



# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERNAL VIGILANCE"

Vol. 18.—No. 13

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 4, 1854.

Whole No. 904

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No. 2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
of the year.  
Failure to give notice of a wish to  
continue will be considered an "en-  
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Paper discontinued until all ar-  
ges are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
going rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3;  
Regulars of Candidates 50 cents per

**NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.**  
**J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-  
ces—opposite Wright, Nicholas and Compa-  
ny, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.  
Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

**Augusta Seed Store.**  
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is  
removed to the first door above the  
State Bank, and nearly opposite the  
United States and Globe Hotels, where  
the subscriber has received, and will con-  
tinue to receive throughout the season,  
his stock of fresh and genuine Garden  
Seeds, crop 1853.  
Allowance made to country dealers.  
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue  
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-  
piragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulls, &c.  
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

**Augusta French Burr Mill  
stone Manufactory.**  
The sub-  
scriber, thank-  
ful for the kind patron-  
age heretofore extend-  
ed to the late firm of Schi-  
mer & Wig-  
and, would respectfully inform his  
friends and the public, that he con-  
tinues to execute orders for his well  
known Warranted French BURR  
MILL STONES, of every desir-  
able size, at the lowest price and  
shortest notice. He also furnishes  
Escourts & Colours Stones,  
Saw Machines, of various patterns  
Rolling Cloths, of the best brand,  
Cement, for Mill use  
Also, for Planters, small GRIST  
MILLS to attach to Gin gears.  
All orders promptly attended to  
Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my au-  
thorized agent in East Alabama.  
All orders addressed to him post  
paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co.  
Ala. will receive prompt attention.  
Wm. B. SCHIRMER,  
Surviving partner of  
Schirmer & Wigand.  
Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.



**AUGUSTA.**  
**OSGROVE & BRENNAN.**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Foreign and Domestic.**  
**DRY GOODS.**  
at the Mansion House, Formerly  
Keers and Hope's, Broad  
Street, Augusta, Ga.  
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-  
or cash. May 10, 1853.—1y.

**BAKER & HART.**  
WHOLESALE GROCER'S  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
We keep constantly on hand a large  
and well selected Stock of  
**All Goods in our Line,**  
which are purchased in the best markets  
at the most favorable terms, and  
ask our country friends to give us  
their patronage when visiting our city.  
Particular attention is given to the fill-  
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charg-  
ed at all times—we also receive Cotton  
and produce from our customers.  
May 10, 1853.—1y.

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

**F. A. Holman & Co.,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
**Rockery China & Glassware.**  
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.  
May 10, 1853. 1y.

**TICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**TABLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.**  
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-  
bourns and Stripes, sold at Facto-  
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per  
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

**M. P. STOVALL,**  
**Warehouse & Commission  
Merchant.**  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
CONTINUES the business, in  
all its branches, in the ex-  
clusive Fire Proof Warehouse, on  
Cotton street, near the Globe Hotel,  
formerly occupied by Walker &  
Evson.  
Having ample facilities for business,  
and the disposition to extend every ac-  
commodation to his customers, he pledges  
his strict personal attention to the in-  
terests of all those who may favor him  
with patronage.  
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,  
CANNING, &c., promptly and carefully  
filled, at the lowest market prices.  
August 20th 1853.

**ORIENTAL SALE.**  
THE subscribers are now receiving direct  
from manufacturers, both North  
and South, the largest and best assortment  
of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors,  
Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—  
together with an elegant stock of  
**Suspenders, Purses,**  
Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and  
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.  
Also,  
**Looking Glasses and Mirrors,**  
of every style and pattern, together with  
a full and cheap stock of  
**School and Miscellaneous  
BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.**  
Desiring to the great scarcity of money  
in the country, the subscribers are de-  
termined to sell goods this season lower  
than any house in Charleston or Augus-  
ta.  
Merchants from the country will please  
call and examine for themselves.  
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,  
May 10, 53—1y. Augusta, Ga.

**J. M. NEWBY, & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Ready-Made CLOTHING.**  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.  
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.  
M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall  
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-  
ing. Gentlemen can find at this es-  
tablishment every article necessary for  
the wardrobe. Having paid strict at-  
tention to the purchase and manufacture  
of their goods, they can offer them at the  
lowest prices.  
On hand, a very large lot of fine  
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-  
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,  
Shirt-Collars, Stocks, merino and Silk  
Shirts and Drawers, &c.  
With their weekly receipt of all the  
new styles of Goods from New York,  
they can offer their customers advan-  
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—  
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and  
examine.  
May 10, 1853.—1y.

**United States Mail Line.**  
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS,  
Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Saturday afternoon and each  
alternate Wednesday or Saturday.  
JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,  
1500 Tons. Commander  
MARION. M. BERRY  
1200 Tons. Commander.  
The SOUTHERNER,  
W. FOSTER, will  
leave each alter-  
nate Wednesday; having been new-  
ly coppered and guards raised, is  
now in complete order.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply at the office of the  
Agent

**HENRY MISSROON,**  
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sou. Wharves.  
Cabin Passage, \$25 00.  
Steerage, \$8 00  
N. B. A new ship will be placed  
on the line to connect with the  
Southerner on Wednesdays.  
Feb. 22, 1853.

**C. J. COLCOCK, BRADLEY, WILSON & Co.**  
Charleston, S. C.  
**FAKLER, COLCOCK & Co.**  
FACTORS AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 133, NEW ORLEANS.  
Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tusca-  
loosa, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. J.  
Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.  
Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

**SCRUGGS, DRAKE & Co.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
GEORGETOWN, S. C.  
Keep an office in  
Huntsville, Ala., where they  
will be prepared to make liberal  
advances on Cotton or other Pro-  
duce consigned to their House.  
Refer to E. L. Woodward, who  
will also make advances on Cotton  
shipped to the above named House.  
Oct. 18, 1853.—1y.

**CAMERON, WEBB & Co.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
G. & H. CAMERON,  
Importers of  
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,  
145 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Will supply Country Merchants with  
Goods in their line at as low rates as they  
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

**Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.**  
Of the latest style and superior qual-  
ity.  
For sale by  
HUDSON & STOKES.

mental exertion or not, whether sick or  
well his articles must be written, and all  
his multifarious duties performed. These  
labors are certainly sufficient to break  
down an ordinary constitution—but  
when we add to them, pecuniary disap-  
pointment and embarrassment, lack of  
expected appreciation—the indifference  
of friends and the sarcasm of enemies,  
we have a satisfactory explanation of the  
causes which disappoint the hopes, and  
cut short the career of so great a portion  
of newspaper editors.

There is occasionally an editor endow-  
ed with a strong body and a well poi-  
sed mind—unlike indifferent to con-  
sure, and praise—satisfied with his own pow-  
ers, neither allured by hope, nor alarm-  
ed by fears, that will triumph over all  
obstacles, and pursuing calmly, the even-  
tenor of his way, attain renown, wealth,  
and long life; but whilst such an individ-  
ual may, like any other prodigy, occa-  
sionally be found, numbers will fall a-  
round him—the victims of unrequited  
mental labor, and disappointed hopes.  
Victoria, Texas, Advocate 4th inst.

### ILLUSIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Dr. Cooh relates the case of a lady  
who in consequence of an alarm of fire,  
believed that she was the Virgin Mary,  
and that her head was constantly encir-  
led by a brilliant halo. Dr. Uwins gives  
an account of an intellectual young gen-  
tleman who from some morbid associa-  
tion with the idea of an elephant, was  
struck by a horrid spasm whenever the  
word "elephant" was mentioned. The  
spasm carried that elephant paper, if he  
were sensible it were such, produced the  
same effect. A similar case is told of a  
gentleman who, on narrowly escaping  
from the earthquake at Lisbon, fell into a  
state of delirium whenever the word  
"earthquake" was pronounced in his hear-  
ing. The Rev. John Mason, of Water  
Stratford, evinced, in everything—sound  
judgment except that he was Elias, fore-  
told the advent of Christ, who was to  
commence the millennium at Stratford.—  
A lady twenty-three years of age, afflic-  
ted with hysterical madness, used to re-  
main constantly at the windows of her  
apartment during the summer.  
When she saw a beautiful cloud in  
the sky, she screamed out, "Garverin,  
Garverin, come and take me!" and re-  
peated the same invocation until the  
clouds for millions sent up by Garverin.  
The Rev. Simon Raton died with the  
conviction that his rational soul was an-  
nihilated by a special fiat of the Divine  
will; and a patient in the Friend's "Re-  
treat," at Fork, thought he had no soul,  
heart, or lungs. There was a tradesman  
who thought he was a seven shilling  
piece, and advertised himself thus—"If  
my wife presents me for payment don't  
change me."  
Bishop Warburton tells us of a man  
who thought himself a "goose pie," and  
Mr. Ferriday, of Manchester, had a pa-  
tient who thought he had "swallowed  
the devil." In Paris there lived a man  
thought he had, with others being gullo-  
tined, and when Napoleon was emper-  
or their heads were all restored but in  
the scramble he got the wrong one.—  
Marcus Donatus tells us of one "Vicent-  
ian who believed himself too large to  
pass one of his doorways. To dispel  
this illusion, it was resolved by his phy-  
sician that he should be dragged through  
the aperture by force. This erroneous  
dictate was obeyed; but as he was fac-  
ed along, Vicentians screamed out in  
agony that his limbs were fractured and  
the flesh torn from his bones. In this  
dreadful delusion, with terrific impreca-  
tions against his murderers, he died."

### EDITING AS A PROFESSION.

We see by our exchanges that sever-  
al neighboring newspaper establishments  
are for sale. They are said to be, and  
we believe they are, in flourishing towns,  
surrounded by a thriving country—and  
are well supported. Impaired health of  
the editors, which renders it impos-  
sible to continue longer in the business, is as-  
signed as the sole cause of these frequent  
editorial changes.  
These facts furnish us an instructive  
lesson. Whilst the merchant, the law-  
yer, the mechanic and the farmer pursue  
their various occupations for years, with  
health seldom interrupted—whilst the  
preacher, performs, probably, as much  
mental, and four times as much physi-  
cal labor as the editor, without the dele-  
terious effect upon his constitution, the  
latter languishes under disease, and un-  
less relieved sinks into premature decay,  
and dies. We could point out hundreds  
of instances, tending to prove these facts.  
G. D. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal,  
says that of two or three partners, that  
he has had in the establishment, and  
three associate editors, not one is now  
living! But we need not multiply in-  
stances. Many of our Texas readers,  
young as the country is, can point out  
in their village courtesies, the mound  
beneath which repose the remains of  
the gifted young man who started the  
first paper in their town. He embarked  
in the enterprise with buoyant spir-  
its, and a brilliant prospect before him.  
Every energy of his mind was called in-  
to action, and just as his labors began  
to be appreciated, and he was about to  
reap the pecuniary fruits of his anxious  
toil, his physical system gave way un-  
der the constant wear of a continued and  
intense exertion of the mind.  
The mind is so constituted as the re-  
quire, like the body, alternate labor and  
repose. Those occupations which de-  
mand great and frequent efforts of the  
mind, if they allow it suitable seasons  
of relaxation, are not injurious to health.  
Judicious exercise is necessary for the  
healthful development and vigorous ac-  
tion of the mental as well as the physi-  
cal constitution. The occupations of the  
lawyer, the divine, the farmer and me-  
chanic all afford the mind abundant pe-  
riods of rest. But such is by no means  
the case with that of the editor. His  
over-tasked intellect finds no repose. His  
duties must be performed continually—  
not periodically. Whether he feels like

the river upon the earth must have been  
very great, to affect to such an extent  
stream of water passing under its bed so  
many feet below it.

An Avignon paper chronicles the ar-  
rival there of a vehicle driven by com-  
pressed air, which had come from Mar-  
seilles, a distance of 50 miles, in 4 hours.  
The carriage was divided like a house,  
into various compartments, for different  
uses, and conveyed upon this its first  
trip, one hundred persons. French  
high roads permit easily a speed of 12  
miles an hour.

### Rome and Jacksonville Rail Road.

Some time ago we had high hopes  
that a Rail Road would be under con-  
tract, within a reasonable time, which  
would connect this city with Jacksonville,  
Ala. Since then our hopes have fallen  
a degree or two, but not quite to zero.  
Our new charter, we understand, grants  
us the privilege of running to any point  
on the line between this State and Ala-  
bama from Rome, thus securing to us  
the advantage of connecting with any  
Railroad through the latter State con-  
templating a junction with our State  
Road.

We are advised of the difficulties that  
prevented the Company, organized un-  
der the charter for the Rome and Jack-  
sonville Railroad, from commencing the  
then contemplated work. We regarded  
this as a misfortune. By their intru-  
sion we have entered into the work with  
zeal, in consequence of them have either  
turned their efforts in another direc-  
tion or look with distrust upon the affair.

We respectfully submit the reflection,  
without intending it for any particular  
direction, that in a work like a Railroad  
local interests, as a matter of course, to  
a very great extent, must be discreg-  
ated; and the same kind of necessity  
compels the strictest adherence to a line  
of directness and economy. It is not  
to be built with an eye open alone to  
the advantage of certain sections valleys  
and villages, but to the public conveni-  
ence, dispatch and good, generally.—  
Therefore, we deprecated the conflict  
between interested parties, which result-  
ed in the dissolution of the last Compa-  
ny. We believe that, had a spirit of  
conciliation and compromise been exer-  
cised and the work progressing.

Certainly nothing could more success-  
fully, nor in a shorter period, add to the  
business, growth and wealth of Rome,  
Jacksonville, and the immediate coun-  
try, than a direct communication by Rail-  
way. Every body sees this, but few  
indeed take interest enough in it to push  
the thing forward. We want a spirit of  
energetic enterprise, and it seems to us,  
that the little evidences, by which that  
spirit did, in times past, manifest its bare  
existence, "grow small by degrees and  
beautifully less."

The intimate business relations subsist-  
ing between Augusta and the whole  
section of country through which a  
Railroad from and to the points indica-  
ted would pass, ought to arouse that city  
to a lively interest in the work. Trade  
Augusta would derive more direct ben-  
efit from it than all the towns and villages  
together that it would connect; and,  
therefore, she should aid in its construc-  
tion in proportion to the benefit there-  
by accruing to her. With her aid to  
that extent, the clatter and snort of the  
iron horse would soon be heard echoing  
through the hills and valleys on the  
route. Savannah is wide awake to the  
importance of building such conductors  
of wealth from the far off farm-houses  
of the interior to her own doors.  
But Augusta, alas! has in her veins too  
much of the blood of Rip Van Winkle,  
and indulges in a much longer nap than  
her more active rival state. It is high  
time that she would wake up and begin  
to take some healthful exercises in the  
spirit of the age; and we would suggest  
that she could not begin in a better field  
for the experimental display of her pow-  
ers, than the one we open to her oc-  
cupation. We hope, at least, that some  
of her capitalists will give the subject a  
serious and careful investigation.

Jacksonville, too, is much more deeply  
interested in the construction of a  
Railway from thence to Rome, than the  
latter city can be. Jacksonville needs a  
direct, economical and an expeditious  
way to Northern markets. She must  
and will have it eventually. But the  
question is, which is the most direct, e-  
conomical and expeditious route to the  
markets with which she trades? The  
majority of her citizens, we believe, are  
decidedly in favor of building the Road  
she needs to this city. Another enter-  
prise, it is true, has somewhat divided  
her energies and capital; but, no doubt,  
she has enough of both unemployed to  
begin the Road; and, in our humble  
judgement, this course will insure its  
completion to Rome.

But we do not wish to conceal the fact  
that the citizens of our section, governed  
by a proper self-interest, will have a  
care to the advantages given by the new  
charter, and will at no distant day or-  
ganize a company and begin a Road to  
any point on the Alabama line prom-  
ising to save Rome from the injury that  
would result from building a Railway a-  
round her.—Southerner.

### WAR OF ARMAGEDDON AP- PROACHING.—A Tennessee corres- pondent of the Philadelphia Bulle- tin has lately found the long sought

key to the Scripture prophecies.—  
From his deductions, it appears  
that the rise of the United States  
was the beginning of Israel's resto-  
red, the beginning of the disunion  
of Church and State, and of the eccl-  
siastical despotism. And further,  
it is to be the violent as well as  
gradual destroyer of Monarchy all  
over the earth. The war of Armag-  
gedon, rapidly approaching, will  
witness the United States strugg-  
ling alone, but victoriously, amid  
the sublime terrors of the last war  
that shall convulse the world. In  
that last war as related by John  
19th chapter Revelations, the Uni-  
ted States, as the agent for Jehovah,  
is symbolized as a man on a white  
horse with many crowns united, or  
States confederated, fighting the  
Kings of the Earth, or Russia, the  
European kingdoms and Great  
Britain. At the beginning of this  
war, France shall shake off the em-  
pire, and with a voice the world  
shall hear, will call for a universal  
sacrifice of kings and nobles for  
Freedom's sake.

PAST TRAVELING.—"Dick Tin-  
to," the amusing Paris correspon-  
dent of the N. Y. Times, in his  
letter of January 27, writes as fol-  
lows:  
Two remarkable experiments  
are acrostation have highly aston-  
ished this city. Of the first I did  
not write you, for I supposed it a  
hoax. But it has been repeated  
since, and an eye witness has told  
me of the wonderful results. A  
man enveloped in a net-work con-  
taining a large number of bladders  
filled with hydrogen gas, run, two  
Sundays ago, down the Champs  
Elysees at the rate of thirty five  
miles and hour. His leaps were  
enormous; the assensional power  
was not sufficient to carry him up,  
but it neutralized three-quarters of  
his weight. Last Sunday he re-  
newed the experiment upon an ex-  
terior Boulevard with a little more  
aid and said with a favorable wind he  
could easily make 45, and beat any  
locomotive without fatigue. With  
the great muscular power posses-  
sed by man, it is evident that if he  
could any way lengthen his legs,  
as this invention in reality does, he  
would realize the fable of seven-  
leagued Boots. Candler, the most  
agile clown of the circens, who was  
present, agreed soon, with a simi-  
lar apparatus, to jump over the  
Seine. I understand that a dozen  
machines, with improvements, are  
now in course of fabrication, and  
that the idea of annihilating space  
has seized upon more than one ad-  
venturous brain. As to the acro-  
nauts, they all acknowledge that  
they may as well burn their bal-  
loons.

### Why Napoleon Invaded Russia.

A work has been quite recent-  
ly published in France, by M. Vi-  
lemin, an ex-professor and ex-  
minister of State, which throws a  
strong light on the ulterior objects  
of the elder Napoleon, in his in-  
vasion of Russia in the year 1812.—  
As a war between England and  
Russia is thought may a greatly en-  
danger the possessions aimed at  
this object, presents more than usual  
interest, and will not be deemed  
out of place at this time to notice,  
as every idea connected with the  
present issue or relating to Europe-  
an affairs, as exist on the continent  
will be read by the general reader.  
Among the statesmen in his confi-  
dence, to whom he unbosomed  
himself on that occasion, was M.  
Talleyrand Duke de Bassano and  
the Count de Narbonne, all of  
whom counselled against the in-  
vasion of Russia. M. Villemain nar-  
rates the conversations held by the  
latter with Bonaparte, who conten-  
ded that "after all, the long Rus-  
sian road is the route to India."

Count de Narbonne frankly re-  
sented against the invasion of Rus-  
sia. He urged that it would be  
wiser and sater to command with  
the French armies the entire course  
of the vistula and Niemen; than to  
organize a Polish nation behind  
that rampart—a Poland able to fur-  
nish two hundred thousand sol-  
diers. Russia would not be con-  
quered at Moscow, though Austria  
and Prussia had been at Vienna  
and Berlin. A conflict with civil-  
ized nations at your door, was dif-  
ferent from one with semi-barbar-  
ism at a vast distance. The Rus-  
sians may have been overcome in  
Italy, Prussia and Germany; but  
who knew that they could be in the  
depths of their climate, their own  
rugged nature, and fanatical des-  
peration. Napoleon listened attentively

and calmly; he replied, in sub-  
stance:—"You think me wild; but my  
rashness is calculation. I must  
strike far off in order to control  
matters at home. Where should I  
find a king for Poland? No mem-  
ber of my family is fit; it would be  
dangerous to take one out of that  
circle. Barbarous nations are su-  
perstitious; a terrible blow once  
struck at Moscow, the great, the  
holy—the heart of the empire—will  
deliver into my hands that blind,  
inelastic mass. I know Alexan-  
der I have possessed an ascendant  
over him; that can be regained;  
a grand stroke of daring and pow-  
er will subdue his imagination; he  
will then yield. That Russian  
barbarism of which you are afraid,  
is an inferiority before our tactics  
and organization. As for the vast  
dimensions of Russia, they will af-  
ford so many stages the more to  
be marked by victories. With  
such forces as I purpose to assem-  
ble, and such arrangements as I  
shall not dread her deserts. Af-  
ter all, the long Russian road is  
the route to India. Alexander  
reached the Ganges from a point as  
distant as Moscow. If I hadn't been  
baffled at St. Jean d'Acre, I should  
have achieved the conquest of En-  
dour. I have no doubt of my suc-  
cession. I have Erivan and Tiflis—  
You have heard of the missions of  
Gardanne and Lambert, in Persia.  
Suppose Moscow captured—Rus-  
sia beaten down—Alexander won  
over a victim to some court con-  
spiracy; and Turkey enlisted on  
my side, as she naturally and neces-  
sarily would be—and then tell me  
whether, for a grand army of  
French and auxiliaries access to the  
Ganges would not be possible.—  
The scaffolding of mercantile great-  
ness when touched by a French  
sword would fall to the ground over  
all India. The expedition is gigan-  
tic, I admit; but it is feasible in  
the nineteenth century; thus at  
one dash France would have con-  
quered the world and the Indies."

Senator Douglass.  
STEVEN ARNOLD DOUGLASS, Uni-  
ted States Senator from Illinois,  
was born, says the N. Y. Post, in  
Brandon, Rutland county, Ver-  
mont, on the 23d of April, 1813,  
and is, consequently, forty-one years  
of age. His father was a physi-  
cian, and his mother the daughter  
of a Brandon farmer. At an early  
age he was apprenticed to the  
business of cabinet-making, which  
he soon deserted to enter the Bran-  
don Academy.

Mr. DOUGLASS afterwards read  
law in Canandaigua, New-York,  
and in Cleveland, Ohio; after  
which he went to Jacksonville, Il-  
linois where he divided his time  
between teaching school and the  
study of law.

In 1834, he began to practice  
law, and in less than one year was  
elected State's Attorney by the  
legislature of Illinois, over the late  
Colonel John J. Hardin. At  
twenty-three he was in the legis-  
lature, and afterwards was Regis-  
ter of Land Office. In 1841, he  
was elected by the legislature  
Judge of the Supreme Court.—  
Two years afterwards, he took his  
seat in the lower house of Con-  
gress, where he remained until 18-  
47, when he was placed in the Sen-  
ate.

Advertising is conceded to be  
the most efficient promoter of busi-  
ness, and live men in thriving plac-  
es do not fail to avail themselves  
of its advantages. Scarcely a day  
passes in which we do not hear  
persons complaining, that they  
might have sold higher, if such  
and such men had known it was  
in the market, and others that they  
would have given more, if the sale  
had been announced. On the sale  
of a house a few days since, there  
was a loss of \$500, on our knowl-  
edge, because it was not generally  
known that it would change hands.  
A young cow of foreign breed,  
was sold out of town within a  
month, for less than half what she  
would have brought at home, for  
the same reason. To the merchant  
and the trader, in whatever de-  
partment of business, advertising  
is as important as steam to a  
rail road train.—Newburyport  
Herald.

### Alabama Flag.

Why will the editor of the Flag,  
at the close of his career thro' life  
like a celebrated tuiel? Because it  
will be executed on a single  
string.—Louisville Journal.

FROST AGAIN.—On Saturday night last we again had considerable frost, but not sufficient to injure what had escaped the previous Sunday night. It continued cold however, and to blow from the north throughout the next day, and on Sunday night we had a perfect freeze, destroying the remainder of the fruit, and it is feared, all the early wheat.

SAD CASTALTY.—A few days ago, the house of Mr. Joseph Lively, one and half miles south of this place, was consumed by fire, and his youngest child, aged between six and twelve months, in the temporary absence of the father and mother was left in the house, and burned to death before it could be rescued.

G. W. FERRY, of Augusta.—We acknowledge the receipt from this gentleman of a handsome present, in the shape of a neat, elegant and fashionable hat, and we tender to Mr. F. our grateful thanks for this manifestation of kindly remembrance.

Mr. Ferry, is a wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.; and we are informed by those who deal with him, and who have the best right to know, that there is no man more reliable, fair and correct in his business transactions. He is largely interested in an extensive manufacturing establishment, which enables him to sell Goods at New York cost, and his long experience and intimate knowledge of the business enables him to keep his stock full of the very best articles of the latest styles.

We understand further that Mr. Ferry has been very successful in business. We don't wonder at that. Aside from the fact that his rectitude would insure that end, we have never known a man who was just and generous to the Printer that was long followed by bad luck. The vessel was delivered up to Captain Bullock, under the imposition of a fine of \$6000, who received her under protest, which leaves the question of the legality of the seizure open, and the Commander free to claim every manner and measure of damages and redress, which if not fully met, will doubtless be promptly enforced by this government. On this subject, the Washington Union of the 8th ult., says:

"The 'Arctic' which departs from New York to-day for Liverpool, will convey a special messenger from this government, and ample reparation from Spain, for the outrage committed by the authorities at Cuba in the instance of the 'Black Warrior.' We shall impatiently await, in common with every American citizen, the answer which will be given by the Spanish ministry to this demand. If it be favorable and prompt, and if Spain shall consent, within a reasonable time, to our opening diplomatic relations with the Captain-General of Cuba, for the adjustment of any questions which may hereafter arise in our intercourse with that island, then there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two nations. But if any hesitation is manifested by the cabinet of Madrid to disavow the outrageous procedure against our flag and the property of our citizens, and if the contingency be not removed by which similar occurrences may be occasioned, we shall advocate the employing of all the power which the government can command in support of our rights and interests in Cuba."

In the mean time, it would seem that there is a studied and systematic determination on the part of Spain to continue a system of outrages and insults on American vessels upon the peaceful relations of the two nations are permanently broken up. A short time since an American merchantman was overhauled near Matanzas and fired into by a Spanish war vessel, and the case has been reported to our government by the U. S. Consul. Another vessel at Matanzas was subjected to tonnage duties, not usual or legal.

PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.—We occupy a considerable portion of our paper to-day on this subject, believing it of more interest to our readers than anything else.

A letter from Paris, as late as the 2nd of March, states that the Czar of Russia, in revenge for the ingratitude of Austria and Prussia, has published a ukase, decreeing the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, which was deposed and divided principally between these two governments. The Czar tells them, "As to the parts of Poland you unfairly possess, whether you retain them is a question that regards yourselves, and for which you will be responsible."

The same letter says, that in a short time Hungary will be in arms, raising up again the prostrate standard of her nationality.

The truth of the adage, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their due," is about to be realized upon a magnificent and national scale.

There is much of mystery yet to be unfolded in the alliance of France and England, to maintain the balance of

power in Europe, and the integrity of the Turkish empire; and we can but believe that they are as anxious about the balance of power in America as in Europe. In fact their interference in the annexation of Texas and Cuban affairs proves this. And when we remember that France and England tamely witnessed the ruthless spoliation and division of Greece and Poland, we fear they are actuated more by interest than patriotism, and that their balance of power doctrine is but another mode of interference to prevent the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of republican governments. England and France are not afraid of the spread of liberal principles by sustaining Mahomedanism and the integrity of the Turkish empire; yet the restoration of the nationality of Poland, Greece and Hungary would have that effect, although they did not design that their interference should produce that result.

In the midst of all the doubt and conjecture, one thing is certain; our government will have enough to do to protect its rights and take care of its own interests, and nothing to gain by "entangling alliances" with any European power.

In our next paper we design to speak more at large on the singular developments and position of affairs in this war.

For the Republican.

WEDOWEE ALA., March 22, 1854.

MR. GRANT:

I wish through your paper to call the attention of the citizens of Jacksonville, and the Eastern part of Benton County as well as the citizens of Oxford and its vicinity, to the fact that at this time a great effort is making in Chambers and Randolph Counties to procure a Stage Line, either from Opelika or West Point, on the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road, by the way of Wedowee, either to Oxford, Jacksonville, or Cross Plains. One or two stage lines is very desirable on one or both of these routes, and we are satisfied with either or both of said routes, but to obtain either it will take as the contracted notions of the department now is, an act of Congress, so Mr. Dowdell informs me, and to succeed either before Congress or the department, it is necessary to get up large petitions from every point from the starting point to the terminus of both routes showing the weight and power of public opinion in favor of the measure. Petitions are going up to Congress from Opelika, West Point, Lafayette, Freedom, Mill Town, Louisa, Wedowee, and Rockdale, and I want the citizens of Oakfusky, Chulafina and Aberochovy, to get up petitions urging the route via each of these respective places, two of them being on the route to Oxford and one the route to Jacksonville if Mr. Ross will build a line from Opelika to Oxford and vicinity, will speak out by a large petition.

That part of Benton through which the route would run if the terminus is Jacksonville or Cross Plains embraces the Great Valley of the Chocho-lucko, the garden spot of Benton—with its thousands of industrious and enterprising citizens, I hope will move in one solid mass, and speak out and demand as a right, as all that part of Benton lying east of the mountains between White Plains and Jacksonville needs facilities has always been identified with Randolph and would furnish the means of sustaining a stage line cheaper than almost any portion of the State; for the Northern part of Randolph and South eastern part of Benton is as well known for furnishing supplies of bread as Egypt in the days of her Pharaohs, and Armstrong in Randolph, and Ross in Benton, are as well known for their care in preserving their crops in years of plenty for the years of scarcity and want as Joseph was under the influence of the secret hand of providence to manifest to the posterity of faithful Abraham, that he was ever mindful of the children of the obedient. I hope the citizens of Jacksonville, Cross Plains, White Plains, Teag's Roads, and other points along the contemplated routes will get up petitions addressed to Congress urging the importance of the connection of the Montgomery and West Point rail road with the Selma and Coosa river rail road by stage, and each representing the advantage of each of their respective locations and the great interest that the traveling public has in a line of stages to form the connexion & the weight of mail matter transported over the routes.

I hope each village and the surrounding country will move at once in this great enterprise and forward the petitions to James F. Dowdell, our Representative. It is to be hoped that the voice of a people that has ever been faithful should be appreciated by the department, who has never received anything from the public Treasury, while other portions of the Union have had her thousands bestowed with a liberal hand.

Yours in haste,

JAS. W. GUINN.

Tribute of Respect.

MARCH 30TH, A. D. 1854.

At a called communication of Hiram Lodge, No. 42, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us our beloved brother Alfred Moore, one of the oldest and most valuable members of this Lodge, therefore Resolved, 1st.

That in the death of brother Moore, we mourn the loss of a worthy Mason, a most useful citizen, a faithful friend, an upright benevolent and honorable man.

Resolved, 2d, That the memory of his many virtues will long abide with us, and that with becoming reverence we can cheerfully leave the soul of our Deceased brother in the hands of a Being who has done all things well.

Resolved, 3d, That as a token of es-

teem for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days—that a copy of these Resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Lodge, and also, furnished to the Jacksonville papers, with a request that they publish the same.

GEO. W. SEAGLE, Sec'y.

Affairs in Great Britain.

POPULARITY OF THE WAR MOVEMENT.—The war continued to be quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy were considered moderate.

The French Empire.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—HIS OPINION OF WAR, ETC.

The Emperor opened the legislative session of 1854, on Thursday, the 2d inst. His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest, 7,000,000 hectolitres of wheat having been imported, and more on the way. Famine has been averted; but war is beginning. France has gone as far as her power permitted to avoid a collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandisement. The days of conquest are passed, never to return.

The results of the frank and unselfish policy of France are known. England, her former rival, is now in alliance, and becoming daily more intimate; Germany, in distrustful remembrance of former wars, and from hitherto paying too much deference to the politics of St. Petersburg, has already received independence of action, and considers freely on what side lies her true interest; Austria, above all, which could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the justice of the war.

Here, then, stands the case. Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander of 1815, and of the Emperor Nicholas of the present time, seemed to doubt the danger in which it stood from the colossal power which, by successive encroachments, embraced the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas, whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against the East has awakened Europe. The injustice of the act by which a powerful sovereign demands concessions from a weaker one, and because he cannot obtain them invades two of his provinces, is enough to put arms in the hands of those who revolt from injustice; but France has also an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy from extending itself indefinitely over Constantinople; for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. To protect this right has been for ages the policy of every national government in France, and I will not desert it. We are going, therefore, to Constantinople to defend the cause of the Sultan—protect the rights of Christians, defend the freedom of the seas, and France's just rights in the Mediterranean—she will with Germany, in preserving the rank from which they wish to degrade her, to secure her frontier against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor; are going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right, of justice and civilization. In this solemn conjuncture, gentlemen, is that I shall be obliged to appeal to the country. I rely firmly upon you, for I have always found in you the generous sentiments which animate the nation. Strong, then, in this security—in the nobleness of our cause—in the firmness of our alliances and the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one to disturb it with impunity.

The English press is unanimous in praising this speech.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Report assigns the command of the army of the East to Marshal St. Arnaud; and Marshal Vaillant will succeed him as Minister of War.

DEATH OF ABBE LEMMANNAIS.

The Abbe Lemmanais is dead, and his funeral was quite private.

Spain.

FORMIDABLE INSURRECTION—MADRID IN A STATE OF SIEGE—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT.

An insurrection of quite a formidable nature had taken place in Saragossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle Alfabera and other strong positions. A brigadier horse regiment tackled them with three columns of infantry and some cannon. Several horses were killed, but the insurgents retained possession of the castle the night after the next day, losing courage, they retreated, and the royal troops took possession of the city, and some cavalry placed under martial law and disarmed. Madrid and the whole province is placed in a state of siege.

Aragon excited the country greatly. The insurrection in Saragossa was to have broken out on the 5th inst., but every obstacle, the papers being prohibited from publishing the facts.

The latest accounts say that the fugitives were joined by the garrison of Huesca, and had again made a stand. Report says that Narvaez and Estorero are united, and are the real masters of the present crisis.

A general insurrection is considered probable.

Prussia.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT ACCEDE TO THE CZAR'S DEMANDS, ETC.

Russia demands that Prussia shall at least close her ports nearest Russia against French and English ships. Berlin letters say that Prussia is not willing to accede to this demand.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

Sweden and Denmark.

Russia makes the same demand on Swedish ports. The reply was not known.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to take up their station at Kiel. The reply was also unknown.

Both Denmark and Sweden have ordered their citizens in the Russian naval service to return home.

Belgium.

The treaty of commerce between France and Belgium is signed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KALAFAT.

New Orleans, March 23.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—The market was without animation.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

A despatch to the London Herald says Kalafat has been captured by the Russians, and the whole garrison massacred.—[Doubtful.] The war question is unchanged.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Additional by Pacific.

New Orleans, March 24.

The latest Liverpool accounts state that cotton had slightly declined.

RUSSIA.—Russia has prohibited exports from all her ports, causing an improvement in the price of breadstuffs.

KALAFAT.—The report of the capture of Kalafat is pronounced false.

FRANCE.—France is raising a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of francs, and advertises for one hundred ships to convey troops to the seat of war.

SPAIN.—The insurrection in Spain has been quelled. Mr. Soule is said now to be in high favor with the Spanish Government.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of London derry is dead.

FROM WASHINGTON.—On a motion in the House to refer the Nebraska Bill to the committee on the War, Mr. Peter being decided in the negative by a vote of 110 to 95.

Maj. Hobbie, first assistant Postmaster General, died in Washington yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF MEAGHER.—Francis Meagher arrived at New Orleans yesterday from California.

New Orleans, March 24.

The Crescent City arrived yesterday from Havana. The Captain General has released the Black Warrior, she paying a fine of six thousand dollars. Captain Bullock, the fine under protest, and received the ship.

DETAILS BY THE PACIFIC.

MAIFESTO OF THE CZAR TO NAPOLEON.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S LETTER TO NAPOLEON.

POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

Rumored Fall of Kalafat, and Massacre of all within its Walls.

Of all within its Walls.

RUMORED TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

The U. S. mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York at half past 7 o'clock on Thursday.

The news is of great interest. Admiral Corry's division of British fleet was to sail on the 8th or 9th of March for the Baltic.

The Russians have made demonstrations against Kalafat. As yet only cannonades have taken place. Severe cold in Asia suspends hostilities.

Persia remains neutral, but is fortifying her Turkish frontier.

The Afghans are attacking the kingdom of Candahar. Persia has offered her mediation. The Khan of Khiva has taken refuge in Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring Khans to take part in the struggle against Russia.

Advices from Bucharest state that on the 23d ultimo a Russian battery, between Ibraila and Blatchin, attacked a Turkish battery, and it is said was to be continued on the following day.

According to the Breslau Gazette, the cabinets of Austria and Prussia have agreed on the basis of a complete union, in order to pursue a common action in the existing state of affairs. According to the London Times of the 5th inst., there must be some mistake in this report.

The European struggle.

THE CZAR'S REPLY TO EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Paris Monitor, in its non-official part, gives the following as the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the recent letter of the Emperor Napoleon:

THE EMPEROR'S REPLY.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 28, (Feb. 9,) 1854.—Sire, I cannot better reply to your Majesty than by replying as they belong to me, the minutes: "Our relations ought to be sincerely amicable and should be based upon the same intentions, the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and Majesty in accepting this program, as I had traced it, say that you believe, and my conscience tells me, that I have not exceeded its limits; for in the affair which has ex-

cited division between us, the origin of which is not to be attributed me, I have always sought to maintain friendly relations with France, and I have always endeavored to avoid anything which might clash with the religion professed by your Majesty. I have made for the maintenance of peace all the concessions, both of form and substance, compatible with my honor and, in claiming for my co-religionists in Turkey the confirmation of the rights and privileges which they have long acquired at the price of Russian blood, I claimed nothing which was not confirmed by the Emperor of the East."

If the cannon-shot of Sinope reverberated painfully on the hearts of all those who in France and England appreciate the national dignity, does your majesty think that the menacing presence or the entrance of the Bosphorus of the three thousand pieces of cannon of which you speak, and the report of their entry into the Black Sea, remain without echo in the hearts of the nation whose honor it is to defend? I learn from your majesty for the first time, (for the verbal declarations made to me up to this period have made no such allusion) that while protecting the reinforcement of Turkish troops upon their own territory, the two Powers have resolved to prohibit to us the navigation of the Black Sea—that is to say, apparently, to take from us the right of strengthening our own coasts. I leave it to your Majesty to consider if that be, as you say, the way to facilitate the conclusion of peace, and if, in the alternative which is placed before me, I am permitted to dissent, or even to examine for a moment, your proposals for an armistice, the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, and the negotiation with the Porte of a convention to be submitted to a conference of the Four Powers?

Would you, yourself, Sire, if you were in my place, accept such a position? Would your national feeling allow you to do so? I boldly answer, No! Allow me, then, to return, the right of thinking as you would think yourself.—Would your majesty may deign to consider that will induce me to give up my independence in my right, and Russia, I can guarantee, will prove herself in 1854 what she was in 1812. However, your majesty, less inpatient to my honor, should frankly return to programme—if you should offer me a cordial hand, I will offer it to you at this last moment—I willingly forget what has wounded my feelings in the past. Then, Sire, and then only may I discuss, and perhaps may come to an understanding, the fleet limit itself to prevent the Turks from sending additional forces to the theatre of war, I willingly promise that they shall have nothing to fear from my ally. Let them send a negotiator to receive them in a suitable manner. My conditions are simple at Vienna. That is the only basis upon which I can allow myself to negotiate.

Would your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of the sentiments with which I am, Sir, your Majesty's good friend, NICHOLAS.

Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas.

Nicholas the First &c.

I have already informed our faithful and faithful subjects of the terms of our disagreements with the Ottoman Porte.

I have then, although hostilities have commenced, we have not sincerely to wish, as we have sincerely to wish, the cessation of bloodshed. We even entertained the hope that reflection and time would convince the Turkish government of its misconceptions, engendered by treacherous instigations, which our just demands, founded on treaties, have been represented as attempts at its independence, and veiling intentions of aggression. Vain, however, have been our expectations, so far.

The English and French governments have sided with Turkey, and the appearance of the combined fleets at Constantinople served as a further incentive to its obstinacy; and now both the Western Powers, without previously declaring the Black Sea, proclaiming their intentions to protect the Turks and vessels of war for the defence of our coasts. After so unheard of a course among civilized nations, we recalled our embassies from England and France, and have broken off all political intercourse with those Powers. Thus England and France have sided with the enemies of Christianity against Russia, who is combating for the orthodox faith.

May the Almighty assist us to prove this by deeds. With this hope, combating for our persecuted brethren, followers of the faith of Christ, with one accord let us exclaim—"O Lord, our life, whom shall we fear?emies scattered." St. Petersburg, 9th (21st) February, 1854.

MADRID, March 2, 1854.—There are vague reports of a difference having risen between England and Spain, and of the expected recall of the Marquis of Isturitz to Madrid. The Marquis had arrived in our harbor, and was to be transported to the Canary Islands.

RUSSIA: FALL OF KALAFAT AND MASSACRE OF ALL WITHIN ITS WALLS. [By Telegraphic from London.]

London, March 8, 1854.—The third edition of the Morning Herald announces the arrival of a messenger, who was immediately closeted with the Queen, and brought announcement that the Russians had carried Kalafat, massacred all within its walls. No details are given.

This is generally regarded as false; but it is needless to say that the statement—true or false—left the public in the most troubling state of anxiety.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATION.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. M. STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

New York, March 24.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The position of the Eastern question remains exactly as it was at the departure of the Arabia.

No fighting had occurred on the tube, with the exception of a few skirmishes.

No intelligence had been received in Asia or from the Allied Fleets.

Austria is still wavering, and the Emperor has published a non-communiqué manifesto.

Prussia, also, has not defined her position, although the Government has rejected the demand of the Czar that allied fleets should be excluded from Prussian ports.

The Czar has sent a new proposal for Peace to Vienna, but the terms are to be the same as those previously rejected.

An English Cabinet Messenger in his way to St. Petersburg, with a summons to the Russian Government to vacate the Principalities.

Russia has prohibited the export of Grain from all her ports, which causes the better feeling in the English market.

The London Morning Herald of the 7th inst. states that Kalafat had been captured, and the garrison massacred. The statement, however, is pronounced to be utterly false.

It is reported that France and England will prevent any movements in Italy. Advice from Constantinople to the 25th ult. state that Persia will remain neutral, and that the Afghans were attacking the Khan of Khiva, who had fled to Bokhara, and summoned his neighboring nations to fight against the Persians.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the income tax, and the French Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan of 250,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war.

Admiral Corry's squadron was said to have sailed in a few days for the Baltic. More difficulties had occurred between the employers and operatives at Barcelona.

Vague rumors were afloat at the capture of the Pacific of a serious misunderstanding having occurred between England and Spain, and that the Spanish Minister would probably be called from London.

The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed.

Mr. Soule was in high favor with the Queen of Spain.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE. In our issue of New Orleans, March 24, the fine imposed on the Black Warrior has been paid under a solemn protest.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 24.

Both Houses of Congress were engaged on Friday on the Private Calendar.

The Washington Union predicts an embolism with Spain.

New York, March 22.

Some reports by the Africa, quote a decline in the cotton market, from one-sixteenth to one-eighth.

Breadstuffs had generally declined.

The Greek Insurrection has been renewed.

The Turks have been defeated in several engagements.

The Insurgents in Austria were arming.

The Russians have withdrawn from before Kalafat.

The British Government has issued a proclamation declaring the Queen's disapproval of any her subjects engaging in the service of foreign States.

Prussia has refused to join the Western Powers against Russia. This is not being a maritime State her interests are not affected by the war.

The Chief Insurgents in Spain have been caught and shot.

The Czar has ordered his troops to immediately cross the Danube.

Release of the Warrior.

It will be seen, from a telegraphic dispatch, that the Spanish ambassador in Cuba, have released the Black Warrior, upon the payment of \$6,000 fine. Capt. Bullock and the agents in Havana agreed to these terms, under protest. This leaves the question of the indemnity and of damages, just where it was. The myriads of Perrels cannot thus creep out of the outrage on the American flag, and American commerce, which they committed. They should still be held to the same serve and exemplary responsibility for their conduct.

This news came to New Orleans by the Empire City. The rumor mentioned yesterday afternoon, by the "Evening News," that the ship had arrived in our harbor, with the same intelligence was without foundation.

Mobile Register.









U. S. Census.—Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this County should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

LAW NOTICE.—In the midst of the notifications respecting "Common Law," the "New Code," &c., we hope that our readers near Mount Polk, will not overlook the announcement by our friend Col. D. M. Walker, that "Corn Law" is in force in that locality. The Colonel has also received, in addition to his stock of Goods, a choice lot of liquors, and as peace is about to be made, we hope he will be very careful not to let them get too much corned.

We cordially invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisements of a number of business men in Augusta, Ga., engaged in the sale of Dry Goods, Drugs & Medicines, Groceries, Ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Musical Instruments, Confectionaries, Garden Seeds, &c. We have not room in this week's paper to refer to each one specially; but what may be said of one, may be said of all. The business men of Augusta, possess facilities for making it the interest of country merchants to deal with them. They deserve encouragement and success, for as a class, they are highminded, liberal and honorable. We have never heard of a merchant in Augusta selling one sample of Goods, and forwarding a different article or quality. Many persons doubtless "go further and fare worse" and when we take into account the difference in distance, and the extra cost of transportation, there is little doubt, but that Goods can be purchased in Augusta, as much to the advantage of merchants and consumers, in this section of country, as almost anywhere else in the Union.

See advertisement of Archibald R. Smith, who has received a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The great question that is now attracting the attention of the whole world is the contest soon to ensue between Russia on the one side and Turkey, England and France on the other. The immense armaments now being fitted out the colossal strength of the contending parties, betoken a struggle, such as the world has not yet seen; the issue of which no one can foretell.

Public sentiment, in this country has generally been on the side of Turkey and against Russia. This can be easily accounted for from the fact that all our information of the points in dispute is *ex parte*, derived from the English and French press; and also from the fact that Turkey has recently afforded protection to the Hungarian refugees. Enough however has already leaked out to show that Russia is not altogether in the wrong. That the primary object of Nicholas was to compel Turkey to fulfill her solemn obligations towards Russia in behalf of the Greek Christians, which constitute a large portion of the Turkish population. This, Turkey, secretly incited by France and England, refused to do. The point in dispute was a religious one, a natural result of the antagonism between Christianity and Mahometanism. Nicholas, as the head of the Greek Church, was bound to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte from the oppression, bigotry and cruelty of their infidel masters. Russia has arrived at just that point in civilization, when religious enthusiasm can be aroused to the highest pitch; when the people are not only ready to draw the sword in the name of religion, but also to propagate it among unbelievers. She has all the zeal which a young convert feels for the faith when he first experiences its awakening and vivifying power.

There is something in the present attitude of Russia, wielding both the sword and the cross, well calculated to call forth the admiration of every Christian people; more especially when we reflect how little the Turks are entitled to our sympathies. Their present country was won from a Christian nation by the sword. Christian blood, shed by the infidel horde, watered every street of Constantinople. Men, women and children were indiscriminately butchered by their fierce conquerors. The monuments of art, the discoveries of science, and the rich mines of literature, were trodden under foot by these fierce barbarians of Asia. Elated by the conquest of the Greek empire, the Turk threatened to carry his victorious arms over the whole of Europe; and at one time the Crescent glittered in the van of battle, even under the walls of Vienna. In the days of their power, the constant amusement of these brutal and vindictive followers of the Prophet was the impaling of "Christian dogs" that fell into their hands, and exercising their ingenuity in new and untold species of cruelty. Thus, too, in the Greek revolution, they were guilty of such unheard

of atrocities, as finally to arouse the just indignation of the civilized world, and a stop was put to their cruel excesses by the decisive battle of Navarino. Thus too, even in more modern times, they have enacted the same bloody drama in a smaller theatre, against the Christians of Syria. In fact, during the four hundred years that the Turks have been encamped in Europe, they have on all occasions, and under all circumstances, shown the most unrelenting and bitter hate for every Christian people.

The larger portion of the subjects of Turkey profess the faith of Christ, (ten millions of Christians to one million of Turks, and the Christians are almost deprived of any civil rights. They can bring no suits, or even be heard as witnesses in their courts of justice. They are helpless victims of Mahomedan rapacity and cupidity; while, if a Mahomedan professes Christianity, he commits a crime that is punished by death.

The Turk too, is incapable of improvement. Strip him of his fanaticism and he becomes impotent, decrepit and effete. He has acquired a few of the vices of the western nations, such as drunkenness, but none of their virtues. Enervated by the voluptuousness of his harems and by the fumes of opium—incapable of progress, he exhibits nationally all the symptoms of premature old age, and can never stand before the vigorous and stalwart Russian, who sweeps down like a mountain torrent from the frozen north, bearing on its bosom the elements of a new and more vigorous civilization. The end of the dominion of the false prophet draws nigh. It is written by the finger of Heaven. There is a prophecy, even among the Turks, that their power in Europe should endure for only four hundred years; that period has now elapsed. The best Biblical critics say, that according to the prophecies of Daniel the time has arrived for the fall of Mahometanism. So far then as the religious element enters into the contest, it would seem that our sympathies would be on the side of Russia; on the side of the Cross instead of the Crescent; of the Bible rather than the Koran.

The alliance of England and France with Turkey, makes it plain that our interest is on the side of Russia. England has ever been our enemy; our interests conflict at every point. She is jealous of our growth and power, and looks upon us, as her only commercial and manufacturing rival; as the only nation ever likely to contest with her the supremacy of the seas. She is openly insinuating the abolitionists in their crusade against the rights of the South, not because she dislikes slavery, but because she hates the Union, and would glory in seeing it rent into a thousand fragments.

France, although once our ally, has never had any love for us since General Jackson made Louis Philippe fork over several millions of francs as an indemnity for spoliation on our commerce. Both these governments have a well founded dread of the spread of republicanism, for they know that a large portion of their subjects are deeply imbued with democratic principles. Napoleon well knows, that it was by fraud and treachery that he rose to imperial power on the ruins of the French Republic. According to Lord Clarendon and Lord John Russell's declarations, the alliance between England and France extends to other questions than the dispute between Russia and Turkey, and to other quarters of the Globe. This significant declaration is well understood to mean that England and France will jointly interfere to preserve what they term the "balance of power" on this continent. It is a "fixed fact" that at no very distant day we are bound to have Cuba, either by conquest or purchase, it matters not which. It is almost equally certain, that we cannot obtain it without a war with England and France. In fact it is understood that there is a secret treaty between these governments and Spain by which they are to protect her in the possession of Cuba. Thus it will be seen that we have no reason to cherish any friendly feelings towards either England or France. On the other hand, Russia has always been our friend. Since we became a nation, no difficulties or misunderstandings have ever arisen in our diplomatic relations. Our interests do not conflict at all. The Czar has no jealousy or fear of democratic principles. His subjects are contented under his paternal rule, and have never dreamt of a Republic. His power is firmly established; unlike Napoleon, he does not stand upon a republican volcano, ready at any moment to upheave beneath his feet, and send forth a stream of burning lava, burying crown and sceptre in its fiery flood. So far as Nicholas is concerned, we may gulp down Cuba and Mexico too; he would ask no questions. This lumber of the "balance of power" has never entered into his head, no more than this well-founded fear of the spread of republicanism. There is much wisdom in the remark which the Czar is said to have made, that there were only two sensible governments in the world, that of the United States and his own, one where the people rule, and the other where one man rules.

So far then, as the alliance of England and France with Turkey gives a new feature to the contest, it is plainly to be seen that our interest as well as our religious sympathies, lies on the side of Russia. Strange too as it may appear, all the elements of democracy, and the hopes of freedom in Europe, must array themselves with Russia.

Austria it is said has joined the western alliance. Now no where but within the English, French and Austrian dominions, has the least spark of republicanism ever been fanned into a blaze; and within those countries, democracy is kept down only by the bayonet—Russia can give other employment for these bayonets. When the war has fairly begun, the little Napoleon may soon follow his great uncle to another St. Helena. Italy will throw off the Austrian yoke, and Hungary rise again, phoenix like from her ashes. Perhaps too, Ireland may again dream of liberty, awake from her slumber, and avenge the oppression and bondage of ages. Perhaps even that monstrous scheme of iniquity, fraud and cruelty, the British dominion in India may be shaken, and a day of vengeance arrive for the vassals of British Tyranny in Hindostan.

Russia then, is combating not only for the cause of religion, but indirectly and from necessity, for the cause of liberal principles throughout Europe; at least the enemies of religion and of republicanism are her enemies. The Hungarians, Italians, the Republicans of France, the Irish, will make common cause with her against the triple alliance. We believe that the cause of Religion and Democracy is destined to triumph. As Republicans, we rejoice that Freedom is about to dawn again upon the blood-stained fields of Europe. As Christians, we rejoice that the just retribution of Heaven is about to fall on the unbelieving and turbulent Turks; that the Crescent is waxing faint, and that the Cross is again to be planted on the dome of St. Sophia.

OUR PATRONS IN CHEROKEE. Will please settle their accounts with Judge Turnley or Col. W. P. Davis, as we have been disappointed in attending that Court in person.

The European Intelligence.

We publish this morning copious details of the foreign advices brought last week to this country by the steamships Franklin and Canada, which we have extracted from the columns of the N. Y. Tribune. They will be found well worth an attentive perusal. From them it will be perceived that the first division of the British fleet intended to operate in the Baltic, sailed from Portsmouth, under Sir Charles Napier, on the 11th instant. The Queen visited the squadron in her yacht, and escorted the ships to sea. The remaining division was to sail in a few days, under Admiral Chads. The whole fleet, when united in the Baltic, will consist of 44 vessels with 2,200 guns, 22,000 men, and 16,000 aggregate horse power of steam force. From the seat of war on the Danube, there is no news of importance, beyond the partial retirement of the Russians from before Kalafat. The auxiliary French and English armies will not reach Turkey and be ready to act much before April. The Greek insurrection is suppressed. The Czar has published in the official journal at St. Petersburg a reply to the recent invectives of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons. He accuses the British Ministry of having foretold all the plans whose execution they now hold up as such a crime. The Ministers repel the charge, and promise to refute it by documents. Austria adheres to her declaration of neutrality, but while she approves the course of the Western Powers, states that her future course will be decided by regard for her own interests. Prussia also refuses to join the league against the Czar. In France there is nothing of moment except the fact that the budget makes up an excess of five million francs over the expenses of the Government. Nothing new from Spain. In England we hear of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Sergeant Falgout, the distinguished author and jurist.—Chas. Cour.

BENTON COUNTY, ALA., LEAD MINES.—We have already made mention of some very rich specimens of lead ore derived from newly discovered mines in Benton Co., Alabama; and an analysis, by Dr. R. O. Curry, Chemist and Geologist, fully confirms, in this respect, the most extravagant calculations of the proprietors and their friends. Dr. C., by analysis, found the composition of the ore to be as follows: Lead, 79 per cent. Silver, 19 5. Sphaler, 1 5. The supply of ore is apparently inexhaustible, and easy of access within a few feet of the surface soil.

We are glad to learn that the ownership of these valuable mines has been secured by our friends, Messrs. McRoberts and McKee, favorably known as coal dealers of this city, and Mr. Jacob Stout. Under their auspices, its development will doubtless be prosecuted with skill, energy and success. Messrs. McRoberts & McKee are gentlemen of much experience in mining operations. The mine lies within about 15 miles of Coosa river, affording a navigable outlet by water and the Seina and Tennessee railroad passing within about one mile of it, and already partially completed, is expected to be completed at least that far within another year.—Nashville Whig.

GREAT APPLE TREE.—There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn., owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures fourteen feet round the trunk, is 130 years old, and produced last season twenty bushels

of apples of a delicious quality.—Previous to 1835, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for age. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA.—Loss of 3,000 Souls.—The re have been, in Calabria, a succession of earthquakes; with a fearful loss of life. The castle of cosenza has been entirely destroyed, and all the garison buried in the ruins. A village, containing 900 inhabitants, near the same place, has likewise with its whole population, been destroyed. Up to the last accounts the loss of life was calculated to amount to upwards of 3,000 souls.—The shock was felt slightly in Naples, but did not create any damage. The weather is unusually cold for this season of the year.

It is an astonishing fact that in less than three months, nearly a thousand lives have been lost in the United States, or on its coasts, by disasters of various kinds. A thousand lives in three months!—Should the ratio continue, the loss, during the 12 months, will be four thousand. This too, in the face of improvements in mechanics, and of a more correct understanding of the value of human life. Every where is seen the carelessness which is the real cause of these disasters. In former years it was confined to our western waters, and to worn out steamboats, but now we have it east as well as west, on railroads, in factories, as well as on steamboats. That thousand lives is a catalogue to make one shudder.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Banner, published at Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, contains a notice of the death of a youth in that county, in the following singular manner. It says: "William Wood, a youth of about fifteen years of age, son of Richard Wood, sr., a citizen of this county, came to his death in the following singular and distressing manner: He was helping a relative raise a smoke house, and while he and another hand were carrying a log, and in the act of crossing a fence, the log was dropped on the fence, the end striking young Wood on the chin, and causing his teeth to cut his tongue, producing a flow of blood with no available skill could stop, until it terminated his life in about twenty hours."

THE LATEST NEWS. In the House of Commons Mr. Milner Gibson had moved an address, praying that in the event of a war, Her Majesty would give directions to abstain from interfering with neutral flags, not containing contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the United States and other countries. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle states that at a Council of ministers, despatches from the French Envoy in London were read, in which the envoy stated that the English Cabinet is not disposed to look upon the propositions made by Prussia for the resumption of negotiations between the Western powers for Russia, as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution, and, therefore, thinks there is no occasion for the two cabinets to occupy themselves with the proposition. The English Government declares that the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople, and dispatch a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinions of the English Cabinet were fully approved of by France.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION was not fully pacified. The Egyptian troops have been sent to occupy Candia. Servia is quiet. It is reported that the first operation of the Anglo French armament will be to attack Sevastopol simultaneously by land and sea. The Russians are fortifying the interior cities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and workmen are busy strengthening the defences of Sevastopol, Odessa, Cronstadt, and the entrance to the Dnieper. Admiral Du Chesne's squadron would soon join Admiral Napier's in the Baltic. There was much excitement on the coasts of that sea. Twenty sailing vessels and steamers were embarking troops at Woolwich. In the British House of Lords the Coasting Trade bill was read a second time. Earl Derby said that the repeal of the British coasting restrictions would no doubt be followed by similar concessions on the part of the United States, including the carrying trade to California. The Bank of England has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 1/2 per cent. Warwick, Harrison & Co. and McGregor, in London, and Gladstone, Bond and Co. Manchester have failed. The Australian steamer Sydney, homeward bound, put into St. Vincent's, disabled. She had \$500,000 in gold. The advices are from Sydney to December 4th and Port Phillip to the 15th. The Australian markets were dull and overstocked. Gold was plentiful. The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, denouncing the neutrality of Prussia, and proposing mediation. Napoleon replied that it was too late.

Arrival of the Baltic. New York, April 4. The steamship Baltic has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult. The Czar has refused the ultimatum of the Western Powers.—Official documents have been received in England, formally declaring war. No engagement had occurred in Europe or Asia. It is reported that a Russian convoy of treasure had been recaptured near Kars. The Greek insurrection is entirely over. The first division of the French army, under Gen. Corbier, had sailed for Turkey. The French loan had all been taken. The Baron Manteuffel had urged the neutrality of Prussia in a communication to the Chambers.—

and create a retired list. The navy reorganization bill is behind hand.

The bill authorizing the construction of six war steamers passed the U. S. House of Representatives on Friday by a large majority, in the form it was reported by the committee.

Upon the plantation of Col. John B. Lamar, in Lee county, Georgia, a log was split open a few days since, and twenty-eight full grown rattlesnakes found within.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Canada. New York, March 29.—The steamship Canada, the packet of the 18th instant, has arrived. Cotton 7 1/2. The sales of the week were 32,000 bales. Speculators took 2,500, and Exporters 2,000.—Fair Orleans 6 1-2d; Middling 5 15-16ths; Fair Upland 6 1-4d; Middling 5 3-4d. Flour has declined two shillings. Western Canal 36s; Good Ohio 37s. Wheat has declined fourpence.

Political News. The Czar's answer to the last propositions (of Prussia) could not arrive until the 17th or 18th.—England and France had determined to decline the proposal of Prussia for the resumption of negotiations with Russia, and to increase their armaments. There was a general decline in breadstuffs in the French markets. The subscriptions to the French loan already amounted to over 300,000,000 francs. The loan is eagerly taken up. Thirty thousand Russians are cutting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt to Sveaborg. The treaty between the Porte and the Western Powers is concluded, on the basis already known. The allied fleets were at Beikos Bay—the Russian fleets at Sedastopol. Prussia holds back, though still professing to act in accord with the Allies.

Commodore Perry's squadron left Hong Kong for Japan on the 15th of January. No movement of importance had taken place on the Danube or in Asia. Kalafat still continues to be strengthened, and the Russians suspending their intention of attacking that place, are threatening Galatzin and Brailow. Omar Pacha is also menacing various points on the Danube. Part of the Russian force before Kalafat has been withdrawn more towards Orsova.—Prince Paskewitch would soon inspect the Russian troops on the Danube.

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Valuable Land FOR SALE. I now offer for sale on accommodating terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 320 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, about 125 acres bottom land first class cleared, and the upland the first class of soil in this section of the State. The place is well watered with good springs; one of which is extraordinary for size and beauty, situated convenient to a fine building location.—There is on the place a good Gin House, and out houses; and a good Orchard of various kinds of selected fruit. The best outlet for produce in the country. The nearest portion of the land is one and a quarter miles from the Selma & Tenn. Rail Road, and altogether it is as desirable a location as can conveniently be found. Persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Maj. B. C. Wyly, Wm. L. TERKY. April 11, 1854.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, April 8th, 1854. This day came Frances Slayton, Executrix, and A. J. Slayton, Executor, of the Estate of Arthur Slayton, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court, that Wednesday, 17th day of May next be set for examining, stating and reporting 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 successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 17th day of May, next, and contest said settlement if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 8th day of April, 1854. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 11, 1854.

Cabbage Seed The growth of 1852, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale. Feb. 14, 1854. Sugar & Coffee. For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

Nothing was heard from Austria. The answer of the Czar was telegraphed from Berlin on the 18th to the French Cabinet, and immediately sent to the English Ministers, who immediately sent word to Napier. Four French ships had been sent to join the English fleet in the Baltic. Napier arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th. Russia continues to urge Prussia to preserve her neutrality. Bills on Prussia were unsaleable in London. WAR TO BE DECLARED AT ONCE. New York, April 5. Russia has rejected the proposals to evacuate the principalities, and war is to be declared at once by Great Britain. Jacksonville Female Academy. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees it was unanimously agreed that Miss Northrup should select and procure a suitable Assistant Teacher. In accordance with that resolution we have the pleasure to announce that she has engaged the services of Miss MARTHA E. GRANT for the balance of this session. C. J. CLARK, Secretary. April 11, 1854.—3c. J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, HAVE received their SPRING STOCK of GOODS, comprising a very general assortment of Dry Goods, HARDWARE, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Crockery, Drugs and Medicines, Bolting cloths, Buggy and Carriage articles, &c., &c. April 11, 1854.—1f. LARD AND TALLOW FOR SALE. I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an abundance of valuable timber quite convenient to the mill. Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves. D. TREADWELL. April 11, 1854.—6m.

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AUGUSTA. Planter's Hotel. J. M. SIMPSON PROPRIETOR. BROAD STREET AUGUSTA GA. April 11, 1854.—1y.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets. At Wholesale. MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

Which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New York with the addition of Freight. If you do not believe it, call on us, as we will please in showing our Goods.

Wm. N. NICHOLS SUCCESSOR TO J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASWELL BAKER & CASWELL, Grocery and Commission MERCHANTS, AUGUSTA, GA. WILL attend promptly to sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their Advances if required made Produce in Store. April 11, 1854.—1y.

PIANO FORTES. The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. B. Gale & Co., and Dobbins & Seely, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instrument manufactured in this country.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashionable, and Fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S, Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, 54.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels) William E. Jackson, George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery. Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheeting and Umbrellas at FACTORY PRICES. Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices. April 11, 54.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIPLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RIPLEY, JAMES HARRAL, WM. K. KITCHEN. HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIPLEY, W. STEVENSON, 2. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RIPLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER. April 11, 54.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN SHOES & GAITERS, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE. METALLIC ROOFING Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware at wholesale upon the lowest terms. 210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, 54.—1y.

CGSGROVE & BRENNAN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. Near the Mansion House, Formed by Keers and Hoop's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**BONES & BROWN,**  
Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,  
Cutlery, Guns, &c.  
Augusta, Ga.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**F. A. Holman & Co.,**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery China & Glass wares.  
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**HICKMAN, WESCOTT, & CO.**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.  
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Os-  
naburgs and Stripes, sold at Facto-  
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per  
cent off for Cash.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**GREAT SALE.**  
THE subscribers are now receiving di-  
rect from manufacturers, both North  
and South, the largest and best assort-  
ment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Ra-  
sors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—  
together with an elegant stock of  
**Suspenders, Purses,**  
Leads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and  
Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.  
Also,  
**Looking Glasses and Mirrors,**  
every style and pattern, together with  
full and cheap stock of  
**School and Miscellaneous**  
**BOOKS**  
PAPER, INK, &c.  
Owing to the great scarcity of money  
in the country, the subscribers are de-  
termined to sell goods this season lower  
than any house in Charleston or Augus-  
ta.

Merchants from the country will please  
call and examine for themselves.  
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,  
AUGUSTA, GEO.  
April 11, '54.—1y.

**J. M. NEWBY, & Co.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Ready-Made**  
**CLOTHING**  
HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, &c.  
At the UNITED STATES HOTEL,  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall  
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-  
ing. Gentlemen can find at this es-  
tablishment every article necessary for  
the wardrobe. Having paid strict at-  
tention to the purchase and manufac-  
ture of their goods, they can offer them at  
THE LOWEST PRICES.  
Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine  
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-  
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,  
Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk  
Shirts and Drawers, &c.  
With their weekly receipt of all the  
styles of Goods from New York, they  
can offer their customers advantage  
they have not heretofore enjoyed.—  
They purchasing elsewhere, call and  
compare.

**A. FREDERICK,**  
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail  
Dealer in  
**CONFECTIONARY:**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Broad Street, Opposite the  
"AUGUSTA HOTEL,"  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
Dealer in Foreign and Do-  
mestic FRUITS, PRESERVES,  
JELLYS, WINES, PORTER,  
CORNED MEATS, &c.  
Orders from the Country prompt-  
ly attended to.  
April 11, '54.—1y.

**Augusta Seed Store.**  
BROAD STREET,  
Nearly Opposite the United States and  
Globe Hotels.)  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
The subscriber keeps on hand a  
full supply, and is constantly  
receiving Large and Fresh addi-  
tions.

**ARLEN, FELD & FLOWERS**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
all kinds of Goods which will be warranted  
in every respect, to which he invites  
the attention of the public at large.  
The usual deduction made to  
wholesale merchants. Catalogues  
sent gratis, when applied for.  
Among the field seeds  
are—Cane, White and Red Clo-  
ver, Alsike or French Clover,  
Cocksfoot, do. Heards and Timo-  
thy, do. Orange, Mangie Wurt-  
tzel, do. Beet, Millet, &c. &c.  
J. I. SERVICE.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Augusta French Burr Mill**  
stone Manufactory.  
The subscriber, thank-  
ful for the kind patronage  
heretofore extended  
to the late firm of Schi-  
mmer & Wigand, respectfully informs his  
customers and the public, that he con-  
tinues to receive orders for his well  
known and warranted FRENCH BURR  
MILLS, of every desira-  
ble size, at the lowest price and  
prompt delivery. He also furnishes  
all kinds of COLOGNE STONES,  
BRUSHES, of various patterns,  
and all kinds of the best brand  
of Mill use.  
Also, for Mill use, small Grist  
stones to attach to Gin gears.  
Orders promptly attended to  
by HENDRICK is my au-  
thorized agent in East Alabama.  
Orders addressed to him post-  
paid at Silver Run, Talladega, co.  
will receive prompt attention.  
W. B. SCHIRMER,  
Surviving partner of  
Schimner & Wigand.  
1853.—1y.

**MILLS.**  
I HAVE purchased from Judge  
John H. Lumpkin, the Mills for-  
merly owned by Crutchfield, which  
were fully repaired last year, and  
are in complete order now, to make  
fine Flour. New wheel, bolting-  
cloths, sive and smutter, with com-  
petent and accommodating millers.  
I am, also, responsible for any loss  
of grain at the mill, by careles-  
ness or otherwise on the part of the  
millers. Cash paid for wheat at fair  
prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.  
March 21, 1854.—1y.

**Spring & Summer**  
STOCK OF  
Hats, Caps,  
Bonnets, Um-  
brellas, and  
Sunglasses.  
**G. W. FERRY**  
Masonic Hall, Broad Street,  
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs  
leave to call the attention of Mer-  
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-  
tensive stock of  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
Among which may be found latest  
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab  
Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,  
Bank, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-  
cy Hats various colors. Campen-  
chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-  
ama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-  
ton, Florence, Pedal and French  
Straw do. Double and single brim  
Palm Leaf and Canada straw Hats.  
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and  
Lace BONNETS.—Rutland and  
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers,  
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMB-  
RELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and  
Bonnet Linings—assortment kept  
full by supplies received weekly  
from manufacturers, and offered at  
prices as low as can be bought at  
any southern market, and mer-  
chants will find it to their interest  
to examine my stock before mak-  
ing purchases.  
Augusta, Ga. March 21, 1854.

**M. P. STOVALL,**  
Warehouse & Commission  
Merchant,  
AUGUSTA, GA.  
CONTINUES the business, in  
all its branches, in the ex-  
tensive Fire Proof Warehouse,  
on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel,  
and formerly occupied by Walker &  
Bryson.  
Having ample facilities for business,  
and the disposition to extend every ac-  
commodation to his customers, he pledges  
his strict personal attention to the in-  
terests of all those who may favor him  
with patronage.  
Orders for FAMILIAR SUPPLIES,  
BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully  
filled, at the lowest market prices.  
August 30th 1853.

**Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,**  
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-  
ladesga and Randolph.

**M. J. TRINLEY,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,  
W. P. DAVIS,  
CENTRE, ALA.,  
J. W. RAMSEY,  
CENTRE, ALA.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
G. & H. CAMERON,  
Importers of  
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,  
145 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Will supply Country Merchants with  
Goods in their line at as low rates as they  
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

**MARTIN W. WHEELER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE ALA.  
WILL attend to all business  
confided to him in Benton,  
Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.  
April 4, 1854.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**  
IN obedience to an order of Brig-  
Gen. J. B. Martin, an election  
will be held on Saturday the 13th  
day of May next, in the various  
precincts of the 72d 73d and 93d  
Regts Ala. Mil. for Colonels Com-  
mandant of said Regiments. The  
Ballots are hereby authorized to  
hold the election in their several  
precincts. A. BROWN,  
April 11, 1854. Sheriff.

**Administrators Notice.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Probate  
Court of Benton County, Alabama,  
made on the 30th day of March 1854,  
I will on the 1st day of May, 1854, pro-  
ceed to sell, before the Court House door  
in the Town of Jacksonville within the  
usual hours for Sheriff sales at public  
outcry to the highest bidder on a credit  
of twelve months, with interest from  
date, the following property belong-  
ing to the estate of S. M. Satterfield dec'd.  
to-wit: one Saddle and Protractor, one  
pair small Scissors, one Standard, one  
Metal Clock, one Pocket Book, and as  
to the undivided one half interest in four  
Boards or Tables two large Crooking  
shears, seven Irons, one Standard, three  
pair Board Shears, two pair points, five  
Press Boards, one pair French Shears,  
one Ink-stand, one square, 2 set Scott's  
Scales and Square, 2 set Melan's Scales  
and Protractor, one Scale holder, tape  
line, 2 candle stands and snuffers, one  
Looking-glass, three Sponges, one work  
box, three clothes Brushes, six Chairs  
and 5 lbs. Chalk. Note with approved  
security will be required. All sums un-  
der five dollars cash.  
JAS. F. STOKES, Adm'r  
of said estate.  
April 4, 1854.

**MILLS.**  
I HAVE purchased from Judge  
John H. Lumpkin, the Mills for-  
merly owned by Crutchfield, which  
were fully repaired last year, and  
are in complete order now, to make  
fine Flour. New wheel, bolting-  
cloths, sive and smutter, with com-  
petent and accommodating millers.  
I am, also, responsible for any loss  
of grain at the mill, by careles-  
ness or otherwise on the part of the  
millers. Cash paid for wheat at fair  
prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.  
March 21, 1854.—1y.

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millers. Cash paid for wheat at fair  
prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.  
March 21, 1854.—1y.

**CORN LAW IN FORCE.**  
The New Code in part Repealed!  
So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt.  
Polk, about as large a Stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER**  
**GOODS**  
And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else.  
We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the  
ular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with  
to be new and the most fashionable styles. We warrant our Goods  
April 11, 1854.

**War News—Peace about to be made.**  
WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR,  
COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice  
LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash.  
Apl 11, 1854.

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER sup-  
ply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost  
every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

**Ready-Made Clothing.**  
HATS & CAPS, **BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.**  
Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors  
and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which  
are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH, & Co., one  
door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and cus-  
tomers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine  
his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantage-  
ous to purchasers.  
N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.  
April 11, 1854.—2m.

**"COMMON LAW,"**  
Still in Force.  
We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer  
MERCHANDISE,  
Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the  
lowest market prices.  
It is needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by  
those who examine.  
We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to  
the consumers.  
"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please  
call and examine.  
March 28, 1854.—6m. WOODWARD & WHITE.

**THE NEW CODE**  
And the Progress of the Age,  
REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the  
merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of  
**ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.**  
The undersigned with engine speed have received their

**SPRING GOODS,**  
SELECTED with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before  
examining you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear  
the prices you will be impatient to have them cut off.  
"While at Justice" being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability  
"Common Law," being repealed and amended the New Code being in force,  
cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us.  
April 4, 1854. HUDSON & STOKES.

**FORNEY & MONTGOMERY**  
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF  
**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old  
friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to  
the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most  
fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any  
other house in the country.  
March 28, 1854.—6m.

**SELLING OFF AT COST.**  
J. A. L'HOMMEDIU,  
MOBILE, ALA.  
Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS.  
Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewels, SILVER and PLATED  
Ware, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery,  
Lamps, Waiters, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.  
WELL WORTH THE NOTICE OF COURT MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT,  
AT COST, FOR CASH.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskell, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G.  
Beeley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, St. Jarr, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Homme-  
diu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.  
WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS; and also Emmeled, Plain  
Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Glycerins, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buck-  
Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster  
**GOLD PENS,** Gold and Silver Pen and Pen Cases, a large assortment;  
Lockets and Chains, Charms, Bouteaux, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies,  
Purses, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mache, Table Desks, Work  
Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTINGS, Fine Marble Clocks and Time  
Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thim-  
bles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon  
Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups,  
Luttes, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY  
JEWELRY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and  
Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.  
TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

**SELLING OFF AT COST**  
TO CLOSE BUSINESS.  
THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st  
July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEW-  
ELRY, &c., at COST.  
This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever  
offered in this city, consisting of—  
Watches from the most celebrated manufactories of Europe.  
Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture.  
DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the latest styles.  
A general assortment of—  
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.  
Paper Mache Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases.  
And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in estab-  
lishments of this kind.  
This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favor-  
able terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to  
supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.  
**Manufacturing and Repairing**  
Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.  
The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.  
W. Y. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,  
Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—1y.

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W. Y. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,  
Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—1y.

**ROBERT H. WYNNE,**  
**TAILOR.**  
Respectfully informs the citizens  
of Jacksonville and vicinity,  
that he has removed his shop to the  
east side of Main street, a few doors  
north of the Republican Printing  
Office. He deems it unnecessary  
at present to say more than that  
he is prepared to execute promptly  
all work in his line, in the most  
durable, neat and fashionable style.  
Thankful for past favors, he hopes  
to merit, and respectfully solicits a  
continuance of the patronage of his  
old friends and customers.  
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

**BUILDING**  
**HARDWARE,**  
**TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.**  
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
KIND IN THE U. S.  
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,  
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Manufacturers' Depot for Locks  
of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat.  
Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium  
Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;  
Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most  
complete assortment of all the modern  
patterns in this line. Builders and deal-  
ers are invited to call and examine our  
stock.  
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if  
desired.

**HOT AIR REGISTERS, AND VEN-**  
**TILATORS.**  
**At Factory Prices**  
Persons at a distance who wish to or-  
der Goods, and desire an estimate or  
particular description, they can write to  
"McCLURE & BROTHER, and all informa-  
tion as to Goods and Prices will be given  
by return of mail.  
All orders put up under the immedi-  
ate supervision of the firm.  
**CALL AND SEE US.**  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term,  
April 1, 1854.  
THIS day came C. C. Porter,  
Guardian of James P. Lowrey,  
minor heir of Jas. Lowrey dec. and  
filed his accounts and vouchers for an  
annual settlement of his guard-  
ianship.  
It is therefore ordered by the court  
that Monday the 22d day of May  
next, be set apart for the exam-  
ining, stating and reporting said ac-  
count, allowing said vouchers and  
making said settlement, and that  
notice thereof be given by publica-  
tion in the Jacksonville Republi-  
can, a newspaper printed and pub-  
lished 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  
special term of said court to be  
held at the court house of said  
county, on said 22nd day of May  
next, and contest said settlement if  
they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
Probate of said County, at office  
this 1st day of April, A. D. 1854.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
April 4, '54. Judge of Probate.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term,  
April 1, 1854.  
THIS day came C. C. Porter,  
Guardian of James P. Lowrey,  
minor heir of Jas. Lowrey dec. and  
filed his accounts and vouchers for an  
annual settlement of his guard-  
ianship.  
It is therefore ordered by the court  
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count, allowing said vouchers and  
making said settlement, and that  
notice thereof be given by publica-  
tion in the Jacksonville Republi-  
can, a newspaper printed and pub-  
lished 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  
special term of said court to be  
held at the court house of said  
county, on said 22nd day of May  
next, and contest said settlement if  
they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
Probate of said County, at office  
this 1st day of April, A. D. 1854.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
April 4, '54. Judge of Probate.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term, March  
13th, 1854.  
THIS day came Washington Wil-  
liams, Guardian of Adelaide  
Crozier, minor daughter of A. T.  
Crozier deceased, and filed his ac-  
counts and vouchers for a final  
settlement of his Guardianship.  
It is ordered by the Court that  
Monday the 8th day of May next,  
be set for making said settlement,  
and that notice thereof be given by  
publication in the Jacksonville Re-  
publican, a newspaper printed in the  
Town of Jacksonville, in said  
County, for three successive weeks  
prior to said day, as a notice to all  
persons concerned, to be and ap-  
pear at a regular term of said court  
to be held at the court house of  
said county, on said Monday the 8th  
day of May next, and contest said  
settlement if they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
Probate of said County, at office  
this 13th day of March, A. D. 1854.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
March 21, '54. Judge of Probate.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY,  
Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.  
THIS day came Henry B. Tur-  
ner, jr., Administrator of the  
estate of Henry B. Turner, sr. de-  
ceased, and filed his accounts and  
vouchers, for a final settlement of  
said estate.  
It is therefore ordered by the  
court, that Monday the 8th day of  
May next be set for examining, audit-  
ing and stating said account, al-  
lowing said vouchers and for mak-  
ing said settlement and that notice  
thereof be given by publica-  
tion in the Jacksonville Republi-  
can, a newspaper printed and pub-  
lished in the Town of Jackso-  
ville in said county, for three suc-  
cessive weeks, prior to said day, as a  
notice to all persons concerned, to be  
and appear at a special term of said  
court, on said 15th day of May  
next, and contest said settle-  
ment if they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
said Court, at office this 1st day of  
April, A. D. 1854.  
A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.  
April 4, 1854.

**Administratrix Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration with the  
will annexed having been, on the  
25th day of February, 1854, granted to  
the undersigned, by the Probate Court  
of Benton County, Alabama, on the es-  
tate of Peter Kimbrell, late of said coun-  
ty, deceased. All persons having claims  
against said estate will present them du-  
ly authenticated within the time prescrib-  
ed by law, or they will be barred.  
ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,  
Administratrix with the will  
annexed, of P. Kimbrell, dec'd.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—6m.

**Eye Sight Restored.**  
BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the  
sight may be preserved through-  
out life, or it may be restored after glasses  
have been worn many years. This won-  
derful effect is produced in a month or  
more, according to the age of the per-  
son, without pain by this Philosophic-  
ally constructed Instrument, by which  
the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised  
to its original convexity, rendering  
the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent  
free of postage by mail on the receipt  
of \$5 00.  
S. SWAN,  
Sole Agent for Ala.  
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**  
12,000 Acres of Land lying  
in the counties of Ben-  
ton and Cherokee. Tracts of all  
sizes and qualities to suit purchas-  
ers. Most of the Lands lie near  
the Alabama and Tennessee River  
Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and  
a large quantity north of Jack-  
sonville on the Jacksonville and  
Rome Rail Road; all of which  
lands can be purchased low for cash  
or on time to punctual men.  
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—1y.

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BENTON COUNTY,  
Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term, March  
13th, 1854.  
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Crozier deceased, and filed his ac-  
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settlement of his Guardianship.  
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and that notice thereof be given by  
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Town of Jacksonville, in said  
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prior to said day, as a notice to all  
persons concerned, to be and ap-  
pear at a regular term of said court,  
to be held at the court house of  
said county, on said Monday the 8th  
day of May next, and contest said  
settlement if they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
Probate of said County, at office  
this 13th day of March, A. D. 1854.  
Attest: A. WOODS,  
March 21, 1854. Judge of Probate.

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Ala., Special Term, February  
25th, 1854.  
THIS day came William Barker,  
Guardian of the minor heirs of  
George W. Manly, deceased, and  
filed his accounts and vouchers for an  
annual settlement of his guard-  
ianship. It is ordered by the court  
that Monday the 8th day of May  
next be set for making said settle-  
ment, and that notice thereof be  
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successive weeks, prior to said day  
as a notice to all persons concern-  
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# Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 18.—No. 16.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 25, 1854.

Whole No. 907

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY J. F. GRANT, at \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation.

United States Mail Line. Through in 50 to 55 Hours!

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

Henry Missroux, E. Ben & Adger's Son, Wharves, Cabin Passage, \$25 00.

Henry Missroux, E. Ben & Adger's Son, Wharves, Cabin Passage, \$25 00.

Hiladelphia & Savannah Steamship Line.

Keystone State, Savannah, Fla. M. P. M. Savannah, Ga. M. P. M.

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Jacksonville Female Academy. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees it was unanimously agreed that Miss Norriss should select and procure a suitable Assistant Teacher.

In accordance with that resolution we have the pleasure to announce that she has engaged the services of Miss MARTHA E. GRANT for the balance of this session.

FOR SALE. I now offer for sale, on account of dating terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road.

Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves.

Cameroon, Webb & Co. Successors to G. H. Cameron, Importers of China, Glass and Earthenware.

J. D. Hoke & Brothers. We have received their SPRING STOCK of

Goods. comprising a very general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

Valuable Land FOR SALE. I now offer for sale on account of dating terms, my plantation situated five miles south of Jacksonville, containing 480 acres, 320 of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

Persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Maj. B. C. Wylie, WM. L. TERRY.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street.

Persons who may desire to purchase are referred to Maj. B. C. Wylie, WM. L. TERRY.

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black in the face, and wishing to be alone to die. A little lower down I saw Mr. C—, rolling about like a drunken man, but still, with undoubted pluck, struggling towards the summit at the rate of about a yard in three minutes.

In our descent from the crater we encountered the only real danger. At first the snow was good walking, but as we came lower, where the sun makes a sheet of ice of the snow, it became so slippery that we frequently lost our footing, and if, after a slip, you get so much impetus that you can't stop yourself, the certainty is that you arrive at the bottom in much the same condition as the man who jumped off the monument.

COUGHING IN CONSUMPTION.—A gentleman called upon us recently, who actually escaped from the fangs of consumption some years ago, and we are induced to present the circumstances he says:

"You speak of coughing continually. Let me suggest to you the query, whether this is not unnecessary and injurious. I have long been satisfied, from experience and observation, that much of the coughing which precedes and attends consumption is voluntary. Several years ago, I boarded with a man who was in the incipient stages of consumption. I slept in a chamber over his bed-room, and was obliged to hear him cough continually and distressingly. I endured the annoyance, night after night, till it led me to reflect whether something could not be done to stop it. I watched the sound which the man made, and observed that he evidently made a voluntary effort to cough. After this I made several experiments on myself, and found that I could prevent myself from coughing, sneezing, yawning, &c., in case of the strongest propensity to these acts, by a strenuous effort of the will. Then I reflected that coughing must be very irritating and injurious to the delicate organs that are concerned in it, especially when they are in a diseased state. What can be worse for ulcerated bronchia, or lungs, than the violent wrenching of a cough? It must be worse than speaking."

"A sore on any part of the body, if it is constantly kept open by violent usage, or made raw again by a contusion just when it is healing, (and of course begins to heal) will grow worse and end in death. Certainly, then, a sore on the lungs may be expected to terminate fatally, if it is constantly irritated, and never suffered to heal; and this, it seems to me, is just what coughing does for it. On the strength of such considerations, I made bold to ask the man if he could not stop coughing. He answered no. I told him what I thought about it, as above. He agreed to make a trial; and on doing so, he found to his surprise that he could suppress his cough almost entirely. The power of the will over it increased as he exercised it, and in a few days he was mostly rid of the disposition to cough. His health at the same time evidently improved, and when I last saw him, he was in strong hopes of getting out of death's hands."

This occurred eighteen years ago, and the man comes round now, an active business man, averring that he has not had a sick day since.

PROGRESS OF CRUELTY AMONG THE ANCIENT ROMANS. When gladiatorial shows were first instituted in Rome, the people regarded them with horror, but once accustomed to such bloody sights, they became infatuated with them, and soon the Roman politician and office holder who found the most favor with the people was the one who provided for them the largest number of gladiators to be murdered at the public shows.

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due magna et sumptuosa edidit. Venationes gladiatorumque et noctibus ad Lycenos; nec virorum modo pugnas sed ad feminarum, etc. A fight by day and by night, by men and women! A law was passed interdicting candidates from giving such shows; pending the election canvass. But notwithstanding legal restrictions the people sold themselves to the candidate who would promise them the greatest gladiatorial slaughter; till, as Tacitus relates, the price of the questorship was the magnificence of the combats the questorship was to give. From having in the beginning looked with horror at a single gladiatorial combat, the people by degrees became hardened, till at last they found their chief delight in witnessing wholesale carnage in the arena. At last simply viewing such sights did not satisfy them, and we find the sun of Rome ultimately extinguished in blood, the free people of their own accord entering the arena to kill one another, and even an Emperor fighting among them.

More over, her sparsely settled territory offers continual impediments to an invader; and without invasion she cannot be forced to terms, since she has little commerce to lose; for few empires live so much within themselves. Once only, in modern times, has the invasion of Russia been seriously attempted; and though it was undertaken by the greatest of captains, sustained by an enthusiastic army of half a million of men, it signally failed. The inclemency of a northern winter; the vast distance to which the invaders had to advance from the base of their operations; and the superiority of the Russian light cavalry, which prevented the French from foraging, were, as every military student knows, the cause of this discomfiture.

It is fashion, we are aware, to call the march on Moscow a blunder. But what else could Napoleon do? Russia refused to treat, and sulkily retired within her borders; it was necessary to assume the aggressive, or abandon the war. And what course so likely to succeed as to strike a blow at the heart, at that great city, which was at once her religious and political metropolis? Had Napoleon declined to invade Russia, his prestige would have suffered in advance, all, or nearly all, it did in consequence of his defeat.

Where Napoleon failed it can scarcely be expected that others will succeed. If half a million men could not force Russia to succumb, can a hundred thousand, even if backed by prodigious fleets? Whatever is to be done in the Baltic must be done quickly, for that sea opens late and closes early. Most, if not all, of the Russian harbors there, moreover, are considered impregnable by military men. To talk of burning St. Petersburg is sheer folly, when it is nearly impossible, practically, for a hostile fleet even to approach that capital. The Black Sea is tempestuous, and dangerous in navigation, and nearly all the pilots there, as well as in the Baltic, are in the interest of Russia. Sevastopol is almost a second Gibraltar, and to burn Odessa would do towards bringing about a peace; for a nation that sacrificed Moscow rather than treat, will not yield at the loss of a mere provincial town. In fact, Russia can wear out an enemy by the mere inert resistance of her gigantic mass. The utmost her assailants can do, even if successful, will be to expel her from the Danubian Principalities. The effort will exhaust their strength, meantime, to much greater extent than it will impair hers.

The late campaign on the Danube is no test of what Russia can do. Such is the extent of her territories and the inefficiency of her roads, that it requires a full year to bring up her troops from the scattered provinces of the empire. If, as begins now to be believed, she has been for the last eight months intruding to gain time, she will probably be able to muster three or four hundred thousand men on the Danube, early this Spring. With such a force she will be able, with ordinary generalship, to hold the coalition at bay. England and France will doubtless succeed in keeping Constantinople out of her clutches, but we see little prospect of their extorting a peace from her, "with indemnities for the past, and securities for the future."—Philo. Ledger.

THE EVER-YOUTHFUL PALMERSTON.—Unlike almost any other man in the world, he doesn't get fat, and he doesn't get thin; he doesn't stoop; he doesn't totter; he doesn't use a stick, nor a wig, nor a hat, nor a top-coat; nor does he look as if he ever could, would, or should do anything of the kind. See him in what weather you will, you always find him in the same temperature—always equable, always serene, yet always genial. Hail, rain, or snow, out of doors, it is always sunshine with him. In the dog-days or in December, other men come into the House either panting like so many semi-clad sugar-bakers, or shivering like recently submerged skaters dragged out of the Serpentine by the barbarians of the Humane Society. But, be the thermometer at 59 of Fahrenheit or 04 of Reaumur, Palmerston is corporeally never either hot or cold, and mentally the medium is seemingly ever the same.—[English Paper.]

THE STRENGTH OF RUSSIA. We observe that many of our cotemporaries speak slightly of strength of Russia. They prophesy that France and England will crush her in a single campaign. Such journals, we fear, allow their sympathies to get the better of their judgements. We yield to no one in detestation of the tyranny of Russia; but it would be criminal, in the last degree, to underrate her strength.

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and strong sets the report, was the unique and snowy floor, that it sustained the weight of our entire train, without the least giving way or cracking beneath the pressure.

"Our inules walked upon it as upon a sheet of solid ice. The whole field, was crossed by a network of little ridges, projecting about half an inch, as if the seat had expanded in the process of crystallization. I estimated this field to be at least seven miles wide and ten miles in length! How much further it extended northward I could not tell, but if it covered the plain in that direction as it did where we crossed, its extent must have been very much greater. The salt, which was very pure and white, averaged from one half to three fourths of an inch in thickness, and was equal in all respects to our finest specimens for a talcuse. Assuming this data, the quantity that here lay upon the ground in one body, exclusive of that in "radi-onescent state," amounted to over four and a half millions of cubic yards, or about one hundred millions of bushels.

DEATH FROM DRINKING A PINT OF LIQUOR.—James Marshall, residing in Philadelphia county, drank a pint of liquor on Thursday last, on a wager of \$500, and in three hours became insensible and died the same evening.

James K. Stephens, a printer, in the Register office, committed suicide in Mobile on the 1st inst., by taking laudanum.

TEX CHILDREN BURNED.—The dwelling house of Mr. Cooper Tyler, at North Lawrence, was destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, together with all its contents. Seven small children the oldest being only nine years, were burned to death in the house. Their parents had, after seeing the children safely in bed, gone to a neighbor's house to pass the evening. The fire broke out soon after they left their house, but they unfortunately returned too late to save any of the children or any portion of the furniture.

To this sad story the telegraphic reports add another.

The house of William Flinders in Londonderry, N.H. was burned on Tuesday afternoon last, and his three young children perished in the flames.

The town of Jacksonville, Florida, was visited by a fire on the 5th inst which destroyed the greater portion of the business part of the town—seventy buildings were burnt, 20 of them stores—Loss about \$300,000—half insured.

In Bellefontaine, Ala. the license for retailing has been raised by the town council to \$500.

The Selma Sentinel says that much of the wheat in the counties north of that place was killed by the recent frost. It is stated that there was an unusually large quantity of this grain planted this season.

The editor of the same paper says that he has been eating what he calls fresh caught in the Cahawba. It would be the greatest event of the age if this delicious fish could be seduced into our southern waters.

INTERFERENCE AT THE SOUTH.—A New Orleans paper make the following statement: During the last year there was expended something near \$20,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; \$20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness in the city and State about 400 deaths by delirium tremens; about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1,000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have been crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energy of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined in life.

The new cent is to be of white metal, resembling silver in appearance, with a round slightly raised edge. It is about 8-10ths of an inch in diameter, larger than a quarter angle and less than a 25 cent piece.

JAIL BIRDS.—The steamer Emperor took heuce, on Saturday evening a parcel of gentlemen recently elected by the City Court, to the State Institution, at Wetumpka. The following is a list of their names, with the period for which each one is sent on:

John Grant, highway robbery, penitentiary, ten years.  
George Ashton, highway robbery, penitentiary, ten years.  
Charles Brown, highway robbery, penitentiary, ten years.  
John Metropolia, larceny from store-house, penitentiary, six years.  
Benjamin Rose, larceny from dwelling, penitentiary, four years.  
William Jones, larceny from dwelling, penitentiary, four years.  
Samuel McDougl, larceny from dwelling, penitentiary, three years.  
Frederick Nyers, horse stealing, penitentiary, three years.  
Daniel Daily, larceny from dwelling, penitentiary, three years.  
George Melburn, embezzlement and grand larceny, (pleaded guilty,) penitentiary, two years.

Mobile Register, March 4

Mr. Fillmore, ex-President of the United States has been recently making a Southern tour. He left Montgomery on Tuesday last for Georgia. He has been received every where with marks of distinguished honor; and that hospitality for which the South is proverbial, without distinction of party. With a few exceptions, the administration of Mr. Fillmore was generally popular, and we have always regarded him as the best specimen ever accidentally given to the country by the Whig party, except John Tyler.

Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Everett it is believed will be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency; and some of the papers conjecture that Mr. Fillmore's visit to the South is connected with that object; but what if it is? there is nothing wrong. He ought to become personally acquainted with every section of the Union as far as possible. The better he becomes acquainted with the South, like other distinguished Northern men, the more liberal and less intolerant he will be towards it, whether in official station or as a private citizen.

There has been recently considerable controversy respecting the authorship of the Hulsemann letter; one statement affirming that Mr. Everett had claimed to be the author, and demanded and received from Mr. Webster's executors the original copy in his own hand writing. The last statement however is, that he disclaims the authorship, and asserts only that he consulted with Mr. Webster on the subject.

The Foreign News in to-day's paper will be found more important and interesting than any we have published for months. England and France have both formally declared war against Russia, and are hastening their armies to the scene of conflict. There has also been heavy fighting between the Turks and Russians on the Danube, in the latter part of which the Russians were victorious. The Emperor of Russia is pressing forward with great energy in order to strike a decisive blow if possible before the arrival of the British and French fleets and armies. This news has caused a slight decline in Cotton, and a rise in the provision market; and now that all suspense is at an end, we shall soon know the worst of the tendencies of the war in this respect.

Fire.—Jacksonville, Florida, was lately almost destroyed by fire, and its namesake in Alabama, made a very narrow escape on Friday last. The alarm of fire was given that day about 11 o'clock. The roof of a kitchen belonging to the Brick tavern kept by Mr. C. Sublett, was ascertained to be on fire; but by prompt exertions, and some daring feats on the part of several young men, the fire was speedily subdued, before any material damage had been sustained. The place of the fire very naturally excited extensive alarm, as it was readily perceived, that if it could not be subdued all the buildings on the square, as well as many others must inevitably be destroyed.

An affray occurred in this place on Saturday last, which will high prove fatal to one of the parties. The circumstances as we learn were briefly these: Mr. J. B. White of Wetumpka arrived in the stage, and a short time afterwards went to the office of Gen. R. G. Euler, and fired upon him with a small pistol loaded with shot, which took effect behind and above one of his ears. There were also we are informed several, but not dangerous wounds inflicted by White with a knife or dirk, upon the head, hand and arm of Gen. E. The shot did not penetrate the skull, and were extracted by the attendant Physician, who is of opinion that the wound is not dangerous. White gave himself up to the Sheriff, and was, on the same evening, before his Hon. Judge Walker, held to bail for his appearance at Court.

The bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators has passed the house of Representatives, by a large majority; what may be its fate in the Senate we cannot even conjecture.

The bill making appropriations for the building of six steam frigates has passed both houses of Congress and received the signature of the President.

The bill to increase the rank and file of the army has also passed one if not both houses of Congress.

The communication of "Headley" has been received and shall have a place in our next.

The Weekly Montgomery Mail.—We have received the first and second numbers of this paper, mentioned as about to be started by Messrs. Hollifield & Hooper. Mr. Hooper is a writer of considerable celebrity, and extensively known in this State as the author of several books, and for some years, Editor of the Chambers Tribune; in consequence of which public expectation was raised considerably respecting the forthcoming paper; and we need say nothing more than that this expectation has been

fully met in these numbers of a very large, neat and interesting paper.

The Lady's Book.—We have received the present year, four numbers, which includes that for May, of this truly valuable periodical; but we have neglected to notice it, not from any want of appreciation of the work or its worthy publisher; but simply because we thought it was so extensively known and its reputation so thoroughly established, that anything we might say would be a matter of indifference. There is no falling off in the May number. It contains 100 pages—15 Engravings—74 Contributors—the latest and most beautiful fashions and every thing a Lady may desire to complete her Spring Toilet.

Fire in Charleston.—A very destructive fire occurred in Charleston on the morning of the 18th inst., commencing at the extensive Drug store of P. M. Cohen & Co. The following is a list of the houses destroyed: P. M. Cohen & Co., Z. G. Waldron & Co., F. D. Fanning & Co., Gilliland, Howell & Co. and Courtney, Tennant & Co. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

The attention of land buyers is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. C. Baird, who offers for sale a valuable tract of land well improved, some nine miles north-west of this place. The advantages of the place and inducements to purchasers can be seen and appreciated by reference to the advertisement itself.

John Mitchell, one of the Irish patriots and refugees, who is at present Editor of the "Citizen," New York, has written and published a second letter, inciting his countrymen to take advantage of England's present difficulties to assert and achieve their national independence.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors for Benton County, beg leave to respect-fully call the attention of the citizens of this county to the election of School Commissioners on the 1st Monday in May next, as required by the Free School Law passed at our last session of the Legislature. The law as it now stands, requires 2 persons to be elected, who with the Judge of Probate, act as Commissioners for the County at large. The duties imposed upon the Commissioners are of an onerous and responsible character, and if properly discharged, require men of respectable education, of sound judgment and who are willing to labor without reward. The bill as passed does not provide compensation for the Commissioners.

We take this method, after consulting with a number of our fellow citizens, of recommending the names of

Col. JOHN D. HORE & JAMES F. GRANT.

As men fully competent to discharge the many and varied duties of Commissioners. We have known them for a number of years, and know them to be men, who are capable, and who will if elected discharge the duties of their office honestly, faithfully, and ably—and who after being consulted on the subject have consented to serve if elected.

J. A. FRYBURY, FOR JOHN B. HAYES, J. M. McCAHILL, S. P. HUNSON, Wm. Green, Hiram Hicks, Joshua Draper, John Roberts, D. D. DUNN, Noel Lawrence, John W. Bagley, G. B. McGLATHRY, Geo. W. Williamson, Wm. Johnston, J. T. HUNNERT, Joshua Baker.

A fig is like a cork tree—his outside is all there is of value about him.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—We are somewhat surprised to notice that the sympathies of the American people appear to be in favor of the Allied Powers. We are candid to confess that we have no such feeling. The contest is simply one for territorial aggrandizement. Years ago a proposition for the partition of Turkey, was formally made—England only refused because Russia was to be a participant in the booty. It was deemed convenient to have an intervening Power—a kind of neutral ground—between the Eastern and Western portions of Europe.

England relied upon her growth in other quarters of the globe, and therefore rejected the offer to destroy the Muslim power. England looked to India—Russia to Circassia. Both have grown apace—but both are still ambitious of increased power and territorial expansion. Hence the present conflict. Russia is deficient in sea coast. She is resolved to have power on the ocean as well as on land. To accomplish this she must conquer Turkey. England, France, and the Maritime powers of the old world are afraid of the result, and hence the present conflict.

The Bible is arrayed against the Koran, the Cross against Crescent, and for no other than to gratify the ambitious purpose of corrupt and aspiring sovereigns. In such a struggle, the people of the New World can have but little sympathy for either side. For ourselves, we candidly confess that our sympathies are with Russia. Aside from the religious aspect of the question, we think that Senator Butler was right when he declared in the Senate recently, that the triumph of the Allied Powers would be disastrous to American interest. He believes that the overthrow of Russia would result in the joint intervention of the Eastern European Powers in the affairs of the Western Continent.

The rumors now afloat in regard to the offensive and defensive treaties existing between France, England and Spain, are not without some real foundation. Recent developments clearly indicate a settled determination to check the progress of Anglo-Saxon power in the West. Let Russia be overthrown, and western intervention will follow as a matter of course. We say, therefore, that we feel no great interest in the success of the Allied Powers. A Russian triumph is much more desirable than certain.—Sav. Cour.

Ireland for the Russians.—In re-printing the following article from the "Daily Times" of Monday, we do not mean to confirm, or to deny, the rumors mentioned in that article. But at any rate the writer has got hold of the leading idea, that now rules the Irish mind; and has described it fairly and strongly.

N. Y. Citizen. THE IRISH AND THE EASTERN WAR.—STARTLING REPORTS.—Sundry exciting rumors are current in regard to movements of the Irish in the United States, with reference to the war just begun between England and Russia. It is reported that a very extensive organization is in progress here among the Irish,—that companies have been formed, and that military exercises are constantly practised, with the intention to stir up and aid a rebellion in Canada, whenever the affairs in the East shall seem most propitious for such a movement. We have received detailed information of the extent of the organization, the numbers concerned, and even the names of the active agents in the arrangement; but under present circumstances we refrain from making it public. It is said that a similar scheme is on foot in Ireland, and that a very large number of men have been enlisted for the project.

We publish elsewhere an Address of John Mitchell to the Irish upon the subject, the tone and spirit of which give confirmation to the reports in question. Mr. Mitchell rehearses with his usual eloquence and ability, the wrongs which Ireland has suffered from the British Government, and reminds his countrymen that England's difficulty has always been Ireland's opportunity. He tells them that the success of England in the present war will tend to rivet still more firmly the chains upon Ireland, and that every Irishman who enlists in the British army, takes sides with the foes of his country, and aids in her enslavement. The Address is written with vigor, and is evidently designed to make an impression on the mass of the Irish people, and to influence their practical action in the present crisis.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Tomatoes makes excellent preserves.

Turnips of small size have double the nutritious matter that large ones have.

Rata Baga is the only root that increases in nutritious qualities as it increases in size.

Sweet olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by a sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money skillfully expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with interest.

To cure the scratches on a horse, wash the legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine. Two applications will cure in the worst case.

Timber cut in the spring and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Experiments show apples to be equal to potatoes to improve hogs, and decidedly preferable fattening cattle.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating of corn, plowing and leaving the field in its plowed state all winter.

OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH CUBA. By the steamship Isabel, says the Charleston Mercury, we learn that a rumor prevailed at Havana that the Authorities had sent on board the American Commodore's ship, the Columbia, to inquire if he intended to salute the Spanish flag. His reply was, that he never saluted any flag that insulted his; and until the difficulties now pending between the two Governments were satisfied, he would not have any communication with them.

process fast disappearing even in its western stronghold. The editor has just completed a tour through the Connaught and Joyce's country, and for miles, he says, the traveler could not see a human habitation—all was utter desolation; not a trace of farm, cultivation, and in lieu of houses, nothing remained but heaps of stones and unroofed gables.

BUFFALOES.—As an item of news, we give an account, as related to us by Col. Vanhook, of the number of buffaloes killed annually within the bounds of his agency, where the American Fur Company are operating and trading with the Indians. He says he has taken some pains to ascertain from the best information he can get, he estimates the number do not fall far short of four hundred thousand. He says not less than 100,000 robes have been taken by the two companies trading in his agency within the last year; 150,000 are destroyed, and a number of the hides used by the Indians to make their lodges. They are compelled to make them very secure, to preserve them from the severe winter. Large numbers of the buffalo freeze or starve in winter, in the snow banks which from five to ten feet in depth, numbers of them are drowned in crossing the Missouri River in large herds, by crowding upon another.

The air is said to be so pure and rarified at Salt Lake City, that it quite puzzles a person from the states to estimate distances. In ascending a mountain a short distance behind the city, the Salt Lake is seen apparently only four or five miles to the north point; Mount Nebo, ninety miles distant, can be seen so distinctly that the forest ridges, &c., are visible to the naked eye.

Forty years ago, to be made by hand-work, could scarce be manufactured 4000 small sheets of paper a day, while now they are produced 60,000 in the same time. It has been calculated that if the sheets could be put together, the sheet would encircle the world. Nowhere is paper so much used as in the United States. In France with 35,000,000 of inhabitants, only 70,000 tons are produced annually, of which one sixteenth is exported. England, with 25,000,000 of inhabitants, produces 60,000 tons annually, while in this country the amount is nearly as great as in France and England together.

Good.—The following is the New Orleans True Deliberator: "Mrs. Mary White, last night became extremely tired, and engaged in a fight, punched the head of her loving lord, with a board. The neighbors all around were disturbed by the sound, and could not think of sleeping, until they heard him weeping, and the police came and the turbulent dame was taken to jail, and not giving bail poor Mrs. White was locked up for the night. She acknowledged the corn of taking a horn; asked his honor to take pity on her and she solemnly swore she would do so no more. The Recorder heard her tale, and told her not to fail to go immediately home, and in all time to come, to leave off drinking rum, and conduct her self good, as all women should."

SELECTION AND ARREST.—An officer of the Ordnance, on Friday evening, officer Caleb Pierce, of Seaville, returned to this city, after a three weeks absence in Ohio, having in custody under a Governor's requisition, Peter Jay, a railroad engineer, against whom two indictments were found last fall by the Grand Jury of this city, for the selection and abduction of an interesting little girl thirteen years old, at Honey Falls. Jay belongs, we understand, at Binghampton, and was employed on the Canada and Niagara Falls Railroad.

The girl, whose name it is not necessary to give lived with her father. Her mother was dead, Jay is a single man, about 30 years of age. After he had accomplished the ruin of his youthful victim, he abducted her from her home, to Canada, and then to Batavia, in each of which places he kept her for several weeks. Her friends at length succeeded in learning the place of concealment, and in rescuing her from his hands. Finding himself discovered, Jay fled to Ohio, and indictments were found against him as before stated. He managed so adroitly to conceal his hiding place, which was little west of Cincinnati, that not till recently was any, and that a very indistinct and doubtful clue, obtained of his whereabouts. Much interest was naturally felt in the plan, and Mr. Pierce was judiciously selected for that purpose. He proceeded to Sandusky. Afterward he was led to pursue his investigations on the Maumee river, and there he obtained the first reliable information. He then repaired to the south-west corner of the State, where after several days careful watching, Jay turned up, and was arrested. He is now lodged in the

jail of this county, awaiting his trial.—Rochester (N. Y.) American.

DEATH FROM FRIER.—Ellen Deere, a factory girl of Lowell, Mass., was frightened to death in that city on Wednesday evening. She left her boarding house in perfect health, at eight o'clock, with another young woman, to make some purchases, and on returning home she passed through a dark passage way—supposing that she was followed by some one, ran with her companion to her boarding house, and fell head first up the stairs, and was killed.

In the British Parliament, on the 21st ult., the debate on the Queen's address was very long. War was formally proclaimed on the 21st ult. at the Royal Exchange of London, in presence of the civil authorities. The following is the Queen of England's declaration in reference to the commerce of neutral powers: "Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering war as little onerous as possible to the powers with whom she remains at peace. And to preserve the commerce of neutral nations from unnecessary obstructions, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her rights, in seeing articles contraband in war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing to her enemies dispatches; and she must maintain the right of belligerents to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with adequate forces against the enemy's ports, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property taken on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband in war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the commission of neutral property as being contraband in war, and she will not board the enemy's ships, and her Majesty further declares, that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque, or to commission of privateers."

On the same day as the declaration of war appeared in London—21st ult.—the Legislature of France received a message from the Emperor Napoleon, in which Napoleon declares that Russia had placed herself in state of war with France. The announcement was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm, and all make in France. The French government had announced that it would not grant letters of marque in American vessels of the 27th.

General Napier's fleet was announced to be off Kiel on the 27th. British cavalry designed for the continent passed through France on the 25th ult. by an assassin's hand. The Duke of Parma was stabbed on the 25th ult. by an assassin.

Commercial Intelligence. In the Liverpool market cotton was dull, with a declining tendency and the market was unsettled. All quantities had declined one eighth to three sixteenths of a penny, and some circulars quote the extreme decline at a farthing in certain grades. As was anticipated, Breadstuffs had advanced as they had fallen much below what they should have done under the circumstances. For Flour there had been an active speculative demand, and prices were considerably higher, the advance being quoted at 2s. 3d. per bush. of 48 lbs.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. The aspect of affairs is now positively warlike, leaving scarcely a doubt of a general European war. The courier sent by England and France to the Czar with the notification of the allied Powers, has arrived at London with the declaration that no answer would be returned. The official announcement of the fact was made to Parliament by Queen Victoria, on the 27th ult., and her Majesty's declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette of the 28th ult.

She says in it that the unprovoked aggression of the Czar against Turkey had been persisted in with disregard of consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defence of an ally. She alludes to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, and states that had the Czar been judiciously disposed, everything would have been satisfactorily settled, in as much as sending her fleets to aid the Sultan, was not deemed upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude. She reviews the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principality, and notices the bad faith transaction, and says the time has now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the four Powers that the military preparations of Russia, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards, and expresses her reliance on the

bravery of the Army and Navy in their emergency.

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ers Retribution and Colon had turned from the mouth of the tube without succeeding in reaching the obstructions.

In London on the 1st.—The America left Liverpool—reported that admiral Napier captured a Russian frigate, but report was contradicted. It also reported that a Russian had been seized at Paterford, that the crew were held as prisoners of war.

The overland mail had reached London, with dates from Calcutta to February 19th, and from Hong Kong to the 11th. Trade at Calcutta was fair. Shanghai was in possession of the Patriots. The army was wintering near Peking. Dates from Australia to February 4th, states that the returns of the gold fields were increasing. Rich new mines had been discovered—trade was improving—brick demands for goods.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. M. STEAMSHIP ARCTIC. New York, April 17. The U. S. steamship Arctic, of Lucre, arrived at New York on the 5th day from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th inst.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Circular of Messrs. Brown, Ship & Co. quotes cotton rather better and describes the market as being firm, although the demand for the sales during the week have only comprised 14,000 bales, and exporters 1,000 bales, leaving 12,000 bales of all descriptions to the trade.

The circular of Messrs. Richardson & Brothers quotes an advance in Wheat of 2d., and says that fair business had been transacted at 11s. 9d. a 12s. per 70 lbs. White and 11s. for Red. Flour advanced 6d. Transactions, however, were small, and there was little speculative demand.

European Intelligence. There had been heavy fighting on the Danube, in which the Russians had been generally successful. They had also taken several strong fortifications. There had been a change in the Turkish Ministry. Both Houses of the British Parliament went in procession to pray for an address to the Queen. Austria still wavers, and Prussia is undecided.

The victories of Russia had up to the whole of the plan laid down by the allied Powers for the campaign.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. New Orleans, April 15. In New Orleans on Friday last 1200 bales of cotton were disposed of. The sales during the week comprised 41,200 bales. Middling was worth 7 3/4, and strict middling 8 1/4 cents per lb. The decrease in the receipts at all the ports up to the latest dates as compared with last year, is 532,000 bales.

New York, April 19.—The sale of Cotton to-day were 1600 bales at unchanged prices.

Breadstuffs Shipwrecks. BALTIMORE, April 19.—The vessel lost on Alsecom Beach, was the ship Powhatan, from Havre to New York. She came ashore at Alsecom on Sunday morning. There were 200 passengers on board, of whom perished, and not a vestige remains of the vessel. The schooner Manhattan was wrecked at the same time, and all on board perished but one.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate were in Executive session to-day, and postponed the Treaty until next Wednesday. The House passed the bill making donations of land for asylums for the Insane.

Washington, April 18. The vote against the Treaty was 15, and for it 27—one less than two-thirds.

On Tuesday, the Senate took up the Homestead Bill, and in Executive Session, reconsidered the vote on the Homestead Bill, and rejecting the Gadsden Treaty.

Washington, April 19. In Executive Session, on Wednesday, the Senate postponed the consideration of the Gadsden Treaty until Wednesday, next.

The largest church in Europe is at St. Petersburg. It was begun in 1771, and in twenty years 700,000 men had not finished the walls. It is of polished marble both outside and in; the pillars are of one piece, fifty feet high, the base and capitals of solid silver. GARDNER UNDER NO. 78, OF FIFTH ST. WHITE PLAINS, BENTON CO., ALA. A regular communication of the Lodge, held April 13th 1854, William D. Carithers was expelled, for immoral conduct. The Lodge also passed the following resolution: Resolved, that as he may impose on other Lodges where he may travel, the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that the papers South and South-west of the place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

**STOLEN**

From my stable on the night of the 23d inst. a strawberry colored horse, but nine years old, bald face, its legs, about fifteen and a half inches high, left eye out, left hind larger than the other, principal color a walk, trots round, newly shed all round, in good order. will give a reasonable reward for the horse, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension of the thief.

JOHN LINDSAY.  
April 25, 1854.

**VALUABLE PLANTATION For Sale.**

The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Olatchee creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on James Ferry road, consisting of 200 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements including, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill on half a mile from the dwelling, all of never failing water, and a creek running through the place will also sell if desired 2000 bu. in the fall, wheat, rice, oats, &c. with fine stock of cat-sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and cow, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodative.

J. C. LAIRD.  
April 23, 1854—4f.

**NOTICE**

A. A. Self, Resident Dentist, offers his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega counties and the public generally, practicing in the city of Eastaboga, Benton County. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.

April 25 1854. if.

**NOTICE**

Terms of the Chancery Courts for the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Districts in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, are hereby ordered and will be held as follows: For the 34th Chancery District composed of the counties of Tallapoosa and Wilcox, on the 4th Monday in July next, to continue six days. For the 35th Chancery District composed of the counties of Wilcox, Baldwin and Wilcox, on the 5th Monday in July next, to continue three days. For the 36th Chancery District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, on the 1st Monday in August next, to continue three days. For the 37th Chancery District, composed of the counties of Wilcox, Baldwin and Wilcox, on the 1st Monday in August next, to continue three days. The appointment of the named extra terms is not intended to supersede the regular terms, which will be held at the times appointed by law under my hand this 10th day of April, 1854.

A. J. WALKER, Judge of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**

Buxton Cochr. taken up and posted before Spartan Allen, by B. F. Garnett, a certain sure, about 5 years old, certain thirteen hands high, left hind eye, right hind foot gray, with small saddle spots, some marks of the collar and appraised to \$50 00.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**H. P. STOVALL, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.**

ALL THE BUSINESS, in all its branches, in the extensive and profitable business, on the corner of the Globe Hotel, formerly occupied by Walker & Co. having ample facilities for business, in the position to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his personal attention to the inspection of all those who may favor him in his patronage. Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, Groceries, &c. promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices. August 30th 1853.

**Turney, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

Office in Chancery. Will attend, promptly to all business committed to their care in the counties of Benton, Baldwin, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Jacksonville, Ala., Centre, Ala. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**COMMISSIONERS.**

In pursuance of the provisions of an act to establish and maintain a system of Free Public Schools, an election will be held in the several Election Precincts in Benton County, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of electing two Commissioners of Free Public Schools for said county. The following persons are hereby appointed to act as Inspectors to wit: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.**

In pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 18th instant, issued on the representations and at the request of the Senate and part of the delegation in Congress from the State of Alabama, the lands within the following described

Precinct No. 4—at the Court Ground, John J. Maddox, Ben. S. Wilson Esq and Walter Towery.

Precinct No. 5—at Polkville, James A. Goode, Thomas J. Downing and James Weatherley Esq.

Precinct No. 6—at a Kirby's, a W. Kirby Esq, Wm. A. Macey and John R. Esq.

Precinct No. 7—at A. H. Colvin's, A. H. Colvin, John T. Reed and J. C. Baird.

Precinct No. 8—at Edward Allen, S. Wells, Allen Esq, Daniel D. Draper and G. W. Wells.

Precinct No. 9—at Cross Plains, J. P. Nailley, Jacob Kollen and George T. Alexander Esq—also at Ladiga, J. R. Graham Wm Young and Wm L. Whitlock Esq.

Precinct No. 10—at Cross Roads, John H. Burton, N. H. Mullins and C. Watson.

Precinct No. 11—at White Plains, C. Morgan, James Lea and P. Johnson.

Precinct No. 12—at Regue's, J. Regue and W. C. Memahan, Allen Elston and John M. Regue Esq.

Precinct No. 13—at Oxford, Dudley Snow, E. C. Gaines and Hugh Montgomery Esq.

Precinct No. 14—at Sugar Hill Court Ground, L. Udwell Esq, Thomas Nurch Esq and Elijah Regue Esq.

Precinct No. 15—at Pine Grove, John C. Barker, Wm. P. Amerine and Joseph De-fosse Esq.

Precinct No. 16—at Hounds' Store, James Kemp Esq, Charles Soriman Esq and James Owens.

Precinct No. 17—at Backus's Store, E. A. Melton, Samuel P. Thompson Esq, and A. Owen Esq.

Precinct No. 18—at Pine-thicket, Joseph T. Munnick Esq, Wm. R. Brown Sr Esq and J. P. Chandler.

Precinct No. 19—at Jefferson Rhips' house, Thomas A. Duke Esq, W. F. Barker Esq and Wm. Carmichael.

Precinct No. 20—at Simrod whor, John Wheeler Esq, John S. Burdon and Matthew Alexander Esq.

Precinct No. 21—at will's store, William Baker Esq, Daniel Miller and Wm. J. Ingram.

And on the 2nd Monday in May next, an Election will be held in each township in the county for the purpose of electing the Trustees of the Free Schools in each Township. The following persons are hereby appointed inspectors to hold said election to-wit:

In T 14 & R 5—at Isiah, Dillaney's house, middle lane, N. S. Self and W. S. Mayfield.

In T 16 & R 7—at John Maddox's house, James H. Burton, Wm. Kennedy and Willis Woodruff.

In T 16 & R 8—at Oxford, a meeting house, John Spencer and Daniel Rhips.

In T 16 & R 9—at nays' store, Wm. N. Nathaniel Cobb and John C. Elston.

In T 16 & R 10—at sugar mill court ground, R. S. Landers, James H. Black and Frederick Ross.

In T 16 & R 11—at restell's mill, Wm. H. Russell, Clark Scudder and J. A. Scudder.

In T 16 & R 12—at pound's store, E. Albright, Washington Davison and Thomas Jones.

In T 15 & R 5—at Noah Lawrence's house, Noah Lawrence, Sanford Vandiver and Matthew Lee Esq.

In T 15 & R 6—at Polkville, Ratten brothers, Lewis S. DeLong and J. Coker.

In T 15 & R 7—at the site of house on cause creek near John A. H. Indley, John A. H. Indley, C. W. News and John Brock.

In T 15 & R 8—at Renfro's meeting house, Wm. H. Hubbard, Wiley Clover and Lindsay Weaver.

In T 15 & R 9—at white plains, Wm. Johnston, Elijah Kerr and Joseph Menob.

In T 15 & R 10—at James P. Thompson's, George C. Cole, Brewster Raters and James D. Thompson.

In T 15 & R 11—at arkness's store, Isaac C. Stephen, Clayton, Irwin Owen and Stephen Edwards.

In T 15 & R 12—at Robert Scott's house, Thompson Morris, John C. Hooper and Richard Anderson.

In T 14 & R 9—at the school house near a migrant's house, Wm. B. Cochran R. Ingram and David W. Moore.

In T 14 & R 7—at John A. Love's house, John A. Love, Jesse F. Crook and Isaac M. Ford.

In T 14 & R 8—at Jacksonville, G. Matthews, Robert Alexander and James Crow.

In T 14 & R 9—at cross roads, O. D. Whiteside, L. F. McCallie and C. P. Sisson Esq.

In T 14 & R 10—at oswell Griffin's house, oswell Griffin, John J. Canady and James C. Brown.

In T 14 & R 11—at Jefferson Rhips' house, Joshua Roberts, J. W. Rarker & S. B. Ferguson.

In T 14 & R 12—at Joseph T. Munnick's store, Wm. Kings, John Munnick and Edmund Brown.

In T 13 & R 6—at Philip Archer's house, Wm. Myrick, Wm. H. Smith & T. A. Reed.

In T 13 & R 7—at Mt. Rolk, D. M. Walker, Barton Griffin and J. Thomas.

In T 13 & R 8—at E. R. Hughes's house, Jefferson Hughes, Caleb Nerton and Carter Nozzer.

In T 13 & R 9—at James Perry's house, James Perry, John B. Prater & Warren Harris.

In T 13 & R 10—at cross plains in cross Esq, J. M. Ledbetter, & Joseph Nollen.

In T 13 & R 11—John Norden's house, John Norden, Forester Putman & John C. Camp.

In T 13 & R 12—at C. W. Miley's house, C. W. Miley, Charles Duke, & M. S. Mearns.

In T 12 & R 7—at A. H. Colvin's, David P. Posey, T. D. Hodges & James Wesson.

In T 12 & R 8—at spyre cannon's house, spyre cannon, James M. Keller & John Ford.

The Inspectors will report to me the result of said election in writing sealed up, within ten days after the elections are held.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**AUGUSTA.**

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

Near the Mansion House, Formerly by Leers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Planter's Hotel,**

J. M. SIMPSON PROPRIETOR, BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Hats, Caps and Bonnets At Wholesale.**

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of

HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS, SUCCESSOR TO J. Taylor, jr. & Co. Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co. Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

**BAKER & CASWELL, Grocery and Commission MERCHANTS.**

AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care.

Advances if required made on Produce in Store. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**PIANO FORTES.**

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Roswood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Ryan, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are unwarranted in every respect to be at least 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 at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, '54.—1y.

**Jacksons, Miller & Verdery, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**

MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson, } AUGUSTA, GEO. George T. Jackson, } John T. Miller, } Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings and Osanbags at

FACTORY PRICES. Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.

April 11, '54.—1y.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

HAVILAND, BARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, J. H. W. RISLEY, JAMES BARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

**HAVILAND, BARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 25 HAYNESTREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.**

HAVILAND, BARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

**HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.**

HAVILAND, BARRAL & RISLEY, W. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER. April 11, '54.—1y.

**L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN STOVES & GRATES.**

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c.

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF: TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE. METALLIC ROOFING.

Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

**Sugar & Coffee.**

For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES. April 11, '54.—1y.

**F. A. Holman & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Crockery China & Glass ware.**

Will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 11, 1854.

**BONES & BROWN, Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Millinery, Cutlery, Guns, &c.**

Augusta, Ga. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.**

Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osanbags and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

**GREAT SALE.**

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

Suspenders, Purses, Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

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

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS

PAPER, INK, &c.

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

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

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY, AUGUSTA, GEOR. April 11, '54.—1y.

**J. M. NEWBY, & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING**

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stockings, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

**A. FREDERICK, Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in CONFECTIONARY: OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL,"**

AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORDIALS, SEGARS, &c. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

April 11, '54.—1y.

**Augusta Seed Store, BROAD STREET, (Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels.)**

AUGUSTA, GA.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS

all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large.

The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.

N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Osage Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c.

J. I. SERVICE. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Augusta French Burr Mill stone Manufactory.**

The subscriber, thankful for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand,

and, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes

ESCORUS & COLOGNE STONES, SMUT MACHINES, of various patterns, BOLTING CLOTHS, of the best brand, CEMENT, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small GRIST MILLS to attach to Gin gears.

All orders promptly attended to. Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama.

All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co. Ala. will receive prompt attention.

Wm. B. SCHIRMER, Surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand. Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

**CORN LAW IN FORCE.**

The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Pulk, about as large a Stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles.

April 11, 1854.

**War News—Peace about to be made.**

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash.

April 11, 1854.

**FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.**

A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his SPRING & SUMMER supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Cloths and Cassimers, Linens, Calicoes, Silks, Flannels, Shirts, Sheetings, Domestic, SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.

**Ready-Made Clothing.**

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Bonnets, Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., &c., which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

April 11, 1854.—2m.

**"COMMON LAW," Still in Force.**

We are now receiving a large STOCK of Spring and Summer MERCHANDISE,

Embracing a general variety, in all the lines common to Country Stores. Our GOODS have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

'Tis needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by those who examine.

We think they are also substantial, and will generally, render satisfaction to the consumers.

"Common Law," still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please call and examine.

March 28, 1854.—6L. WOODWARD & WHITE.

**THE NEW CODE And the Progress of the Age,**

REQUIRING that the old Common Law System which has told so well for the merchants' profits should be abandoned in these days of

ELECTRICITY AND STEAM.

The undersigned with engine speed have received their

**SPRING GOODS,**

SELECTED with more than usual care and selling too low to talk about. Before examining, you are constrained to say, oh! how beautiful, and when you hear "Utile et dulces" will be impatient to have them cut off.

"Common Law," being our motto we endeavor to combine taste with durability, cheap is necessarily the order of the day with us.

April 4, 1854. HUDSON & STOKES.

**FORNEY & MONTGOMERY ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

To which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old friends and customers; and assuring them that every attention has been given to the selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most fashionable styles—they pledge themselves to sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the country.

March 28, 1854.—6L.

**SELLING OFF AT COST.**

J. A. L'HOMMEDEU, MOBILE, ALA.

Offers his entire Stock of Watches

