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# Jacksonville Republican

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## LAW NOTICES.

**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, Chero-  
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in  
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at Asheville, St. Clair coun-  
ty, Ala. March 5, 1853.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,

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**Martin & Forney,**  
Attorneys at Law,

**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
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Office at Asheville, St. Clair coun-  
ty, Ala. March 5, 1853.

**Walden & McSpadden,**  
Attorneys at Law,

**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
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care in the counties of Jefferson,  
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-  
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in  
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,  
Ala. January 12, 1852.

**Whalley & Ellis,**  
Attorneys at Law,

**Solicitors in Chancery.**  
WILL give prompt attention to  
all business entrusted to his  
care in the counties of Jefferson,  
Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Chero-  
kee, Benton and St. Clair, and in  
the Supreme Court of the State.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

## POETRY.

### FROM A LADIES ALBUM.

All's for the best! be sanguine and  
cheerful;

Trouble and sorrow are friends in  
disguise;

Folly alone goes faithless and fearful;  
Courage for ever is happy and wise;

All's for the best—if men would but know  
it;

Providence wishes us all for the best;  
There is no dream of pundit or poet;—  
Heaven is gracious, and—all's for the  
best.

All's for the best! set this on your  
standard;

Soldier of sadness or pilgrim of love,  
Who to the shores of Despair may have  
wandered,

A way wearied swallow, or heart-strick-  
en dove.

All's for the best! be a man, but confi-  
ding;

Providence tenderly governs the rest.  
The frail bark of His creature He's guid-  
ing,

Wisely and warily, all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away ter-  
rors;

Meet all your foes and your fear in  
the van;

In the midst of your dangers or errors.  
Trust like a child, while you strive  
like a man.

All's for the best unbiased unbowed,  
Providence reigns from the East to  
the West.

And by wisdom and mercy surrounded.  
Hope and be happy that all's for the  
best.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TRUTH.—Truth will ever be un-  
palatable to those who are deter-  
mined not to relinquish error, but  
can never give offence to the hon-  
est and well-meaning for the plain-  
dealing remonstrance of a friend  
differs as widely from the rancor  
of an enemy, as the friendly probe  
of a physician from the dagger of  
an assassin.

One who, in early years,  
will not look forward with virtuous  
forethought and resolution along  
the path which he is to travel, will  
be forced, it is probable, in matur-  
er years, to look backward on it  
with compunction and sorrow.

To those who have no hope  
beyond this life, what is it but one  
long care for its physical wants—  
one long struggle with its moral  
evils? Pleasures and pains alike  
destroy its energies, and there is  
probably a period in every one's  
existence, when the soul as earnest-  
ly desires the repose of the grave,  
as the body does the rest and quiet  
of the night.

PAYING THE PRINTER.—The fol-  
lowing extract, from an ancient  
manuscript found in an antiquated  
bake-oven, explains the origin of  
the manner in which printers are  
generally paid.

And Flintskiner, the mighty ruler  
of the Squash heads, having  
called his chief officers to his side,  
commanded them thus:

"Go ye into all my dominions,  
and command my people to gather  
together their treasures, even to a  
farthing, and pay all their debts  
—even the very smallest!"

The officers did as they were  
commanded; and after a certain  
time, the ruler called them again  
unto him, and demanded of them  
how his orders had been obeyed.

"O mighty Flintskiner," they  
replied, "your commands were  
heard throughout the land, and  
fulfilled, for your people are obedi-  
ent."

"And is every debt paid?"

"Yea even the smallest."

"Are the merchant, the manu-  
facturer the laborer paid?"

"All paid."

"Are the tobacco and whiskey  
bills settled?"

"All all!"

"And have my people been  
provided?—have they had up a  
sufficiency to feed their cats and  
dogs?"

"Yea, they have even done this."

"Well, my people are worthy.  
Now, go ye again unto them, and  
if there be anything left, tell them  
to take and pay the printer!"

Gov. Emporium.

The man who committed sui-  
cide by turning himself wrong  
side out and crawling through his  
boots, is not expected to live.

Four editors in New Orleans  
have died victims to the yellow  
fever—two of the Picayune one of  
the Delta, and one of the Cres-  
cent.

We regret to chronicle the  
death of M. M. FITZPATRICK, son  
of Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick who fell  
a victim to the prevailing epidem-  
ic in New Orleans on the 22d inst;

aged about 22 years. Mr. F. had  
been engaged in business in New  
Orleans some two or three years  
and supposing his long residence  
there would protect him from the  
fever, he refused to leave his post,  
though urged to do so by his fath-  
er and friends. This is a melan-  
choly affliction to his large circle  
of relatives and friends in this  
section; and we deeply sympathize  
with the heart-stricken father, who  
has, within a year past, had to  
mourn the loss of two of his sons  
stricken down in the dawn of a  
useful and honorable manhood.

## RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

We stated in our last that the  
deaths in New Orleans on Saturday  
& Sunday last were reported to be  
over 600. The reports of the Board  
Sunday, 21st inst. 269

Monday, 22d " 283

Total for the two days 552

of which 469 are reported yellow  
fever.

In the list of deaths published in  
the Picayune we find the following:

Of yellow fever, Johnephine  
Wolf 2d inst., aged 67 years;

Salomon Wolf, her husband, 9th  
inst., aged 68 years; Hannah Wolf  
daughter, 9th inst., aged 22 years;

Sarah Wolf, daughter, 11th inst.;  
aged 24 years; Moritz Wolf, grand  
child 13th inst., aged 7 years.

Another heart bleeding para-  
graph from the same paper:

THE ORPHANS.—The 155 little  
children who, left orphans by the  
influence of the epidemic on their  
parents, were placed by the Board  
of the Health and Council Commit-  
tee in two temporary asylums one on  
Julia street, the other in the Fourth  
District, have all been brought to-  
gether under one roof, in the large  
building at the corner of Poydras  
and Constance streets, First Dis-  
trict, where they are taken care of  
by the benevolent ladies of the So-  
ciety of St. Vincent de Paul. The  
Mayor, who visits daily all the pub-  
lic hospital infirmaries and asylums  
said to us in conversation yester-  
day that he could stand the hospital  
pretty well being accustomed to  
such sights but that it was difficult  
not to be moved by the scene this  
asylum presents with so many un-  
fortunate children crying for their  
mothers.

God help the orphan children!

Private accounts represents the  
state of affairs much worse than the  
authorized published accounts.  
The Delta calls Sunday "the black  
day."

The twenty-four hours from 6  
o'clock on Sunday, the 21st, con-  
stitute the blackest day in the  
gloomy annals of the fearful pesti-  
lence, which has desolated our city.  
It is, we trust, the maximum point  
of our calamity. The reported  
deaths for the period were 269

of which 239 were of yellow fever  
and fifteen are not stated. To this  
the Crescent adds 28, which are re-  
ported to have been entered in St.  
Patrick's without certificates, and  
eighteen in the Hebrew Cemeteries  
Nos. 1 and two, from which no  
reports had been received up to the  
returns of the Board of Health.

This would make a total of 315  
deaths for twenty-four hours, which  
is more than double our usual  
weekly mortality when not afflicted  
by an epidemic.

NEW ORLEANS Aug 22  
Report of deaths for last 24 hours  
ending at 6 o'clock this morning  
285—of yellow fever, 230.

An extract from a private letter  
has found its way into the papers,  
which gives a very graphic and  
truthful description of the promi-  
nent characteristics of the Pres-  
ident. It was written in refer-  
ence to his contemplated visit to  
New York to attend the opening  
of the Crystal Palace.

"Gen. Pierce is ardent in his  
temperament, acute in his sensi-  
bilities, and impulsive in his feel-  
ings. But discipline has made  
them subordinate to prudence.  
They all sprang from noble aspira-  
tion, generosity, active philan-  
thropy and exalted honor.  
He loves his country as a patriot  
should, and he loves his fellow  
man with a tolerant and generous  
brotherhood. He has no dark  
corners in his soul to hide away  
resentments and nurse revenge—  
he has no concealments that would  
dishonor the purest magnanimity  
and he has no disguise that would  
mock praiseworthy gratitude—the  
possession of exalted station gives  
him no pride to pamper and no  
exclusiveness to offend. He bows  
with humility to this attestation  
of popular confidence and favor,  
never forgetting that though he is

Chief Magistrate he has been taken  
from the ranks, and will return to  
the ranks as one of the sovereign  
people.

Bring him within the reach of  
the influences that cluster around  
his heart and guide his conduct,  
and Gen. Pierce will exhibit those  
elements the most commend, dig-  
nity, and honor the character  
of a man.

He will make these impressions  
upon the thousands that will hear  
his ardent and graceful eloquence  
and more than this, with those who  
may come within the range of  
social intercourse."

CROWING.—Colonel G. W. Ken-  
dall writes from Paris to the Pic-  
ayune, as follows:

"I feel a disposition to crow  
this morning. Do not our clippers  
outsell them all, our steamers out-  
run them all, our Colt's revolvers  
outshoot them all, and our thrash-  
ing machines outthrash them all,  
or trash them all out, if you will?

If a man on this side wishes to keep  
his throat moist does he not swallow  
an American julep, collier, or cock-  
tail? If he wishes to keep his blood  
purified, does he not use American  
sarsaparilla and pills? If he wishes  
to keep ahead on the road, does he  
not buy an American trotter?

If he wishes to keep warm, does he  
not procure an American stove?

If he wishes to keep cool, does he  
not send for American ice? If he  
wishes to keep his money and his  
effects safe, does he not purchase  
one of Hobbs' American locks?

If he wishes to keep himself and  
family from want or starvation  
does he not go to America, or turn  
his eyes and thoughts in that direc-  
tion? Tell you that I feel Chap-  
manish this morning—repeat, that  
I have a desire to crow, and lustify  
over the handwork and advantages  
of my own countrymen.

"Are not American authors now  
more read than any others on this  
side? Certainly—Where does the  
Englishman obtain a knowledge of  
his own vernacular? From Noah  
Webster and Lindley Murray, to  
be sure, for the dictionary of the  
one and the grammar of the other  
have crowded almost everything else  
from the schools where the language  
is taught in its purity."

To the foregoing questions, a  
New York journal adds the follow-  
ing—"If any one wants somebody  
to crow does he not send for an  
American editor?"

YELLOW FEVER.—The progress  
of this terrible scourge in New  
Orleans, has not been arrested, and  
its ravages continue to be most  
fearful. Notwithstanding the vast  
reduction in the population by flight  
and death, the number of daily  
interments had not, at our latest  
dates diminished—the average be-  
ing about 200 per day. We have  
no record in history of any epidem-  
ic whose fell sweep has been so  
desolating so deadly.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—All  
the Virginia Democratic papers  
as well as the Democratic press of  
the country generally, oppose the  
proposition that the General Govern-  
ment shall build this road. The  
Louisville (Ky.) Democratic oppose  
it with great zeal, and brings up,  
as appropriate reminiscence, the cel-  
ebrated Cumberland road, which  
figured so largely in politics in the  
days of Gen. Jackson.

CEMBER 13th Road.—Every one  
has heard of this great improvement  
the federal government once under-  
took. Its history, however is be-  
ginning to fade out of the memory  
of men. One fact ought to be  
kept in mind. This road was but  
a common turnpike and it cost the  
federal government \$18,000 per  
mile. Private enterprise would  
have done the same work for about  
\$2,000 per mile. At this rate what  
will the Pacific Rail Road cost, if  
Uncle Sam undertakes it? It is  
worth about \$1,000,000,000; but  
as it will cost the federal govern-  
ment nine times as much as it is  
worth, set down the outlay at \$9,000,  
000,000. This is upon the suppo-  
sition that the road shall be forced  
through by dint of perseverance  
and a faithless purse. We don't  
expect this to be done, however.  
Perhaps, if a start should ever be  
made, one hundred miles or so may  
be built. By that time it will have  
bankrupted the treasury broken  
down two or three administrations,  
and a third or fourth one will pray  
for some way to get rid of it.

MINING IN EAST TENNESSEE.—  
The mineral resources of Tennes-  
see are beginning to attract the at-  
tention of European capitalists—  
Some of the copper ores of that re-  
gion have been sent to London and  
analyzed, and a company in that  
city have sent out an agent to ex-

amine and purchase mining lands.  
This agent has purchased three  
in East Tennessee—one of 160  
acres for \$75,000, another of 160  
acres for \$30,000, and another for  
\$30,000. A few years since these  
lands were entered at from 50 cents  
down to one cent an acre. With  
the copper are found gold silver  
lead and zinc.

[From the American Union.

\$100,

OR  
THE ANONYMOUS LETTER,  
A TALE OF THE PAST.

BY WARREN T. ASHTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE RAYNER FAMILY.

Within a short distance of the  
college in the city of Cambridge,  
dwelt a few years ago, a widow  
lady, whom for the purposes of  
our story, we shall take the liberty  
of calling Mrs. Rayner.

Her husband had been a thriving  
mechanic, who, unfortunately,  
at the time of his death had only  
just entered the highway of pros-  
perity, so that his wife was thrown  
by his premature decease upon her  
own resources for the support of  
herself and her two small children.

But, being a woman of energy  
and ability, she had maintained  
her little family comfortably, and  
managed to give the boy and girl  
a very tolerable education. It was  
fortunate for Mrs. Rayner that her  
lot, previous to her marriage, had  
been cast in the midst of poverty,  
for there she acquired a familiarity  
with the harder side of life which  
was of infinite service to her in  
struggling against the trials that  
beset her.

She had learned the trade of a  
tailor, and at the death of her  
husband she applied herself to  
it. Fortune smiled upon her well-  
directed endeavors, and though she  
had dwelt in an humble abode and  
fared but coarsely, she realized that  
even poverty is not entirely un-  
blest.

The son and daughter arrived at  
years of maturity. Charles Ray-  
ner after several years of study  
and perseverance, became assistant  
book-keeper, in the counting-room  
of a rich merchant in Boston.

Though his salary was small, it  
was piously devoted to the uses of  
the family. Annie Rayner had  
learned her mother's trade, and  
where all were industrious and  
prudent, the dwelling of Mrs.  
Rayner was the abode of comfort  
and happiness.

In the midst of their little pros-  
perity it is not strange that a de-  
sire to make a better appearance  
in the world, gradually invaded  
the minds of the son and daughter.  
The old house was dark and deso-  
late—had all the attributes of  
cheerless poverty; and though in-  
dustry and contentment had long  
rendered it tolerable, the day of in-  
dignity had passed by, and their  
improved circumstances seemed  
to warrant the renting of a more  
airy and stylish dwelling.

Perhaps this was a mistaken no-  
tion, but we do not mean to "croak"  
over the impropriety of indulging  
such vain aspirations.—Every body  
ought to know his business best,  
and if the small thought it advisable  
to crawl out of his comfortable  
case and move into the deserted  
shell of the lobster, why it is no  
business of ours.

The dingy old house was aban-  
doned, and the neat, spacious a-  
bode, wherein the opening of our  
story finds the family located, was  
taken. It took nearly all the sav-  
ings of the poor widow to furnish  
it; but then her children, for whom  
she had toiled all her lifetime, had  
come to maturity, and she thought  
it proper that the accident of pov-  
erty should not too strongly mark  
their destiny.

And perhaps the loving mother  
had some other motives, which she  
would not have been willing to  
"speak out loud." Annie was  
just seventeen, and the most beau-  
tiful creature that the soil of Cam-  
bridge—albeit classic soil and cel-  
ebrated for its fair damsels—ever  
nourished into womanhood.

Annie was pretty, though she  
was a tailor's—and the good  
mother had sense enough to be-  
lieve that being a tailor's was no  
detriment to her understanding or  
her capacity to make even a rich  
man happy.

Mrs. Rayner knew that it is the  
inevitable destiny of young maid-  
ens to have beaux, and, though  
not quite so inevitable, that mat-  
rimony is part and parcel of their  
lot.

She was a fond mother, and it  
may have occurred to her that no  
very stylish young gentleman  
would be likely to come a-wooing

her daughter in the old house,  
where she had spent the years of  
her severest struggles with the de-  
mons of poverty.

This is, however, only a surmise  
of ours, and we beg leave to give  
it no more weight than its reason-  
ableness demands.

The rent of the house was two  
hundred dollars a year. It was a  
large sum for a family in their cir-  
cumstances to pay; but then the  
united products of all their indus-  
try seemed to warrant the outlay.

Though for a twelvemonth the  
Rayner family were happy in the  
new house, and they had no diffi-  
culty in keeping their expenses  
within the income, the experiment  
proved to be a failure. Mrs. Ray-  
ner by a fall on the ice, received a  
severe injury in the spine, which  
induced a most distressing illness.

For six months, she scarcely  
rose from her bed, and during all  
this time, Annie, like a gentle  
spirit from the heaven of love,  
watched over and soothed her in  
her anguish.

Charles's salary was all the fam-  
ily had to depend upon, and it rap-  
idly melted away before the con-  
tinued demands for food, medicine  
and medical attendance.

The poor clerk was in deep dis-  
tress. His pittance was as noth-  
ing now and he could not calmly  
regard the threatening pressure of  
want. He had borrowed money  
the grocer and the provision deal-  
ers were clamorous for the pay-  
ment of their bills, and to cap the  
climax of his misery, two quarters'  
rent of the house remained un-  
paid.

Mrs. Rayner's health was now  
partially restored, but neither she  
nor Annie had added a dollar to  
the income of the family for more  
than six months. Poverty, cold  
and repulsive, stared them in the  
face, and threatened to lay its icy  
grasp upon them.

The landlord had repeatedly de-  
manded the amount of rent due  
him, and at last threatened to ex-  
pel them, unless it was immedi-  
ately paid.

"A hundred dollars! mother,"  
said Annie wiping away the tears  
that had gathered in her eyes; "we  
can never make up that sum."

"Alas, I fear not, my child; we  
must sell this furniture, and remove  
to a more humble abode," replied  
Mrs. Rayner, sadly.

and the poor widow trembled with emotion. "Do! why, pack up and be off!" "I will move on Monday." "You must pay the rent first," said Mr. Flint, in a firm and decided tone. "It is utterly impossible, sir." "Then I must attach your goods." Mrs. Rayner had never thought of such a thing, and the landlord's purpose was too apparent to be doubted. "Very well, Mr. Flint," replied she, struggling to suppress the tears that rose to her eyes; "I cannot do more than I have done, and if you choose to beggar me, I cannot help it."

Annie, knowing nothing of the details of business, was appalled at the threat of the landlord, and though she did not clearly understand the nature of such an attachment as he menaced them with mingled her tears with those of her mother.

Mr. Flint rose and approached the door, his hand on the knob, he paused to consider, but believing the flood of anguish in which he had plunged the poor females, would best subserve his interests, he bade them a hasty good morning and departed.

Mr. Flint was a man of business. He kept his conscience for Sunday use, and never allowed it to go about with him week days. In his pew at church, he could feel for the distresses of the widow and orphan, but his business policy and his christian philanthropy were not intended to be used at the same time. One was worldly thrift; the other a convenient system of philosophy, whose subtleties absorbed the sins of its co-ordinate. He could rob the widow of her last penny, and compound for the deed by sending missionaries to Otaheite and Siam.

The landlord departed, believing that he had produced a proper impression upon the mind of Mrs. Rayner. He had given her an extension of business decision, which he hoped and trusted would procure the payment of the debt.

At the door he was met by Giles Morton. If the antipodes of human nature ever met, they confronted each other at the door of Mrs. Rayner's house, on this occasion.

Giles glanced at the landlord; he saw the old twinkle of his eye and in his great, manly soul, he despised him. Passing on, he entered the sitting-room.

"Good morning, Mrs. Rayner; good morning, Annie—what, in tears? Ah, I see it all!" "You find us in trouble, Mr. Morton, replied the widow, drying her tears.

They had been perceived in the very act of weeping, and however willing they might have been to conceal the cause of their present misery, it was now impossible.

"I see it all, Mrs. Rayner; that miserable Flint has been here." "He has, indeed; but we ought not to blame him."

"Blame him! the miserable villain!" said Giles warmly, "he deserves a good smart cowiding."

"Nay, it is our fault; we could not pay him the rent."

"The scoundrel! he is a rich man, and threatens—but no matter, Mrs. Rayner; I understand it all; your long illness has embarrassed you. But you must let me be your friend. How much do you owe him?"

Annie was mortified at the situation in which her lover found her family—mortified at the thought of his offering them pecuniary assistance, and she was obliged to retire to conceal her confusion.

"Don't go, Annie," said he, approaching her; but she had gone. "Poor girl, she feels it deeply," continued he, "but no matter, it is all over now. How much do you owe him, Mrs. Rayner?"

"I cannot consent to receive assistance from you, Mr. Morton," answered the widow, resolved to check the unpleasant forwardness of the young gentleman.

"Poh! madam you must consent." "Never, sir."

"Why, Mrs. Rayner, I hope you are not offended."

"No, sir, but I cannot accept money from you."

Giles stopped to think a moment, albeit it was not a habit to which he was very much addicted; but then Giles was shrewd, and a single dash of his ready thought disclosed the occasion of Mrs. Rayner's scruples. She suspected he did not mean well by her daughter.

"Poh! I'll fix that all right. Silly old woman, to think any such thing," thought Giles, as he complacently seated himself by her side.

"Mrs. Rayner, I love your daughter," he said abruptly. "You feared it! I am a monster, that you should fear it! Annie does not fear it, nor think me a villain, or a heathen."

suspicious and she began to regard the old house with dislike again. Giles was frank and manly, and the widow not only gave her consent to the union, but also, after much haggling, consented to receive the hundred dollars from him as a loan.

"But, Mr. Morton," said the widow, "pray do not mention it to Charles. The poor boy has been almost harrassed to death to pay our family bills; he does not know anything about the rent, not even that we owe any, for I have always attended to that myself."

"Not a word. Now where is Annie?"

Annie came again, and though it is not our privilege to narrate the particulars of the subsequent interview, we assure the reader that it was exceedingly pleasant—full of sighs, sentiment, and all sorts of sweet sayings.

CHAPTER III. THE ANONYMOUS LETTER. It was particularly unfortunate that Giles Morton did not happen to be the possessor of one hundred dollars at this interesting period of his existence. It would have saved him the trouble of applying to his "governor" for the sum; not however, that the worthy patriarch was over scrupulous about such indulgences, for he was liberal, both in his views and with his purse, even to a fault.

But somehow Giles had an undefined dread of being asked what he designed to do with the money. He did not intend to say anything about his proposed matrimonial relations until after he had graduated and being a senior, he was not destined to feed a great while on anticipation.

And then there was another circumstance which particularly annoyed him just now.—His father had for several weeks been nursing a suspicion that Giles was getting a little dissipated—that he gambled now and then, and indulged in other fashionable vices.

The old gentleman set his life by Giles, and the suspicion was terrible. He began to think he had over indulged the boy and treated himself to a great many self-reproaches, in view of his weakness.

Now as we have mystery, even in a newspaper story, we have not the least objection to clearing up the young man's character. The youth was bold, free, and dashing, but he was entirely innocent of anything like dissipation.

But at the same time the old gentleman was justified in his suspicions, for he had actually seen his son enter a noted gaming house; but Giles had gone to save a friend.

Mr. Morton was angry, and in a fit of illature soundly rated his son for the act.—Giles was high strung, but he calmly stated the motive that had actuated him. The father was incredulous—refused to believe the statement, and Giles, too independent to vindicate himself any further, remained silent.

The impression was confirmed, and Mr. Morton wept bitterly in secret over the supposed profligacy of the young man.

But a few weeks partially healed the wound, and the affectionate familiarity of the parties was fully restored. Unfortunately for Giles he had incurred the hatred of a villain, who, with some sinister purpose in view, seemed disposed to destroy the harmony which existed between the father and son.

If there is anything in the world more particularly mean and despicable than another it is an anonymous letter. Not even the tenderest friend can be entirely proof against the influence of the cowardly weapon. A suspicion, it nothing more, is kindled by it—a suspicion, that may poison even the heart of innocence itself, and scatter the bands of the purest friendship.

Mr. Morton was seated in his private office. Among the letters that were handed him from the post office, was a dirty envelope, in which was inclosed a blank check. On the back of it was written a charge against Giles, which appalled the heart of the devoted father. It ran as follows:—

"Mr. Morton—Sir:—Your son Giles is in the daily habit of visiting the daughter of a poor woman in Cambridge. His purpose is base and wicked."

The merchant dropped the paper and gasped for breath. He was a good man, and probably nothing seemed so vile and gross as the crime with which the writer of the paper charged his only son. It was in direct confirmation of the terrible suspicions he had entertained, and though the miserable charge was not sustained by even the name of the writer, his unhappy frame of mind prompted him to believe it.

He wrung his hands in agony. Giles, his son—his heir—upon whom he had lavished all the wealth of his paternal affection—Giles was a villain!

For an hour he wept in bitterness of spirit over the fall of his noble boy. The thought that the dirty scroll was the work of an enemy, never occurred to him.

In the midst of his affliction, Giles entered to office to obtain the hundred dollars. Mr. Morton looked at him; his mein was not that of a villain; he did not blush in the presence of his father.

Mr. Morton spoke not; his soul was too full for words. "Father, I want a hundred dollars this morning," said Giles, speaking in an easy, confident tone which, with his present feelings, quite amazed his father.

"For what?" asked Mr. Morton, coldly.

"I must beg your indulgence on that point, father. I do not wish to tell you, but I assure you it is for a good purpose—one that you will cordially approve."

"Indeed!"

"You must trust me, this time, and as soon as the circumstances will permit, I will disclose the use to which I intend to put it."

[Concluded next week.]

NATURAL EXPRESSION. The most effective and stirring thing which a man can utter, is that which he knows most clearly and feels most deeply. All laborious straining and painful reaching after something more and better, and deeper, than one's own proper thoughts and sentiments, must always, inevitably, defeat itself, and bring out only that which is far weaker and far poorer than those familiar sentiments, which lie on the very surface of the mind.

These, as far as they go, are real. But the strain to produce more than one has, and to do more and better than one can, will bring forth nothing but wind; mere resemblances of some pattern, which it would fain imitate, shadow without substance; form without life.

And so nature and truth get their revenge upon the mind, by justifying its poor opinion of itself. The depths of human thought and feeling find their outlet, only through the channels of our most familiar thoughts and most habitual feelings. These must first be set in motion, before the pent up waters beneath can get vent, and come up to the surface, and flow forth in a full and gushing stream. Let a man be true to his own mind; and set a generous value upon his own sentiments and affections, and he will soon find his confidence justified, and his generosity rewarded.

They will soon furnish him the finest and richest products of which his nature is capable. And we actually find that the very productions of literature are characterized, more than by any other thing, by a simple, natural, fresh, and appropriate utterance of truth, so seemingly familiar, that we are surprised less at their magnitude and weight, than that they should never have occurred to us in the same light before. Thus, too, it often happens, when men have been diving as deep as they can, that they find the pearls which they bring up to be nothing more than thoughts and convictions which had escaped their notice, only because they were so familiar. It is therefore for no far-sought or eign, soil that we are to bring the best liveliest products of the mind, but from our own domestic treasure; out of our own living experience; out of our own practical convictions; out of our own familiar thoughts. It is from this fountain alone, that there can be any genuine issue of the old and the new.

Bib. Sacra.

THE NEW COMET. The Charleston Standard, of the 23d instant, says: "The citizens of Charleston and Sullivan's Island are now enjoying a fine view of the new comet, of N. Klinkerfus, which is plainly visible to the naked eye. It was seen at that time a little north of West, about 15 deg. above the horizon, or, as the plough boy would say, about an hour high. The nucleus is bright, and the tail, which streams upwards, is easily seen by a good eye; with the glass in common use on the Island, the bright stream of the tail would be described in common language as being three or four feet long."

This comet was first noticed by N. Klinkerfus, at Gottingen, on the 10th of June last. On the 25th of July, at 52 minutes past 8, it was seen at the National Observatory at Washington. Mr. Ferguson then fixed its position at a little north of a group of small stars in Leo Minor; right ascension 2 min. 44 sec., declination, 6 min. 24 sec.

Its perihelion passage is on the 27th of this month, before which time it will probably be still higher than now.

Its approximate elements, as computed by M. Bruhus, of Berlin, are as follows: Perihelion passage August 27th, 218 M. time, Berlin. Longitude of perihelion 310 deg. 31 min. 12.3 min. Place of the ascending node 140 deg. 50 min., 27.6 min. Inclination 59 deg. 54 min. 23.1 min.

Longitude of perihelion distance, 9,491,256—motion. The American Almanac for 1853, though containing a long article on the recent discoveries of Comets makes no mention of this one; we therefore conclude that it comes an unexpected visitor to our side of space.

# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the Cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by laws. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scoble's Building, New York Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut streets.

CALIFORNIA.—The recent news from California represent the mines as generally productive, and new and valuable discoveries constantly. Great trouble and serious riots have also occurred with a numerous class called squatters, who boldly assert the right of procuring property by robbery. In San Francisco they take possession of lots not actually occupied, regardless of any claim, however just, which others may have to them. The Sheriff was recently dangerously wounded in endeavoring to dispossess one of this class, who in turn fatally wounded one of the squatters. The same state of things also exists, only in a worse degree in several of the agricultural districts, extending to open robbery of all kinds of property and stock. The Alta California says they have no hope of protection from the State government, nor of relief except from the General Government. The Charleston Mercury in commenting on this subject, says that it is difficult to imagine how the General Government is to interfere for their relief, and if their State government "shall be found inconsistent with the possession of property and the peaceful existence of communities, it is a law of their own ordaining, and as they sowed so must they reap."

The highest judicial authorities of the State have also recently made a singular decision, "that the mines of gold and other precious metals of California are the exclusive property of the State; that the United States have no interest in them and cannot exercise any jurisdiction over them."

WILL'S VALLEY POST.—We received by Saturday morning's mail, the first five numbers of the above named paper. It is published weekly, at Porterville, DeKalb Co. by C. F. Hopkins & Co. and edited by H. M. F. The paper is very neatly printed on entirely new materials, and will bear a comparison in this respect, with any paper in the southern country. There is a degree of energy, industry and talent displayed in the editorial department of the paper, seldom to be found in a village, or even a city paper; but on this subject we are relieved from any necessity to speak particularly or at length, after mentioning the name of the Editor, who is extensively known in this and adjoining States, as Judge, Lawyer, Politician, and Author, and also a warm and thorough going advocate of Internal Improvements and Education.

Judge Porter formerly represented Tuscumbia Co. in the Legislature, and was at the last election a candidate for the Senate but defeated by a very worthy gentleman. The Judge is evidently in the wrong track now for political preferment. The people are great utilitarians, and far too sagacious to exchange so good a public servant for the year round, in his present useful capacity, for a few weeks service in the Senate, which almost any body can perform.

We cheerfully place "The Post" on our exchange list and hope that it may long continue to disseminate useful and valuable information among the worthy, virtuous and industrious community in the midst of which it is published.

The yellow fever at last accounts was somewhat on the increase in Mobile.

TELEGRAPHIC. LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAM SHIP EUROPA, AT HALIFAX. Baltimore, Aug. 30. The British Mail steam ship Europa, Captain Lorr, arrived at Halifax, N. S. on Monday night from Liverpool, which port she left on the 20th instant.

The Liverpool Markets.—Cotton since the departure of the Arabia on the 19th instant, had been dull. Fair qualities were a shade lower, and the lower grades had declined from an eighth of a penny to a farthing per lb.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE. The political news by this arrival is unimportant. The aspect of Eastern affairs is unchanged, and everything has remained quiet since the announcement that the Porte had accepted the note of the four Powers. The Moldavian Divan had been convoked, and the Hospodars solicited to remain. The Czar has given them permission to remain or go to Constantinople.

Rescued PACIA has notified the Austrian government that the occupation of Serbia by the Austrian troops will be regarded as a declaration of war, but that in the meantime the Porte undertakes to preserve order in the Provinces.

Lord John Russell stated in the House of Commons that the Mosquito was in progress of negotiation, and that he hoped the result would be satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL PER EUROPA. Baltimore, August 31. The Europa arrived at Boston at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, and we glean from our files of English papers the following additional particulars of European intelligence.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Liverpool dated on the morning of the 20th inst. says that LOUIS NAPOLEON had relinquished his contemplated journey to Dieppe in consequence of the new complication of the Eastern Question.

It was rumored in Vienna that should Russia make an inroad into Serbia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade.

The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg states that notwithstanding the negotiation going on for peace, the war department was as active as ever. The cholera had again appeared in Warsaw. The Czar's acceptance of the proposition from Austria it is said, will not be unaccompanied by conditions, as he will not consent to evacuate the Principality until the Porte has signed an agreement tantamount to the concession of all the points in dispute.

Advices from Constantinople to the 5th instant, state that the Persian Ambassador had given the Sultan full assurances that he should receive assistance if he needed it, measures having been taken by the Sultan to raise an army of sixty thousand men to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Greek Bishops to return to their bishoprics immediately it having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorders in various parts of the country.

When the intelligence reached Serbia of the threatened occupation of that territory by the Austrian troops, the Prince of Serbia replied that he would resist such occupation by force. The whole Province was arming, and a force of thirty thousand men had been already collected.

The latest despatches from Constantinople concur in stating that the people continued favorable to resisting Russia.

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—We are pained to see that the yellow fever is fearfully upon the increase in the city of Mobile. The Board of Health reports returns for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th of yellow fever 18; other diseases 9. Total 27. And for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 26th of yellow fever 29; other diseases 5. Total 34.

The Tribune says: "It will have been seen by the reports of the Board of Health, that the yellow fever is on the increase. Prudence now dictates that those who are not acclimated—although we hardly know exactly what the term means—should leave the city. Those who cannot without abandoning duties, should be calm, careful in diet, and keep within doors at night and within the shade during the day."

THE FORCE OF LOVE.—A marriage was celebrated a few days ago in the church of Rue St. Antoine, Paris, and in the course of the ceremony a young woman of great beauty who had been observed pale and agitated in the body of the church, was seized with convulsion. Assistance was offered her and when she recovered the ceremony had terminated and the wedding party had quitted the church. She immediately ran after them and attempted to throw herself beneath the wheels of the carriage containing the newly married pair, but she was prevented! On this she flew into a violent passion against the persons who held her, and conducted herself so violently that she had to be put into a place of safety. Inquiries having been made respecting her, it was ascertained that she was the mistress of the man who had married; and that he had sworn repeatedly never to marry any one but her. Having learned that this marriage was fixed on, she became desperate and resolved to create scandal.

After being locked up some time a change came over her, and bursting into tears she spoke of her faithless lover with great tenderness and said that she would die to secure his happiness. She was conveyed to the hospital. She became seriously ill and although every attention was paid to her she died on Saturday. A case of a somewhat similar kind has also to be related. A cabinet maker living in the Marais, became passionately attached to a female, who however, declined to marry him because he was not possessed of a sufficient fortune. This refusal gave such a strong desire of being wealthy, that his mind was affected; in this state he fancied he had suddenly become a millionaire and that every piece of paper which fell into his hands was a bank note. On Sunday he went into a restaurant and ate a comfortable dinner. When the waiter presented the bill he produced the prospectus of a writing master, which he had been given him in the street and representing that it was a 5000 note, requested with approved security, August 31st, 1853.

D. N. McCLANAHAN, Adm. Sept. 6, 1853—31.

LAND SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Shelby county, I will, on the 26th day of September, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, sell, on a credit of six months, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of James B. Nivens, deceased, viz: The south east fourth of the north west fourth and the south west fourth of the north east fourth of Section 30, Township 14, Range 6 east, lying in Benton County. The purchaser will be required to give note with approved security. August 31st, 1853.

D. N. McCLANAHAN, Adm. Sept. 6, 1853—31.

beyond doubt that he was mad and he was sent to the prefecture. Galgani's Messenger, Paris;

A VOLTEUR'S FEAT.—The feat of jumping from a balloon the jumper sustained by an India rubber rope, was ready performed on Thursday. It was the most stupendous feat of daring & address that the Parisians have not been permitted to witness. From one side of the balloon hung to the Indian rubber cord, descending 150 feet and then returning and being fastened to the other side of the car. It thus formed a strong loop. The athlete was dressed as Mercury; his body, from the neck to the small of the back was enclosed in a frame work, which enabled him to endure the suspension without wrenching or dislocating. The rope passed through an eyelet in the middle of the back, passed so that he was held in perfect equilibrium. When the balloon had reached an altitude double that of the supposed elasticity of the cord the volteur appeared on the edge of the car, looked over his eyes, and dove off into space. The eyelet slipped along the rope, so that the first 150 feet were a positive fall through the air without resistance or break. The rest of the way was an elongation of the rope. It stretched four times its length making in all a descent of 600 feet, accomplished in two seconds.

After having attained its lowest point, the rope contracted once, perhaps 200 feet and then descended again. There was no further rebound, and no oscillation the volteur lay calmly cradled in mid air, and probably spent the leisure was now permitted to enjoy in recovering his breath and contemplating the prospect. The gentleman above now commenced at the windlass, and gradually wound his dangling friend up again. In four minutes he climbed over the car, having made the fastest time that any human being has ever achieved, except such as have been shot from cannons as Barron Munchausen said he was I think. Six hundred feet in two seconds is at the rate of three miles and a half a minute. We are waiting now to know what will be done next.

A NEW KIND OF COTTON.—The editor of the New York Tribune has seen a specimen of a new and very beautiful sort of cotton brought from the Pine Indians of New Mexico Boundary Commissions. Its peculiarity consists in a fine silky staple, superior in length and strength to all kinds previously known. The seed has been introduced into Texas, and the plant will soon be grown there extensively. It has also the great advantage of not degenerating, and not requiring a renewal of the seed. The plant, if all these peculiarities are proved permanently to belong to it, must effect a revolution in cotton raising.

FEARS OF AN INDIAN.—PECULIAR EFFECT OF THE HOT WEATHER.—New York on Friday afternoon, an Indian named Peter Sunrise, and who says his father's name was Peter Sandown, was arrested by the police of the district, for deporting himself in an uncivilized manner by divesting himself of his clothes, and carrying them under his arm, in which condition he paraded the streets, and as a natural consequence attracted the attention of all sorts of people. When he found himself pursued he retreated into a house in President street, proceeding to the third floor glass bottles and other missiles among the crowd below which had gathered in large numbers to witness the fun. He was finally secured and locked up. He hails from the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y.

During the last fifty years, France with a population of more than five millions has increased in the number of her people by little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, with not more than one sixth her population in the same period.

Holloway's Pills, a Wonderful Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, and Sick Headaches.—Thomas Goodman, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square, had for many years suffered from indigestion and frequent bilious attacks, and was very seldom free from severe sick headaches. He had consulted the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, but could derive no permanent relief from their remedies; at last, tired out by their success, he resorted to the use of Holloway's Pills, which so renovated his system and strengthened his constitution, that he neither suffers from indigestion, or headache, but enjoys the best of health.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton Co., made on the 8th day of August, 1853, the undersigned administrators will proceed to sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, one thousand dollars of the purchase money payable on the first of January 1854, and the remainder on the first of January 1855, with interest from date, the following described land, to-wit:

N. W. cor. and the N. 1/4 of the S. W. cor. of section 11, township 14, range 7. Also all that part or parcel of land lying west of the old Gin house of Asa Carroll, dec'd, and 64 square rods taking the Gin house and cotton screw, and all that pertains thereto, in the N. E. cor. of section 11, township 14, range seven, containing in all two hundred and eighty-eight acres, more or less, and known as the Asa Carroll place, seven miles west of Jacksonville on the Green's Ferry road. Also 84 acres off the south side of the N. E. cor. of section 14, township 14, range 7.

Also at the same time and place, on terms to be made known on the day, a Negro Woman named Matilda and Boy Child—the woman aged about 21 years, the child near two years old.

M. T. TAYLOR, Adm. J. B. TAYLOR, Adm. Sept. 6, 1853—31.

STATE OF ALABAMA. DEXTER COUNTY. Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, Sept. 2nd, A. D. 1853. JAMES H. BURTON, Guardian of Wm. D. & Mary S. Burton, his minor children, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement: Whereupon it is ordered that Monday the 10th day of October next be set for 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, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular Term of said Court to be holden at the Court House for said County, on said Monday the 10th day of October next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at office this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Sep. 6, 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 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—of every fine stock GOLD PENS, of every kind and quality. PAPER MACHIE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books. BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality. ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash Invoice, Day Books, &c., &c., of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand. PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper; French, English and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER.—Teasers, Fire Boards Borders Secenary 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 purchase. W. M. STRICKLAND 82 Dauphin-Street Mobile

**DOUBLE TRIANGLE, IRON FRONT STORE.**

This subscriber has removed from the Masonic Hall building to the spacious Store with the Iron Front, opposite the Montgomery Hall, 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. Having a more complete collection of Useful and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.

Constantly on hand, Flobert's celebrated Saloon Lifes and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge. 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, Garbels, Marks, Medals, Regalia, Seals, Seal Presses and Lodge Furniture, at short notice.

Perfection Seal Presses, Prepaid postage Envelopes, Files Oblong Pens, and a large assortment of beautiful French colored Engravings, specimens of which can be seen in his magnificent show window, opposite Montgomery Hall.

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.

**TERMS—CASH.**  
Dec. 21, 1852.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Benton County.  
TAKEN up by J. Reeves, and posted before M. P. Johnson, Esq., on the 29th day of July last, a bright bay mare, about four years old, common size, branded on the left shoulder with the letter L, some collar marks—appraised to sixty dollars.

**Public Land Sale at St. Stephens Land Office.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an act of Congress approved 3rd March, 1853, entitled "an act authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama, and in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by the 5th Sect. Act of Congress, approved 3rd August, 1846, we shall proceed to offer at public sale on the 24th day of October, 1853, at this (the St. Stephens) Office, the following tracts of public Land, heretofore reserved as CEDAR LANDS, to-wit:

- T. 6, R. 4 E. Sec. 1—W. 1/2 N. W. 1/2  
" 2 E. 1/2  
" 3 S. E. 1/2 and E. 1/2 S. W. 1/2  
" 4 E. 1/2 N. W. 1/2 & W. 1/2 S. E. 1/2  
" 5 N. W. 1/2—E. 1/2 N. E. 1/2 & W. 1/2 S. E. 1/2  
" 9 W. 1/2 N. W. 1/2 & S. W. 1/2  
" 10 N. 1/2—E. 1/2 S. W. 1/2 & E. 1/2 S. E. 1/2  
" 11 S. 1/2  
" 12 W. 1/2 & S. E. 1/2  
T. 7, R. 4 E. Sec. 29 N. E. Division—S. W. 1/2 & W. 1/2 S. E. 1/2  
" 32 N. W. 1/2—W. 1/2 N. E. & S. E. 1/2  
" 33 S. E. 1/2  
" 34 N. 1/2  
T. 7, R. 3 E. " 28 W. 1/2 S. W. 1/2  
" 29 E. 1/2 S. E. 1/2  
" 32 E. 1/2 N. E. 1/2

All persons having pre-emption rights to any portion of the above Lands are advised to make proof thereof, and payment before the day above designated for the commencement of said sale, otherwise their right will be forfeited.

**JAMES MAGOFFIN,**  
Register.  
**S. S. HOUSTON,**  
Receiver.  
Aug. 9, 1853.—St.

**ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF LAND.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, the undersigned, as Administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October, 1853, on a credit of two years, the following described Land, to-wit:

The north-west triangular half of the north-west quarter of Section (20) twenty, township (16) sixteen and range (8) eight—also the south west half of the south west quarter of section (9) nine, township (16) sixteen and range (8) all east in the Coosa Land District and in Benton County, Ala.

The purchaser will be required to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

**SARAH R. LIKENS,**  
Aug. 16, 1853. Adm.

**W. & J. NELSON,**  
DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.  
Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.  
All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

**Look for Yourselves.**

THE undersigned offers to sell a bargain in his Town Property, consisting of 33 acres of Land, lying in the incorporation of Jacksonville, well improved. One acre Lot to itself, with good comfortable buildings on it, with an ally between it and the balance of the Land. There is also one two acre Lot with a Tan Yard away, containing about 60 laying vats, including limes, pool, cribs, stables, and a splendid Bark house & Mill; also a good Slaughter-house and Lot. The balance of the Land is in a high state of cultivation. Also 80 acres of Land lying two and a half miles due west of Jacksonville, on the road leading to Tuscaloosa. There is on the place 26 or 28 acres in cultivation, with a comfortable House and out Houses on it, with two lasting wells of water.

Any person or persons wanting to purchase can get a better bargain than any where else, by calling on the subscriber at Jacksonville.

**F. SNOW,**  
Aug. 11, 1853.—St.

**H. G. FARRELL'S Arabian Liniment.**  
This celebrated medicine, skillfully compared as it is to the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases, as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

**CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.**  
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night would weep, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to outgrow it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this and she determined to try your Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continuing use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old, and fleshy and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, &c. and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured a milk madder in my cow in a few days.

**GEORGE FORD,**  
Peoria, March 26th, 1849.

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

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

**HENDRICK & NISBET,**  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
**W. F. CALDWELL,**  
Oakfusky, Randolph, Ala.  
and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.  
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

**NOTICE**

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

**ALBERT WARREN,**  
Executor of the last will and testament of Abner Warren, decd.

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to put in operation for the public his new and improved patent water Elevator for raising water from wells. He flatters himself that there is no method now in use for raising water from wells, that can equal this for cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and for keeping water pure.

Price for putting them up as for all wells 40 feet and over, deep, 75 cents per foot. All wells under 40 feet will be charged \$30; the subscriber furnishing all the machinery and materials and putting them in full operation. Persons wishing a good pump are requested to call at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward in Jacksonville, where they can have an opportunity of examining one of my Elevators in full operation. Any person wishing one of my Elevators can be supplied at short notice, by addressing a note to me at Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. where I am engaged in manufacturing them.

**SANUEL H. LIKENS,**  
Aug. 9, 1853.  
N. B. Mr. E. L. Woodward, of Jacksonville is my authorized Agent, to dispose of rights.

**PURE MEDICINES.**  
**DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,**  
HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

- FAMILY MEDICINES.**  
Castile Soap,  
Gum Myrrh,  
Gum Arabic,  
Gum Camphor,  
Flour of Saffron,  
Prepared Chalk,  
Sugar of Lead,  
Blue Mass,  
Dover's Powder,  
Spirits of Turpentine,  
Spirits of Nitre,  
Oil of Cloves,  
Refined Borax,  
Columbo,  
Gaultheria,  
Peruvian Bark,  
Soda Powders,  
Ground Elm Bark,  
Ground Flax Seed,  
Strengthening Plaster,  
Blistering Ointment, &c. &c.

**Best Old Brandy and Old Port Wine.**  
The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:  
Laudanum, Syrup of Squills,  
Purgative, Syrup of Ipecac,  
Coch's Pills, Syrup of Rhabarb,  
a variety of Vegetable Pills, Antimonial Wine, &c. &c.  
In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Hoars, Leaves and Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.  
With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c. they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services.  
Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

**GREAT DEPOT OF BOOKS & STATIONERY.**

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

**Land for Sale.**  
THE undersigned having determined to discontinue farming, offers for sale all his land (240 Acres) situated one and a half miles west of Gadsden, Ala. at the junction of the Rome and Jacksonville Roads—a good stand. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house and out houses; more than 100 acres under fence, and 75 or 80 acres in cultivation. There are on the place 60 or 80 acres of good Creek Bottom, the balance is upland, nearly all well adapted to the culture of cotton, and the different kinds of grain. There is a first rate well of water in the yard, several springs on different parts of the farm, and the whole amply supplied with water for stock.

The location is pleasant and healthy, immediately at the base of Lookout mountain, within a half mile of one of the best sulphur springs in the State, and less than one and a half mile from the famous Falls of Black Creek. There are three Mills, within three miles—in three directions—each fully equipped but that may be fully enjoyed here. Come all you land buyers and see for yourselves, and you shall be shown where the Rail Road is to run, and other advantages too numerous to mention just now. Come, and for cash, or on short time, you shall have the offer of a bargain that will do you good.

Other lands adjoining can be had on good terms.  
**JOHN POTTER,**  
Gadsden, July 26, 1853.—St.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Anderson Reeves late of St. Clair County, deceased, with the will annexed, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1853, by the Probate Court of said County: All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same within the time allowed by law or they will be barred.

**LOUISA REEVES,**  
Adm'x with the will annexed.  
July 26, 1853.

**F. A. Holman & Co.,**  
Direct Importers of  
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices.  
May 10, 1853.

The Camp Meeting for the Jacksonville Circuit will come off in the following order:  
Cold Water, 2nd Sunday in Aug.  
White Plains, 4th " in Aug.  
Alexandria, 2nd " in Sept.  
Muscatine, 4th " in Sept.  
The traveling and local Preachers within reach are invited to attend.  
**W. E. M. LINFIELD.**

**By the President of the United States.**

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

At the Land Office at ST. STEVENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:  
North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.  
Townships one and two, of range one.  
Townships one, two, three, and four, of range two.  
Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range three.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.  
Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range five.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.  
Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range one.  
Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range two.  
Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range three.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range four.  
Township one, of range five.

At the Land Office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the 12th day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:  
North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.  
Townships eight, sixteen, and twenty, of range one.  
At the Land Office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the 19th day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:  
North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.  
Township twenty-one, of range four.

At the Land Office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the 19th day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:  
North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.  
Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range FIFTEEN.  
Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range SIXTEEN.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range SEVENTEEN.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range EIGHTEEN.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range NINETEEN.

At the Land Office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the 26th day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:  
North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.  
Township four, of range THIRTEEN.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range FOURTEEN.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range FIFTEEN.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range SIXTEEN.  
Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range SEVENTEEN.  
Township seven, of range EIGHTEEN.  
North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.  
Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range FIVE.  
Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range SIX.  
Townships seven, eight, nine and ten, of range SEVEN.

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

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.  
The lands will be sold subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States affected, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof, and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

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

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

Notice to actual settlers on land of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.  
Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the Pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad herein before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternated sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate section of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

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

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

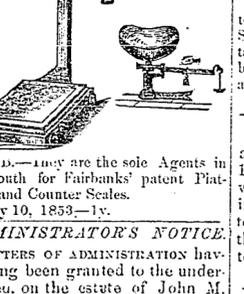
**JOHN WILSON,**  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
June, 28 1853.—13w.

**Woodland Female Seminary,**  
CEDAR TOWN, GA.  
The Fall Session of the Seminary will commence on the 22th of July, under the direction of J. M. Wood Principal, J. D. Collins—Miss M. O. West—and Miss M. W. Rice of the Literary Department and Prof. J. R. Seals of the Music Department. The health of our pupils, has been about invariably good, and we are affording facilities which we hope will secure increased patronage.  
**J. M. WOOD, Princ.**  
July 12, 1853.

**Alabama & Georgia Rail Road.**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 21, 1853.  
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Board of Directors of the Alabama & Georgia Rail Road Company, made at a meeting convened in Laguna, on Saturday the 21st day of May, 1853, an instalment of five per cent, on the stock subscribed is required, payable on and after the first day of June next, to meet expenses of the Survey and location of the road now in progress. Stockholders can pay to G. C. Whately, Pres. or to J. R. Graham, Treas. as may be most convenient. At the same meeting of the Board of Directors an order was passed allowing eight per cent interest to Stockholders on all instalments paid in, from the time of payment.  
By order of the Board:  
**G. C. WHATELY, Pres.**  
**J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.**  
May 24, 1853.

**Jacksonville Male Academy.**  
The exercises of the Jacksonville Male Academy will begin on Monday the 1st day of August and continue twenty-one weeks under the superintendence of the undersigned, to whom the Trustees have tendered the Academy and with it the entire control and management of the School.  
The course of instruction and rates of Tuition will be as heretofore.  
Pupils who intend connecting themselves with the School are earnestly requested to be in attendance at the beginning of the term. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness.  
**JOHN H. CALDWELL,**  
July 26, 1853.—2t.

**780 ACRES**  
OF Land for Sale in Chockoloccoo valley within three miles of White Plains. One of the Best places in Benton County. 200 acres of Bottom Land—Good Improvements, well fixed. A handsome eligible place to live.  
**JAMES L. WRIGHT,**  
July 26, 1853.  
**JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO.,**  
104 and 106 William St., cor. John, NEW YORK,  
IMPORTERS of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats Scarfs &c., selected in France, England, and Germany, by one of the firm resident in Europe, which ensures to purchasers the newest and most desirable goods in the line; also manufacturers of the celebrated Patent Shirts, Stocks and Ties of every description. Purchasers will find the stock well worthy their attention.  
June, 28, 1853.  
—BLANKS—  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



**INSURANCE.**  
**JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent**  
FOR the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in the Counties of Benton and Talladega, on the most liberal terms.—Applications promptly attended to.  
Office, Talladega, Ala.  
Jan. 11, 1853.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good references as to character, responsibility, &c.  
July 12, 1853.—4t.

**THE CAMP MEETING** at the Presbyterian Camp ground 1 1/2 miles south of White Plains, will commence the Thursday evening before the 2nd Sabbath in September. Ministers, (orthodox) of the Gospel are affectionately invited to attend.  
**H. M. JONES.**

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale very low prices for cash or city acceptance at **GEORGE A. GATES & CO'S,** Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia  
May 10, 1853.—1y.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Benton County.  
TAKEN up and posted by Joseph P. Bennett, near Goode & Moore's Iron Works, S. D. McClellan, Esq. a mouse colored mare, supposed to be 20 years old, no marks or brands perceivable—appraised to \$20, this 2nd day of August 1853.  
**A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.**  
Aug. 9, 1853.

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

