

FEBRUARY

SELECT COMMITTEE

The hour of the day... Mr. Galt proposed the bill... The House then adjourned.

SENATE

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment... The bill in relation to the Statutes of limitations...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House met pursuant to adjournment... The Senate bill for the relief of the Hon. D. G. Ligon...

EVENING SESSION

SENATE
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854.
Bills read under a suspension of the rules and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House met pursuant to adjournment... Mr. Pickett offered a resolution...

EVENING SESSION

SENATE
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854.
Bills read under a suspension of the rules and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House met pursuant to adjournment... Mr. Benner moved to amend...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Feb. 8th, 1854.
The Senate bill to establish a Medical Board in the county of Cherokee...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Feb. 8th, 1854.
The Senate bill to modify an Act in relation to the Alabama and Mississippi Rail Road Company...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Feb. 8th, 1854.
The Senate bill to amend section 2027 of the Code of Alabama...

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INFLUENCE OF ADULTS

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has but a few days since been completed... The assessed value in 1853...

ESCAPE OF A SNAKE

An extraordinary circumstance occurred a few days ago to Jonathan Smith, gunner's mate... The assessed value in 1853...

COBBAGE SEED

OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale... Feb. 14, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday February 27th, 1854... C. J. CLARK, Secy.

COTTON GINS

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega... Wm. MALLORY.

RAGS, RAGS

Factory Thread
WILL be given in exchange and at liberal price allowed for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags... Wm. MALLORY.

DAUGHERTER OFFERS

S. T. BLASSING, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity... J. L. WHITESIDE.

AND FOR SALE

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder at his own house on Wednesday the first of February next... JAMES L. WRIGHT.

STATE OF ALABAMA

BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Renben M. Warren, before Bartlett Owen, Esq... A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

LOST, LOST

THE subscriber residing near Alexandria, in Benton County, Ala. lost a small Pocket Book... JOSEPH GLADDEN.

SELLING OUT

AT NEW YORK COST, FOR CASH ONLY BY JOEL ADLER & CO. Jacksonville, Jan. 24, 1854.

Eye Sight Restored

BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the sight may be preserved through life... S. SWAN.

Excutor's Sale

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton Co. Ala. I will, as Executor of the last will and testament of James J. Skelton, dec'd... ASA SKELTON, Ex'r.

SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR SALE

I will sell my plantation lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Ashville... WM. WHITE.

Good Land for Sale

The undersigned offers to sell the Land and Farm on which he now lives, containing four hundred acres... T. R. MANGHAM.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets

Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear... HUDSON & STOKES.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes

Of the latest style and superior quality... HUDSON & STOKES.

Iron

A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

BY virtue of an administration... DANIEL HINES, Adm. of A. M. Hines, dec'd.

Centenary Institute, Ala.

This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years... JOHN A. SMI.

COURT OF PROBATE

Benton County, Ala. This day came L. non, Guardian of a non a minor, and a non a vouchers for a ment of his guardi... A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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made an ineffectual blow at me with his fist, and I sent him flying into a corner, where he lay bruised and I feared, badly hurt, but he sprang to his feet, and screamed, rather than spoke.

"Coward, to strike a deformed man!" I retorted louder than he, threatening that if he uttered another word, I would kill him then and there, and I took him again by the throat by way of convincing him of my sincerity. The two ladies escaped, and in five minutes were in the carriage, where I joined them. All the servants came on weeping; and as we drove away we saw the face of Stephen Huntington, at an upper window, pale but dejected, and when we had passed out of the park, and were a half mile from the house, I could still fancy that demon's countenance following us with his curses.

For some men's eyes are curses; some men's very looks are curses. The world is such a miserable world, after all, that one who has lived in it a few years, learns to value a look, a glance, a kind regard, as precious; and to feel that harsh looks, and above all, angry looks, are curses in themselves, darkening God's clear sunshine.

We felt them so in this instance; and we had driven a mile before any one spoke. I then demanded instructions where to drive; and Mrs. Debray named the house of a friend, to which she proposed to proceed before arranging a permanent place of residence.

The next day, at her request, I sent a young man out, in company with her servant, to procure her trunks and papers; but while the former were delivered, the latter were withheld by Stephen Huntington, under pretence that they formed a part of the estate of his grandmother.

For the next six months, I was from time to time employed in arranging Mrs. Debray's plans. A replevin suit had brought her various articles of private property, as well as those of her daughter; the latter, however, gave evidence of having been thoroughly examined; and all her letters, and papers had been opened.

War was declared between Stephen Huntington and his relatives, and his advisers were unscrupulous men in the profession, who lent themselves to his designs with all willingness.

I had been considerably surprised at the coolness with which he had pronounced the trust deed worthless, but such examination as I was able to give it, convinced me that he was attempting to defraud his cousin; though I confess to a great deal of uncertainty on the subject, which for a long time I could not overcome.

In the spring immediately after the death of Mrs. Huntington, Stephen served notices on the tenants of Mrs. Debray, forbidding them to pay rent to her as trustee, and at the same time, his attorneys served a notice on Mrs. Debray, forbidding her to collect the rents.

I called immediately on them, and inquired their reasons. They replied that the trust deed was utterly worthless, for the reason that there was no property described in it; that the deed failed to convey any property whatever, and they were instructed to "manhandle and receive the rents for their rent."

"Astonished," as I might be imagined, I caused an examination to be made. An accurate surveyor was employed, and directed to find the premises conveyed by that deed. He returned with the astounding intelligence that the premises were nowhere. That the description was a rambling affair without end, and included no property. That in point of fact, the words which ended the last course given, "the point the place of beginning," were a simple falsehood; for, on following the course given in the deed, he had gone a half mile from the place of beginning, and did not return to it an inch.

This was a terrible blow; nor could there be a remedy. The conveyance was a gift. No word signifying where the property lay had been uttered by any person. The sole evidence of Mrs. Huntington's intention was contained in a conversation I once had with her, in which she pointed out certain houses as on the land she had given to Ellen.

It was true that we had collected the rents, because we had always understood the "Upland Farm," as it was called, to be the property conveyed. Such, no doubt, had been Mrs. Huntington's intention and understanding.

But these very rents were now demanded by Stephen, and until they were repaid, he utterly refused to pay over the legacy to Mrs. Debray.

A balance of money accounts showed a trifle of a few hundred dollars in her favor, and she and Ellen were otherwise destitute.

The overwhelming nature of this discovery may be better imagined than described. I was at length compelled to be the bearer of it to the mother and daughter, so suddenly plunged from a position of affluence into actual poverty.

I found them prepared for it, and Ellen herself remarked that she had never doubted it would prove so. "Stephen had one characteristic," said she. "He was always certain of his object before he disclosed it."

"Except in one instance," said I, looking at her with a smile.

"You are right. He was mistaken there; but he does not think so. He is, without doubt, more confident to-day than ever, that I will yield; but that is settled forever. I will work with this hand till it is dust, but he shall never touch it, not so much as with the tip of his finger."

She was so significantly beautiful as she might have told her so; as it was, I only looked it.

"Very good, Ellen," exclaimed a gentleman I had not hitherto noticed, advancing from a recess in which he had been seated. "Very good indeed. You are now as poor as I, and not half as proud. I may claim a right to be your protector. I beg your pardon, Sir, I must introduce myself, I see. Debray, is my name. Miss Debray is my cousin by several removals."

He was a good-looking man, with the unmistakable countenance of a sailor. His profession explained why I had not before met him. His eye was intelligent and

full of life. I liked him at a glance, and in three minutes he had won his way to my heart, as I doubt not he had long since done the heart of Miss Debray. She smiled pleasantly and frankly in his face, and held her hand out to him. I spoke.

"This is the gentleman, is it not, Miss Debray, of whom we spoke the day you left the old place? Have no fear. I am your confidential professional adviser, you know."

"It is he, Sir, and no other; I will be frank since I have no motive for concealment. John, you are free to leave me. You have heard how poor we are. What say you?"

She laughed as she asked him. As if she did not know what his answer was to be! "Blessed be pure trusting woman's love; love that oversteps all barriers of false shame, that trends under foot all manner of doubt and distrust, that triumphs over all misfortune. He made no reply, but with his eyes and his stretched hand, and they two were one thenceforth and forever. 'T was a delightful witness of the scene. 'T was one of those professional episodes that we sometimes have, and none enjoy them more keenly than do lawyers, from the very contrast they present to the usual routine of business.

"And now about this Stephen, 'our most detestable cousin. Don't let us give it up this way. I must break his neck, or at least horse-whip him before I have done with him."

"Hush, John, he is sickly and deformed."

"Poor devil—is he? I never saw him yet. Do you know I have known Ellen for three years, and though I had visited her at the old place a dozen times, I never met that bound of a cousin. It is true I can't horse-whip a deformed wretch—poor fellow!—but he was well and strong. What a comfort it would be to thrash him?"

The news I had brought instead of producing sorrow, seemed to have enlivened the entire group, and I left them cheerful and even hilarious. John Debray was the life of any party, and here he was the delight, as well as the dependance of his cousin and aunt, as he called Ellen's mother. He seemed to be already a man of family, and to feel the responsibility of his trust. The next day I was seated in my office, when I heard a curious sound in the street, and walking out, was astonished to see Stephen Huntington in his carriage, striking out a series of most blasphemous expressions at some person on the sidewalk. A crowd instantly gathered, but even this had no effect on the maniac, for such he was. His rage knew no bounds, and was increased by the cool provoking conduct of his antagonist, whose head was directly under my window, so that I could not see his face. So furious grew Stephen, that at length he seized the whip from the coachman and struck a long lasting blow into the crowd. To my astonishment I saw the cool stranger advance, and Stephen by the collar, and drag him out of his carriage to the sidewalk, by his side, and toss him back again like a bundle of rags. His heart of rage was lost in a fit of laughter from the surrounding crowd, during which my new acquaintance, John Debray, stalked into my office.

"Wasn't it lucky? The infernal scamp, it seems, knew me, stopped me, and used some of his foul language. Didn't I serve him handsomely? By Jove! 't was worth coming down here for."

I feared that he would experience annoyance from the circumstance. Nor was I in error, for, in less than an hour, and while we were still conversing on the business which had brought him, a police officer came for him. I accompanied him to the magistrate, gave bonds for his appearance at the sessions, and we walked down to Mrs. Debray's together. Next day a civil action for assault and battery was commenced against Captain Debray. Huntington's principal seemed to be to oppress his antagonist as heavily as possible, without reference to ultimate success. He certainly had no prospect of a verdict in a case like this; but it was one of eight suits at law which he commenced in rapid succession, and the prospect was indeed a dark one. My own services were of course enlisted for the Debrays, and necessarily with little hope of reward. I determined to make an immediate and thorough examination of each case, and let it be determined without expense, if defence appeared hopeless.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.
Life has its moments
Of beauty and bloom;
But they hang like sweet roses
On the edge of the tomb.
Blessings they bring us,
As lovely as brief,
They meet us when happy,
And leave us in grief.

Hues of the morning,
Tinging the sky,
Come on the sublimities,
And off with them fly.
Shadows of evening
Hang soft on the shore,
Darkness enwraps them,
We see them no more.

So life's better moments
In brilliance appear,
Dawning in beauty,
Our journey to cheer.
Round us they linger,
Like shadows of even;
Would that we, like them,
Might melt into heaven.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.
TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE & ROME RAIL ROAD.
The Sunny South of the 14th inst. contains an inquiry as to what has become of this road. After an interview with Mr. G. C. Whately, Pres. we are only enabled to answer, that since the completion of the survey and final location of the Road, the Board of Directors have been awaiting some amendments to the charter, which we believe have been made by the late Legislature.

It is true it is rather a dark day for Rail Roads, and a sufficiency of stock has not been secured for the completion of this Road; difficulties at the Rome end have also intervened to obstruct its progress. But when it can be clearly demonstrated, that its completion would increase the value of real estate along the route more than three times the cost of construction, besides all other advantages, we can hardly believe that this link equal in importance to any of its length in the Union, will be abandoned.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 17th inst. contains a portion of the captions of the Acts passed at the session just closed, from which we extract the public acts, and those of a local character within the range of our paper.

The remainder will be given in our next.

We are much gratified to learn that Mr. Perry of Talladega, was elected by the Legislature, on the 17th inst. superintendent of Public Schools, under the recently adopted school system.

COL. A. B. CLITHERAL, of Pickens, has been appointed by the governor, Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, in place Judge Reavis, resigned.

The letter from a friend at Hemdraville, Ala. 21st ult. containing the names of some subscribers would have been attended to sooner, but it did not reach us until Saturday last.

daguerrotype LIKENESSES.
Mr. S. T. Blessing, Daguerrean Artist, we understand, has consented to remain in our place another week. He has already taken an unusually large number of pictures for the time, and we are much gratified now that our advice hereof given has not been unheeded, and that our anticipations have been more than realized in the almost universal and perfect satisfaction he has given the patrons of his beautiful art. We renew our commendation to our friends in town and country, to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain a beautiful likeness of any person, and when they are in our place, where ever they may go, we hope they may find with us the same success, and the same friends; for we believe we have gained the esteem and good wishes of all with whom he has become acquainted here.

RESERVATION OF LANDS FROM SALE.
The attention of all persons concerned is invited to the order of the President, in to-day's paper, withdrawing from sale or entry certain lands, (valid pre-emption claims excepted,) subject to sale at the Land Offices at Demopolis, Calaha, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville, and Lebanon.

COMMON SCHOOLS.
We have received from our Senator, Col. Win. B. Martin, a copy of the Bill to establish a system of Free Public Schools in the State of Alabama, which has since become a law. Col. Martin says of the bill, that notwithstanding its imperfections, it contained enough that was commendable to secure his support.

Inasmuch as every such system must have a beginning, its imperfections may be remedied by future Legislation, and indeed it would have been almost a pity for the present Legislature to have done its work so perfectly as to leave nothing for their successors to occupy their time in undoing. If the Common School Law is submitted to a similar process to that through which the first Revenue Bill and the Code have passed, if it is not made better, it will at least be made worse, and can then be repealed.

One of our exchange papers lauds the passage of this bill with great delight, and says if the Legislature had done nothing else, this alone should immortalize it. We hope it may prove of great benefit to the cause of education; but we cannot help thinking what a pity it is, that it should take such a long time for so large a body of wise men to do a single act that would reflect credit upon themselves.

We have not yet had time to examine the bill, and are consequently unprepared to express an opinion of its merits or demerits; but we expect to refer to the subject again.

Mr. Editor: If Thomas R. Mangham, Esq. will consent to be a candidate for County Surveyor of Benton County, he will receive a strong vote, as he is well known to be qualified for the office.

WEST BENTON.

It is understood that orders came out by the *Arabia*, for the immediate return of all, or nearly all, the British ships of war on this coast, in the West Indies and the Pacific.

Washington, Feb. 8.

Mr. Everett made an eloquent speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but based his argument entirely upon the propositions of the committee on Territories, showing that those views were inconclusive, and, further, that the history of the compromise of 1850, did not justify the conclusion that any of its friends, North, or South, had in view the refusal of the Missouri compromise. He waived the subject of slavery, and pronounced the whole question to be what, in fact, it is, an immaterial one. He simply overthrew the arguments of the committee, and of Judge Douglas, but, after all, he evaded the main point, that is, the expediency of the proposition for the repeal of the Missouri restrictions.

An argument might be made on this subject, which has not been made, except to a partial extent, by Mr. Dixon of Kentucky, which Mr. Everett could not well answer.

Mr. Everett did not touch the slavery question, except to respond to the remark of Mr. Dixon, that God, in His own good time, would find a solution of any difficulty that may occur in regard to slavery. Mr. Everett said that an institution which was the growth of three or four centuries could not be destroyed, and must be left to the natural course of events, and he insisted in a most eloquent strain of remark, that the difference of jurisdiction between the North and the South, should not alienate them from each other. Apart from the argument against Mr. Douglas's bill and report, as regards the repeal of the Missouri compromise, Mr. Everett took other views relating to the territorial question, which were startling even to our improved vision of the future of this country.

On the whole, we may say that Mr. Everett's speech was rather soothing than exciting, and more eloquent in regard to subjects extraneous to the bill than in relation to it.

We left the outsiders under the impression that, after all, the bill was a good bill, but that many reasons had been advanced in favor of it by its authors.

The policy of the friends of the measure is to permit its opponents to battle against it while they remain silent. But it is to be hoped that some Senator will yet put the measure on its proper and broad ground of justice to the South. There will scarcely be a dozen dissentients to the bill, on the final vote, in the Senate. In the House we may expect a large majority for the bill, after a brilliant and thorough debate.

The French Spoliation bill was taken up in the Senate to day, and an amendment was adopted providing for an Attorney to take care of the interests of the United States. The bill, as amended, will pass the Senate, to day.

President Fremont recommended that a Solicitor for the United States be appointed for the Board on Mexican claims, but Congress would not agree to it. It is growing out of the late Mexican Commission would have been saved.

Captions of Public Acts passed by the Alabama Legislature—Session 1853-54.

1. An act to exempt certain property from sale and levy under execution.
2. An act to repeal sections 1749 and 1764 of the late Code of Laws on the subject of the sale of slaves and real property of deceased persons.
3. An act permanently to locate the county site of DeKalb county, and for other purposes.
4. An act making copies of deeds evidence in certain cases.
5. An act to incorporate the Northern and Southwest Alabama Rail Road Company.
6. An act to incorporate the Tennessee and Alabama Central rail Road Company.
7. An act to continue a Commissioner and Trustee to close the affairs of the Banks, and for other purposes.
8. An act defining the duties of Tax Collectors in certain cases.
9. An act to repeal so much of the 3432d section of the Code of Laws adopted at the last session of the Legislature on the subject of the qualifications of Jurors, as relates their ability to read and write.
10. The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States, asking an appropriation for improving Mobile bay.
11. An act to cause the County Treasurer and County Surveyor of Choctaw to be elected by the people.
12. An act to allow pay to jurors in certain cases.
13. An act to authorize officers to subscribe to stock in the Alabama and Girard Rail Road of Mobile.
14. An act to reduce the number and increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court.
15. An act for the payment of money to John F. Dill for removing obstructions in the Coosa river.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.
FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Additional by the Arabia.
Baltimore, Feb. 8.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of the 29th ult., states that dispatches received in that city from St. Petersburg affirm beyond question that the Czar had violently rejected the propositions of the four powers.

It is reported that Gen. Luders had crossed the Danube near Slumbria, and was marching on Slumbria.

The wounded Russians are still arriving night and day at Bucharest, and the town is unable to hold them all.

In the recent battle at Citale, the Russians had 32,000 men engaged. The Turks have 50,000 men concentrated in the vicinity of Kalafat. The Turks are preparing to cross the Danube at Nikopol.

Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP PACIFIC.
Baltimore, Feb. 9.

The U. S. mail ship *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, where she left on Wednesday, the 23d ult.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.
The Czar's answer is positive, but leaves little hope that peace will be maintained.

The London *Times* says, however, that the Czar will not proceed to extreme lengths.

On hearing of the entrance of the allied fleets into the Black Sea, the Czar is said to have replied by asking whether the fleets would observe a strict neutrality or side with Turkey.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Czar will contemptuously reject the Vienna note, refer Turkey to Prince Gortschakoff for further particulars, and refused to abate one iota of Prince Menselack's demands.

Tremendous excitement existed at St. Petersburg.

The French Government believes that the Czar will force the Czar to declare war.

It is rumored that Count Nesselrode had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted.

No fighting had occurred since the battle of Citale.

Warlike preparations continue. It is rumored that a body of Russian troops had crossed the Danube.

A regiment of Christian Cossacks left Constantinople on the 5th to join Omar Pasha.

The allied fleets were last seen steering for Batoum. The Russian fleet was also at sea.

It is stated that Russia had demanded that Denmark should take side one way or the other, and also had objected to the purchase of a naval depot by Prussia.

Mr. Mason, the U. S. Minister to France, had presented his credentials to Louis Napoleon.

The clipper ship *Red Jacket*, arrived at Liverpool from New York in thirteen days.

The new iron emigrant ship *Taylor*, from Liverpool for Melbourne, sunk on Dublin bar, and four hundred persons perished.

Congressional.
Washington, Feb. 8.

Mr. Everett made an eloquent and moderate speech in the Senate on Wednesday, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The House of Representatives occupied their session with the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Guthrie has submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means his project for a new Tariff.

Washington, Feb. 8.

In the Senate on Thursday, the Hon. Truman Smith, commenced a speech against the Nebraska Bill.

The French Spoliation Bill debated and will be passed by the Senate.

The Deficiency Bill was discussed by the House in consequence of the combination of seventy yeas with thirty nays.

Responsibility is thrown on the Democrats. A new bill, however, come up.

The Gadsden Treaty will be submitted to the Senate, with amendments.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.
Eastern Affairs.

It may be briefly stated that no official reply had been received from the Czar to the final propositions of peace or war.

All sorts of rumors were afloat. Several, emanating from apparent responsible sources, stated that the Austrian Cabinet was already in possession of an index to the Czar's reply would be transmitted in very decided terms, through the ministers at Paris and London.

The Vienna propositions, so he would state, besides being incompatible with the Emperor's dignity, only serve to divert attention from the real question at issue between Russia and the Porte, and they are, therefore, unconditionally rejected.

To prove, however, that he is still inclined to treat, the Czar has appointed Prince Gortschakoff his Plenipotentiary, and Gortschakoff the Porte must apply whenever it is inclined to negotiate. Such a step on the part of the Porte will, however, be useless, should it act under the erroneous impression that the Czar will depart from any of the conditions laid down by Prince Menschikoff. Any Plenipotentiary by the Porte must be provided with a firman, in which it is specified, that the Porte, considering the present difficulty to be exclusively between Russia and itself, acknowledges that it must be settled between those two powers alone. The substance of this important reply is sent as authentic both from Berlin and Vienna, and, if true, it goes away with the last hopes of peace.

The London *Times* says, editorially: "We have strong reasons for believing that the declaration of the Russian Government, transmitted to us by our Vienna correspondent, is authentic, and that the language, which seems to exclude the last hope of peace, has been addressed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the Austrian Government."

Prospects of the War.

There being no longer any doubt that the Russian Commander has orders to act with energy, it becomes evident that he must, whatever cost, effect the capture of Kalafat. He has, indeed, sworn to do so, if it cost him 20,000 men.

All accounts concur in stating that with this intention, the Russian are combining all their disposable force in Little Wallachia. On the 17th, Gortschakoff was employed in person in concentrating his force at Rudova, a place on the road from Krajova to Widdin. Already the losses sustained by the Russians in the battles of the 6th, 17th, and 21st, were such as to compel them to draw off until the arrival of reinforcements. The Turkish outposts are at Clorin, a station on the same road, about ten miles to the south. This, and several other adjoining villages, are in the hands of the Turks, and must be taken before Kalafat, itself can be approached. It is, however, so essential to the Russians to have possession of Kalafat, that it will doubtless be attacked again and again, until taken. But even if Kalafat

from the English and French admirals to Sebastopol, is said to have been very laconic, naming that he had no orders to receive from a French or English admiral, and that he should leave Sebastopol, or remain in it, according to the orders he received from the Czar, or his immediate superior. It appears that the Archduke GSTRATINE was at Sebastopol at the time, and when he heard of the message delivered by the English captain, flew in a passion, and declared that he would instantly give orders for the fleet to go to sea, what would happen.

It was at first stated that the Russian Admiral had issued orders to all his cruisers to return to Sebastopol, but later commands, and have come direct from the Czar, ordered all the ships to put to sea, what would happen.

Russian Admiral had issued orders to all his cruisers to return to Sebastopol, but later commands, and have come direct from the Czar, ordered all the ships to put to sea, what would happen.

Provisions are commonly high, and prices are going upwards. In some parts Limerick the people are suffering deplorably for want of food.

Advices from St. Petersburg have been received in London the 16th ult., at which date a steady rise in the prices of sugar, especially of sugar, denoted increased apprehensions of war.

It is no longer denied, even the most sceptical, that any moment may bring to England a formal declaration of war, and in view of the imminence of the danger, it is a matter of honest gratulation, with what coolness, moderation and absence of mock heroics people accept the necessity to prepare to meet it.

For some brief time it is considered probable that the war may be carried on from the ordinary financial resources of the country, without the imposition of any new tax. But with so powerful an armory as Russia, it is impossible to carry on a "little war," and the Union is fully aware that she and a new loan must be resorted to. And judging from the present temper of the people, and the generally healthy tone of all departments of trade, there would be no doubt of meeting all the exigencies of the case on favorable terms.

The accredited agents of the Government no longer hesitate to speak of the approaching war. The rains appointed to receive the news of the war, are

and from a cost of something like \$20,000, an amount which is fully covered by insurance...
The Taylor cleared with the Hermon...
Passengers (Steamer) 483
Crew—officers and men, 70
Saved, about 230
leaves to be accounted for 344
A second edition of the Liverpool Mercury of yesterday states that it has been ascertained that the total number of persons on board the Taylor was 49. Of these 236 have been saved, leaving 253 unaccounted for.

STILL LATER.
ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.
New York, Feb. 21. The arrival of the Canadian...
An unfavorable reply having been given in writing to the Canadian...
It is reported that orders had been sent to St. Petersburg for the British and French Ambassadors to withdraw from that city.
France is to send 6,000 and England 9,000 troops to Turkey, England to pay half of the expenses.
It is reported in Russia that Austria will cooperate with France and England. But doubted.
It is now clearly ascertained that the battle was fought at Kalafat on the 25th or 26th in which the Turks are reported to have been victorious, although the Russians had 50,000 men engaged.

LOTTERY TICKETS.
The subscriber, agent for the...
All communications strictly confidential.
NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.
Of certain lands in the State of Alabama, situated along the route of the proposed railroad to connect the Chattanooga (Tennessee) with the Central Railroad of Mississippi, at the Mobile and Ohio road, and the branch from a point near Elyton to Beard's Bluff, at the southern end of Tennessee river.
In pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 31st ultimo, all the public lands within the following named townships, situated along the route of the proposed railroad and its branch above described, in the State of Alabama, in the districts of Alabama mentioned, will be withdrawn from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until the first day of July next, to wit:
In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range one.
Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range two.
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range four.
North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of ranges one and two.
Townships twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range three.
Townships twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range four.
In the districts of lands subject to sale at CAHABA:
North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, Southern survey.
Township twenty-two, range five.
In the district of Lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Township twenty-one, of range one.
Townships twenty-one, and twenty-two, of ranges two, three, and four.
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.
Township twenty-three, of ranges one and two.
Townships twenty three and twenty-four of ranges three, four, five, and six.
South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.
Townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range one.
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of ranges two, three, and four.
Township fifteen, of range five.
In the district of lands subject to sale at HUNTSVILLE:
South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range one.
Townships twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range two.
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range one.
Townships seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range two.
Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of ranges three and four.
Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range five.
Townships twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range six.
In the district of lands subject to sale at LEBANON:
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.
Townships seven, eight, and nine, of range three.
Townships six, seven, eight, nine, fifteen, and sixteen, of range four.
Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five.
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range six.
Townships seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range seven.
Townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range eight.
Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nine.
Townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range ten.
Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range eleven.
Given under my hand, at the General and Office, at the city of Washington, 24th day of January, 1854.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT:
W. WILSON, Commissioner.

United States Mail Line.
Through to 55 Hours:
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS,
Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday and Saturday.
JAMES ADGER, J. Dickson, 1500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, M. Berry, 1200 Tons, Commander.
The Southern, W. Foster, will leave each alternate Wednesday, having been newly coppered and gears 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 Squ. Wharves.
Cabin Passage, \$35 00.
Steerage, \$5 00.
N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays.
Feb. 22, 1854.
Cabbage Seed.
Of the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale.
Feb. 14, 1854.
Jacksonville Female Academy.
The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday February 27th, 1854, under the superintendence of Miss Norriss. Terms of tuition as heretofore.
C. J. CLARK, Secy.
February 14, 1854.—4t.
COTTON GINS.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUSTON, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccoloco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the South, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and warrant their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.
All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.
We solicit patronage.
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR, Talladega, Ala.
February 7th, 1854. ff.
RAGS, RAGS.
Factory Thread
Will be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccoloco in Benton County.
W. M. MALLORY.
Feb. 7, 1854.
SUPERIOR DAGGERBOOTES.
S. T. BLESSING, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has opened a daguerrean room at Weir's Hotel, for one week only. All those in want of fine pictures, and at prices to suit the times, can get them by calling immediately. He deems it useless to say more as his work will recommend itself, but he warrants every picture as good as can be made in this State or no charge will be made. Hours of operating from 8 1/2 until 4 o'clock. Call and examine.
Jacksonville, Feb. 7, 1854.
Land For Sale.
The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder at his own house on Wednesday the fifteenth day of February next, one Hundred and forty acres of land, adjoining C. Morgan and J. McRoberts, on a credit until next Christmas. Note, bearing interest from date with approved security. There is a dwelling house on the place, seventy acres cleared, all under good fence, some as good land as the valley affords, good room to make twenty bales of cotton and corn for support. Immediate Possession will be given.
JAMES L. WRIGHT, Choccoloco Valley, Feb. 7, '54.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Reuben M. Warren, before Bartlet Owen, Esq. a Sorrel Mare, about 15 years old, 15 and a half hands high, both hind feet and legs white—appraised to \$27 50 cts.
A. Judge of Probate.
Feb. 7, '54.
BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
a Victor in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.
No. 4 Office Row, Jacksonville Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1r.

Benton County Tax Sales.
On Monday the 14th day of May next I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:
The south half of N. E. q. Sec. 28, T. 14, R. 8, 80 acres, as the property of J. T. Bradford—State and County Tax for 1853, \$1.00.
Also, at the same time and place, one Lot in Jacksonville, known as Lot No. 46, supposed to belong to the heirs of Speaker—State and County Tax for 1853, \$2.74.
At the same time and place, Fr. D. Sec 29, T. 15, R. 5, 30 acres, supposed to belong to Mr. Turner, about 1200 acres—State & County tax \$25 70.
At the same time and place, one 3/4 acre lot of Land near Gilbert's Ferry on Coosa river, as the property of J. T. Jarmon—State and County Tax for 1853 and 1854, \$1.33.
At the same time and place, south half of Sec. 24, T. 14, R. 7, 320 acres, owner unknown—State and County tax from 1848 to 1853, inclusive, \$73 30.
Wm. R. HUBBARD,
Tax Collector, Benton Co.
Jan. 31, 1854.—3m.
SELLING OUT
AT
NEW YORK COST,
FOR CASH ONLY
BY
JOEL ADLER & CO.
Jacksonville, Jan. 24, 1854.
Eye Sight Restored.
BY the use of "BALL'S EYE CURE," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored after glasses have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain by this Philosophically 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.

LATEST ARRIVAL.
WINTER GOODS.
HUDSON & STOKES.
I have lately received an extensive stock of Winter Goods, which added to their supply previously on hand, renders their assortment very complete. Their old friends and customers, and the public generally, will find them at all times prepared to furnish every variety of Goods, usually brought to this market of the latest styles and of the very best quality, upon terms as reasonable as can be procured any where else.
They return their sincere and grateful thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and while they hope to merit, they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
Call and examine for yourselves whether you purchase or not, as we take pleasure in showing our Goods.
Jacksonville, Jan. 17, 1854.
COURT OF PROBATE for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, January 16, 1854.
This day came Jarkin W. Cannon, Guardian of Thomas E. Cannon a minor, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his guardianship.
It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 27th day of February next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville 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 held at the Court House of said county, on said 27th day of February next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office, this 15th day of December, 1853.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Jan. 24, 1854.
SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR SALE.
I will sell my plantation lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Ashville, St. Clair county Ala. containing 1580 Acres 450 in a high state of cultivation, with two good improved settlements, good dwelling houses, negro and out-houses the tract may be divided into several settlements if desired, the tract abounds in good and never failing springs, the lands are generally red or chocolate color and produce Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats &c., equal to any in this latitude.
The stock, Corn and Fodder will be sold with the plantation if desired—I will sell all or a part of those lands. For terms apply to Hon. Jno I. Thomson at Ashville or to the subscriber on the premises.
JAS. THOMASON,
Springville, St. Clair County, Ala.
Oct the 4th 1853.
ONCE MORE.
The business of Stipes & White, must be closed soon. Therefore, those indebted to that firm, are notified the last time, to make prompt payment.
The undersigned also desires to close his individual books, either by cash or note. All concerned will please call.
WM. WHITE.
Jan. 10th, 1854.
To the Friends of Education.
The Academy at Chulafnee, Randolph Co. Ala. will be opened on Monday the 14th of January, 1854, for the reception of male and female Students, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. REGAN. His wife who is well qualified, will take charge of the Primary Department.
Terms moderate. Board can be had in good families on very reasonable terms.
Mr. Regan is too well known as an experienced Teacher, who will spare no pains or industry for the advancement, comfort and moral training of all entrusted to his care, to need any recommendation. The healthy location, and the inducements above, combined with the excellent society of Chulafnee, offer a rare chance to parents at a distance for educating their children.
Dec. 20, 1853.
EVERY BODY LOOK HERE!
Know all whom it may concern, that I, John A. Smith, did not leave Centre, Ala. with the expectation of getting rid of paying my debts there; and if my creditors there will exercise a little patience, I will ease their fears by paying all demands both principal and interest.
JOHN A. SMITH,
Madison, Ga. Feb. 3, 1854.—3t.
Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Of the latest style and superior quality,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.
Iron.
A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of Decr. 1853, by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala., upon the Estate of Alban M. Hines, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me within the time required by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately.
DANIEL HINES,
Adm. of A. M. Hines, dec'd.
Dec. 20, 1853.—6t.
Centenary Institute, Ala.
This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference. There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college. The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience (not by girls). The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel of twenty odd years, standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all with some exception, professors of religion. A majority of the board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact affords a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.
Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade. The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala.
Dec. 17 B. I. HARRISON, Secy.

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

Good Land for Sale.
The undersigned offers to sell the Land and Farm on which he now lives, containing four hundred acres, with at least eighty acres of good fresh land, in a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable dwelling and other convenient houses, situated four miles above Greensport, on the Coosa River in Benton County.
He has also some other fine settlements, some on the river, others near, and some near the Rail Road. Some of the Land has very good improvements on them, generally well watered. Settlements of almost any size and quality to suit purchasers.
If you wish to know the price, call and see the Tax Assessor's Book, and you can give them at what they are there given in, with 8 per cent. taken off.
T. R. MANGHAM,
Nov. 22, 1853.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.
JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, M'rsal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Jan. 10, '54.
Woodland Female Seminary, CEDAR TOWN, GA.
The Spring Session of this Institution will commence on the Second Monday in January. All the branches, of a collegiate course, are taught by a board of efficient teachers. Expenses for board and tuition at the rates of \$125 per annum.
For a Catalogue of particulars apply to
J. M. WOOD, Principal.
IRON WORKS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Mergable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.

