

MARCH

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

17.—No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH, 8, 1853.

Whole No. 848

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NOTICES.

Whitely & Ellis,
associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Ga.

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
J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
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 Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
July 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
SONVILLE, ALABAMA
East room over Hudson's Store,
July 25, 1852.

W. J. HARALSON,
Attorney at Law,
practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
and Madison, and in the Supreme Court
of the State. They will promptly attend to any
business committed to their professional manage-
ment.

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 Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.

**Office formerly occupied by
Ker & Martin.**
S. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
H. FORNEY, tf

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,
JACKSONVILLE, 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.
50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and
100 pound kegs.
25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.
20 Gallons Linseed Oil, for sale
HENDRICK & NISBET.
October 7, 1851

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,
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.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUM ESSAY, ON THE TREATMENT AND CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Read before the Southern Agricultural
Association,
BY JAMES M. CHAMBERS.

The cotton plant is hard to be suited,
in soil and in climate, and it rarely hap-
pens that such a combination of both is
obtained, as to perfect the plant and mat-
ure the crop. The consequence is, that
few spots are found, where these results
are obtained with any degree of uniform
success, but these do exist, to just such
an extent as to demonstrate most con-
clusively that soils in proper localities
are to be found, exactly suited to the
successful culture of this delicate plant.
With a knowledge of this fact it becomes
a matter of prime importance, to under-
stand what those peculiarities of soil are,
and where deficiencies exist, to search
them out—and by artificial means, as
far as it may be practicable, to correct or
cure these defects of soil in its natural
state. We may not hope to remedy all
the imperfections, yet it is the province
of the cultivator to approximate as nearly
as possible, and by preparation and culture,
to endeavor to meet these peculiar wants
of the plant. The first inquiry which pre-
sents itself is, to know what are the pecu-
liarities of those soils which suit the growth
and maturity of cotton. Experience is per-
haps the safest and most reliable test, in
the settlement of this question, and it is
now pretty universally conceded, that
our best cotton lands are those which are
of deep and soft mold, a sort of me-
dium between the sandy and spongy,
and those soils which are hard and close
—those which are penetrated by the
warming rays of the sun, imbibing
readily the stimulating gases of the at-
mosphere, and which allow the excess
of rain water to settle so deep into the
earth, as to lie at a harmless distance
below the roots of the young plant.
These are the properties of soil needful
to the cotton plant; and the knowledge
of this fact is of great, and perhaps I might
add, indispensable importance, to its suc-
cessful cultivation. For though we may
not find, and indeed it is very improba-
ble that we should often find, all these
essentials in the selection of a farm, yet
by the aid of the plow, the hoe and the
spade, and the incorporation of foreign
substances, we may remedy many de-
fects, and supply many of the peculiar
demands of this plant. These are all
preliminaries to be arranged and under-
stood, and from this point, we set out to
discuss the question, as to the best meth-
ods of cultivating the cotton crop. I may
already have been inferred, but I am
not willing to leave it to inference,
but make the assertion, in my opinion,
the best and most important part of the
work in cotton making, consists in a judi-
cious and proper preparation of the
soil for planting. It is difficult to say in
all cases, and in the varied condition
in which lands are found, and the diversity
of soils, what the process of preparation
should be; but we may lay down general
principles for government, and results
to be obtained, and leave the plant to the
selection of the best means at command
for their accomplishment. All lands for
cotton ought, before the crop is planted,
to be broken deep, close and soft, and this
to be done long enough before planting,
to allow the rains gently to settle them.
It is the most common, and perhaps the
best plan, to prepare all lands intended
for cotton, in beds made by the turning
plow; and in flat and wet lands, some-
times an additional elevation ought to
be given, by drawing up the beds with
the hoe. I think in this work we have
often followed too much the example of
our neighbor, and have looked too little
to reason, in the indiscriminate bedding
and high elevation of all lands. I am
the advocate of deep soft beds, made by
very thorough and close plowing, but
cannot consent to the necessity or bene-
fit of elevating much, lands which are
warm and dry, and which are not sub-
ject to inundations from excessive rains.
For the convenience of culture, I would
have the young cotton stand on a slight
elevation, but when the condition of the
land did not require it, I would not give
it more.

The distance to be given is the next
inquiry to be considered. This is a very
important object, and one upon which
we are very dependent for success, and
yet it must be varied very much by cir-
cumstances, some of which are beyond
our knowledge or control. The general
principle may be stated, and then our
best judgment must guide us in its appli-
cation.

When the crop is at maturity, the
branches of the stalks ought slightly to
interlock every way. We cannot, there-
fore do better in planting, than make an
estimate of the probable average size to
which the seed will grow, dependent of
course upon the vicissitudes of the sea-
sons. It would therefore be vain to at-
tempt to be more specific in directions
which must be varied always to suit the
varied character of the soil. This whole
question then, is to be settled upon the
principle already stated. The planting
should be in drills, chiefly because of the
difficulty of obtaining good stands in
hills, and I would add for the informa-
tion of those who may be without expe-
rience, that in the common medium lands
of the country, those rows ought ordi-
narily to be about four feet apart, and the

stalks in the drill should be thinned, so
as to stand from fifteen to twenty inches
from each other. The width of the rows
and the distance in the drill, may be in-
creased upon better lands, and in some
cases of very thin lands, it may fall a lit-
tle below the distances designed. I do
not regard it a matter of indispensable
importance, but should decidedly prefer
that the rows should run in such direc-
tion as to give the plant the largest ben-
efit of the sun from early morn to its set-
ting. The cotton is decidedly a sun
plant.

The Mode of Planting. Here we
have many plans, all setting up claims
to some peculiar merit. With the prepa-
ration which I have indicated, it
would hardly be necessary to stop to dis-
cuss the relative merits of these modes,
or seek to do more for the accomplish-
ment of our purpose, than to select some
one, which we know to answer well. I
therefore advise the use of some small
and very narrow plow, for the opening
furrow. This should be run in the cen-
tre of the bed opening a straight furrow
of uniform size and depth. In this seed
should be sown by some careful hand,
scattering them uniformly along the fur-
row, just thick enough to secure a good
stand the whole length of the row. These
I would cover with a board, made of
some hard wood, an inch or an inch and
a half thick, about eight inches broad,
and three inches long, beveled on the
lower edge so as to make it sharp, slight-
ly notched in the middle so as to straddle
the row, with a hole bored in the cen-
tre one inch from the upper edge,
and screwed on the foot of a common
shovel or scoter plow stick. This
wooden scraper and cover, when drawn
over the row, covers the seed nicely,
leaving a slight elevation to prevent the
settling of the water, and dresses the
whole surface of the bed neatly, for the
space of fifteen inches on each side of the
drill. Thus all clods or obstructions are
removed, and a clean space is left wide
enough for the passage of the plow in
the first working between the young cot-
ton and the rough land. This is an ad-
vantage of much importance with a crop
so tender and small as cotton at this
stage.

I have now conducted the operator,
by a regular series, to the closing opera-
tion of planting the crop. And here I
may be permitted to remark, that fine
returns are sometimes obtained with
much less preparation. These are re-
sults from the accidents of season, and
not the due reward of well directed cul-
ture; a prize drawn from the lottery, a-
gainst which there are many blanks; a
demonstration of the fallacy and uncer-
tainty of all the best laid schemes of man.
I pause before taking the next step. In
this age of improvement, with scrapers
and cultivators, and all the endless va-
riety of labor saving plows, and amid
advocates for hard culture, and soft cul-
ture, and high ways, and by ways, for
making the crop, "who shall resolve the
doubt when all pretend to know?" and
who shall decide, with such differences
among doctors, who is right? and who
can pretend to say what number of acres
to a hand will constitute a crop with
such varied modes of culture? I shall
proceed upon the supposition, that a
plentiful supply of provisions are to be
made on the farm, and then set down as
a good cotton crop, ten acres to the hand
under favorable circumstances, a little
more may be cultivated, and on some
lands less. Upon this basis, I proceed.
As soon as the young cotton is up to a
good stand, and the third and fourth
leaves begin to appear, the operation
may commence. In lands which are
smooth and soft, I incline to the opinion,
that the hoes should precede the plows,
chopping into bunches, passing very
rapidly on, and let a careful plowman
follow, on each side of the drill, throw-
ing a little light dirt into the spaces
made by the hoe, and a little also about
the roots of the cotton; covering and
leaving covered; all small grass which
may have sprung up. This is, indeed,
the merit claimed for the operation, that
after the hoes have passed, the plows
come on and effectually cover and dis-
troy the coat of young grass then up.
This is known to practical planters, to
be the crop of grass which escapes the
hoe, and does mischief to the cotton.
But when the land is so rough as to en-
danger the covering of the cotton with
the plow, the operation must be reversed,
and the hoes follow the plows. All
that is now proposed to be done is, a
very rapid superficial working, reducing
the crop to bunches, soon to pass over
and return again, for a more careful op-
eration. This should be done as soon as
possible, as will be indicated by the nec-
essities of the case. The grass and the
weeds must be kept down, and the stand
of cotton reduced. At this first work-
ing, unless in lands already very soft,
I should advise the sowing to be close, and
to be done with some plow which would
break and loosen the earth deep about
the roots of the young plant. Others
may theorize as they choose, but with a
plant sending out a tap root, upon which
it so much relies, and striking so deep
into the earth, as that of cotton, I shall
insist upon its accommodation, by pro-
viding a soft, deep, mellow bed, into
which these roots may easily penetrate.
In the second working, the plows should
in all cases go before the hoes, and in
all lands at all tenacious or hard, let the
work be deep and close again, and the
middle of the row also be well broken
up at this time. Now the hoes have an
important and delicate duty to perform.
The cotton is to be reduced nearly to a

stand, though it is now rather early to be
fully reduced; perhaps better to leave
two stalks where one is intended to grow.
The young stalk is very tender, and easily
injured, by bruises and skins from rough
and careless work, and it is much better
to aid a little sometimes with the hand
in thinning, than to spoil a good stand,
by bruises from the hoe. The cut worm
and the house are charged with many
sins, which ought to be put down to the
account of careless working, at this criti-
cal stage of this crop. The distance to
be given I have before stated, and in the
first operation of bunching, this thing
ought to be looked to, and the spaces
regulated accordingly. At this second
passing over, the hoes must return a lit-
tle soft dirt to the foot of the stalk, leav-
ing it clean and supported. If this work
is well done, the weed grow on, without
any necessity for attention for some twen-
ty days or three weeks, when the plows
should return again. At this time, plows
should be used next the cotton, which
will tumble the soft earth about the root,
covering the small young grass; which
may have sprung up since the last work-
ing, but the plowing should be less close,
and shallower, than at the former work-
ing. The hoes have much to do in the
culture of this crop, and must be pre-
pared to devote pretty much all their time
to it, constantly passing over, and per-
fecting that which can not be done with
the plows, by thinning out surplus
stalks, cleaning away remaining bunches
of grass, stirring about the roots of the
plant, and if need be, adding a little
earth to them. It is difficult, in a treat-
ise of this sort, to say how often, and
in what manner, this crop shall always
be worked, when the character of the
seasons, and the difference in the land,
must have necessarily so much to do in
settling this question. The general rule
must be, to keep the earth loose and
well stirred; the early workings to be
deep and close; and as the crop comes
on and the fruit begins to appear, let
these workings be less close, and shall-
lower, keeping the soil soft and clean.
It is of great importance to work this
crop late, and it should not cease until
the branches lock or the cotton begins
to open. I do not consider that it is
necessary to pile the earth in large
quantities about the roots of the cotton
but think the tendency of all the work-
ings should be, to increase the quantity.

The selection of seed is an interest
not to be disregarded. We have been
humbugged a great deal by dealers and
speculators in this article, yet we would
greatly err to conclude that no improve-
ment could be made. We should, how-
ever, save ourselves from this sort of im-
position, and improve our own seed, by
going into the field and picking each
year, from some of the firmed and best
bearing stalks, and thus keep up the
improvement. Great benefits may often
be derived, by changes of seed in the
same neighborhood, from differences of
soil, and occasional changes from a dis-
tant and different climate may be made
to great advantage.

The picking of cotton should com-
mence just as soon as the hands can be at
all profitably employed—say as soon as
forty or fifty pounds to the hand can be
gathered. It is of great importance, not
only to the success of the work, but to
the complexion and character of the staple,
to keep well up, with this work, so
that as far as possible, it may be saved
without exposure to rain. The embar-
rassments to picking when once behind
and a storm or heavy rain shall intervene,
mingling it with the leaf and tangling in
the burs, are just as great, as to get
behind in the cultivation of the crop,
when much additional labor will be re-
quired to accomplish the same object.

In the early pickings, when the seed
are green, some sunning is indispensably
necessary; but after more maturity and
dryness, very little will be required. This
must be determined very much by cir-
cumstances, but dew or rain water should
always be removed by drying upon the
scaffold before the cotton is baled in
the house. With proper care and at-
tention, great improvement may be given
to the complexion of the staple by a
little heating in the bulk, extracting the
oil from the seed, and imparting a slight
cream to the color. This process, how-
ever, must be conducted with great
caution and care, lest the heating proceed
too far, and injury be done. It is easily
checked, by stirring and exposure to the
air. It is an advantage to all cotton to
lie in the bulk before ginning, and we
doubtless often lose much of this benefit
for want of sufficient house room. In-
deed, I think it a very common error, in
our plantation arrangements, not to
build houses for this special object.
The cotton, when ginned, ought to be so
dry, that the seed will crack when pressed
between the teeth. It is often ginned
water, but as often, the cotton samples
blue. A gin should be used which will
neither cut nor nap the cotton, but send
out the fibre straight and smooth, so that
when the samples are drawn, they will
have the appearance of having been carded.
This is greatly promoted by the large-
ly increased number of brushes now ad-
ded by the best manufacturers.

The packing should be in square bales;
and, without reference to freight, or any
of these mere incidental influences, I
think the weight of the bale should be
fixed at about four hundred, or four
hundred and twenty-five pounds; to be
in two breadths of wide bagging, pressed
until the side seams were well closed, or
a little lapped, and then secured with
six good ropes, the heads neatly sewed
in, so that when complete and turned

out of the press, no cotton should be
seen exposed. These packages should be
nearly square, for the greater beauty of
the bales, but still more, for the greater
convenience with which they may be
handled and shipped, saving the neces-
sity for tearing the bags, and giving a
better guarantee that they will reach a
distant market in good order.

The crop is now made and ready for
market, and as I have gone through
with the labor of making, I hope I may
be pardoned for manifesting a little in-
terest, as to its disposal, and therefore
venture to offer a little advice on that
subject. Create no liens on this crop,
or necessity for selling. Never spend the
money which it is to produce, until
it is sold. You are then free to choose
your own market, and time of selling;
and as cotton is a controlling article, it
will generally regulate the value of all
property to be purchased, except the redem-
ption of an outstanding promise.

I might have said something about
the topping of cotton, but all I could
have done, would have been to put it
down as a contingent operation, and
doubtful in its effects upon the crop.
I might also have descanted largely in
the enumeration and description of in-
sects and diseases peculiar to cotton, sug-
gested some remedy, and swelled my
essay, by a flourish in the dark, upon
topics about which little is known; but
I have felt, that it would be most in ac-
cordance with my plan, and certainly
most with my feelings, to candidly con-
fess my inability, and include these all
under the head of Providential contin-
gencies, to which this crop is liable, and
against which we may war and contend,
but which will after all prove an over-
match for the energy, the skill, or wis-
dom of man.

POETRY.

much more attractive—it was by no
means a brilliant affair in itself—than
it otherwise might have been. Madame
Carson was, in a tacit, quiet kind of way
engaged to Edouard le Blanc—that is
to say, she intended marrying him as
soon as their mutual savings should jus-
tify such a step; and provided, also, that
no more eligible offer wooed her accep-
tance in the meantime. M. de Veron
himself, was frequently in the habit of
calling, on his way to or from Mon Se-
jour, for a pate and a little lively badinage
with the comely widow; and so frequent-
ly, that at one time, Edouard le Blanc
was half inclined—to Madame Carson's
infinite amusement—to be jealous of the
rich, though elderly merchant's formal or
elaborate courtesies. It was on leaving
her shop, that he had slipped and
sprained his ankle. M. de Veron fainted
with the extreme pain, was carried in
that state into the little parlor behind
the shop, and had not yet recovered con-
sciousness when the apothecary, whom
Madame Carson had despatched her
little waiting-maid-of-all-work in quest
of, entered to tender his assistance. This
is all, I think, that needs be said, in a
preliminary way of Madame Carson.

Of course, the tidings brought by
Eugene and Edouard very painfully af-
fected Mademoiselle le Blanc; but being
a very sensible, as well as remarkable
handsome young person, she soon ral-
lied, and insisted quite as warmly as her
mother did, the sacrifice necessary to re-
lieve Edouard from the peril which
enviored him, painful, heart-breaking
as the sacrifice might be—must be sub-
mitted to without reserve or delay. In
other words, that M. de Veron, junior,
must consent to espouse Mademoiselle
Merode, and forthwith inform his father
that he was ready to sign the nuptial
contract, that moment if necessary.
Poor Eugene, who was really over head
and ears in love, and more so just then
than ever, piteously lamented his own
cruel fate, and passionately denounced
the tigerheartedness of his barbarian fa-
ther; but as tears and reproaches could
avail nothing in such a struggle, he final-
ly submitted to the general award and
agreed to announce his submission to M.
de Veron at the church of Notre Dame,
not a moment later, both ladies insisted,
then five minutes past seven.

Madame Carson was not at home all
this while. She had gone to church,
and after devotions, called on her way
back, on one or two friends for a little
gossip, so that it wanted only a quarter
of seven when she re-appeared. Of
course the lamentable story had to be
told over again, with all its dismal ac-
companiments of tears, sighs and plain-
tive ejaculations; and it was curious to
observe as the narrative proceeded, how
the widow's charming eyes flashed and
sparkled, and her cheeks glowed with
indignation, till she looked to use Edou-
ard le Blanc's expression, "ferociously"
handsome. "Le monstre!" she exclaimed
gathering up as she spoke, the shawl and
gloves she had just put off; "but I shall
see him at once, I have influence with
Monsieur de Veron."

"Nonsense, Emilie," said Madame le
Blanc. "You possess influence over
Monsieur de Veron?"

"Certainly I do. And is that such a
miracle?" replied Madame le Blanc, with
a demure glance at Edouard le Blanc.
Edouard looked somewhat scared, but
managed to say: "Not at all, certainly
not; but the man's heart is iron—steel."

"We shall see," said the fair widow, as
she finished drawing on her gloves. "La
grande passion is sometimes stronger than
iron or steel; it is not, Monsieur Eugene?"
At all events, I shall try. He is in the
church, you say. Very well, if I fail—
but I am sure I shall not fail—I return
in ten minutes, and that will leave Mad-
emoiselle Adeline despatching lower plen-
ty of time to make his submission, if
better may not be; and so au revoir,
Mes-lames."

"What can she mean?" said Madame le
Blanc, as the door closed. "I have no-
ticed once or twice, during the fortnight,
that she has made use of strange half-
lights relative to Monsieur de Veron."

"I don't know what she can mean,"
said Edouard le Blanc, seizing his hat
and hurrying off; "but I shall follow, and
strive to ascertain."

He was just in time to catch a glimpse
of Madame Carson's skirts as they whirled
round the corner of the Rue St.
Jacques, and by quickening his speed,
he saw her enter the church from that
street. Notre Dame was crowded; but
Edouard le Blanc had no difficulty in
singling out M. de Veron, who was sit-
ting in his accustomed chair, somewhat
removed from the mass of worshippers,
on the left of the high altar, and present-
ly he discerned Madame Carson gently
and adroitly making her way through
the crowd towards him. The instant
she was near enough she tapped him
slightly on the shoulder. He turned
quickly, and stared with a haughty
questioning glance at the smiling con-
fessioner. There was no *grande passion*
in that look, Edouard felt quite satisfied,
and Madame Carson's conduct seemed
perched to say something, which was re-
plied to with an impatient gesture of
refusal, and M. de Veron turned again
towards the altar. Madame Carson
next approached close to his chair, and
bending down, whispered in his ear, for
perhaps a minute. As she did so, M.
de Veron's body rose slowly up, involun-
tary as it were, and stiffened into
rigidity, as if under the influence of some
frigid spell. Forcing himself at last,

he seemed to confront the whisperer; he
no sooner caught her eye than he reeled
like one struck by a heavy blow, against
the pedestal of a saint, whose stony fea-
tures looked less white and bloodless
than his own. Madame Carson contem-
plated the effect she had produced with
a kind of pride for a few moments, and
then, with a slight but peremptory wave
of her hand motioned him to follow her
out of the sacred edifice. M. de Veron
hastily, though with staggering steps,
obeyed; Edouard le Blanc crossing the
church and reaching the street just soon
enough to see them both driven off in
M. de Veron's carriage.

Edouard hurried back to the Grand Rue
to report what he had witnessed; and
what could be the interpretation of the
inexplicable scene, engrossed the inven-
tive faculties of all there, till they were
thoroughly tired of their wild and aim-
less guesses. Eight o'clock chimed—
nine—ten—and they were all, Edouard
especially, working themselves into a
complete panic of undefinable apprehen-
sion, when, to their great relief, M. de
Veron's carriage drew up before the door.
The first person to alight was M. Bour-
bon, a notary of eminence; next M. de
Veron, who handed out Madame Carson;
and all three walked through the shop
into the back apartment. The notary
wore his usual business aspect, and had
in his hands two rolls of thickly written
parchment, which he placed upon the
table, and at once began to spread out.
M. de Veron had the air of a man walk-
ing in a dream and sulded, mastered
by some overpowering, nameless terror;
while Madame Carson, though pale with
excitement, was evidently highly elated,
and, to use a French phrase, completely
mistress of the situation. She was the
first to break silence.

Monsieur de Veron has been kind
enough, Edouard, to explain in the pres-
ence of Monsieur Bourbon, the mistake
in the accounts he was disposed to
charge you with to-day. He quite re-
members, now having received two thou-
sand francs from you, for which in his
hurry at a time, he gave you no vouch-
er. Is not that so, Monsieur de Veron?
she added, again fixing on the merchant
the same menacing look that le Blanc
had noticed in the church.

"Yes, yes," was the quick reply of M.
de Veron, who vainly attempted to look
the astounded clerk in the face. The
mistake was mine, your accounts are
quite correct, Monsieur le Blanc; and—and
I shall be glad of course to see you at
the office as usual."

"That is well," said Madame Carson;
"and now, Monsieur Bourbon, to busi-
ness, if you please. These documents
will not take so long to read as they did
to write."

The notary smiled, and immediately
began reading a marriage contract be-
tween Eugene de Veron and Adeline le
Blanc by which it appeared that the
union of those young persons was joy-
fully acceded to by Jean Baptiste de Ve-
ron and Marie le Blanc their parents—
the said Jean Baptiste de Veron binding
himself formally to endow the bride and
bridegroom jointly, on the day of mar-
riage, with the sum of \$80,000 francs,
and, moreover, to admit his son as a part-
ner in the business thenforth to be car-
ried on under the name of de Veron &
Son.

The contract was written in duplicate
and as soon as the notary had finished
reading, Madame Carson handed a pen
to M. de Veron, saying in the same
light, coquettish, but peremptory tone as
before: "Now, Monsieur, quick, if you
please, yours is the most important sig-
nature." The merchant signed, and the
sealed both parchments, and the other
interested parties did the same, in silent
dumb bewilderment, broken only by the
scratching of the pens and the legal
words repeated after the notary. "We
need detain you no longer, Messieurs, I
believe," said Madame Carson. "Bonne-
soir" Monsieur de Veron," she added, extend-
ing an ungloved hand to that gentleman,
who faintly touched it with his lips; "you
will hear me to-morrow."

"What is the meaning of all this?" ex-
claimed Eugene de Veron, the instant
his father and the notary disappeared.
I positively feel as if standing upon my
head!" A chorus of like interrogatories
from the le Blancs assailed Madame
Carson, whose ringing bursts of mirth
mocked for a time their impotence.

"Meaning, *parbleu!*" she at last replied,
after pausing to catch breath. "This
plan enough, surely. Did you not all
see with what *impression* the poor man
kissed my hand! There, don't look so
wretched, Edouard; she added with a
renewed outburst; "perhaps I may have
the caprice to prefer you after all to an
elderly millionaire—who knows? But
come, let us try to be a little calm and
sensible. What I have done, good folks,
I can as easily undo; and that being the
case, Monsieur Eugene must sign me a
bond to-morrow morning for fifty thou-
sand francs, payable three days after his
marriage. Is it agreed? Very well;
then I keep these two parchments till
the said bond is executed; and now, my
friends, good night, for I, as you may
believe, am completely tired after all this
benevolent fairy-work."

The wedding took place on the next
day but one, to the great astonishment
of every one acquainted with the two
families. It was also positively rumored
that M. de Veron had proposed mar-
riage to Madame Carson, and been refused!
Be this true or not, it was soon ap-
parent that from some cause or other, M.
de Veron's health and spirits were irre-
trievably broken down, and after linger-

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tale of Real Life. THE SECRET.

(Concluded.)

Before accompanying them thither, it
is necessary to say a few words of this
Madame Carson, who is about to play a
very singular part in this little drama.
She was a gay, well-looking, symme-
trically shaped young widow, who kept
a confectioner's shop in said Grande Rue,
and officiated as her own dame du com-
ptoir. Her good looks, comely, con-
gruous smiles, and unvarying good
temper, rendered her establishment

out a twelve-month's duration, that gentleman died suddenly at Mon Sejour. A clause in his will bequeathed 20,000 francs to Madame Carson, with an intimated hope, that it would be accepted as a pledge by that lady to respect, as she had hitherto done, the honor of an ancient family.

This pledge to secrecy would no doubt have been kept, but that rumors of poisoning and suicide in connection with De Veron's death, having got abroad, the Procureur-General ordered an investigation to take place. The suspicion proved groundless; but when the body was examined, the letters 'T. F.' were discovered branded upon his left shoulder. There was no doubt from this discovery that the proud M. de Veron was an escaped convict from imprisonment to hard labor. He had returned to France, and with the aid of a large legacy left him by a relative, amassed a princely fortune as a merchant. How his career terminated we have just seen.

It was by pure accident, or what passes for such in the world, that Madame Carson had arrived at a knowledge of the terrible secret. When M. de Veron, after spraining his ankle, was carried in a state of insensibility into the room behind her shop, she had immediately busied herself in removing his neckcloth, unfastening his shirt, then a flannel one which fitted tightly round the neck, and thus obtained a glimpse of the branded letters, 'T. F.' replaced the shirt, neckcloth, &c., and carefully concealed the fatal knowledge she had acquired, till an opportunity of using it advantageously should present itself.

The foregoing are, I believe, all the reliable particulars known of a story of which there used to be a hundred different versions flying about Le Havre. Edouard le Blanc married Madame a partner of Eugene de Veron. It was not long, however, before the business was removed to another and distant French seaport, where, for aught I know to the contrary, the firm of 'De Veron and Le Blanc' flourishes to this day.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 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 SMITH, (name,) 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 by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

There is no part of our business more agreeable to us than that of advertising the establishment of Mills and Manufactories in our midst because they furnish the best and surest evidence of increasing prosperity. Attention of wheat growers is called to the advertisement in today's paper of Mr. J. G. Beeson's new and extensive Flouring Mills, at Fort Paine, in Dekalb county. The advertisement itself will give all necessary and reliable information.

While on this subject we would renew our call of attention to the Morrisville manufacturing company, situated 14 miles south of this place in Benton County. For extent a variety of useful machinery manufactured this establishment has few equals; and we venture the opinion that it now employs more labor and capital than Prattville did at the same age, now one of the most extensive manufacturing places in the South, employing about 800,000 dollars of capital. A few hundred yards below the Morrisville Factory is the most complete extensive flouring mill in this section of the State; and further down still, some two miles, on the same stream, (Cane Creek) is situated the extensive Iron works of Messrs. Goode & Moore.

We might go on to mention, did our space admit, the extensive Cotton Factory of Mr. Wm. Mallory, with many other mills, in different parts of the County; all of which are so many evidences of the enterprising character of our citizens.

VALUABLE SILVER MINES it is stated have lately been discovered on the Rio Grand near El Paso. The ore is found on the surface of the ground, and several tons have already been mined. The ore is represented as exceedingly rich, and the silver easily extracted by melting it in a common log fire.

The ordinances passed by the newly elected Town Council, will be found in today's paper. They take effect, we understand from and after the 15th of this month. We do not think that any good citizen, or lover of good order will fail to be pleased with these regulations.

The New Code, which went into operation on the 17th January, makes it the duty of Sheriffs, administrators, and executors to advertise in the newspaper of their county sales of personal property.

SELMA ENTERPRISE.—ALABAMA STATE SENTINEL.—The proprietors of the Enterprise have sold out to Messrs. Hardy and Campbell, who have commenced the "Alabama State Sentinel," the first number of which is on our table. This number is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is well filled with choice matter—editorial and selected.

While we extend the right hand of fellowship to the "Sentinel" and welcome friend Hardy's return to the corps editorial, we congratulate the democracy and the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad in having such a friend to renew his labors in their behalf—battling, as heretofore, against the wiles of whiggery and siding in pushing our noble railway enterprise to a "glorious end."

The communication of "Waxpenny" on the growth, prosperity and prospects of the flourishing Town of Oxford, in this County, with other matters incidentally connected, shall have a place in our next.

The Montgomery Journal proposes an Editorial Convention in this State. We like the suggestion, and will agree to any time and place fixed upon by others—promising punctual attendance.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—We have heretofore endorsed the proposition of the Advertiser and Gazette to hold the State Convention on the first Monday in May; but as it is right for the press to be well understood, both as to time and place, we have thought proper to speak our preference again: Let the time be first Monday in May, and Montgomery the place.

In view of the condition of things in Alabama, it is highly important that every county should be well represented in said Convention; we therefore respectfully suggest to our neighboring counties to call together their citizens and appoint suitable delegates to reflect their views and feelings.

We surrender the space intended to be occupied by our own remarks to the following communication from A. Looker, On. not "in Venice," but in "the benighted Seventh." We cannot say that we have much if any confidence in his conjectures, nor that we approve of the cavalier manner in which he passes upon the merits and claims of the many worthy and competent democrats of our district. We have little fear but that public opinion, either with or without a Convention, will settle down upon a Democrat who will do honor to the District, more especially as our opponents been as unfurrowed as we have in the only selection they have ever been permitted to make.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 7th day of March the Circuit Court will commence at We-dowen, and rumor has it that the political field will be full of aspirants for the seat in Congress now filled by the Hon. Alexander White; and owing to the number of great and patriotic men in this district for the chief people, it will be advisable to determine which of the voters for public service must be called out the first time, so that they may not have a chance in process of time, unless such patriotic sires raise up a new race of equally patriotic sons; and to prevent disappointment we had better cast lot for the one whose services are to be first accepted, before they all make the necessary arrangements to leave their business in other hands for the next 2 years. I propose a Convention at We-dowen on the first Monday in April next, to select a candidate for the democratic party; and that each county have the same representation as in the Legislature; this will give all a fair chance, as each county has a Senator, and no nomination can be made without harmony; and come to the district they would give Judge Falkner a fair field with Mr. White, and let us have a much race with those who were so anxious to try their speed two years ago when Mr. Rice was put upon track at a late hour, with a fire eating rider then thought able to win the race. Let the race be so very skillful in managing in a closely contested race, but the rider losing his fire the race was lost.

But it seems that the claims of Judge Falkner will have to be submitted to a Convention. We will only glance at some few of the supposed aspirants, so that the dear people may make up their opinions in time, and send up delegates to express their will in the Convention.

Mr. Curry, of Talladega, has some claims, but I do not find in the fact that he is from Talladega, which seems to be overstocked with great men.

Mr. Garrett of Cherokee has claims—lives in the north end of the District; but he is looking to Gen. Pierce for some appointment. I think to be Timber agent. He would not have the bees indicted for cutting timber if they will go for him; but if the president remembers him, he might excuse him, otherwise let him come on, for he is a clever fellow.

But there is a man in Benton, who is a great man with the people, called Judge Walker. I think his claims good in Benton and Cherokee. He is well read and has strong claims. I think he will take off the friends of the Bold Horse in Cherokee and Benton. Still I am not certain he will be in the way, for they are making a mighty noise about his being made Governor; I don't think he cares much which comes first.

The Benton and Cherokee have I don't think intend to let Col. Martin on the track. I think the jockey club will side

him off, as some would like to be Judges, &c. &c.

John T. Hefflin of Randolph, it is believed, was much pleased with the white house and yankee girls, when he went to the Baltimore Convention, and the boys of Randolph would give him a big shove, and as he went to Baltimore on his own dime, it would look fair for him to go back at \$8 per day. How this is, somewhat in the dark; it was thought he was disposed to remain in the Senate, until lately, it has leaked out that Gen. Perryman has consented to serve the dear people of Randolph in the Senate; and the General being one of the most intimate and devoted friends of Mr. Hefflin, and the most active man in getting him out two years ago, it would seem probable that Mr. Hefflin had consented, in consideration of former services, to let fall his senatorial robes, and that the General, as the next friend would put them on, and give the good people of Randolph a chance for a Congressman. All this looks like it might do, still the boys are not so well pleased about the Constable selling all the corn, but that will all pass off; the General will be able to satisfy all that it was not the fault of the Legislature.

Judge Richards, of Baltimore, memory may think he has as many claims as Mr. Hefflin; still it is thought he had better remain two years longer on probation. Mr. Dowell is a modest man, and will be pushed off the field by Judge Falkner.

Col. Nix of Talladega, whose democracy has never been questioned, and he says was often tried last winter, from his high position as President of the Union Convention, will make him a very formidable man, and his wishes will have to be consulted, to keep him out of field, if he is not nominated against the nominee of the Convention; and if that result is brought about, it will be Greek meeting Greek.

John Morgan has not served a sufficient length of time as yet to pass to the head of the line.

Joseph Walker has not gotten over his defeat four years ago, and will have to wait a time for Mr. Curry.

Dr. Clark of Jacksonville is a worthy and prominent man. He will hardly be in the way however this time, as he has just married a wife, and cannot leave her to see the boys. The other great and good men of the district being modest and unassuming, will have to wait a time, until the dear people make known to them their wishes. They must still remain on the anxious seat, until the proposed convention meets; then some of

sively the great practical value of the Ericsson Engine as a new motive power. Captain SANDS, who speaks so highly of the conduct of the vessel, is considered one of the most intelligent officers in the Navy.

THE TEST TRIP OF THE CALORIO.—SHIP ERICSSON.

The ship arrived at Alexandria on Monday afternoon from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had laid at anchor for twenty-seven hours during the late snow storm and thick weather. Captain Lowber weighed anchor at half past nine o'clock last Wednesday morning at Sandy Hook, and, in pursuance of instructions, stood to the east in sea. He kept his course for eighty miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During two these gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though water, with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making six turns and a half a minute, with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and tracing of the engines. After the ship and engines were thus fully tested, Captain Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay encountered a heavy snow storm.

On approaching the mouth of the Potomac the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further, and the ship came to anchor at ten o'clock Saturday morning. The engines had then been in operation for seventy-three hours without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slightest adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the twenty-four hours. Captain SANDS, of the navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is now demonstrated reality.—*Washington Republican*, Feb. 19.

We understand that a gentleman of this city has refused the offer of \$10,000 for a piece of unimproved real estate, containing forty acres, which lies nearly a mile from the court-house, and in the vicinity of where the rail road will cross Second creek. This property belongs to one of our most far seeing citizens, and his refusal of what appears to be a great price, is an evidence that real estate in this county will appreciate in value very considerably as soon as the road is completed to Knoxville.—*Knoxville Register*.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

In a quiet village situated on the shores of a beautiful lake lived a man of some wealth and independent manners. He disregarded the Sabbath entirely, and pursued his business or pleasure as best suited his convenience. He commenced building a boat principally for pleasure-excursions on the lake.

While he was proceeding with his enterprise, which, it was whispered abroad, would afford opportunity for Sunday sailing, he was called on by a minister, who inquired about the boat, and expressed wonder at the enterprise, and inquired if it was for pleasure or business.

The man looked him in the face and with much assurance said, "Yes, it will, that's just what I'll name my boat. I've been thinking some time what to call her, and you have just hit it. I thank you for your suggestion. The boat shall be called 'The Sabbath-breaker.'"

As he said this, he hid the minister's good day, with a chuckle at his evident surprise and mortification. The building went on, and was ready to launch, and was launched on Sunday, and named "The Sabbath-breaker." Amid the cheers of some twenty or thirty half-breed men, an old sailor or two shook their heads at the way she struck the water but the fully satisfied to such an owner hid his eyes to the truth. She was rigged and fitted for an excursion. She must go out on Sunday. A general invitation was given, and numbers crowded on board.—On the steam was floating the name in large letters, "The Sabbath-breaker." She put out. Several, seized by an indefinite dread as they read the name over them, sprang on shore; others would have done so but she was off. She sailed well enough for a while. The timid felt reassured, and music and merriment began. But scarcely four hours had elapsed when the boat was struck by a flaw of wind which came very suddenly upon her. Confusion reigned on board. Scarcely an effort was made.—She keeled almost instantly over, and went to the bottom. Now, what an outcry! But soon all was over. Forty souls, mostly youth, had found a watery grave, and just above the surface of the lake floated the flag, bearing the inscription, "Sabbath-breaker," proclaiming to all the passersby that there is a God in heaven who judgeth righteously.—*Christian Advocate*.

DON'T STAND ON THE TRACK.—"The train" says the railroad Gazette, "may steal suddenly upon you and then a little trepidation, slight misstep, a slip of the foot, and we shudder to think of your crushed and bleeding body." So it is in the journey of life, perils are around you on every hand. But don't stand in their path and defy them; don't stand in their path and disregard them. Perhaps you now and then take a little intoxicating drink. My friend, if so, you are "standing on the track," while the car of retribution comes thundering on, moving in a right line, approaching with steady and rapid wheels. Will it not bear down and crush you? Perhaps you spend an occasional evening with a party of friends, amusing yourself with cards and dice, staking small sums to make the game interesting. My friend, you are "standing on the track." Thousands have stood there and perished. Don't wait to hear the rattling of the wheels, but fly from the track. At a safe distance, stand and view the wrecks which your ponderous train will spread before you. Look well to the ground on which you plant your feet, and forget not for these many days our parting words, "Don't stand on the track."

A WINDFALL FOR A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.

A letter received yesterday by Augustus R. McDonald, a journeyman printer in this office informed him that his great uncle, Marshal McDonald, who recently died in Paris at the Hotel de Ville aged eighty-two, had left him by his will a snug little fortune McDonald was wealthy, and was a Marshal of France appointed by Bonaparte. The printer will start for the East immediately, with the intention of going to France forthwith. He has realized many of those strange vicissitudes which printers more frequently meet with than any other class. He was a sailor in the British navy, and received a pension in consequence of a wound in the leg received at the bombardment of Canton. He fought in the Mexican war from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and was wounded in the ankle at Vera Cruz. He bears the mark of a severe wound in the neck which he received at the gates of Mexico, and secured a pension from the United States.—His brother, Arthur McDonald, was a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the Terror in expedition of Sir John Franklin—since when, of course, he has not been heard of.—Augustus is the person spoken of recently in an evening paper whom we interested ourselves in releasing from jail on Sunday last. We mention the fact because the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment were not creditable to himself, and to give a more striking illustration of the ups and downs of life. We hope that he will secure his legacy without difficulty, and enjoy it for the rest of his days in peace.—*Mobile News*.

COMPLAIN NOT.

Whatever may be your condition inwardly or outwardly, let not a complaint fall from your lips. You may be poor and be compelled to toil from day to day, but what of that—it is nothing but a duty that you owe to your country and to your heavenly Master. Be persevering in whatever your hands call you to do, and good will in evitable attend you. This world is a place of toil; millions have labored before you, who are now at rest in the Kingdom above. Are you abused? so was the most perfect man the world ever saw. Abuse will not injure a sterling character; harsh words rebound to the speaker's own hurt. Are you cheated? so is every honest man; if you complain at every mischance, at every slander, at every dog at your heels, your will pass a life of misery; the best course is to suffer without complaint, and to discharge all your duties faithfully, let this be your aim at all times. The man who always has a snarl always on his brow, a scowl on his lip, and a mountain on his back, not one of which he can muster courage to remove, is of all men most miserable. If you complain at the trifles now, before you die, you will unbitter every hour of existence by your unhappy disposition; therefore, cheer up, and complain not take all things easy, though at times you may find this hard to do; but always meet your misfortunes with a smile, and still strive to overcome them—but complain not.

NEW YEAR FINANCES.—The New York Sunday Atlas announces that a discovery of the utmost importance to wine drinkers has been made by Mr. Struggles, a maker of port and champagne wine in New Jersey. The Lancet Express, from which we derive our fact, states that the rapid consumption of cockroaches used to give the nuttiness and peculiarly pungent flavor to wine, had made it difficult to find a sufficient supply. In this dilemma the wine maker conceived the happy idea that cockroaches might be used as substitutes. He tried the experiment, and the result was far more satisfactory than he had anticipated. It was found that a quart of cockroaches contained as much of the flavoring principle as three pints or more of each of that unrotted or sleep producing liquor, which is attributed to the latter. Con-

tracts have been made with some of the fashionable boarding house keepers in Philadelphia and New York for an ample supply of this new article of traffic. It is thought the boarders will be somewhat pleased with this intelligence.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.
INSURRECTION IN AUSTRIA.

Telegraphed Expressly for the Ala. Journal.
New York, Feb. 24.

The British mail steamship Arabia has arrived, bringing intelligence from Liverpool to the 12th inst.

The demand for Cotton in the Liverpool market had been moderate, and prices since the 4th inst. had declined nearly one-eighth of a penny. The fine qualities, however, were unchanged. The sales during the week comprised 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 20,000, and exporters 3000. Fair Orleans was quoted at 64d, Middling Orleans 54d.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton, in this market, is unchanged, and the sales comprise about 2000 bales daily. Middling Orleans was quoted at 91 francs.

AUSTRIA.—An insurrection took place in Milan on the 6th inst., which lasted until the 9th.—The Austrians say that the revolt was quelled at a loss of five of their soldiers. The insurgents, on the contrary, affirm that 3000 Austrians were killed, as they attacked the barracks and massacred the garrison. Proclamations from Kossuth and Mazzini were posted in the city. The latter has gone to Italy to watch events. A rising is looked for elsewhere. Austria and France are sending troops to Lombardy and Rome.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 14,000 bales, the market closing firm. To-day the demand is limited. The sales to 1 o'clock amount to 1000 bales. Middling 62.

MOBILE COTTON MARKET.
MOBILE, Feb. 26—11:15, P. M.

The inquiry for Cotton is light. Two thousand bales sold. Prices a little easier.

THE POST OFFICE AFFAIR.

Sands, the Post Office Clerk who was prosecuted by Government for embezzlement, was released this morning. Postmaster Bears has been arrested, and his examination fixed for the 14th proximo.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last by R. M. Cline, Esq., Mr. Butler GREEN to Miss LYDIA ANN PRATER, all of this county.

OBITUARY.

DEATH at his residence in this county, about half past twelve o'clock on Sunday the 6th inst. JOHN M. RYAN, aged 36 years and 14 days. The deceased was a native of South Carolina, and emigrated to this County about fifteen years ago. He was a good citizen and a noble character. He has left a wife and two small children and a number of relatives to mourn their irreparable loss, and a numerous train of friends and acquaintances, to whom he was much endeared by the manifestation of that kind and generous disposition for which he was always noted.

ORDINANCES.
OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF JACKSONVILLE, March 1st, 1853.

The following Ordinances were passed by the Town Council of Jacksonville, under and by virtue of the authority of an act of the Legislature, approved 23rd December, 1852:

1. *Be it ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville,* That if any person or persons shall be guilty of an assault, or shall make an assault, or assault and battery upon another, within the limits of the incorporation, the person so offending shall be fined not less than two nor more than five dollars.

2. *Be it further ordained,* That if any person shall shoot any gun or pistol, within or about the Town of Jacksonville, the person so offending shall be fined one dollar for the first, and two dollars for every succeeding offence. *Provided,* that shooting birds, snuffing, or hogs for pork, or firing under the command of a military officer are not offences under this ordinance.

3. *Be it further ordained,* That if any person shall be guilty of rolling balls upon a Ten Pin Alley, after the ringing of the nine o'clock bell at night, the person so offending shall be fined not less than one dollar.

4. *Be it further ordained,* That if any person shall disturb the peace of the Town by loud hallooing, snoring, or galloping his horse across the square, he shall be fined not less than fifty cents, and for a second or succeeding offence, he may be fined not exceeding five dollars.

5. *Be it further ordained,* if any person shall sell any dead horse, cow or hog to a corporation, he or she shall be fined one dollar and the expense of removing the same.

6. *Be it further ordained,* if any person shall camp with wagon on the public square, he shall be fined one dollar.

7. *Be it further ordained,* if any person shall sell any vinous liquors on Sunday, for medicinal purposes, the person so offending shall be fined not exceeding three dollars.

8. *Be it further ordained,* if any person shall violate the preceding ordinances, he shall be the duty of the Town Council to arrest him or her, with warrant, and forthwith carry such witness as he can before the Intendant or some Justice of the Peace, one or whose duty it shall be to enforce violation of any of the foregoing ordinances, and in every instance where a person is fined, the Constable is entitled to fifty cents by way of cost; and if the person refuses to pay fine and costs, shall be the duty of the Intendant or Justice to issue execution which they are entitled to, and the Constable is to be paid for the money.

9. *Be it further ordained,* the Public Square shall be clear of all encumbrances, (except for public utility,) side walks on the main streets shall be kept open and clear of all encumbrance at least eight feet in the line, and that the main streets shall be kept open and clear of encumbrance, at least 15 feet in the centre each way. That all streets and Alleys be kept sufficiently clear of obstacles for persons to pass without hindrance.

10. *Be it further ordained,* That any person violating the foregoing ordinances and obstructing the side walks or streets as aforesaid, and not removing the same within twenty-four hours, shall be fined not exceeding one dollar for each violation.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
St. CLAIR COUNTY.

Court of Probate for said County in vacation, January 12, 1853.

CAME James Foreman & Co., Administrators of the estate of John Chenault, late of said County, dec'd, and their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, so far as by them administered.

Came also, Thomas H. Chenault and William Chenault, late administrators of the estate of John Chenault, late of said County, dec'd, and their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, so far as by them administered.

Came also, John I. Thomas and Thomas H. Chenault, late administrators of the estate of John Chenault, late of said County, dec'd, and their accounts and vouchers for final settlement, so far as by them administered.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 13th day of April next, be set for examining, auditing and stating said accounts, examining said vouchers, and making said final settlement; and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, at least forty days previous to said 13th day of April next, that all persons interested may appear on said day, at the Court house in the Town of Jacksonville, and contest said settlement or any part of the same, if they think proper.

ROSS PHILLIPS,
Judge of Probate.
March 8, 1853.—SS.

FORT PAINE
SITUATED in the midst of an excellent country, and now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done.

With this facility the subscribers present themselves to purchasers and farmers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Levee and three miles west of Ravellingsville.

JESSE G. BEESON.
March 1st, 1853.

N. B. Wheat growers cannot expect wheat made into flour until they properly prepare the wheat. All wheat will give in damp weather and in that state it cannot make a good turn out of flour. You will observe that thing dry your wheat before bringing to the mill. If brought in profuse order, the subscriber will be responsible for a good turn out of flour and a good article.

REMOVAL.
MR. WM. WHITE has removed to the north-west corner of the Square; and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's 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.

JOHN I. THOMASON,
Attorney at Law,
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 Asheville, St. Clair county, Ala.
March 8, 1853.

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. 32, 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 Abel E. 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 12.

South east fourth of the south east fourth S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, 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. 30, 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 \$1 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.

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.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
JACKSON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Jackson County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 21, 1853.

THIS day came Robert M. Dickson and Robert M. Parks, administrators of the estate of Nathaniel Parks, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a partial settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 4th day of April next be set apart for the examining and stating said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said County, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said Monday the 4th day of April next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at Office this 21st day of February, 1853.
Attest: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Feb. 22, 1853.—31.

SPRING ST. LIES, 1853.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

G. W. FERRY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street.
G. W. FERRY.

IS 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 Manila Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rutland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-Intervention, Lobos, do. for men and boys.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN
DIGESTIVE FLUID.

GASTRIC JUICE.
PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological 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, Perfuming, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is contained in 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 CURETIC 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. Com's Physiology of Digestion, Dr. Ferri's Food and Diet, Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University, Prof. Duggan's Physiology, Prof. 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 has the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copyright and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville: ROBT. BATTERY, Room 60.
Feb. 19, 1852.

E. H. HARRIS,
AT R. A. 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.

We might give most satisfactory references and testimonials, but the best recommendation is the esteem and praise of former pupils, who have risen to success and usefulness in private and public life. Board and 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, Orling, \$6 00
2nd " Reading, Writing and Elements of Arithmetic and Grammar, \$8 00
3rd Class, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, \$10 00
4th Class, Philosophies, \$12 00
Math. Lat. and French \$16 00
College studies \$18 00
Incidentals 50 or 50 cents.

Punctual and regular attendance is expected. Charge from entrance after three weeks. No deduction but for protracted sickness, or written agreement, or option of the Teachers. PATRONS.
Jan. 4th 1852.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason at Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, 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,
June 1, 1852.—1y.

Coughs, Colds &c.
AYERS Cherry Pectoral, Lozenges, Indian Expectoration, Bartholomew's Pink Expectoration Syrup, and Hatchedman'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.

A. P. PFISTER,
BOOK SELLER,
Corner of Exchange Hotel,
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.
Offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY.

Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; childrens story and toy Books.

Also, Staple & Fancy Stationery. School Books of every kind used in our schools.

Blank Books, all sorts and sizes. Bibles and Testaments, Hymn Books, &c.

Stationery,—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.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
FOR THE
Fall and Winter of
1852.

H. W. WINGEN
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—Bonnets 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, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Vests, Sattinets, Jeans, Kersers—in fact, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man."

A magnificent lot of Guns and Cartridges, 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, 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—Science, in the Arts, in Morals, in Religion, Governments, in Medicine, in Agriculture, and in all the various branches of human industry. He thinks his invariance and success will be in the "cheap and best." He invites all to call and examine for themselves.
October 10th 1852.

Montgomery Hall.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has taken well known hotel, Montgomery Hall, and has put it in complete order. From his long experience in the business he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. The arrangement of this first class hotel is too well known to require comment.
E. S. ROGERS,
Proprietor.
Oct. 12 1852.—6m.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.
COLOGNE (Rich 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 2, 1852.

R. H. SARGENT, J. B. ELSTON.
Slough, El ton & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE,
Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

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 X Whinnan.

"Cutting punctually attended to." Call and see.
The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved.
Jan. 18, 1853.

GREAT DEPOT OF BOOKS & STATIONERY.
CARTER & RYLAND, NO. 24, DAUPHIN STREET.

ROBERTS,
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, Wafers, Ink, &c.; 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.

Pamphlets, Music, &c., bound at the shortest notice; Old Books re-bound, &c. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Printing Paper, Printing Ink, &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. 24, Dauphin Street.
December 7, 1852.

W. A. SMITH, J. B. HUNTER.
SMITH & HUNTER,
GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 lbs. Orleans SUGARS,
200 lbs. do. MOLASSES,
100 lb. do. do.
200 Bbls. Whiskey (various brands),
350 Bbls. Flour, do. do.
500 Sack RIO COFFEE,
150 do. 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 lb. Mts. Mon. Whis.,
50 Gr. casks Malaga Port Sherry,
Port and Malaga Wine,
50 M Sugars—different brands.
Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

HUGGINS & GOLDSBY,
SELMA, ALA.
HAVE now in store a large assortment of SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS of the newest Fall and Winter styles, consisting in part of

Rich Brocade Silks, Plain Pou de Sole, Gros d' Orleans, Gros d' Rhine;
Ortoman and other styles Plain Dress Silks;
Gros Grain and other styles fall Mourning Silks;
Satin de Chine and Glace Silks;
Rich printed Cashmere de Ecosse; Messeline de Lane, Printed Satin de Lane, and Rich printed Satin.

Reps new articles;
Rich Brocade, watered and plain, White Silks;
Plain de Laines, all colors;
Plain French and English Merinos, all colors;
Ribbons, Mantillas, Vesteles, Cloaks, Shawls, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries and Muslin Goods in great variety.
Dec. 14, 1852.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned has for sale a large tract of land, well adapted for agriculture, and is situated in 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 Cheek-dog Creek runs through near the centre of the tract; about 120 acres of the tract being creek bottom, having high banks and never overflowing to injure crops.

There is on the place the best orchard 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.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Angusta Mills Shirtings, Os naburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. Feb. 15, 1853.

Land for Sale.
THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, Eight Acres of Land, lying eight miles south of Jacksonville on the Oxford road, within 300 yards of the Rail Road. Eight or ten acres of clear land, soil good; lands adjoining can be bought on good terms, if desirable to have a larger farm.

For further particulars enquire of me on the premises.
ABJAH DAVIS.
Feb. 15, 1853.

WHITE PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL.
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 SEMESTRIC MONTHS.

1st Class—Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$6.00
2nd " Geography and English Grammar \$5.00
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 KEHR,
ELIJAH KEHR,
JOHN WORTHINGTON.
Jan. 18, 1853.

LATEST FASHIONS.
PLEASANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wynne & 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 partnership 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.

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.—Manuscript Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by clerical Clerks of Courts, &c., in use 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; lined 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.
WM. STRICKLAND,
25 Dauphin Street Mobile Ala.

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.—1y.

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
EVERY FAMILY should at once procure a bottle of the great Arabian remedy for man and beast, called H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT. It always the most intense pains in a few minutes, restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and thus cures stiff joints; it penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, cures rheumatism and palsied limbs of twenty years, standing; also tumors, swollen neck, enlargement of the glands, and is the best medicine for ailments of cattle ever discovered, curing, swoeny, spavins, splint, and all diseases which require an external application.

Sun Pain of 10 years standing cured by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.
Mr. H. G. Farrell—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with the "Sun Pain" for the last ten years, and could never get relief except by bleeding; but by the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, applied over the temples about three or four times a day, it was entirely removed and I have felt nothing of it since. I went into the stable one night, to apply it to a horse's sore leg, and being very lame he stumbled and fell against my legs, crushing and bruising them so badly that they turned black as my hat, rendering them powerless. I applied your Liniment, and was well enough in a few days to go about again as usual. I also crushed my finger in a shocking manner, by letting a buck log fall upon it; your Liniment soon healed it up, though.

JOHN B. MUEE,
La Salle precinct, Peoria co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1849.
[Eng. Broker, of New Canton, Ill., says:]
Mr. H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has cured some bad cases here, which every other remedy had failed in; one was a white swelling and contracted cords in the leg of a boy, twelve years old. The leg had withered away, and was so contracted that he had no use of it. Three doctors had tried their skill upon it in vain, and he was fast sinking to the grave, when the boy's father was induced to try H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Before the first bottle was used up he came to Mr. B.'s store, and the first words he said were, "Mr. Barker I want all that Liniment you have in the store the one bottle I got did my boy more good than all that had ever been done before." That boy is now well and hearty, and has free use of his legs. It is good for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns and swellings.

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, by having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will not only discover their error when the symptoms 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 name H. G. Farrell's thus—H. G. FARRELLS—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jacksonville, Ala.
W. F. CALDWELL,
Oakbury, 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, respectability, &c.
February 8, 1853.—4y.

TRUST SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure Wm. L. Cannon, Adm. of the estate of James Taylor, dec'd., on the 15th day of December, 1851, and duly recorded on the 14th Feb. 1852, in Book II, pages 455, 456 & 457, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, the following described Land, to-wit: 120 acres of the south side of the west half of Sec. 35, T. 14, R. 8 east, known as the Taylor old place, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, near the Rail Road. There is about 60 or 70 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—improved and well watered, having one of the best and most convenient springs in the County.

Said Land will be sold to pay the purchase money.
J. A. McCAMPBELL,
March 1, 1853.—4y. Trustee.

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

SIGN OF THE DOUBLE TRIANGLE.
MASONIC HALL, MONTGOMERY, 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 Combs, Jewelry, &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, Jewelry, Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c. &c.—Being a more complete collection of Useful and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.

Also,
Constantly on hand, Flobert's celebrated Saloon Rifles and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge; and real Meerschaum Pipes and Kanaster 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.

DALLAS HOUSE,
By S. B. 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.

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
I WILL sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 12th day of March, at the house of George Russell, if not sooner disposed of, my tract of Land lying on Otchay Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, 2 miles below the Green's Ferry road. The tract contains 160, about 65 acres bottom land, 35 acres cleared. The place is well watered, besides the advantage of the creek, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house. A good bargain may be obtained in this place, the sale will be unconditional as I am determined to leave for California. Other good lands can also be purchased adjoining.
Feb. 22, 1853.

CEGAR VALLEY MALE SCHOOL.
THE eighteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday of January, 1853, under the direction of the Principal, Mr. DENHAM T. MORTLEY, A. M. The scholastic year consists of 10 months, and no student received for a less period than 5 months.

Though students are admitted at any time, it is desirable that they commence at the beginning of the Term. This is mainly a Classical and Mathematical School yet any branch usually taught in Academies will meet with attention here. Board and Tuition \$70 for a term of 5 months. As many as 19 young gentlemen, if orderly and disposed to study, can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal, within 100 yds. of the Academy. Board includes dieting, lodging, washing, fuel, attention of servants, and every thing except candles. No deduction in Tuition will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. Board in the neighborhood, in good families, on reasonable terms.

CEGAR VALLEY, P.O. county, Ga.
20 miles south of Rome.
Dec. 2, 1852.

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

FORNEY & BRODINAX,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets,
H. W. BRODINAX, Mobile.
JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH, 22, 1853.

Whole No. 850

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.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitely & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

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
J. TURNLEY, *Cedar Bluff, Ala.*
P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE a 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 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.

P. 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 & Forney,
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.

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. 1y

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,

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.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM E- QUAL TO THREE.

G. T. STEWART, Esq., in a recent Ad-
dress before the Ohio Agricultural Soci-
ety thus speaks on this subject:

Many farmers who are destroying the
productiveness of their farms by shallow-
work, as they find that their crops are
diminishing, think only of extending their
area by adding acres of surface, as if
they supposed that their title deeds
only gave them a right to six inches
deep of earth. If they will take those
deeds, study their meaning, and apply
the lesson to their fields, they will soon
realize in three-fold crops the fact that
the law has given them three farms
where they supposed they had but one
—in other words, that the sub-soil brought
up and combined with the top-soil and
enriched with the atmospheric influences
and those other elements which agricul-
tural science will teach them to apply to
their ground, will increase three-fold the
measures of its productiveness. To show
to what an extent the fertility of the
soil can be increased, I refer to a state-
ment in the last Patent Office Report.
In the year 1850, there were nine com-
petitors for the premium corn crop of
Kentucky, each of whom cultivated 10
acres. Their average crop was about 122
bushels per acre. At that time the
average crop of wheat per acre in the har-
vest of Great Britain, on a soil culti-
vated for centuries is about double that
produced on the virgin soil of Ohio.
Why is this? Simply because British
farmers are educated men, and apply
work wisely. They pay back to the earth
what they borrow; they endeavor by
every means in their power, to enrich
their ground and in return it enriches
them. If our farmers, instead of labor-
ing to double their acres would endeavor
to double their crops, they would find it
a vast saving of time and toil, and an
increase of profits.

Many of them never think of digging
ten inches into the soil, unless they have
dreamed about a creek of gold laid in
the earth; but if they would set about
the work of digging in earnest, every
man would find his creek of gold, with-
out the aid of dreams and divination.
We have a great advantage over the
British farmers in the fact that our farm-
ers nearly all hold the lands which they
cultivate, in fee simple, while in
England they are chiefly tenants, living
the lands of the nobility, paying com-
pulsory rents to the proprietors, besides
heavy taxes to government. Taxes here
are comparatively light, and our farmers
are their own landlords. Hence they
have been able to pay three-fold wages
for labor to those paid in Europe, and yet
undersell the British farmers in their own
markets.

BEDDING POTATOES.
Messrs. Editors.—In answer to the
enquiry about Bedding Potatoes. Have
your bed made very rich, similar to
where a stable had stood for years with
out cleaning, and uncovered, with old
mellow manure. Yams should be
placed separately as they grow, vine end
upwards, and covered from three to four
inches deep with loam mould; on four
square would bed enough, say five or six
bushels, to plant an acre. Other kinds
may be bed horizontally, but I have
found, from a fair test, that if the Yam
is inverted in good health it will put out
sprouts at the upper or vine end, and the
sprouts will turn round to get out of the
ground. If you have no matted manure,
dig out a place as large as needed, 4 to 6
inches deep, put in strong manure, 2
inches thick, throw on the first dirt, and
let it fill you find the first cones, then
mix up the manure with surface
thoroughly, set in your Potatoes and cov-
er as above so that you may have a
long, tender sprout with roots.

Should the spring be dry, water the
bed occasionally; do not be in a great
hurry; excellent yams are made on
ground where wheat is just harvested,
about the 10th of June. WILLIAM
Canton, Ga., 1853.

HILL-SIDE DITCHING.
Messrs. Editors.—Your correspond-
ent, "W. B. M." of Oklawaha City,
Mississippi, calls on some of your con-
tributors, to give through the columns of
your Journal, their mode of Hill-Side
Ditching; and as I have some experience
in that department of plantation econ-
omy, I have concluded to drop you a
line on the subject, and if you think it
will be of benefit to him, or any one
else, publish it; if not throw it under
your table.

Hill-Side Ditching, in my humble
opinion, should receive more attention
from the lovers of Agricultural improve-
ment, at this time, than any other branch
of husbandry—because, without it no
permanent improvement may be ex-
pected among the hills of the South. It
was useless, worse than nonsense, to
spend time and money, to make and
save manure, to apply to hill-sides, and
permit it to wash away the first year.
And I would now recommend all
who have manure to haul on the
sides, which is inclined to wash
ditched, to keep it in pens, as they
have first ditched them, then, as the
manure, the effects of which will be seen
not one year only, but a series of years.
The fall that should be given to ditch

es, and the distance from one to another
will depend entirely upon the acclivity
of the hill and the length of the ditch.
A ditch 200 yards long will not require
more than a half to two inches fall.
But any length over that, three inches
fall is not too much. When a ditch is
located, it is done to remain there fore-
ever, and I can see no reason in the ob-
jection to its washing a little. I would
prepare them to wash enough to keep
clean. Better wash in your ditches than
across your fields.

Supposing that my friend "W. B. M."
needs no information relative to the in-
strument, by which a ditch is located,
and giving the fall, I will proceed to in-
form him what I done yesterday in
three hours and a half with four women,
two girls and four boys. I first located
three ditches one quarter of a mile long
in ten minutes. Secondly, plowed up
the plus with a Scooter plow, by run-
ning four times to the ditch, and pulled
out the dirt on the lower side of two of
them forming the ditch, and would have
finished the third in one hour more, but
was prevented by rain. "W. B. M."
will now see that ditches can be cut with
the plow. Yours, &c.

G. D. HAMMONS.
Cedar Valley, Ga., Feb., 1853.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTING.—Finish planting
Cotton as early in the month as your
ground and the weather will permit, and
set all hands at work to prepare for the
planting of Cotton. We have given so
many directions heretofore for the plant-
ing and cultivation of these two great
staples, and the matter is so well under-
stood by our practical and intelligent
readers, that it is unnecessary to do
more than call their attention to the fact
that now is always the best time to do
the work of the season, and that the
putting off until to-morrow that which
ought to be done to-day, is a sure way
to raise poor crops and to produce un-
favorable seasons.

Sweet Potatoes may now be bedded
out, and do not forget to make a phre-
nastic provision for an abundant supply of
"lawns." No crop cultivated in the
South is more worthy of attention than the
Sweet Potato. Properly estimated,
it is a blessing both to man and beast,
and no planter should fail to have full
banks at the setting in of winter, even
if he makes a little less Cotton.

Corn, for fodder, to be cut green,
should be sown in drills on deeply plowed
and highly manured ground, and in
drills of a fortnight, throughout the
season.

Those who are favorably situated, and
can obtain it, should grow *Guanano* on
Cotton, Cotton and other crops, and
thus settle the question of its value for
themselves.

Southern Cultivator.

The *Cremona*.—Fruit culturists in
our vicinity have experienced great diffi-
culty in raising apricots, peaches and
plums, on account of the ravages of the
cremona. This, indeed, has been the
great drawback in this region in produc-
ing these fruits in perfection. A friend
informs us that he has succeeded, by a
very simple and inexpensive method in
destroying this pestiferous insect. He
put a small quantity of unslacked lime
into a bag of coarse material and attach-
ing it to a pole, gently sifted these atoms
all over his trees. This was repeated at
intervals of four or five days. The re-
sult was, he had fine fruit, entirely free
from worm.—*Exchange.*

POETRY.

[From the *Cherokee Intelligencer.*]

THE MOTHER'S APPEAL.

The following lines were suggested
by reading of the arrest, some years
since, of a woman for stealing. While
in the hands of the police, she begged
frantically to be released, saying she but
took the money to lay bread for an in-
fant child who was dying with hunger.
Her wild appearance and uneven steps
caused them to think her under the in-
fluence of liquor, and thus her words
were disregarded, and she was placed in
confinement. The next morning she
was found dead in her cell, and upon
search being made, it was ascertained
that both she and her son had indeed
died of starvation.

"Oh! pause and hear a mother's woe,
One pining look upon her cast!
Stay, watchman! hear, ere you go;
In mercy drag me not so fast!
You will not stop or heed each tear.
Yet speak I not, my heart would rend.
One week ago I landed here—
I had no money, had no friend;
My husband died upon the sea—
Alas! how is my heart bereft—
Only one child I have left me—
The only one of eight babes left.
Amid your streets, confused and wild,
I wandered on with aching head;
I begged, to feed my famished child,
Yet no kind hand would give us bread.
"Since yesternoon no food I found;
My Willie's eye in death grew dim,
I laid him softly on the ground,
And pleaded and prayed for bread for him.
Oh, mercy! hear those hungry moans,
That sigh that sounded long and slow;
Oh, heed the anguish of my tones,
And let me go! Ah, let me go!
"(He looks me not! A few words more!)
I left his side, I hurried on;
That money said, and from its store
Grasped one small piece to save my son.
No, watchman! stop! my words believe—
This hunger only makes me real.

My words are true; I don't deceive.
Have you no heart? cannot you feel?
Hark! hark! again those moans so wild:
"Unloose this hold! Fiend! fiend! I'm
strong!"
Ye shall not drag me from my child:
Away! away! I will be gone!
(He holds me still! I can't depart!
Despair! what demons near I view!)
But stay! what thrills my wretched heart!
Proud, heartless man, I'll go with you.

"Lead on, I say! Why halt ye now?
Thy horrid deed of blood is done:
My boy is dead! his murderer thou!
Then grant! monster, then lead on!
Ha, ha! the goal is reached at last.
My prison walls at length I see;
Ay, but the door is shut, make it fast.
Yet one short hour will set me free;

"For God forgives where man will not—
He looks on me with pitying eye:
No more I feel my hungry lot—
Oh, sweet release! I find! I die!
The morning sun in brightness shone,
And to that cell it softly crept,
Where lay a woman on the stone,
But in Death's arms she calmly slept.

CIVIL MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock,
the Grand Master of the Ceremonies
went with two court carriages, each
drawn by two horses, and escorted to
the Elysee to fetch the Imperial betroth-
el. The cortege entered the Tuilleries
by the gateway of the Pavilion de Flora;
the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand
Equerry, with other great officers of the
palace, received her at the foot of the
staircase, and conducted her to the fam-
ily salon, where the Emperor awaited her
arrival.

On approaching the family salon, a
chamberlain advanced to announce the
arrival of the cortege to the Emperor.
The Emperor was in the uniform of a
general, wore the collar of the Legion
of Honor, which had been worn by the
Emperor Napoleon I., and the order of
the Golden Fleece, which belonged to
the Emperor Charles V. Near the Em-
peror were the cardinals, the marshals,
admirals, ministers of state, the great
officers of the civil and military household
of the Emperor, and the Ambassadors
and Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Im-
perial Majesty present at Paris. His
Majesty advanced to meet the bride.
At 9 o'clock the cortege was formed and
proceeded to the Salle des Maréchaux,
where the civil marriage was to be per-
formed.

At the end of the salle two state ar-
chais were placed on an estrade; the
Emperor took his seat in that on the
right, and the future Empress in that on
the left.

The officers and the grand officers
and the ladies of honor, were placed be-
hind the chairs of the Emperor and em-
press, according to their rank.

After all the persons present were du-
ly arranged in their respective places, the
Minister of State said—"In the name of
the Emperor." At these words the Em-
peror and future Empress rose. The
Minister of State then continued—"Sire,
Does your Majesty declare to take in
marriage, Her Excellency, Mlle. Eugénie
de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here pres-
ent?" The Emperor replied, "I declare
that I take in marriage, Her Excellency,
Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba,
here present." The Minister then said:
Mlle. Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de
Teba, do you declare that you take in
marriage the Emperor Napoleon III. here
present?" Her Excellency replied, "I
declare that I take in marriage the
Emperor Napoleon III. here present."

The Minister of State then declared
the marriage in the following terms:—"In
the name of the Emperor, of the consti-
tution, and the law, I declare that his
Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the
French, by the Grace of God and the na-
tional will, and her Excellency, Mlle.
Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba,
are united in marriage." After this an-
nouncement, the Master of the Ceremo-
nies brought the table on which the reg-
isters of the civil had been placed, be-
fore the chairs of the Emperor and
Empress, and the signature was proceed-
ed with. The President of the Council
of State presented the pen to the Em-
peror, and afterwards to the Empress.
Their Majesties signed without quiting
their seats. The countess de Montijo,
the priest and the Spanish minister, af-
terwards approached the table and signed
according to their rank, and they were
followed by other witnesses appointed
by his Majesty.

This being finished, the Grand Master
of the Ceremonies informed their Maj-
esties that the ceremony was terminated.
The emperor and empress, accompanied
by their cortege, then retired. A short
time after a concert was given in the
theatre of the Palace. The empress
was conveyed back to the Elysee with
the same ceremonial observed on her ar-
rival.

FRUITS OF KINDNESS.

Some people are curious in ascer-
taining the product of seed, and I am very
fond of tracing the effect of kind action.
"An English merchant resided many
years at Canton and Macao, where a
sudden reverse of fortune reduced him
from a state of affluence to the greatest
necessity. A Chinese merchant, named
Chingqua, to whom he had formerly ren-
dered service, gratefully offered him an
immediate loan of ten thousand dollars,
which the gentleman accepted and gave
his bond for the amount; this the Chi-

nese threw into the fire, saying, "When
you, my friend, came to China, I was a
poor man; you took me by the hand,
and assisting my honest endeavors, made
me rich. Our destiny is now reversed;
I see you poor, while I am blessed with
affluence. The bystanders had snatched
the bond from the flames; the gentleman
sensibly affected by such generosity,
pressed his Chinese friend to take the
security, which he did and then effectually
destroyed it. The disciple of Confucius,
beholding the increased distress
occasionally, said he would accept his
watch, or any little valuable, as a memo-
rial of their friendship. The gentleman
immediately presented his watch; the
Chingqua, in return, gave him an old iron
saw, saying, take the saw—it is one I
have long used, and possesses no intrin-
sic value, but as you are going to India,
to look out for your outstanding con-
cerns, should fortune further persecute
you, draw upon me for any further sum
of money you may stand in need of,
sign it with your own hand and seal it
with this signet, and I will pay the money."

How little did the English merchant
imagine that the seed of kindness, sown
in the heart of his Chinese friend, would
spring up and yield such an abundant
increase. I relate this anecdote to my
young friends, that they may see how a
kind action done to-day may be grate-
fully acknowledged and liberally recom-
pensed in some distant morrow. Say
what we will, one-to-day is worth more
than a dozen to-morrows.

THE NEW CABINET.

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet is composed as
follows:

WM. L. MARCY, of New York, Secretary
of State.

JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary
of Treasury.

ROBERT McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Sec-
retary of Interior.

JEFF. DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of
War.

J. C. DODD, of N. C., Secretary of the
Navy.

JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pa., Postmaster
General.

CALVIN CUSHING, of Mass., Attorney
General.

We venture upon a short sketch—
picked up here and there—of each of
these gentlemen.

WM. L. MARCY, of New York, is a
statesman of great foresight and unim-
peachable integrity and soundness of
judgment. He celebrated "fire in the
rear" in the controversy with Gen. Scott,
would alone prove his capacity as an
able and earnest writer—a necessary
qualification for the office he now holds.
He is fully conversant with public affairs,
and has proved himself more than equal
to the duties of the various stations he
has been called to occupy. It is no
flattery to say of him that he inspires
the country with confidence in his wis-
dom, experience and astuteness, and that
his administrative talents are un-
rivalled. Gov. Marcy was an able member
of Mr. Polk's Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. Marcy was urged
upon Gen. Pierce by that sound politi-
cian and statesman, James Buchanan.

James Guthrie, of Kentucky, is com-
paratively a new man—that is, he has
no reputation as an office-holder or an
office-seeker. The Louisville Democrat
says of him:

"He was and is the leader of the Dem-
ocracy of this State, and to his energy,
foresight and strong appeals to the
masses, we may, without the least exag-
geration, attribute the adoption of the
new Democratic constitution and the
success of Gov. Powell—the first Demo-
cratic Governor who has presided over
the affairs of that State for more than
twenty years. Mr. Guthrie is a man of
strong mind, great energy of character,
and untiring industry, and would fill any
place that might be assigned to him,
with credit to himself and honor to his
country. He has grown up with the
West, and identified both in feeling and
interest with the growth and prosperity
of the Mississippi valley. On the great
question which recently agitated the
country from one extreme to the other,
Mr. Guthrie is perfectly sound and reli-
able. He clings to the Constitution as
it is, and demands a strict enforcement
of the rights of the Southern States with-
in the Union.

Greely, of the *Tribune*, also pays
this gentleman a tribute which raises
him high in the estimation of Democ-
racy. He says that "Mr. Guthrie is an
able and wealthy lawyer of Louisville,
a lifelong opponent of Mr. Clay and every
measure looking toward Slave Emancipa-
tion; once chosen to the State Senate
from Louisville, and we believe a mem-
ber of the late Constitutional Convention.
He has had no experience in National
matters, and it is rather a bold stroke
to call him at once to the head of the
Treasury, yet it may turn out well."

Two next Congresses, the twenty-ninth
and thirtieth. In 1851 he was elected
Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected
in 1853. He publicly declined be-
ing a candidate in 1852; but he was
unanimously nominated, and thus formed
a precedent.

Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, is too well
known to our readers to need any com-
ment from us. His appointment is
hailed with great satisfaction every-
where, but especially in the South. We
must give, however, what Greely has to
say of this gentleman.

Col. Jeff. Davis is the favorite and
representative of a Court of the "State
Rights" party, having fought the Com-
promise, "tooth and toe-nail," to the last,
and resigned his seat on account of it to
take the "Southern Rights" nomination
for Governor of Mississippi. He was
beaten by his late colleague, Gen. Henry
S. Foote, a man every way his inferior,
who received nearly all the "Whig" and a
share of the Democratic vote as the
"Union" candidate, and was elected by
about 1,000 majority in nearly 60,000
votes—the largest poll ever made in the
State. It don't hurt a man one whit to
have fought the compromise to the bitter
end if he only did it on the side of
Slavery; it is only devotion to freedom
that is unforgotten.

The Alabama Journal also praises
Davis:

"Jeff. Davis is also known as one of
those who but recently sought to destroy
the Union, as corrupt, oppressive and
hostile to the South, and now is seen
taken service in the cause of 'his enemy,'
and with those men which he denounced
as oppressors and traitors."

The man that the *Tribune* and the
Journal both seem dissatisfied with, is
the very man for the Democracy.

James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina,
it is very correctly said, is better known
at home than abroad. M. D. was at one
time in Congress where he took high
rank as an able and efficient member.
He is a lawyer of eminence, and per-
haps transplanting may cause him to
bloom out one of our first intellects."

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania,
was, at the time of his appointment, At-
torney General of Pennsylvania. Pre-
vious to his acceptance of that post, he
was a judge of one of the Philadelphia
courts, and was universally admitted to
be honest, upright, able, learned and
popular. He was a candidate for the
bench at the late election, but was de-
feated. He is said to be not more than
thirty years of age, and has already at-
tained a position which well entitles him
to fill a place in the Cabinet. He is
represented to be cool, calm, clear-mind-
ed, energetic, warm hearted and intelli-
gent. As a public man, few have more
and better claims to eminence—he is an
eloquent speaker, ready, fluent, well in-
formed and reliable. He is discreet,
cautious, well-versed not only in books
but in a knowledge of mankind.

Calvin Cushing, of Massachusetts, was
a member of the Federal House of Rep-
resentatives from Massachusetts for many
years, and under President Tyler
went out as Commissioner to China, and
succeeded in negotiating a commercial
treaty of great value to this country.
During the war with Mexico he received
from Mr. Polk a brigadier's commission,
and was engaged in active service on
Gen. Scott's line of operations, but with
no great distinction, until the close of
the war. As a diplomatist Mr. Cushing
enjoys a high reputation, and even his
former political friends—the Whigs—
will admit that his abilities are admir-
ably adapted to the station so generally
assigned him by the Cabinet specula-
tors. He is conservative in his political
predilections, and tolerates no latitude
constructions of the Constitution.

"On the whole," the *Cabinet* is a good
one. McClelland, it is said, has been a
freedomist, but he supported the Com-
promise, and should not, therefore, be
carped at by "Union" men, especially
the whig portion of them, who calumni-
ate him. Mr. Corwin and Fitz Henry
Warren, and who went for Scott for
President, the nominee of Greely and
Seward. The whole Cabinet profess to
be, and doubtless are, in favor of the
Constitutional rights of the South, and
are pledged to see that she has them.

We must conclude this imperfect no-
tice of the new Cabinet by again re-
turning to the Alabama Journal and the
New York *Tribune*—both of them late
ardent supporters of Gen. Scott for
the Presidency. The Journal says out:
"Is this the feast to which the Southern
supporters of Pierce were invited? The
result of their efforts has been to again
restore in power, the free-soil, bar-
barous influence of the Van Buren,
anti-Southern 'progressives.' On the
contrary, the *Tribune* says: 'On the
whole, consider the Cabinet 'cast a very
fair one. Its leading characteristics are
Pro-Slavery, Anti-Fillmore, and in
favor of keeping the country quiet and
the party in power.'"

Thus the doctors of modern whiggery
disagree. For ourselves, we stand ready
to judge the new administration by its
acts. No President since the days of
Jackson has had the confidence of the
people to the same extent that it is pos-
sessed by Gen. Pierce. He tells us, in
his inaugural address, that his Cabinet
is a unit. The South has three able and
reliable representatives in that Cabinet,
while Gen. Pierce himself has given the
strongest proofs, in his whole political
career, that he is a strict "constructionist"
—a state rights man. All this guaran-
tees to the South and the whole coun-
try a truly Constitutional Administra-

tion, one that will bring back the gov-
ernment to the days of Jefferson and
Madison.

THE CREMONA.—We are requested
says the Mobile Register, by the captain
of this popular steamer, to state that the
statement in Mr. Fuller's letter from the
New York Evening Mirror, which we
published yesterday, is a very exagger-
ated and incorrect account of a very sim-
ple occurrence. There was no "bursting
of the boiler," no "scalding of a fireman,"
and no "frightening of the passengers
into fits." All that happened was the
escape of a quantity of steam from a
leak in one of the boilers which induced
the officers, for caution's sake, to stop
the engines till the part was repaired.
During this time only was the Cremona
taken in tow.

The statement that the Cremona had
not complied with the requirements of
the new Law, regulating steamboats, is
also unfair. She has done everything
demanded by the inspectors, here, as
any other boat on our waters. Mr. Ful-
ler seems to have gone on our steam-
boats with the preconceived belief that
he was to be "blown up," and hence his
apprehensions and excited fancies dur-
ing this trip.

WONDERFUL TREES.

THE CANNON BALL TREE.—
Among the plants of Guinea, one
of the most curious is the cannon-
ball tree. It grows to the height
of sixty feet, and its flowers are
remarkable for beauty, and fra-
grance and contradictory qualities.
Its blossoms are of a delicious crim-
son, appearing in large bunches,
and exhaling a rich perfume.

The fruit resembles enormous
cannon balls, hence the name.
However, some say it has been so
called because of the noise which the
balls make in bursting. From the
shell domestic utensils, are
made and the contents contain
several kinds of acids, besides
sugar and gum, and furnish the
materials for making an excellent
drink in sickness. But, singular
as it may appear, this pulp, when
in a perfectly ripe state, is very filth-
y, and the odor from it is exceed-
ingly unpleasant.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 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 MEHLING, 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.

"I like the Republican, and hope soon to see it enlarged." The foregoing is taken from a letter from one of our subscribers in Randolph County, enclosing the amount due for his subscription. We will not call it a eulogy—it is more—it is a plain and truthful expression of sincere approbation, and as such, more gratifying to us than any flattering compliment or high-wrought eulogy could be.

We wish it was in our power to inform him that the hope he expresses would very soon be realized; but the increase of our subscription has not yet been sufficient to justify that step. We will say this much however, that so soon as we are able consistent with our present engagements, it is our purpose to enlarge, without waiting for an increase of subscription, confidently trusting in an enlightened public spirit to keep pace with every improvement we make; and until this can be accomplished, we promise our patron in Randolph and all others who can be pleased, that no exertion shall be spared on our part to give them good reason still to "like the Republican."

Of course our readers in this vicinity will not overlook the advertisements of our merchants who have received new Goods. This is a matter affecting their personal interest. They must all have Goods whether they pay for them or not. Call upon them we say, and see how their performances tally with their promises.

See the cards of the Exchange Hotel, Mobile and the Augusta Hotel, in today's paper. We cannot speak from experience of the merits of these houses; but their cards were handed to us by personal friends and acquaintances in whose judgment we have confidence, and in whose faith we place the utmost reliance, and they assured us that they were equal to any public houses in either city.

We have received the first number of the Monteville Herald, published by J. M. Norment at Monteville, Shelby County, Ala. The present numbers of the Selma and Tennessee River Railroad. It is an interesting sheet, printed on entirely new materials. The circulation is a good one, and ought to command a patronage which would handsomely reward the enterprising proprietor.

At the last session of the Grand Division of the sons of Temperance, a resolution was passed requesting all Ministers of the Gospel in this State, who are friendly to the cause, to preach a spiritual sermon on the subject of Temperance, on the first and succeeding Sabbath in April next.

HON. NATHANIEL DAVIS.

We learn by private letter and also through the Columns of the Huntsville Democrat and Florence Gazette, that a gentleman was appointed Timber Agent for North Alabama, by Mr. Fillmore before he retired from Office. We copy the following from the Florence Gazette of the 12th inst. showing the bona fides by which he secured the much coveted place.

We learn through private sources that the Timber Agency of North Ala. has been obtained by Nathaniel Davis of Huntsville from Mr. Fillmore by a rise which does much more credit to his ingenuity than his manliness. We learn that about the 26th or 27th of February Mr. Davis arrived at Washington in company with Mr. Zola. Davis, then incumbent. That Mr. Z. Davis immediately resigned and had Mr. Fillmore appoint his friend, and we like to have said his sub. Agent, Nathaniel Davis. We will not say that this is a badge of intrigue, bargain, and corruption on the part of the old defeated candidate for the speakership of our House of Representatives. Our readers must draw their own inferences.

But it remains to be seen whether President Pierce will suffer Mr. Fillmore and his intrigues to fill office, albeit with democrats of their own selection, that out of respect to Mr. Pierce, should have been postponed for his action!

be the Mr. Nathaniel Davis.

Pierce, simply a more capacious building. There is "light being bearing the human form, who it take one."

Mr. Fillmore have saved Mr. Pierce the trouble of making any appointments, by removing whigs and substituting salary-dividing democrats. We are informed that this is not the first case on the calendar of recent resignation and of whig favor to democrats.

Mr. Davis we learn was appointed to carry on the electoral vote of this State, and went to, and by Washington, to Pierce and we should suppose that this early personal call, ought to have placed his claims before Mr. Pierce, in an attitude sufficiently favorable to justify him in them. But from some cause or other he chose to rely on whig clannery.

In view of all the facts we would rather be M. C. Galloway & Co., in defeat, than Nathaniel Davis with an office that smells so strongly of bargain intrigue and division of spoil!

We publish the above extract, not because we are an applicant for the same office; but because a very extensive Coalition has been formed between whig office holders and their democratic friends, to wrest from the hands of the President the appointing power and to retain in their own hands and under their control many of the offices of Government; and we think such shameful trickery and bare faced outrage ought to be held up to public gaze no matter who the guilty ones may be.

Old Thamy shrunk from an honorable competition with his democratic brothers, and slipped into the office under cover of whig favor; but judging from the tons of the democratic press at Washington, and relying with confidence upon Gen. Pierce's integrity and well known firmness, we think the whig favorite and old political trickster will be kicked out without any particular ceremony.

We cannot believe he will be retained, nor can we see how any consideration or scrupulous democrat could get his own consent to hold office under such humiliating and self-debasing circumstances.

"Well rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such an Agent."

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The Ohio State Journal has procured and published the following convenient table of rates, which gives the information required, at a glance, and which we present to our readers, with the suggestion to cut it out and put it in some convenient place, to save the trouble of asking and of having questions about it.

Each 3 copies, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 50 cents.

Each 3 copies, over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 75 cents.

Each 3 copies, under 3,000 miles, not prepaid, double these rates. But, Non-prepaid and Periodicals—paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

First three copies, 10 cents.

Each subsequent copy, 10 cents.

And if weighing not over 11 oz., in the State where published, 10 cents; and weekly papers in the country where published, 10 cents.

Small Newspapers and Periodicals published monthly or oftener, and paid for in advance, 10 cents per copy, in the State where published, 10 cents; and weekly papers in the country where published, 10 cents.

they admire anything—and as many charms in the homely shell of an oyster as they do in the beautiful pearl within, and such are as well pleased with an slightly attempt at architectural decoration as the truly tasty would be with a harmonious embodiment of the purely Corinthian or Ionic order. The former of these two classes in Oxford (there is no town entirely destitute of them) will not be particular as to the size, form or color of the Academy in contemplation, while the other class will prefer the "dule et utile" combined. When the beautiful can be combined with the useful without an additional cost, or with a fraction more, it should always be indulged in, and those tasteless mortals who are simply satisfied with "something that will answer" should endeavor to divest themselves of their excessive selfishness for the sake of those who do love the beautiful and tasteful. Brick buildings are substantial and well enough in their place, but they never should be left in their natural state, unless as prisons and nurseries, where every thing connected with them is of a melancholy and repulsive nature. The gloomy mind may find some sympathy in the sombre aspect of a red brick house, but the cheerful heart seeks congeniality in the lighter and more enlivening colors.

Frame houses are by far the most appropriate and inviting either in town or country, as any one in Jacksonville may witness by taking a position midway between Messrs. Woodward & Porter's and Hoke & Abernathy's Stores, and looking to the right and left, judge to which class he would go, if he were a traveler to the left or the gay and lively white frame house now in the course of erection on the right. The heavy traveler would go to the right, while he would be near of the left.

Many host of the Oxford Inn, Mr. Jones is about to build a more commodious Hotel than the one he at present occupies, and the scribbler of this letter promises the travelling public passing this way a warm reception, a good table, a sound sleep and reasonable charges, in a judiciously and tastefully constructed house, at no very distant period. Dr. Burton, besides filling honorable and lucrative positions in a mechanical profession, has embarked in a mechanical enterprise of the most novel and profitable kind. The Doctor has just returned from Georgia, where he has been engaged in the service of Mr. Hall, one of the best workmen of the South. The specifications building now being erected, is intended for a wagon and Smith establishment, where the Doctor will turn out some of the best work ever seen in this section of the State. There are many buildings in contemplation and under way as there are already built in the field and most of the new ones have been started within the last few months.

The only drawback to the otherwise harmonious and onward march of improvement in this flourishing little town, consists of the feeling and disposition engendered by a wish on the part of one of the citizens to run a new road through his property along the rail road and to close up the one now used. The residents of Oxford, generally, are opposed to this measure, and each side is urging its views and sentiments with earnestness but it is hoped that a conservative spirit will prevail, and that ultimately the question of the proposed road will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

Allow me to solemnly state in the assurance, that an excellent teacher of English Art is now establishing that beautiful Art in the People Academy and Male Academy of Oxford, where (as in the Jacksonville Female Seminary) will be a permanent and attractive teacher, while the present able Teacher preside over these several Institutions. It is said that the N. A. and T. A. of this celebrated Academy are the most capable and fully equipped of any known in the Christian South.

WANTER.

Senators. Mortality.—Samuel R. Potter, esp. of Wilmington, N. C. has lost in the course of a few weeks, ten valuable young slaves at Point Peter by a disease resembling pneumonia. They were taken sick in succession, died after a brief illness. The negroes were hearty and healthy up to the contracting of the disease which hurried them off. Near Weidon, Mrs. A. Powell, her son-in-law, Mr. Walker, and a Mr. Walker, all residing in the same house, all died within two days of each other, of the same disease.

HAUL STORM AT COLUMBIA.

We learn from the Times and Spectator of the 11th inst., that at about a quarter after two o'clock on the 10th a terrible hail storm swept over that city, and during the space of 10 minutes, did immense damage. Almost every house in the city was injured. The Warehouses of Mr. Rankin, (Gunnby, Daniel & Co. and of H. S. Smith & Co., were all partially blown down and unroofed. Six or eight store houses about Rankin's corner had their front walls entirely prostrated. Many private residences were partially unroofed. Almost every chimney in the city is down, and the shade trees can be seen through their fallen trunks and broken branches. Taylor & Co.'s Gin Factory was unroofed and incalculable injury done to a large number of Gins already finished, and to the tools and machinery used in the manufacture. It is reported that the bridge in Girard was blown down, and a wagon, driver and team precipitated into the depths below.—Ad. & Gaz.

"Do you keep groceries here, sir?" asked a punster, as he entered the store of a dealer in eatables. "Yes," was the reply. "Well I'll be damned if I don't."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

The new Cabinet was sworn into office this morning. They have commenced to fill vacancies by resignation. Many of the holders of office, here and elsewhere, knowing that they may be removed, have resigned.

PETER G. WASHINGTON was appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Hodge, resigned. Mr. Hodge has done much of the business of the Secretary while in that place. But his successor is a man capable of taking the laboring oar. He was, even in the time of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, a prominent officer in the Treasury.

Col. GORMAN, a member of the late Congress, from Illinois, and an officer of merit in the war with Mexico, and a personal friend of Gen. Pierce, has been appointed Commissioner of the Land Office.

"Bey McCortown," of Texas, has been already appointed to the command of the new regiment of Mounted Rangers.

The vacancies are sent to be filled, and, then, the nominations that may be agreed upon will be sent into the Senate for place still occupied by Whigs, or what is the same thing, by persons who hold office under the Whig administration.

Mr. CLAYTON was very prompt in bringing before the Senate the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and his connexion therewith, Mr. CLAYTON is a very able man, and seems to have increased his energies since he retired from office. At all events, his vindication of his course in regard to the treaty, his reply to Gen. Cass, charge of the 6th January, and to those points of Mr. Masox's report, to which he objected, were very able, and, indeed, unanswerable.

Gen. Cass has, to the regret of every one, been called home by the illness of his wife. Mr. CLAYTON expressed regret at his absence and the cause of it, and was sorry that Gen. Cass was not present to give an explanation on the subject of his remarks.

Gen. Cass will, it is hoped, return before the close of the called session, not only on this, but other accounts. Gen. Cass is chiefly relied upon by the friends of the Government Copy Right Treaty, now before the Senate, to explain and vindicate it. He, as a friend and organ of the new administration, will have more weight with the Senate on this subject, than Mr. EVANETT who signed the Treaty. Mr. EVANETT is prepared to give the reason of the late executive government for making the Treaty, and these reasons ought to be satisfactory. But unless the new administration sustain and approve the Treaty, it will be mere waste paper.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, MARCH 8.

The democrats have carried their nominees for Governor, Noah Martin, by more than double their last year's majority. They have also elected all three of their candidates for Congress, defeating Amos Tuck in the First district a handsome majority. He was supported by the whigs and free sores.

There will be a largely increased democratic majority in the House from last year.

The Council will be unanimously democratic and probably 10 of the 12 Senators are democrats.

Last year this town elected 6 whigs and abolition representatives. Now 8 democrats are chosen, by from 100 to 200 majority.

The Governor's vote stands as follows:—Noah Martin, dem., 578; Mr. Bell, whig, 569; Mr. White, abolition, 191.

The democratic gain since last March is 241; Abolitionist lost 10.

Cabot John H. George, who succeeds Gen. Pierce in the law business, is one of the representatives chosen in the town.

In the following town, among others, the democrats gain representatives:—Canterbury, and Franklin, (Mr. Webster's town) each.

Kittredge's (dem.) majority in the First Congressional district will be from 1,000 to 1,500 over Tuck.

Martin's majority will range from 4,000 to 5,000. Last year it was 1,100.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

Joseph Noaks who was advertised as having murdered Geo. T. Sharp, at Burnsville, in Dallas Co., on the 14th ult., passed through this place yesterday, in the custody of Mr. B. J. McCaine. He was arrested on Saturday morning last, at the residence of his brother, in Dooley county, Georgia, by Mr. McCaine and Mr. A. B. King, of Dallas, who started in pursuit of him the morning after the murder, and by persevering effort succeeded in arresting him at the time and place stated above. A reward of five hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension, and the crime of which he stands accused is notorious and outrageous character.

In addition to the above, he is charged with the commission of the most revolting crime known to the criminal calendar, and if all that is said of him is true, no punishment would be too severe to visit upon him.—Mont. Journal.

"A Maine Yankee" announces, through the Washington National Intelligencer, the invention of a form of road and improved locomotive, which, he says, will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of one hundred miles per hour! The writer further says he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, "which are so palpably correct in theory, and so palpably in practice, that every civil engineer and Rail Road man will, on examination, at once recognize and admit, as the desideratum, even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated." The next Congress, it is said, is to be invited to secure its adoption, and give to the world the result of the first experiment. The construction of a post Rail Road between Washington and New-York, the Baltimore Strath thinks, will be hastened by this invention.

The Hog Disease.—We learn that upwards of 800 hogs have died at Carrollton during the present month. The disease is not confined to the pens at the distilleries. We learn that it is prevailing to some extent in the country; and is said to resemble the hog epidemic which swept over this region about eighteen years since. The first visible symptom of its approach is drowsiness, and in most cases death ensues in an hour. Occasionally there is bleeding at the nose.

Louisville Courier.

The Knoxville, Tenn. Register says that a large number of mechanics, such as house-carpenters, brick and stone masons, and plasterers, can find profitable employment in Knoxville during the approaching summer and fall. There would be fully one hundred houses of various kinds for private residences and business, put up in Knoxville if the mechanics to build them could be employed.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE CHARLESTON ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—The R. M. steamship Africa, arrived at her wharf at New York, on Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, which port she did not leave until Sunday, the 27 ult. She has brought \$100,000 in specie. She passed the R. M. steamship Canada, on Monday the 28th ult.

The Liverpool Market.—The demand for Cotton during the week ended the 25th ult. was fair but the sales were effected at lower prices. Holders, however, did not press on the market. The middling and low grades declined the most. The sales during the week comprised 41,000 bales, of which spinners took 5600, and exporters 3600. The quotations were as follows: Fair Orleans 54, Middling Orleans from 54 a 54 1/2; Fair Uplands 64, and Middling Uplands from 54 a 54 1/2.

On Saturday the 26th ult. 4900 bales were sold, and the market closed at prices in favor of buyers.

Flour was in moderate demand from the trade and for Export, and had declined sixpence per quarter. Western Canal was worth 25, and Ohio 27 1/2 per 100 lbs. The demand for Rice was good and prices stiffer, but quotations were unaltered.

Trade in the manufacturing districts had largely declined during the week.

LONDON MARKET.—No change had taken place in Consols, and they closed at 93 1/2. The rate of interest, also, remained the same. In American Securities there had been large transactions.

The Havre Cotton Market had advanced 1000 bales, and the sales during the week were quiet.

HELVETIA.—At Poth extraordinary precautions were observed, as an outbreak was apprehended.

NORTHERN ITALY.—MAZZINI was lurking in Milan. He had planned the seizure of an Austrian steamer, but was frustrated in his design.

PRUSSIA.—The report that an attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Prussia, was unfounded.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A war, it is thought, is likely to occur between Russia and Turkey; the latter has sought the Abolition of England and France.

AVIA.—It is rumored that the King of Barmah has been deposed by a revolution.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Ex-President Fillmore will leave for the South on Monday.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—A horrible murder was perpetrated in Philadelphia on Thursday night upon two women in their dwelling by some burglars.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Health of Vice President King.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this port from New York via copy.

charged with the commission of the most revolting crime known to the criminal calendar, and if all that is said of him is true, no punishment would be too severe to visit upon him.—Mont. Journal.

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ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Health of Vice President King.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.

The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this port from New York via copy.

Havana. Vice President King is said to be very ill.

NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 12.

There is but little enquiry for Cotton. The prices are unchanged. Sales to 1 o'clock 2000 bales.

MOBILE, Mar. 12—4:10, P. M.

Enquiry slack. Sales 1500 bales—very stiff, at previous prices.

THE LARGEST YET.—It will be seen by reference to our commercial columns, that the sales of Cotton in our market, this last week, have reached the enormous amount of nearly or quite Eighty Thousand Bales. This, we believe, is the largest business ever transacted in New Orleans, during any single week. Our planting friends will be gratified, too, to perceive that prices have been well kept up, even in face of the recent unfavorable accounts from Europe.

A. O. Delta.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at the residence of her husband in this village, on the 17th inst. Mrs. PATERNA ANN WHATELY, daughter of the late James Crook and wife of George C. Whately, Esq., in the 31st year of her age. The deceased has left to mourn her early and unexpected death, a large number of highly respectable relations and friends, who in their sorrow for their bereavement have the sympathy of the whole community.

The deceased was a humble and pious Christian and attached to the Baptist Church, and in all the relations of wife, mother, sister, daughter and neighbor, had won the esteem of all who knew her, and especially of the members of the Church to which she belonged.

Death is an awful messenger, even when he strikes the humble, the virtuous and obscure, but how terrible when he sends his shaft to the heart of those who with all the refinements of life, live in the daily exercise of kindness and acts of charity. How great is the chance in society made by the death of such an one. What a vast amount of good, which is in the habit of flowing through the hands of such an individual in life is stopped by their death.

In her latest moments she shook hands with her afflicted kindred and her friends and bade them farewell with a solemn request, to meet her in heaven.

"PERISH" WHAT IS "PERISH" 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. Houghton's Tonic, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Tonic 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.

STANTON PECKHAM'S AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, G. A.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, MOBILE, ALA.

The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile, Ala. that he has secured the property of the EUROPEAN RESTAURANT.

The very best articles in the CULINARY art are used, and the highest skill is employed in the preparation of the food. The TABLE is supplied with everything that a gentleman or a lady could desire. The prices are moderate and the service is prompt. It is doing a vast amount of good.

THE BED ROOMS have been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole property put in complete order, and will be conducted in the most first class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.

Transient boarders, with or without dinner, 50 cents. Breakfast and Tea each, 50 cents. A choice of liquors, with or without dinner, 75 cents.

Permanent Boarders, with or without dinner, 100 cents per week, 1200 per annum. Breakfast and Tea each, 50 cents. A choice of liquors, with or without dinner, 75 cents.

Mar. 22, 1853.—J. J. NOYES.

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, 1853.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Smith, deceased, 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,

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, Tarletons, 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.

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Sadlery, 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 at price—Call and see.

Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

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.

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, HOSIERY, &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.

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 Rhine." 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 all of that old Ry 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.

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. 32, 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 12.

South east fourth of the south east fourth S. 10, T. 20, R. 13, as the property of Bluford 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. 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. 30, 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.

JOHN I. THOMASON, Attorney at Law,

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 Asheville, St. Clair county, Ala. 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. WM. 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.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in the months of June or July, 1852, I mailed to the Pay Department at Washington, City, a certificate signed by one of the Auditors of the Treasury Department, showing that the sum of \$113 51 cts. had been allowed me for services rendered in the war with Mexico, as Assistant Surgeon 1st Regt Ala. Vols. and payable upon presentation to any Paymaster of the U. S. Army.—The said certificate was regularly assigned by me, and has been lost, or stolen from the mail.—This is to notify all Paymasters of the U. S. Army, not to pay the sum allowed in said certificate upon presentation, to any person. The date of the certificate is not recollected, but was prior to 15th June, 1852.

ANTHONY B. GREEN.

March 15, 1853—1y.

PORT PAINE.

SITUATED in the midst of an excellent wheat 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 when made into flour unless they properly prepare the wheat. All wheat will give in damp weather and 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. You 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.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

DIGESTIVE FLUID.

OR

GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological 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, 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 CAUSTIC DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot take a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin dissolved in water, will digest or dissolve Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about ten 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. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Ferrius on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Duguid's Physiology; Prof. 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.

It OBSERVES 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.

It Sells in all Drugstores and Dealers in Medicines. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

Agents, HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville; ROBT. BATTIE, Room 6a.

E. HALPHANN, AT A. BONNEL'S OLD STAND, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

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

We might give most satisfactory references and testimonials, but the best recommendation is the esteem and praise of former pupils, who have been 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 FOR SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS EACH.

1st Class, Orthog. \$6 00

2nd " Reading, Writing and elements of Arith. \$6 00

3rd Class, Arith., Gram. and Geo. \$8 00

4th Class, Philosophies. \$10 00

Math., Lat. and French \$16 00

College studies \$18 00

Incidentals 37 or 50 cents.

Personal and regular attendance is expected. Charges for entrance after three weeks. No deduction but for protracted sickness.

By written agreement, or option of the Teachers. PATRONS.

Jan. 4th 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon 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 second Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of Visitors.

June 1, 1852—1y. Proprietor.

COUGHS, COLDS &c.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, London's Indian Expectoration, Bardwell's Pink Expectoration Syrup, and Halden's Syrup of Tar. For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

PATISON HOUSE,

No. 28, Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

ASKER & PALMER, Proprietors.

The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors.

Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

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, Gingham, 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—Bonnets 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 Tents 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, begs 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 beauty and price will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves.

October 19th 1852.

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 N. Wilman.

Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see. The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved.

Jan. 15, 1853.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, to secure Wm. L. Cannon, Adm. of the estate of James Taylor, dec'd, on the 15th day of December, 1851, and duly recorded on the 14th Feb. 1852, in Book II, pages 455, 456 & 457, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, the following described Land, to-wit: 120 acres off the south side of the west half of Sec. 35, T. 14, R. 8 east, known as the Taylor old place, lying 4 miles south of Jacksonville, near the Rail Road. There is about 60 or 70 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—improved and well watered, having one of the best and most convenient springs in the County.

Said Land will be sold to pay the purchase money.

J. A. McCAMPBELL, March 1, 1853—4ds. Trustee.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

G. W. FERRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, Ga.

IS now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Bebe & 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, Rutland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-intervention, Lobos, do. for men and boys.

BONNETS—Ladies and Misses, Delgrades, 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

DALLAS HOUSE.

By S. B. 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.

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.—1y.

WHITE PLAINS HIGH SCHOOL.

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 SCHOLASTIC 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 \$10.00

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.

PLEASEANT G. MAY, (late of the firms of Wynne & 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.

Office for sale an extensive assortment of

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY.

Comprising Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and English School Books; Miscellaneous Books and Books for Libraries; children's story and toy Books.

Also, Staple & Fancy Stationery, School Books of every kind used in our schools.

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

STATIONERY.—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.

HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 3, 1852.

C. C. PORTER.

Resident Surgeon Dentist.

Jacksonville, Ala.

FORNEY & BRODAX.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

36 Commerce &

CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$12.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

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 Road to Norfolk, hence by steamer 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 50 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 54 hours, and New York in 61 hours.

Through Tickets can always 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, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES.

231 & 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 made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

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

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

4. DUBOIS & WARREN—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, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodians 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—231 and 236 King St., at the head.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

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

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, Charleston, S. C.

June 1, 1852—1y.

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

June 1, 1852—1y.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey, WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 172 ANZA, G. I.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter St. Strictly Fire Proof and abundantly commodious.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

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

At this Office.

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.

RE. 1500, 600, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500, 5000, 5500, 6000, 6500, 7000, 7500, 8000, 8500, 9000, 9500, 10000, 10500, 11000, 11500, 12000, 12500, 13000, 13500, 14000, 14500, 15000, 15500, 16000, 16500, 17000, 17500, 18000, 18500, 19000, 19500, 20000, 20500, 21000, 21500, 22000, 22500, 23000, 23500, 24000, 24500, 25000, 25500, 26000, 26500, 27000, 27500, 28000, 28500, 29000, 29500, 30000, 30500, 31000, 31500, 32000, 32500, 33000, 33500, 34000, 34500, 35000, 35500, 36000, 36500, 37000, 37500, 38000, 38500, 39000, 39500, 40000, 40500, 41000, 41500, 42000, 42500, 43000, 43500, 44000, 44500, 45000, 45500, 46000, 46500, 47000, 47500, 48000, 48500, 49000, 49500, 50000, 50500, 51000, 51500, 52000, 52500, 53000, 53500, 54000, 54500, 55000, 55500, 56000, 56500, 57000, 57500, 58000, 58500, 59000, 59500, 60000, 60500, 61000, 61500, 62000, 62500, 63000, 63500, 64000, 64500, 65000, 65500, 66000, 66500, 67000, 67500, 68000, 68500, 69000, 69500, 70000, 70500, 71000, 71500, 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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 13.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 29, 1853.

Whole No. 851

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.
G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS, if

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Gainesville,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feby. 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, *Center 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. 1v

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. HARLSON,
PORTER & HARLSON,
Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court
of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business committed to their professional man-
agement.
Office 18 Lelann, 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. 1y

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.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.
Bounteous source of honest wealth,
Source of happiness and health,
All the treasure of the fields,
Agriculture freely yields.

From the field we are all fed—
From the ground on which we tread—
From her inexhausted store,
Prince and peasant, rich and poor—
All are nourished by her care,
All her generous bounty share.

But the soil must first be tilled,
Ere a harvest crowns the field,
Rain and dew must lend their aid:
Light must shine, and darkness shade;
Careless fostering hand extend,
Daily toil his steps attend.

And kind Heaven a blessing send,
Or the plowman hopes in vain,
Cares, bounty to obtain.

From the Southern Cultivator.

STUDY THE ATMOSPHERE.

Every one should know the prop-
erties and functions of the air he breathes,
and of that gaseous ocean which sur-
rounds the globe, and contributes so
largely to the nourishment of all plants
and animals. To the farmer, the study
of the atmosphere is peculiarly impor-
tant; for its elements, it wisely used, will
be to him a mine of wealth. Its nitro-
gen, oxygen, carbonic acid, ammonia,
nitric acid, and aqueous vapor, are the
substances from which crops are made,
under the genial influence of solar light
and heat, aided by the small amount of
earthly matter which appears as ash
when plants are burnt. If crops were
not formed mainly from water and air,
it is inconceivable how the addition of
150 pounds of gypsum, or guano, to an
acre of land could increase the weight
of its plants one or two tons. Let a dry
cotton or corn plant be burnt, and it is
nearly all converted into gaseous bodies,
and widely diffused in the atmosphere;
and when vegetables and animals die
and rot on the surface of the earth, a
similar phenomenon is witnessed.

The gases that form the atmosphere
are not chemically combined, but dif-
fused in space in obedience to a pecu-
liar law. If one has a tall glass jar that
will hold a half gallon, he may pour in-
to it a half pint of mercury, a half pint
of water, and a like quantity of oil, and
these liquids, having each a different
specific gravity, do not mix nor mingle,
but preserve two distinct lines of demar-
cation, the one between the quicksilver
and the water on the one side, and the
oil and water on the other.

Carbonic acid gas, oxygen and hydro-
gen have each a different specific gravi-
ty, but if we fill the same jar one third
full with the first named gas, which is
the heaviest, and one third with oxygen
which is next in weight, and one third
with hydrogen which is the lightest, the
carbonic acid, although twenty-two times
heavier than hydrogen will rise to its
surface, while hydrogen will pass down
through the oxygen, which is sixteen
times heavier than itself, to the bottom
of the jar. All gases in the atmosphere,
or out of it, behave to each other as
they would in a vacuum—each spread-
ing indefinitely into space, regardless of
the presence of other gases. Watery
vapor obeys the same law of diffusion.

Why it rains, and how it rains, the
formation of dew, and the dew-point,
are meteorological problems and phe-
nomena, which our young readers may
be glad to have explained to them.

A very dry atmosphere has a thirst
for water so intense, that it will absorb
moisture from ice many degrees below
the freezing point. Evaporation never
entirely ceases until after the atmosphere
is completely saturated. When this
takes place, by what natural process is
the water precipitated in rain, snow,
and dew? These results follow an at-
mospheric law, by which the air has a
varying capacity to hold water as vapor,
whether invisible or visible. If the at-
mosphere had the same power to con-
tain aqueous particles at all common
temperatures, it could never rain, nor
would there ever be a dew. A change
of temperature is the cause of rain, hail,
snow, dew, mists and clouds; and the
daily revolutions of the earth on its axis,
and its annual circuit round the sun, are
the principle causes, not only of a change
of temperature and winds, but of sum-
mer, autumn, winter and spring. The
humidity of the atmosphere governs in
a good degree the evaporation from the
leaves of agricultural plants as well as
others; and evaporation is the measure
of circulation from the roots to the
leaves of all growing crops. Humidity
is an important element in agriculture
even when it does not rain. When a
current of air saturated with moisture,
meets one of a different temperature, and
also saturated, a fall of rain is inevitable,
because the air at the mean between the
two extremes has always a less capacity
to hold aqueous vapor than each sepa-
rate mass of air had before the two were
united. Thus, suppose the atmosphere
high up near the region of perpetual
snow or the snow line, saturated with
water at 40 deg. descends to an atmo-
sphere near the earth equally filled with
vapor, and having a temperature of 80
deg. The mean between 40 and 80 is
60 deg; and if the air at that tempera-
ture had the mean capacity between 40
and 80 deg. for holding water, it could
not rain nor hail, nor snow, nor yield a

respectable dew. It is easy to under-
stand that without rain, there could be
no land animals or plants; and therefore
the Divine mechanism for dropping fat-
ness from the heavens in showers and
dews is the more worthy of study and
admiration.

Heat expands the atmosphere, and in-
creases its capacity to take up water and
hold it as an invisible vapor. Cold con-
denses air, and diminishes its power to
contain particles of water in any form.
The attraction of aggregation brings the
separate particles together, often aided
by electricity, and the sudden concussion
of thunder, and they fall by reason of at-
traction of gravitation. It sometimes
happens that drops of rain are wholly
evaporated before they reach the earth,
in passing a stratum of dry atmosphere;
and at other times a mass of fine, cold
particles gain greatly in size and coalesce
into large drops in falling through a
stratum of saturated air.

To measure the quantity of dew de-
posited each night an instrument is used
called a *dewometer*. The most simple
process consists in exposing to the open
air bodies whose exact weight is known;
and then weighing them again after they
are covered with dew. According to
Wells, locks of wool, weighing five
decigrammes, are to be preferred, which
are to be divided into spherical into mas-
ses of the diameter of about five cen-
timeters.

A chemist used carefully to collect
dew, which they regarded as an exhalation
from the stars, and in which they
hoped to find gold. It is only recently
that the true theory of the formation of
dew has been established; although
Aristotle's observations pointed out
the fact that most dew falls in calm, clear
nights. In the cool of evening, differ-
ent bodies part with the heat imbibed
during the day unequally: some cooling
faster than others. The leaves of trees,
grass and other plants radiate heat rap-
idly, and soon become cool enough, to
do what? Condense like ice-water in a
pitcher, aqueous vapor in the atmosphere
on the cold surface. White sand and
clay are poor conductors of heat—cool
slowly—and while green herbage is cov-
ered with a heavy dew, naked earth has
little or none. At the South, and even
in the climate of Washington, a heavy
dew runs into a morning shower; a phe-
nomenon which we never saw at the
North. By greatly cooling the atmo-
sphere during the night, and lessening its
capacity to hold water as vapor, not only
are vesicles formed which constitute
the body of fog and mist, but a shower
of fine rain is not uncommon.

The dew point, which once attracted
a good deal of attention, is a very sim-
ple affair. It is the point of tempera-
ture at which the precipitation of water
takes place, and this point varies with
the humidity of the atmosphere. A
comparatively damp atmosphere, other
things being equal, precipitates a portion
of its vapor in dew, sooner than a dry
atmosphere. If the temperature is low
freezing, the dew is congealed into a
whitish frost or a black one, according
to the circumstances.

We have been led into this train of
thought by reading in a foreign journal an
account of some interesting researches
made by an eminent French Chemist,
M. BARRAT, showing the amount of for-
eign bodies, and they good manner,
brought to the earth in rain water dur-
ing a year. Had the water fallen in a
remote rural district instead of the city
of Paris, the result would have been
more satisfactory. M. BARRAT states
that although the quantities of the fol-
lowing substances varied in different
months, yet the monthly average from
July to December, inclusive, was as fol-
lows:

Substances in a cubic metre of Rain Water.	
Nitrogen: 8.36 grammes: 129 grains.	
Nitric Acid 19.00 " : 291 "	
Ammonia: 3.61 " : 55 "	
Chlorine: 2.27 " : 35 "	
Lime: 6.48 grammes: 100 grains.	
Magnesia: 2.12 " : 32 "	
Allowing water to fall only 24 inches in 12 months, and the above figures in- dicate a gain per acre as follows:	
Nitrogen: 1111 : 44 1-2 pounds.	
Nitric Acid: 1111 : 103 "	
Ammonia: 1111 : 19 1-2 "	
Chlorine: 1111 : 12 1-2 "	
Lime: 1111 : 35 "	
Magnesia: 1111 : 11 "	

One hundred and three pounds of ni-
tric acid and nineteen and a half of am-
monia, give a very good dressing of the
most valuable constituent of crops.
Deep-plowed, and finely-tilled earth ab-
sorbs most of the manures which fall in
rain, snow and dew, and this is one of the
great secrets of successful agriculture.
Prepare the land well before the seed is
planted, and Nature will reward you
liberally for so doing.

Och. Biddy my darlint,
Here's a lock o' me hair,
An' if there's a snarl in it,
Divil a bit do I care.

I'm goin' off, Biddy,

To work on the thrack;

Ye can take it and kape it

Until I get back,

If ye like:

but if ye don't, ye can take it to the div-
il wid ye, be dead I'm not at all parthick-
lar.

POETRY.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

When the hours of day are number'd,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul that slumber'd
To a holy, calm delight;
Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fift fire-light
Dance upon the parlor-wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door.
The beloved ones, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more;
Like the young and strong, who cherish'd
Noble longings for the strife—
By the road side fall and perish'd,
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore—
Folded their pale hands so meekly—
Spoke with us on earth no more!
With them the Being Beautiful,
Who unto my youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in heaven;

With slow and noiseless footstep,
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine.
And she sits and gazes at me,
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and sunlike,
Looking downward from the skies.

Utter'd not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer,
Soft rebukes in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

It was on a fine moonlight night
in mid-winter, that a social group
had assembled in Mr. Ray's parlor;
and Edith, unlike her wont when
Mr. Robson was present, had been
the guest of the party. As the
evening drew to a close Mr. Sher-
ill expressed a wish to see a book
of engravings that had disappeared
from the parlor, a desire which she
declared such an evidence of im-
proved taste that it should be im-
stantly gratified. She tripped light-
ly from the room, and, as she dis-
appeared, we all observed that
Sherill crept carefully towards the
door. The next moment a short,
shrill cry, followed by a low, half-
choked sound, as of one strangling
brought us to our feet. With one
bound poor Sherill was in the ad-
joining apartment; but he was
scarce in advance of the young pas-
tor, alarmed at we knew not what.
But we soon knew. Upon a long
table lay extended an object cov-
ered with a white cloth, with the
moonbeams flickering over it, re-
vealing the fearful outlines of a hu-
man figure with apparent certaint-
y. Before this crunched young
Edith Ray, with her fingers clench-
ed in the masses of long hair de-
scending on each side of her face,
her eyes distended and a white foam
breathing her motionless lips.

"Edith! my own Edith!" whis-
pered Robson, in a voice hoarse
with agony.

Edith started to her feet, and the
mocking walls echoed her wild un-
natural laugh.

"Look, Edith—look!" entreated
Sherill. "It is nothing"—and he
shook out two or three clumps artful-
ly arranged—"nothing but these.
I did it, Edith—I did it—I put
them there to scare you!"

Edith only laughed again.

Mr. Robson drew her arm with-

in himself. I hope to be swathed if
ever I go to interfere again with a
fellow who murdered himself," he continued,
as he clambered back just in time to
prevent his upper story from coming in
contact with the curtain as it descended.

EDITH RAY.

BY MRS. JUDSON

Edith Ray was a joyous creature,
with a heart so brimful with mirth-
fulness that every one who could
come into her presence caught the
infection. She was gentle and deli-
cate, too, and yet fearless as a
young eagle—doing whatever she
purposed in the face of all opposi-
tion—and telling the most unwhol-
esome truths, particularly when
she might thus unmask hypocrisy,
or expose anything mean and crin-
ging. Yet every body loved her,
for although she possessed a dan-
gerous power, it was never called
into exercise for the purpose of
crushing, being kept in check by a
kind and affectionate heart. Ed-
ith Ray, as all who saw her would
be very likely to suppose, was an
only child, and quite an heiress
withal; so it is not strange that she
should take a conspicuous place
among the Alderbrook belles.
The schoolmaster used to quote po-
etry to her, and bring her bouquets.
Mr. Sherill, a dashing young law
student, was the companion of all
her horseback rides, and walked
with her to the church door every
Sabbath morning, with the evident
hope of one day handing her in
very gracefully; and the doctor,
the grocer, and a "wild slip" of a
dry goods merchant, had several-
times shown an interest in Mr. Ray's
affairs truly gratifying. Yet Edith
would parody the schoolmaster's
verses most ludicrously to his face,
give her gallant squire the slip
whenever it suited her convenience
and ridicule the pretensions of the
others outright. It is strange that
the Argus-eyed supervisors of our
little village had no suspicion as to
the real cause of Edith's indiffer-
ence to her admirers; but certain it
is that a pale, student-like face pass-
ing in and out of Mr. Ray's door,
particularly on rainy evenings, and
at other times when gayer ones
would not be likely to interrupt
the visit, without exciting the least
remark. Perhaps it was because
all had decided that the widow's
son never would introduce a new
mistress into the parsonage, and
prebably the improbability of the
grave young pastor's taste leading
him to make such a selection.
Whatever cause might have been,
there was certainly an important
fact hidden in the heart of the
Mr. Robson and bright Edith Ray.
The young lovers were slightly con-
trasted in outer seeming, but there
was a rich under current in the charac-
ters of both that perfectly harmo-
nized so Edith had unconsciously
assumed a gentle manner, and a
sweeter expression, which could
not fail to excite observation. The
betrouthal passed, and still the secret
was not discovered.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.

We extract, says the Delaware
Gazette, the following account of
an accident which occurred at Sea-
ford, on Wednesday last, from a
private letter:

A most shocking accident hap-
pened at Seaford yesterday. A
young sailor, about twenty-five or
twenty-six years of age, by the
name of Stansbury Messick, of
intemperate habits, and being
some intoxicated at the time, climb-
ed to the mast head of a large
schooner, belonging to N. & W.
B. Horsey, and to show his sailo-
rship to several persons that were
looking at him, attempted to pass
from one mast head to the other
on the spring stay. To do this he
undertook to go feet foremost,
swinging his body under the spring
stay and holding on with his hands
and legs. The spring stay being a
horizontal rope, more than sixty
feet from the deck, it required
some effort to work his way from
one mast to the other. After he
had passed about two-thirds of the
distance, he legs, by some means,
slipped off, leaving him hanging
by his hands. He made several
efforts to regain the stay with his
legs, but failed to do so. He then
cried out, "I shall fall—God have
mercy on me." Those who were
looking at him, could render him
no earthly assistance, though two
other sailors at the mast head were
within a few feet of him. He con-
tinued to hang by his hands for
several minutes, and when he
could hold on no longer, seemed
to relax his hold one finger at
a time. The spectators, seeing
that he was about to fall, turned
their backs to keep from witness-
ing the sight. At last he let go
and fell with a crash to the deck.
He descended feet foremost, and
such was the force with which he
fell that one of his thigh bones
passed entirely through the deck,
and the other penetrated the deck
to the depth of near two inches.
His thigh bones were literally
shivered to splinters, and in this
state he lived near an hour, begg-
ing the doctor who was called to
his aid "not to let him die in his
sins."

"Mother send for the Doctor."

"Why my son?" "Cause that man
in the parlor is going to die—he
said he would, if sister Jane did
not marry him—and Jane said she
wouldn't."

When you go out to drown your-
self, always pull off your clothes,
they fit your wife's second hus-
band.

"My boy," said a wag to a sharp-
featured little fellow, "can you in-
form me who it was that struck
Mr. William Patterson?"

"Yes sir," said the urchin, with
a saucy twitching of the muscles of
the lip—"it was the man in the
green spectacles vot owns the black
dog."

Francis Pigg, of Indiana, has
run away from Mrs. Pigg and four
little Piggs. The Boston Post says
he is a hog.

"Come here, my dear; I want to
ask you all about your sister. Has
she got a bean?" "No it's the jam-
dice she's got; the doctor says so."

A lazy fellow named Jack Hole,
living near Covington, Ky., has a-
dopted away of spelling his name
which throws Fontotype clear into
the shade. He makes a big "J,"
and then jabs his pen through the
paper for the "Hole."

in his own, and led her quietly
back into the parlor; and poor
Sherill followed and crouched at
her feet, beseeching her but to
speak one word, only one word,
just to show that he had not mur-
dered her. But the stricken girl
only twined her hair helplessly
about her fingers, and smiled.

Three years have rolled away,
and they have wrought no change
on the darkened spirit of Edith
Ray. Mr. Robson still occupies
the parsonage, but he has grown
graver, and gentler, and more spiri-
tual than ever, and the young re-
press their smiles and soften their
voices when he comes near—for
untold sorrow is a sacred thing.
The neighbors say that Parson Rob-
son is wholly devoted to his books,
and the care of his flock. But they
make a marvel of one thing. It is
a great wonder to them what is
the attraction at poor Mr. Ray's
table that he should spend his two hours
there every evening. They never
saw the stricken Edith at his feet,
gazing up into his face with an ex-
pression of childish confidence; nor
heard her low, mournful murmur
among the sick and sorrowing,
but every effort to draw him into
social life fails—for the poor wreck
which clings to him even in her
idiotcy, is still borne upon his heart.

THE FRENCH EXPECT TO DO GREAT THINGS WHEN THEY CONQUER ENGLAND.

A Frenchman, M. FREDER-
IC BILLON, has issued a series of
publications, entitled *Letres Fran-
ques a Napoleon III.*, from which
the Boston Courier copies the sub-
joined passage as a specimen of the
"good times a-coming" on theoth-
er side of the water, if some folks
be not sadly in the wrong box:

"When your victorious flag shall
wave over London, you will sum-
mon the powers to a Congress
where the just rights of all will be
decided at an alliance really holy.

France will resume her limits, and
all the maritime ports which are
her due. Her colonies will be re-
stored. Malta will be hers, and
Egypt will flourish under her laws.

Poland will be restored to Inde-
pendence. *Russia will rule in the
East, and Constantinople will be-
come Christian.*"

And much more of the same sort.

The *Moniteur*, we are told, "dis-
avows the warlike sentiments" of
M. BILLON. But so says the Bos-
ton Courier, it does every French
project just on the eve of its enact-
ment.

MAPLE SUGAR.—At a late meet-
ing of the Farmers' Club of New
York an article was read on the sub-
ject of maple sugar, and of its great
importance as one of the products of
our country. By the late census
it appears that the production of
maple sugar in this country in
1850, was within a small fraction
of thirty-four millions of pounds.

An orchard of maple trees has
been found almost equal, acre for
acre, with the sugar cane in produc-
ing sugar and molasses.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Counter-
feit twenty dollar bills on the Union
Bank Note, letter B, made payable at
various points, are described thus: Two
female figures resting on an oval, with a
shield and eagle in the center on top
eagle perched on globe, engraving gen-
erally had signature tolerably done
before and filling up indifferently.—*Lou-
isville Courier.*

Eriesson's only brother is the most
distinguished engineer of Sweden. He
has just completed a magnificent work
at Stockholm, and is now engaged, at
the request of the Emperor of Russia,
in building a canal to connect the lakes
of Finland with the Baltic. The house
in which these two brothers were born,
has been purchased by the Swedish Gov-
ernment for preservation as a public
monument.

The *Seima State Sentinel* says that
the Grating on the Mississippi and Ala-
bama River Railroad is now rapidly
progressing. Col. Goldsby has about
one hundred and twenty hands at work,
on the ten miles he has contracted for.
If as rapid progress is continued in all
departments of this road, as has been
made by Col. Goldsby, we will soon
the "father of waters" connect
the Alabama by roads of iron, a
series of barrels of western
lumber at Selma by this road, that
take the circuitous route of New
Spain and Mobila.

THIS HAND NEVER STRUCK ME.
We recently heard the following
most touching incident. A little
boy had died. His body was laid
out in a darkened room, waiting to
be laid away in the lone cold grave.

His afflicted mother and bereav-
ed little sister went to look at the
sweet face of the precious sleeper,
for his face was beautiful even in
death. As they stood gazing upon
the form of one so cherished and
beloved, the little girl asked to
take his hand. The mother at first
did not think it best, but as her
child repeated the request, and
seemed very anxious about it she
took the cold bloodless hand of her
sleeping boy and placed it in the
hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a
moment, caressed it fondly, and
then looking up to her mother,
through tears—the tears of affection
and love—she said *Mother this lit-
tle hand never struck me!*

What could be more touching and
lovely?

Young reader have you always
been so gentle to your brothers and
sisters, that, were you to die, such
a tribute as this could be paid to
your memory? Could a brother or
sister take your hand, were it cold
in death and say: "This hand never
struck me?"

What an alleviation to our grief,
when we are called to part with
friends to be able to remember on-
ly words and actions of mutual
kindness and love. How bitter
must be the sorrow, and scalding
the tears of remorse, of an unkind
child, as he looks upon the cold
form, or stands at the grave of a
brother or sister, a father or mother
toward whom he had manifested

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 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, (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 by the friends of SAMUEL P. MCCLUNEY, 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.

The Talladega Watchtower of the 23d inst. contains an article defending Talladega gentlemen from the supposed imputations of "A Looker On" published in the Republican of the 8th inst. In noticing this article, we do not desire to get up a family quarrel, for we need harmony and unanimity of feeling to survive from a Waterloo defeat, such as came upon us two years ago—and, we confess further, had the Watchtower confined itself in its rebuke, to "A Looker On," and instituted no comparisons between gentlemen of Talladega and Benton, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the next Congressional election, we should have been content, and given a hearty amen to its article. But when the Watchtower travels out of the way and casts such a slur upon one of Benton's honored sons, as is found in the following paragraph, we must at all hazards be allowed to enter our protest against the unkind and impolitic thrust:

"Col. Nick's, we presume, has no aspirations in that direction, but even if he had, we are altogether mistaken. If his talents and availability are not superior to some gentlemen who reside at 'points' beyond the limits of Talladega, and for whom the writer seems to entertain such a particular fancy."

We say the above paragraph is unkind, because Benton County democracy has on all occasions given a prompt and hearty support to Talladega candidates, and now, that honorable mention has been made of the names of Benton County men for Congress, she has a reasonable right to expect something more than slurs from those whom she has befriended—and it is impolitic, because such articles are not in the least calculated to promote the interests of those who reside in Talladega and have congressional aspirations. It is an unkind, ungracious fact, that in many of the counties there is a deep-seated hostility against Talladega county, because, as is alleged, her politicians have always monopolized and appropriated to themselves the congressional honors of the District; and we repeat, we feel assured that the Watchtower is pursuing the course to increase this feeling and engender strife in the party.

It is but just to Benton, to say that the article signed A Looker On, was not written in this county, and it is a commendable fact, that the author does not "entertain such a particular fancy" for the gentleman alluded to in the paragraph above quoted.

We accord all honor and talent to the favorite sons of Talladega, and believe that many of them would, as Congressmen, do credit to themselves, and reflect honor upon the District; but it must be remembered that Chambers, Randolph, Tallapoosa, Cherokee and Benton have talented sons, staunch and true, who would make worthy representatives and standard bearers of the democracy; and furthermore, we suggest in kindness that past favors ought to excite the gratitude of Talladega, and the unfortunate selections heretofore made from that county, ought at least, to make her a little modest in the approaching contest.

U. S. SPRING JUDGE.—We see, in a telegraphic dispatch, dated Baltimore 22d inst. that John H. Campbell has been appointed and confirmed Judge of the United States Supreme Court. We suppose John A. Campbell of Mobile is meant as he is the only Campbell whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office. Mr. C. is one of the clearest thinkers and most able jurists in the South. In addition to this his politics are of the right sort.

THE MAILS.—The unprecedented season, which has continued for two months, has caused some delay in the reception of mails at Macon. One portion went aboard and reported the failure of the Marine Bank of Georgia. They separated at or near the mouth of the land system as much as Hamilton was the author of the organization of the Treasury Department. The vessel was released from the

convenience; it is probable also that the same case has occasioned some irregularity in the reception of our papers by subscribers, for which we bespeak the patience of our patrons. We learn too by the papers and by travellers that great damage has been done by the recent storms and rains throughout south Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to buildings, fences, &c. and also to the planted corn in a large portion of the country mentioned.

THE PINDAR OR GROUND PEA.—We were presented the other day, by John Richer, Esq., of this County, with some of the finest and largest specimens of this production that we have ever seen, some of them containing four or five peas in each pod, but were not informed whether they were a different variety from the common, or whether their unusual size was the effect of superior culture. In the agricultural papers of late we notice frequent recommendations of more attention to the cultivation of this valuable pea. They are said to be more valuable than even corn for fattening pork—that one hundred bushels may be raised on an acre, and that the slow process of gathering may be obviated by turning hogs upon them.

See in our advertising columns the advertisement of Mr. E. L. Woodward, who has received his usual extensive stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—About the 1st of February last it was deemed proper to have a short intermission in the above school. The exercises however, were resumed about the first of March, (instant). The fixture to the bell breaking so that it could not be rung, the school was again interrupted.

We expect to have every thing in order by next Sabbath, (3d April) at which time all who wish to cooperate with us can attend. Those who have books belonging to this school, will please bring or send them in at the time above named.

A library of one hundred volumes of reading matter, has been recently purchased for the use of the school.

E. L. WOODWARD,) Sept. J. F. GRANT.

The Presidency of Talladega will meet at Camden, Benton County, on Thursday before the 2d Sabbath of April at 11 o'clock A. M.

If Richard Moore, Esq. will become a candidate for Representative of Benton county, he will be warmly supported by the voters of the eastern part of Benton co.

MANY VOTERS.

Cherokee County, Ala. Mar. 23, 1853.

MISSISS. ELECTIONS.—If Col. B. C. Yancy, of Cherokee, will consent to become a candidate for a seat in Congress, at the ensuing election, he will receive the support of the democracy of Cherokee, from the "Centre" all round to the circumference. He is known to be a Democrat of the right stamp; a gentleman and a scholar, of superior mind and excellent morals. MONT. ANON.

THE NEWS.—A despatch from New Orleans, received at a late hour last night, contained the startling information that the British steam steamer Devastation has, in the name of the Musquito King, formally taken possession of the town of Tampillo, Honduras. At last accounts the steamer had proceeded from whence extending was shortly after heard, from which it was supposed that a conflict was going on between the Honduras troops and the forces on board the British vessel. Should our despatch prove correct, and it comes from a most reliable authority, President Pierce may be called upon to take cognizance of the progress of affairs in that quarter much sooner than was anticipated. This movement, if correctly stated, shows how much reliance is to be placed in the assertions of British diplomats that their government is desirous of abandoning the Musquito protectorate.

N. O. Herald.

Late advices from Honduras state that the country is in the greatest state of excitement. The British steamer Devastation anchored off Pampillo and demanded its surrender in the name of the King of Musquito. The inhabitants being threatened with bombardment if they did not decide in two hours, yielded under protest. The Honduras flag was pulled down and that of the Musquito King hoisted in its place. The steamer then proceeded to Limas, cannonading was afterwards heard in that direction, and it was believed that the steamer had been attacked by the troops of Honduras. A. G. G.

SAVANNAH HANKS.

We will now mention our friends of the interior not to believe the reports which are almost daily put in circulation as to the Savannah Banks. These reports are raised solely for speculative purposes. Four years ago a party passed through South Western Georgia. They separated at or near the mouth of the land system as much as Hamilton was the author of the organization of the Treasury Department. The vessel was released from the

Washington, March 18. The appointment of Col. Jack Hayes, as the Surveyor General of California, is considered as very judicious. The office was created by the late Congress, and by the same act which extended our land system over California. The land system was established by Albert Gallatin, when he was at the head of the Treasury, under Jefferson, and has since been improved. Gallatin was the author of the land system as much as Hamilton was the author of the organization of the Treasury Department. The vessel was released from the

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their accomplices followed purchasing up the bills at a heavy discount; in some instances passing for their counterfeit. It is supposed they must have made some five or six thousand dollars in a few days. The same game has been attempted upon nearly every Bank in this city. No less than two efforts were made during the last month. The last originated at Atlanta, and the assault was made upon one of the best institutions in our city. We were sorry to learn, during our recent visit to Macon, that some of the bill holders had been silly enough to part with them at 75 cents in the dollar. Now we assure our friends that the Savannah Banks never were stronger or more prudently managed than at the present moment. If any thing, we think they are too prudent—too much disposed to make money at the expense of local interest. The comparative statement, which we published a few days since showed that they have nearly twice as much specie-funds, in proportion to their capital, as the Banks of South Carolina. What folly then, in bill holders, to listen to the idle falsehoods of the swindling scoundrels who are traversing the country, seeking to rob the honest planters of their hard earnings?—Savannah Courier.

Courtesy of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, March 17. This is a stormy and disagreeable day at St. Patrick's Day generally is. But it did not keep the peacekeeping and adventurous forces of office holders within doors. They thronged around the doors of the President and the heads of departments, and embarrass them in their business, now so urgent. Secretary MARCY absolutely refused to see any of them. The President also guards himself as well as he can from their importunities. Some of them are not prepared for a long siege, and find their patience running low. After a while, their numbers will be thinned. Each claims to have been, individually, the author of General Pierce's nomination or cause of his election. Of the numerous nominations sent in, a large proportion are Northern. But there is to be believed, a liberal distribution of foreign missions among Southern men, as by no means clamorous for office. Indeed, I find that few Southern men in the crowd of office-seekers. The nominations for the Charleston Collector and district Attorneyship have been sent in, as I informed you by telegraph, yesterday.—Mr. Colver for the former place and Mr. Evans for the latter.

In the large batch of nominations sent in, today, there may have been one or two Southern appointments, of which I shall inform you by telegraph. Among the new appointments, I notice that Major STEPHENS, of the Topographical Engineers, a distinguished officer, is appointed as Governor of the new Territory of Washington. The brilliant and worthy brevet major chief of the Topographical Engineers, resigns military for civil life.

It is remarked that many of the new appointments are made from among military men, and that Gen. Pierce enters into a peculiar favor for them.

It was noted that Judge Bennett's remarks of yesterday would cause the discussion of the subject of Central American Affairs. But the discussion did not actually involve the question of the late administration, and Mr. Everett takes up the defence of that administration. He is to speak on Monday.

The reason given for the appointment of the same over to Monday, is that the Senate will not be in session until Monday, and that the President will not sign the appointments until then.

The Democratic Senators, in a caucus, the morning after the adjournment, elected a committee to prepare a report on the subject of the late administration. The committee consists of Messrs. McMillen, of Arkansas, and Messrs. McMillen, of Arkansas, and Messrs. McMillen, of Arkansas.

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and experience. The public lands of California are to be surveyed and brought into market, with the usual limited preemptive rights in favor of actual settlers, excepting the mineral lands, which are not yet disposed of, but which are open to the whole world, under the sole restrictions of local usage.

The labors of the new Administration were intruded upon, and their progress broken down, to day, not by a Senator, with a Senator at his heels, but by their heels. The Administration must for awhile, resign themselves to their annoyance. The New-Yorkers and the Northwestern men are more clamorous seekers. The West complains that they have not a due share in the patronage of the Government, and they are particularly jealous of Virginia and Maryland. States that have, from local influence, enjoyed so much of the larger as well as of the smaller patronage. The salaries of the seven hundred clerks of the departments here, though small enough, are tempting to many in the interior States. The West claims a share in them, and will probably obtain it.

There has been no difficulty in the Cabinet, as has been represented, in regard to their foreign policy. The Cabinet is necessarily a unit in this respect. For Gen. Pierce furnished each member of it with a copy of his inaugural address, before their appointments were made, and it was, of course, understood that they accepted his views. The Cabinet is a unit, and there are no questions present or in prospect that can disturb their harmony.

The negotiations with the British Government, concerning the fisheries and reciprocal trade, and in relation to Central American affairs, which were commenced by the late administration, will be continued, and with every prospect of a favorable and satisfactory conclusion.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S INAUGURAL.

This document strikes home to the heart of the American people. It is just such an inaugural as they were prepared to expect from him when the Democracy of the country has made his Chief Magistrate. Federalism, as represented by that embodiment of old fogy respectability, the National Intelligencer, stands, we are glad to see, at the head of his sentiments. We should have thought our labor, during the late campaign, poorly expended, had the subject of our commendation—the man of our choice—in announcing the principles which would guide his course, failed to

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rocks backed out into deep water, when, finding that she was rapidly sinking, the captain attempted to run her ashore. In the meantime a scene of the most melancholy and heart-rending description ensued. The cabin passengers were in bed, and being awakened by the shock of the collision, rushed half dressed and some almost in a state of nudity, upon the deck, when to their horror they found the ship fast going down. The steerage passengers, affrighted and dismayed, were running in wild confusion about the deck, vainly seeking for some mode of escape; husbands were clinging to their wives, wives were clinging to their husbands, and mothers clasping their helpless children to their breasts, were uttering impassioned prayers to heaven for succor and mercy.

The captain, the first mate, and the other officers preserved their presence of mind, and endeavored to keep order, so that the passengers and crew might have a better opportunity of effecting their escape; but such was the alarm and excitement, and so short the period that elapsed between the collision and the final destruction of the vessel, that their efforts proved quite unavailing. The confusion increased every moment, the cries for assistance became louder and louder, and a general rush was made towards the ship's boats.

The starboard quarter boat was immediately filled by a number of the wretched passengers; but in the hurry and confusion of the moment proper care was not taken to secure the ropes, and the great weight caused the boat to slip from her davits into the sea, when she instantly swamped, and all in her perished.

The larboard quarter boat was then lowered fortunately with more success. It contained 17 persons. On reaching the water, however it was found the boat was leaking fast, and must have gone down in a short time were it not for the coolness and presence of mind a young lad, who, having searched with his hands, found that the plug hole was open, and immediately thrust his fingers into it.

About this time the boat was almost immediately under the side of the sinking ship, the bulwarks of which were crowded with the passengers, whom the captain was seen endeavoring to quiet and pacify. Some of them, however, leaped into the sea, and were instantly drowned. Mr. Walsh, whom we have mentioned as being in the boat, saw his wife clinging to some of the wood-work of the vessel, and called upon her to leap down, but Mr. Ralph cried out, "For God's sake don't jump down, for you will surely be drowned—hold on and we will return for you in a few minutes." They had no idea at that moment that the vessel was so near her final destruction, but in a few minutes afterwards she went down bodily, bow foremost, and the unfortunate lady, and nearly all who remained on board were lost.—[Seventy lives in all are supposed to have been lost.]

COTTON PROSPECTS.

GEORGE H. HENRY, a well known commission merchant in Mobile, and one too favorably known for correctness in his estimates of prices, cotton crops and prices, in a letter to the editor of the Cotton Planter, estimates the crop at 2,000,000 bales, and adds:

Should the receipts run up to 2,000,000, the crop has been then at least 250,000 bales heavier than last year. I have doubted, taking all things into consideration, if it were really heavier. Last year at least 250,000 bales of old cotton came to hand which, depressed through at the cotton region, is held for other years. This crop will lose that sort of aid. It will all come forward, I believe, as I do not know of any feeling in favor of holding cotton back in the country anywhere.

"Well, with all the favorable concurring elements it is found the crop will not exceed 2,000,000, middling cotton, I think, will go to 7d. before the 1st of July in Liverpool; and if the warms, which under a pretty respectable comment last year should acquit themselves with their usual taste and impartiality, (as it is the seventh since 1846,) why, prices will go to 8 or 9d. for middlings next fall.

"Middlings which we sold this time last year for 6 1/4c., we are now selling at 8 1/2c., and such were selling at the same in Liverpool at 4 1/4d. and were at last dates, selling at 5 7/8d. this year—at last dates, here of 1 3/4c. higher, while these prices are equal to 2 3/4c. higher. The pressure of our receipts, and our anxiety to sell at as low a price as we could, have evidently if these receipts could have been diffused throughout the year.

I think, therefore, the prospects of the cotton planter are extraordinarily propitious; that cotton must advance this season further, and prices will also be good another year.

"How much good depends, as usual, on accidents! If the warm does his seventh year's work 15c. next year will be common prices."

Indisnola, Texas, has been made a city.

APPELLING SCENE AT SEA. Wreck of the Steamer Victoria, and loss of 10 lives.

The main fact concerning this terrible disaster have already been laid before our readers—but the incidents we subjoin possess melancholy interest. The vessel, it will be remembered, struck the cliffs of Howth, a little to the North of Bally Light, in the entrance of Dublin Bay.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

"The mate, who was on the look-out at the starboard bow, was horrified to perceive looming dimly through the snow-cloud, at a distance not more than twenty yards, the dark and rugged cliffs of Howth. He immediately gave the order to stop but it was too late, and the next instant the doomed vessel went headlong upon the rock with a fearful and appalling crash. The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines. This was done, and the vessel being released from the

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.—The house will be kept in a turmoil if there be no tolerance of each other's errors no leniency shown to failings; no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a stick of wood upon the anvil, and apply fire to it, it will go out—put on another stick and they will burn—add half a dozen and you will have a grand conflagration. There are other fires subject to the same conditions if one member of a family gets into a passion and is let alone he will cool down and possibly be ashamed and repent—but oppose temper against temper—pile on fuel—draw into the whirlpool of the group and let one harsh answer be followed by another and there will soon be a blaze which will envelop them all in its lurid splendor.

The wife of the Hungarian who recently attempted the life of the Emperor of Austria, was flogged to death at Pesth three years ago. The husband had determined on revenge at any hazard, and had waited for a long time to find the Emperor unattended. When he was taken to prison he cried "Vive Kossuth!"

AN ELEGANT FIGURE.—The Mock-henry Jeffersonian says: "Like one of those wondrous rocking stones near by the Drums, which the finger of a child might vibrate to the centre, yet the night of an army could not move from its place, our Constitution is so nicely balanced that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly rooted in the hearts and affections of the people that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

SHOOTING BY A LADY IN A BALL ROOM.—At Oldtown, Me., on Tuesday evening, while a party were dancing at Grey's Tavern, a very respectable young lady discharged both barrels of a double barreled pistol at a man named Win. Bowman, of Upper Stillwater. One of the balls entered Bowman's shoulder, and the young lady with whom he was dancing had her face burned by the powder. The young lady who fired the shot went home without being arrested. Public sympathy is strongly in her favor as Bowman had indicated upon her an irreparable wrong, and then refused marriage.

The strike with evil never ceases. We are about in a leaky ship, and must keep pumping to keep from going down. A man's true prosperity often begins when he is said to be ruined and his ruin when he is said to be prospering.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHIC FOR THE CHARLESTON ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FIRE IN HAMBURG, S. C.

Constitutionalist and Republic (Hill). Augusta, Ga. March 22. Just as our paper was going to press this, Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the Town Council Hall at Hamburg. At first it was feared that the whole building would be totally consumed, but fortunately only the upper story was destroyed. The premises were insured for fifteen hundred dollars.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The Steamship Osceola City has arrived at New York from New Orleans via Havana.

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 mistake, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spinal mixture has wrought its evil effects.

This genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Proctor, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. Farrell's thus—H. G. FARRELLS—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. W. F. CALDWELL, Oakfield, 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. February 8, 1853.—4t.

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.

R. H. STORCH. J. B. ELSTON.

Slough, Elston & Co. Commission Merchants, MOBILE, Alabama.

STANTON PECKHAM, AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Gallons of Lined Oil, for sale by GENDRICK & NISBET, October 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

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

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 22, 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. Donithier resigned.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 22, 1853.

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 blemish in the right eye—appraised to thirty dollars, \$30.00 the 12th March, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 22, 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.

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 coats of the stomach by continued use of nauseating mixtures, frequently become much disordered, that the digestive function is seriously injured—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, chol

