21, Horton's; Friday, 22, Rabbit Town; Saturday, 29, Cross Plains; Saturday, 30, Jacksonville.

Ware House and Commission Business. W. JOHNSON. RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, he pledges himself to give his attention to his business, all orders for articles wanted will meet with prompt attention, he will always be found at his Ware Rooms there to give attention to the reception of Cotton or orders for his repository ready to fit you out with a Huggy or Carriage. Sept. 14, 1852. JAMES MARTIN, Attorney and Counsellor 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, -17.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following Land Offices in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. STEVENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

- North of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Townships one and two, of range ONE. Townships one, two, three, and four, of range TWO. Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range THREE. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range FOUR. Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range FIVE. South of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range ONE. Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range TWO. Townships one, two, and three, of range THREE. Township one, of range FOUR. South of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Townships three, and four, of range ONE.

At the Land Office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twelfth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

- North of the base line and west of the principal meridian. Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range FOUR. At the Land Office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

- Township twenty-one, of range FOUR. At the Land Office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the ninth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

- North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district. Township twenty-one, of range FOUR. At the Land Office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

- North of the base line and east of the principal meridian. Township four, of range THIRTEEN. Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range FOURTEEN. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range FIFTEEN. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range SIXTEEN. Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range SEVENTEEN. Township seven, of range EIGHTEEN.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river. Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range FIVE. Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range SIX. Townships seven, eight, nine and ten, of range SIXTEEN. Townships eight, nine, and ten, of range SEVEN.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of six sections in width on each side of said road, and those in Italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land officers by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale. The lands will be sold subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats. Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, By the President: JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," these pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits of the railroad, if reserved by the said act of the 3d of February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor. Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation, will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. June 28 1853-13w.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Court of Probate in vacation, June 25th, 1853.

THIS day came Sarah A. Likens Administratrix, with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Wilson deceased, and filed her petition for the sale of the following described lands belonging to said estate, for the purpose of a more equal, fair, and beneficial division among the heirs of said estate, assigning that an equal, fair & beneficial division of the same cannot be made without a sale thereof: to wit: the north-west triangular half of the north-west quarter of Section (20) twenty, township (16) sixteen and range (8) eight, all east in the Coosa Land District and in Benton county, Ala.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court that Monday the 8th day of August next be set for the trial of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican; for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 8th day of August next, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 25th day of June, A. D. 1853. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 28, 1853.

ABUSE OF THE STOMACH, in eating, drinking, the use of drugs, stimulants and condiments, eating too fast, and too much, eating between meals, late at night &c., &c., is still as common and universal, as if nobody had ever talked against these evils. Hence Dyspepsia is also as universal, as these abuses. The Digestive Apparatus is destroyed, and there is no help for it, but in obtaining a supply of Gastric Juice from some other source. This great necessity is most happily supplied by Dr. Houghton's preparation of Pepsin, or Gastric Juice, obtained from the Stomach of the Ox, which is now almost performing the digestion of the nation.

Holloway's Pills. A most extraordinary Cure of Dropsy Effected by their Use. Mr. George Rowley, of Tobago, had suffered from this disease for upwards of five years, during which period he underwent the operation of tapping five times. His malady was most skillfully treated by several practitioners, notwithstanding which he got gradually worse, his strength and health failing so fast as to render any hope of recovery almost vain: as a last resource he tried Holloway's Pills, and by persevering in their use, according to the directions affixed to each box, he was completely cured in a few months, and is restored to a good state of health.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs. 25 Boxes Window Glass-all sizes. 50 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. C. C. PORTER, Resident Surgeon Dentist. Jacksonville, Ala. June 28, '53.

GREAT DEPT OF BOOKS & STATIONERY.

DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE. KEEP constantly on hand a large supply of Books in the 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, Water Colors, Mathematical Instruments, Water Colors, Drawing Paper, &c., Blank Books of all styles and sizes.

We have in operation a large Blank Book Manufactory, and are prepared to execute all kinds of Blank Book work, embracing Ledgers, Journals, Records, Cash, and other Books.

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.

BOOKS & STATIONERY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned would respect fully 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.

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.

WM. STRICKLAND, 52 Dauphin-Street Mobile Ala.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, Court of Probate in vacation, June 25th, 1853.

THIS day came M. T. & J. B. Taylor Administrators of the Estate of Harris Taylor dec'd and filed this petition for the Sale of a certain negro Woman named Matilda Caroline and her child named Andrew and other personal property for the purpose of paying the debts of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that Monday the 8th day of August next be set apart for the trial of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be & appear at a regular term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said County on said Monday the 8th day of August next and defend against said petition if they think proper. Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court at Office this 25th day of June A. D. 1853. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 28, '53.

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 Gentleman's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Their old friends and customers have been long acquainted with their manner of doing business, are assured that they are 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 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 Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Tulletrons, Berages, Challeys, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, 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, Denoms, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linnen, Brown and Grass Linnen Drilling, Cottonade, 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, Cheeses, 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.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, MOBILE, ALA.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has based the above well known HOTEL, which has operated under the EUROPEAN AND RESTAURANT PLAN.

The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Saloons is large, spacious, and well situated. The TABLES are supplied with everything that a most abundant market will afford—Wine, Game, Oysters, Fruit, &c., in season served up at a moderate price.

Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment greater accommodations than are usual in Hotels; the hours of meals being as follows: Breakfast from 7 to 10 1/2 o'clock. Dinner from 1 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at 10 o'clock, till 12 o'clock.

Terms of Board as follows: Transient persons, \$1 & 1/2 per day \$2.00 per week, 12.00 per month, 36.00. Permanent Boarders, with or without, 10.00 per month, 30.00. Dinner 50c. Breakfast and Tea only, 50c. He hopes that his long experience in the business and a desire to please, will meet with a liberal patronage. O. J. NOYES.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Friday the 1st day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Mrs. Lucinda Wilson, deceased, in Oxford, all the personal property of the late Joseph Wilson, dec'd, viz: a good Plantation Wagon and yoke of Oxen, Cows & young Stock, Hogs and Farming Utensils, 100 bushels Corn; also the Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a 3 year old Filly.

Also on Monday 4th of July, at Jacksonville, the Negro woman Jane, a good cook, washer, ironer, and a good nurse for the sick room. (Sale to commence at the usual hour. Terms, notes payable 1st of March next, with interest from date, and approved security. SARAH R. LIKENS, Adm'r. MAY 31, 1853-5t.

Medical College of Georgia. THE TWENTY-SECOND COURSE of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER NEXT.

Faculty: Anatomy, G. M. NEWTON, M.D. Surgery, L. A. DUGAS, M.D. Chemistry and Pharmacy ALEXANDER MEANS, M.D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence, I. P. GARVIN, M.D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants, J. A. EVE, M.D. Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, H. V. M. MILLER, M.D. Institutions and Practice of Medicine, L. D. FORD, M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, H. F. CAMPBELL, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator, ROBERT CAMPBELL, M.D. CAMPBELL M. D. LECTURES will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course, \$105. Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once), 5. For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean. Augusta, Ga. June 18, 1853.

BLANKS—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

Alabama & Georgia Rail Road.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 21, 1853. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Board of Directors of the Alabama & Georgia Rail Road Company, made at a meeting convened in Ladiga, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1853, an instalment of five per cent on the stock subscribed is required, payable on and after the first day of June next, to meet expenses of the Survey and location of the road now in progress. Stockholders can pay to G. C. Whitley, Pres. or to J. B. Graham, Treas. as may be most convenient. At the same meeting of the Board of Directors an order was passed allowing eight per cent. interest to Stockholders on all instalments paid in, from the time of payment.

By order of the Board: G. C. WHITLEY, Pres. J. B. GRAM, Sec'y. May 24, 1853.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853-1y.

Teacher Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to persons well qualified to take charge of a Male and Female School, at Gaylesville, Ala. A Gentleman and his Lady with good recommendations would be preferred. F. W. LAWRENCE, F. S. ELOH, J. M. HENDRIX. May 13, 1853-4t.

H. G. FARRELL'S Arabian Liniment TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.

This truly great medicine still goes on, conquering disease, and snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. By its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a specific; and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, goitre or swollen neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois. It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the cap of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil of cedar on it, and all the Emollients and ointments, but they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it fractured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horses, as well as human flesh, I ever knew.

Trenton Tazewell co., Ill., March 16th, 1840. PALSY OR PARALYSIS. Thaddeus South of Mudd Creek, Tazewell county, Illinois, says: "I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other; it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

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 his 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 spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only 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 thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. W. F. CALDWELL, Oakfusky, 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 reference as to character, responsibility, &c. May 32, 1853-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to this Office for subscriptions, advertising, &c. for the years 1851 and 1852, are earnestly requested to make payment, as we are very anxious to close the business of the late firm, June 14, 1853.

THE undersigned having been on the 8th day of March last, 1853, duly appointed by the Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala. Executor of the last will and testament of Abner Warren late of said county, dec'd, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated within the time the law prescribes or they will be barred, and those indebted to the estate will make immediate settlement. This 7th day of April, A. D. 1853. ALBERT WARREN, Executor of the last will and testament of Abner Warren, dec'd.

STANTON PECKHAM'S AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive during the season. Making their stock complete for the FALL and WINTER trade, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Groceries, Nails, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Osheburgs and Cotton Jeans. Also a fine lot of Tobacco which they offer and will sell for cash. Please call and look before purchasing, as we make no charge for showing Goods in the Granite front Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, on Broad street, Rome, Ga. Sept. 14, 1852.

NEW GOODS. PECK & BRANDON.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive during the season. Making their stock complete for the FALL and WINTER trade, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Groceries, Nails, Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Osheburgs and Cotton Jeans. Also a fine lot of Tobacco which they offer and will sell for cash. Please call and look before purchasing, as we make no charge for showing Goods in the Granite front Building, formerly occupied by William Johnson, on Broad street, Rome, Ga. Sept. 14, 1852.

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