OCTOBER

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"PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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J. F. GRANT,

At $2 a year in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Annunciation of Candidates $3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. Garvin, Jr.
KEYLTONE STATE,
1,500 Tons, Capt. R. Hardie.

☞ Ninety-eight passages without a single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every *Wednesday*, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA,		KEYSTONE STATE.	
F'm Sav.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Sav.
Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.	Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.
" 22.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
March 8.	March 1.	March 8.	March 1.
" 22.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
April 5.	" 29.	April 5.	" 29.
" 19.	April 12.	" 19.	April 12.
May 3.	" 26.	May 3.	" 26.
" 17.	May 10.	" 17.	May 10.
" 31.	" 24.	" 31.	" 24.
June 14.	June 7.	June 14.	June 7.
" 28.	" 21.	" 28.	" 21.

Agents at Phila'da:
HERON & MARTIN,
No. 37½ North Wharves.
Agent at Savannah:
C. A. L. LAMAR.
March 28, 1854—1y.

C. J. COLCOCK, } BRADLEY, WILSON & CO
Charleston. { Huntsville.

FACKLER, COLCOCK & CO.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, *CHARLESTON, S. C.*

☞ Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.

HUGH WILSON. J. J. FACKLER W. C. BIB
J. C. BRADLEY. C. M. FACKLE

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.
FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 133, Common st.,
NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tuscumbia, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.
Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planters Bank, Savannah.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
G. B. Lamar, Esq. President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.
Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y.
Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "
" Everett & Brown, " "
James W. Phillips, Esq., " "
March 28, 1854—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO,
SUCESSORS 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.

SUMMER GOODS

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS,
Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,
Of the latest style and superior quality,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce 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.

REMOVAL.

R. H. WYNNE'S Tailor Shop has been removed to the north side of the public square, two doors west of Woodward & White's counting Room.
Aug. 22, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Thankful for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, 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 *UMBRELLAS*, 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 merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

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.
Agusta, Ga., april 11, 1854.—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, } AUGUSTA, GEO,
John T. Miller, }
Samuel A. Verdery. }

Agents of the Hancock *Manufacturing Co.*, Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburgs 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.

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

☞ Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April. 1 1854.—1,y.

NOTICE.

The 21st Anniversary of the Tallassehatchee Baptist Association will be held with the Jacksonville Church, Benton County, Ala., commencing Saturday preceding the first Sabbath in October.

The Jacksonville Church extends a cordial invitation to the members and friends of the Association, to attend its approaching Anniversary. Strangers on their arrival will call at W. H. Fleming's Carriage Shop, where they will find a committee in waiting to assign them homes during their stay in the village.

T. H. Lewis,
W. H. Fleming,
James McMichael,
Anderson Nunnelly.
James Nunnelly.
Committee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Honea, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th August, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

RILEY A. HONEA, Adm.
Sep. 5, '54.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

Messrs, BLESSING & PRIVETT,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that in consequence of their goods being delayed in Philadelphia, they will not be open for business for about one week from this date. Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 19.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

From the Doublin Uuniversity Mag.

THE TWO RAVEVS.

A STORY OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

CHAPTER I.

On a winter evening, in the year 1742, two old women were crossing the port of Marseilles, in a ferry-boat, to reach the *Rue St. Laurent*, in which they lived. The weather was bad; a cold breeze whistled amidst the thousand riggings of the ships, and tossed about the lanterns, which threw their faint light along the quay.

These two women concealed their heads beneath the hoods of their cloaks, and warmed their hands alternately over a little horn lantern, the reddish light of which lent their faces a sinister appearance. The boatman rowed with all his might, and was humming in a rather frightened tone, as though to overcome an impression of involuntary awe; it was only at rare intervals that he ventured to steal a glance at the two black figures seated before him.

Neither of these three persons uttered a word during their passage from Rive Neuve quay to the Fort St. Jean. When arrived there, the ferry-man jumped out of his boat, and having made it fast, remained silent and motionless, not daring to offer his callous hand to the two passengers; however, they got down on the quay without any assistance.

"Here, Master Tounin," said one of the old dames, offering him two *sous* for their passage.

"No," replied he, "you'd better give it to morrow to some poor person."

So you find yourself rich enough to row for pleasure's sake, do you?" asked the other in a bitter tone of voice; "your poor father was not so proud, and never worked for nothing. His charity began at home; and was indeed, no indifferent boon to his family."

"I ain't richer than he was," replied the boatman; "but, by *Notre Dame de la Garde*, I can do this charity without going to bed hungry to-night."

"Then do the charity yourself, Master Tounin, it will bring you better luck," said the old dame, frowning, as she handed him the money.

"Stand back!" exclaimed he, with anger and fright; "your money would bring me ill-luck! I won't have it, take it back! 'Tis the money of the dead!"

"Oh!" said the old dame, passionately, "take care we don't soon earn what will do alms, by sewing you up in your winding-sheet!"

At this threat the boatman trembled and grew pale; but soon taking courage, he walked to the woman and, raising his hand, exclaimed—

"Old witch! servant of the devil! you shan't touch me either dead or alive!"

So terrified were the two women that they were about to retire at once: but Master Tounin placed himself before them; and continued insulting and threatening them. At this juncture, a young man, who proceeded from the deserted quay, heard the noise of the voices, and, having disengaged his arm from his cloak, put his hand to the hilt of his sword, and advanced to see what caused the quarrel.

"Ah! my good gentleman!" exclaimed the two dames together, "deliver us from this man, who insults us, and will not let us return home quietly."

"Master," said the young man, "you are wrong to insult and frighten defenceless women; only for your costume I would have taken you for a robber, and have treated you accordingly."

"My lord," said Tounin, who saw at once that he was addressing one of the nobility, "these women are furious against me because I won't have their money."

"I can hardly believe it," replied the young man.

"It's quite true," said one of the dames, vexedly; "Master Tounin scorned us and refused to be paid, as if our money were not as good as any!"

"Ay, to be sure! The money of the dead!" interrupted Tounin. "My lord, don't you know them? They are old witches, who commune with evil spirits. To-morrow I'll tie a branch of blessed holly to my rudder, lest some misfortune might befall me for having rowed them over this evening."

Having said this much, and sneered at the women, he kicked away the two sous which they had thrown at his feet, and jumped back into his boat.

"What does this mean," said the young man, rather astounded; "this fellow must be mad. Why does he think you will bring him ill-luck?"

"Good heavens! I don't know, *mon bon gentilhomme.* We have never done harm to anybody, said the old dame, stooping to look for the money.

"O, dear me! how fortuate it was that you came to our assistance!"

"May the Lord protect you!" said the other.

"Mercy on us! the lantern is out, and it is as dark as pitch! We must never again venture out so late, there are so many bad characters going about here during the night."

The young man felt compassion for these two women, as they drew close together, and cast around them affrighted looks.

"I see you are afraid to walk by yourselves; well, then, I'll accompany you."

"Heaven bless you," exclaimed they, together.

At that time there stood at the entrance of the Rue St. Laurent a small and miserable-looking house; this was the dwelling of the two dames.

Whilst the one opened the door with her latch-key, the other, turning to the young man, and making him a very humble curtsy, said—

"My good gentleman, be so good as to tell us your name, and we shall not forget you in our prayers."

"My name is the Chevalier Gaspard de Greoulx; and now, as you are safe at home I wish you a good night."

He went away rapidly, and the two sisters, from the threshold of their door, followed him with a friendly gaze to the very turning of the street.

Both had started on hearing his name, but they said nothing, and soon entered their house.

On the ground floor was a spacious chamber; to behold its antique chimney, would have gratified the curosity of an amateur. It was richly sculptured, and had a handsome mantlepiece, supported by two doric columns. The walls were covered with oak wainscotting; but these were the remains of a luxury more than a hundred years old. The furniture was of a more modern style, but plain and rather scanty. A single bed, hung with green curtains, sufficed for the two sisters; it was evident that few friends visited them, as they had no other chairs than those on which they sat by the fire-place. A large press of walnut-wood, a sort of dresser, on which were exhibited a dozen of half-broken plates, and an old-fashioned table with carved legs and gilded ornaments, were the sole furniture of this room, which served at the same time as bedchamber, parlor, and drawing room The other parts of the house were left unfurnished, being inhabited by the many rats which were heard tripping along the floor.

Things had been thus for more than thirty years. The poorest fisherman of the neighborhood, although, perhaps, paying a high rent, and living with his family in a small, smoky hut, having but a single paneless window, would not have consented to inhabit this miserable house, even had he got it rent-free.

The two women, who lived therein alone, were well known in Marseilles, where they had arrived fifty years previously; never had any one questioned their honesty or respectability; yet people entertained towards them sentiments of terror, and even repulsion.

At the time of their arrival, being destitute of means, having no friends to assist them, and knowing no other mode of earning their living, they became nursetenders; their intelligence and activity, the attention they paid to their patients, secured them introductions into the most respectable families; no sooner was there a patient in town, than these two old dames were immediately sent for. In fact, they had witnessed the deaths of all the respectable and rich people of Marseilles who had died within the last half century. Having grown too old, they had lately been obliged to give up their former occupation, and were then required only to wake the dead, and put them in the shroud. People, when seeing them entering a house, knew at once that death had halted there: whenever they were sent for, they always came neatly dressed in black serge; their air was grave, and they held a blessed taper in their hand. To any one that beheld their everlasting, their thin faces, and livid complexions, their tall and slender figures, there was something appalling and gloomy; the common people, who so easily describe their impressions by energetic words, had given them the *sobriquet* of "The Ravens," and by degress their real names, Suzanne and Berthe, were forgotten, and every one called them like those birds of sinister omen.

On their return home that evening, they sat abstractedly at the half-extinguished fire, and Berthe said, in a moved tone of voice—

"Did you hear, Suzanne, this young *gentilhomme's* name is Gaspard de Greoulx?"

"Well!—what is that to us?" replied Suzanne, with a movement of her head, expressive of indifference.

There was a moment of silence.—Berthe, having lighted a little fire, put on the table some bread, a jug of water, and some fruit. It was then the middle of Ember week, and the two pious sisters kept strictly all fast-days.

"I don't think we shall pass this night at home, sister," said Berthe; "the bells are ringing for a death at St. Laurent's Church."

Their gloomy tolling mingled with the whistling of the wind through the lofty chimney. Berthe blessed herself and muttered a prayer.

Having partaken of their evening repast, the more heartily, as they had taken but a cup of coffee in the morning, Suzanne said to her sister—

"Come, let us hasten to bed, for it seldom happens that we have a good night's rest."

"I'd rather stay up a little longer," replied Berthe; "I don't feel the least sleepy; what it is, to be sure, to lose, the habit of going to bed! Come, Suzanne, sit beside me and warm yourself."

Berthe put a small log on the fire and both sisters sat close to each other; and their countenances expressed their delight, as they indulged in these moments of comfortable laziness.

"Isn't it a blessing to have a home of our own, especially, old as we are!" said Suzanne; "for we are anything but young now; you are advancing in years, and I am four years older than you. I think it's nigh-time for us to enjoy some repose after our laborious life."

"Surely I would have no objection," said Berthe; "but I could not give up industrious habits entirely and quite suddenly; and we ought to do so only by degrees; don't you think I am right sister?"

"Unfortunately our business goes on increasing; I don't remember having had at any time so many cases; it's really frightful."

There was another pause; and then Berthe said, after a moment of reflection—

"By the by, sister, what did you do with that letter we received this morning? No doubt it encloses the draft of five hundred livres for Emilie's board and expenses of this year."

"Ay, you are right," said Suzanne, hastily searching her pockets; "here it is; it is well I did not lose it."

Berthe, having snuffed the candle, and put on her spectacles, broke the seal, unfolded the letter, and read, in her trembling voice:—

"Barcelona, January 6th, 1742.

"Mesdemoiselles—I am sorry to have to inform you of the death of M. G. de Lescale, the proprietor of a French warehouse in this town; it took place yesterday evening; a few hours previous, I was sent for, and he entrusted to me a statement of his affairs; as also his last instructions. The unfortunate gentleman has been for a long time in difficulties, in consequence of a loss of fifty thousand livres he experienced by a bank ruptcy. He died insolvent. Hitherto he had been able to provide for the expenses of his only daughter, by forwarding you every year a sum of five hundred livres; but now, owing to these misfortunes, the young lady will be left without any resource; therefore her father's last wish was, that I should recommend her to your kindly protection.—As I am ignorant of her address, I beg you will announce to her this melancholy news. To conclude, I entreat you not to forget my departed friend in your prayers; and I remain, mesdemoiselles, your most humble and devoted servant,

"Francois Lepage."

"This is bad news," sighed Berthe, dropping the letter; "poor M. de Lescale never had luck in anything; a vessel laden with relicts would have sunk, had he been on board! I foretold his ill-luck when we assisted his poor wife in her last moments."

"We must have masses offered for him. But tell me, sister, what shall we do with Emilie?"

"We have not the means of leaving her in the convent: and even if we had, it's not there she should be now. She must do as we have done; she must earn her bread. First, I think, we ought to take her with us."

Suzanne nodded assent, and said, after a moment's reflection—

"It strikes me that the girl might very well be of assistance to us; while one of us will rest, she'll go and wake with the other. Maybe at first she'll feel repuguant to touch corpses, but she will soon get over it."

"They have brought her up as a lady at the Visitation Convent," said Berthe. "Query, will she accustom herself to what we'll want her to do?"

"How could it be otherwise? They won't keep her for nothing at 'The Visitation,' and if she wished to be a nun, she would require a dowry. When once she has left the convent, what would be her lot if we abandoned her? Her father was right to rely on us, to be sure we won't leave her homeless, but she will certainly have to work as we do, and earn her daily support."

"To-morrow we'll go and hear mass at the Visitation, and afterwards speak to the prioress," said Berthe, picking up the letter. "O, dear! O, dear! the poor child has no idea of the tidings we have for her this time. It's more than a 12 month since we last saw her; that was when we went to pay her yearly expenses."

"Fourteen months!" muttered Suzanne. "It's exactly fourteen months we owe, and we shall have to pay them out of our own pocket. My goodness!—what a nice sum of money that will make!"

"Ay, a fine handful of gold louis," said Berthe, sighing; "we must henceforth reduce our expenses, sister. For the two last months we have been spending nearly a franc a day, without thinking of it, it won't do now."

"Right, sister," replied the other raven; "let us say a prayer for the soul of poor M. de Lescale, and then go to bed."

CHAPTER II.

On the following evening, three persons were seated at the old-fashioned chimney piece, before which the "Two Ravens" had sat *tete-a-tete*, for more than thirty years. Between those two faces, with their sharp features and sallow complexion, with unsunken eyes peeping through large spectacles, leaned the sweet countenance of a lovely girl of about sixteen.

Her hair was fair, long, and silky.—Large blue eyes of the brightest hue; a nose delicately shaped; the mouth exquisitely formed, whose natural expression was an angelic smile;—such was the companion of our two old dames.—But now no smile sat on those sweet lips; big tears slowly trickled down her blooming cheeks. The poor girl, holding in her hand the fatal letter, muttered through her sobbings—

"O! my God! Can it be all over with him! My father is no more! My own father, who so fondly loved me!—He promised to come for me, to take me with him. I expected him, and now he will never come—never!"

The "Two Ravens" silently listened to the lamentations of the broken-hearted girl; they knew that profound grief must be left to its own exhaustion, and that in such moments, consolation is vain.—They calmly considered what would become of Emilie, and how they could provide for her with the least possible expense. Not that these women were destitute of feeling and sensibility, but they had seen so many funerals, witnessed such awful scenes of desolation and mourning, that now they could hardly feel moved by the expression of human misery.

"Come, child," said Berthe, "you must submit to the Almighty's will. Against death men can do nothing, wherefore it is the misfortune we should the sooner be consoled about. Wipe your eyes; cheer up, and dip your biscuit in this glass of claret. I'll engage it will make you sleep to-night."

"Thank you, good madam," said Emilie, taking the glass, without carrying it to her lips—"I could not take anything just now. My heart is too heavy. I feel as if I were smothering."

"Don't call me madam!" interrupted the dame, rather vexedly; "call me merely 'Berthe;' leave out 'madam,' as when you speak to common people."

"We are but poor women, who work to live," added the other; "we are no ladies, child; every one should keep their rank in society, no matter how low it be: never forget this, my dear."

"Well, then, I'll call you Suzanne," submissively replied Emilie.

"If you be good, and mind all we tell you," said Berthe, "you shan't be unhappy with us; what's more, I'm sure you will soon find yourself confortable. We never went to see you at the convent, because we knew you did not want to see us; but we did not feel the less interested in you. We have known you since you were but a mere child."

Emilie lifted up her head, and said, with much feeling, "O! I have not forgotten it. I still remember the day you took me to the convent; it is exactly twelve years ago. But previous to that I have no recollection whatever. I remember neither my mother nor my excellent father; but you—knew them."

"Yes, my dear," answered Suzanne, "I knew them, and was never indifferent to their many struggles through life."

"Holy Virgin!" sighed the young girl, "I never heard a word of this before. O! speak to me of their misfortunes!—Do tell me all they suffered!"

"The first and greatest misfortune was being as poor as Job, although by birth they were as noble as our king."

"Why," said Emilie, naively, "I always thought it a source of great happiness to be of noble extraction, even if one were born in the midst of poverty."

"True, child, when people are able to work: but, unfortunately, your father was Viscount de Lescale—what could he do? He was living as he best could upon the income of a small estate, when the loss of a law suit brought on his complete ruin. He then came to Marseilles with the view of undertaking some business; but how could a Lascale become a clerk, or even a merchant? He was promised a situation, but did not obtain it; of necessity he made a poor figure in society, so that his noble relations looked upon him with scornful compassion; and this, above all, goes deeply to the heart of a high-minded man. Your mother, being exceedingly proud, was unable to bear these sorrows: she fell dangerously ill, and as we lived in the neighborhood, we attended her in her last days. The poor lady died on an Easter Monday. Your father, loving her dearly, experienced the most poignant grief; for several days he remained closeted, and would see nobody. Each and every one forsook and forgot him after this last misfortune. Meanwhile, he should support himself, but was destitute of all means. He then informed us that he would go and exert himself for your sake, as well as his own; he would emigrate to some foreign country, amongst people, who, ignorant of his birth, would not reproach him with havining degraded himself. This was rather a wrong step, for the worthy man understood business but little, and had no money to venture in large speculations. We advised him, on the contrary, to remain here, to set aside all false pride, and take a shop. This he had not the courage to do; he left Marseilles, and confided you to our care. Shortly after, following his directions, we took you to Convent of the Visitation, and, during twelve years, he regularly sent us the sum requisite to pay your board. We both trusted his efforts were successful: but now he dies without leaving a crown. Ah! we can rely on nothing in this world! God sends but trials here below. His will be done, and his name be blessed!"

To these mournful details Emilie paid a mournful attention. She never had the least idea of her parent's misfortunes: hitherto she had thought her father a comfortable merchant, in an humble but prosperous position, having no reverses to dread. The only sorrow she had ever experienced was, her long separation from him, and she longed for the time when, at last, she should return home, to quit him no more.

When she heard that he had ended, far from her, a life of struggles, and misery—when she saw herself alone on earth, with no other protection than the two old dames, who were kind to her, but whose age, manners, and physiognomy, caused her secret sentiments of fear and repulsion, she sank into that passive and silent grief which resembles resignation.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Vicissitudes of a Woman's Life.—The follwing remarkable and touching narrative is from a German paper at St. Louis—another insance of the remark that "truth is sometimes stranger that fiction:"

"A few days since, at St. Louis, at an early hour in the morning, the common dead wagon, which at the cost of the city conveys friendless paupers to their last home, stopped before a house in the southern part of the town. The driver got down, went into her house, and soon after appeared at the door, along with another indifferent looking man, carrying a coffin of rough boards. The coffin was put into the wagon, and the wheels rattled away over the emptp streets to the place of interment. No one followed it with looks of sorrow; no one stood with heavy heart beside the grave as the clods fell upon the coffin. And yet that coffin hid the form of a woman once the object of countless attentions, who was once honored, admired envied in society, who controlled vast riches; and who, but a few years 'since, before she trod the shores of America, could look forward to a happy and contented old age.

The deceased was Rosa Neschemi, the daughter of an immesely rich nobleman. In her early youth she was attached to the court of the Austrian emperor, where at the age of eighteen, she married a French nobleman who was also very rich. She lived afterward, for long and happy years, partly on the estate of her husband partly in journeys through Germany, Spain, Italy, and England, and bore her husband three sons, who received the best education, and on whom their parents looked with the greatest pride.

This happiness was interrupted by the July revolution at Paris. Rosashusband wasactively engaged in it, and fell on July 28th shot through by three bullets. His name may still be read in the place de la Bastile. Of the sons, the eldest, a young man of remarkable talent; had greatly succeeded in Spain, and was at that time private secretary to King Ferdinand. After the death of the king, he withdrew to a country house near Valencia, where as is supposed, he was assassinated.—The second son who had become a priest, was a special favorite of Pope Gregory but he too, died shortly after this event. The third, who was then quite young, remained with the mother, who had found an asylum in Switzerland whether she brought the relics of her fortune. When he was sixteen he left his mother and went to America. In New Orleans he found employment and earned money, but bad company and a natural disposition to excess soon led him astray, and about five years ago he resorted to the last desparate means of reviving his credit, by inducing his grey haired mother to come to this country. She could not resist the entreaties of her only son, and came. She was able to get together $6000 in cash, which her son very soon dissipated. Some two years ago he ended his career in Mew Orleans, where he was a deputy sheriff at the time, by stabbing a creole. He fled to California, and the aged mother, to whom New Orleans had naturally become hateful, went up the river to St. Louis.

One morning of week before last, at early dawn, the miserable city dead-cart of St. Louis bore the moral remains of Rosa Neschemi to the place of their last unwept repose. Such is life.

Col. Matthew W. Lindsay died in Memphis on the 13th, of cholera. He had just retured from the North and contracted the disease on the river. Col. L. formly resided in Morgan county and represented it in the Alabama Legislature. He was a man of ability, of fine social qualities, and had numerous friends wherever known.

Journal. It is good as far as it goes, but does not include the man. We import too many cloths, cassimeres, velvets, fancy wear for gentlemen—too many fine watches, gewgaws, wines brandies, cigars, &c. If the men of the Unitec States would wear American fabrics, there would be an "end of long faces and hard times."

Champlain crossed the lake [illegible] about two miles above Whitehall. Some boys and a woman [illegible] berry pick[illegible] ty pushed off a boat and rowed up to a large she bear which was swiming the lake with her cubs, when one of the party struck the bear with an oar. Thus molested the bear turned upon the attacking party clapped her fore paws on the side of the boat, and exhibiting a handsome set of ivory, made an effort to get inside the skiff. Another bear and the cubs also came to the rescue. After considerable manœuvering on both sides a compromise was effected, by which the bear let go of the boat and the boat made "straight way" for the shore. The boys and the woman went on their way rejoicing, and so did the bears. The former had a narrow escape from being upset in their boat, and a fight in deep water, while the bears were probably satisfied with being permitted to escape in safety.

One of the Great Causes of Hard Times.—We ship too much of our gold coin to Europe—and why? Because we import ten millions more than we ought. We import too many silks satins, and laces. If the ladies of the United States would wear cotton fabricks, and encourage our own staple production for four years, every merchant mechanic, farmer, and laborer would feel the good effect, and there would be an end of long faces and hard times.

The above is from the Louisville Journal. It is good as far as it goes but does not include the men. We import too many cloths, cassimeres, velvets, fancy wear for gentlemen—too many fine watches, gewgaws, wines brandies, cigars, &c If the men of the Unitec States would wear American fabrics, there would be an "end of long faces and hard times."

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Pittsburg, Sept. 15.

The cholera has broken out with great violence in different parts of the city and vicinity. It is impossible to give the number of cases but there were 55 deaths within the past 24 hours. Some well-known citizens have been carried off in 3 or 4 hours.

There were 40 deaths from cholera to day not included in the noon report. The weather is cool and favorable, with some new cases of a milder type.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day in consequence of the epidemic.

Horrible Murder.— The Rowan (N. C.) Whig learns that in Cabarrus county, last week, a man by the name of Holbrooks hung his own son. Holbrooks had sent his son off to some neighbor's house to procure something to eat, and he returned without it. Holbroobs then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again with out it he would hang him. The boy retured as before, whereupon his father took him out to a trree and hanged him.—Holbrooks fled, but has been apprehended.

Ravages of the Pestilence.—The Savannah Republican of 11th inst., says: "The pestilence is on the increase, both among the poorer and the better class. Many persons in confortable circumstances, and natives of the place, are now sick. Several physicans are also down with the fever, it is almost impossible to get nurses, for they are not here to be had, the ground throughout the city is covered with prostrate trees and decaying leaves, the sad result of the storm and everything before us looks gloomier and sadder than ever.

Those physicians who were attacked, are doing well, and will soon be at their posts again Mayor Ward is also recovering. Mr. Cuyler President of the Central Road has discharged his physician, and may be expected out again in a few days.

Hollway's Pills.—An admirable Remedy for the Cure of Bile, Indigestion, and Liver complaint.—An American lady the widow of an officer in the E. J. C. Service, had been residing many years in Calcutta, where her liver and stomach had been become so deranged, that she could with difficulty, digest any kind of food. She suffered almost unceasingly from sick head-ache, nervousness, and lowness of spirits, the results of a debilitated constitution. The medical aid she had there was of no avail, and her friends advised her to take up her residence at her sister's in Savannah, Georgia, the latter lady persuaded her to have recourse to Holloway's Pills. which in about six weeks, restored her to sound health, to the astonisment of her benevolent sister, who had given up all hope of her recovery.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

☞ It will be seen by the general notice, published in to-day's paper, that all the lands heretofore withdrawn from market, in anticipation of grants to rail roads, have been restored, and will again be subject to entry, on and after the 9th day of the present month.

Mr. A. R. Smith has received a supply of New Goods. For particulars see, advertisement in another column.

The Selma Rail Road—The recent effort to raise additional means, necessary to continue the work on this road, having proven almost a failure, a convention of the Stockholders, in person or by proxy has been called, to meet at Shelby Springs, on the 18th inst. The affairs of this company have approached a crisis, which without energetic action on the part of the stockholders, must result in great loss and cessation of the work.

A blank proxy has been left at this office, for the purpose of procuring the signatures of stockholners who cannot attend in person.

The yellow Fever appears still to be raging with unabated violence, at Savannah, Charleston, and Augusta. At the latter place the panic appears to have been greater than any place we have noticed. The place was almost deserted in a few days. The post office Clerks all left, which has caused considerable failure and derangement of the mails from that direction.

The fever has also broken out at Macon, Georgia, Vicksburg, Miss. Galveston, and many other places in Texas: cases have also occurred at Montgomery and Mobile, in fact almost every where that it appeared last year. The cholera is very fatal in many places in N. York, Pensylvania and the western States.

Some one has estimated that about 36,000,000 of the inhabitant of the earth, died in the year 1853; but notwithstanding, according to this calculation it was a fatal year, we think the year 1854. bids fair, thus far to prove eminently the harvest of death.

Rome Rail Road.—A communication in the Rome Courier of the 26th inst. mentions the fact, that the citizens of that place have by vote instructed the city Council to subscribe for one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the Rail Road to the State line in the direction of this place, to be raised by assessment on the taxable property of the city. This amount is intended for the purchas of the iron, and of course will not be so immediately needed. The same writer calls upon the citizens of Rome to subscribe an additional sum of $100,000, so that the work may be commenced immediately. Col. Shorter, it is stated in the communication has offered to subsetibe $50,000.

Both Rome and Dalton appear at present determined to build a road. Rome appears at last to be fully aroused to the importance of the subject, and imperative necessity for action pressing upon her. With Rome in fact the building of this road is a matter of life and death. A road from that place, connecting with the Selma road would perhaps increase the price of real estate more than the cost of the road, while a road built round it, will decrease it in about the same ratio. Dalton has perhaps as much to gain by the connection, but not so much to lose by a failure.

The friends of the Ringgold route too appear equally determined, and show almost conclusively that theirs is the most direct route, over the best ground.

We cannot now more than note the progress of these various enterprises, nor venture conjectures as to their final success, until some of them commence actual operations. Even then a failure would not be more singular than some recent developments of modern rail road financiering: Such for instance, as borrowing money to declare dividends on, so as to raise the price of the stock and let the *knowing ones* sell out, while the *green ones* were left in the net; or overissuing certificates of stock and perpetrating frauds to the amount of millions. But we do not allude to these things for the purpose of discouraging any one of these enterprises in the slightest degree. We know that one or more of the roads must and will be built sooner or later, and we hope they will be commenced soon.

For further information respecting these roads the readers attention is directed to the communication of "Common Sense." In a conversation with the author of that communtcation, he expressed to us the most perfect conviction that the people of Rome would build the road from that place, and that they would commence the work shortly. We sincerely hope he may not be disappointed in his expectation.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—There seems to be getting up a rail road spirit, having in view the connection of the Selma Road at this place, with the Georgia roads. It is important for the friends of Jacksonville to view their position, be careful how they act, and ally themselves with that route which will secure the greatest benefits to Jacksonville. The important consideration then is, which is best for us? We should act in concert, and unite all our strength on one of the routes; for with all our efforts, it will be difficult to build either. Rail Roads cost a great deal of money, and when but few are willing to do their duty, it is with great difficulty that those few enterprising and worthy citizens can accomplish their desires. I say enterprising and worthy citizens; for in deed and in truth, the country which enjoys the benefits of a Rail Road, should feel willing to erect monumental structures to the memory of those who have been actively engaged in constructing that road.

With which route shall we ally ourselves? Humble as I am, nevtheless, I feel an interest in this matter. Fain would I be willing to unite with our Dalton friends, if their route offered the advantages of the Rome route. True, our Rome friends have once deceived us, and were they *not* compelled, for their own protection, to strike for the prize, which may soon pass from them, they would perhaps desert us again We want a road connecting us with the Georgia roads, in order to make our Selma road stock pay There is a greater probabilty of building the Rome read than the Dalton road. The Rome route is ascertained by an actual survey to be only 50 miles. The shortest line for the Dalton route is 88 miles 44 miles in each State. Thus the Dalton road is nearly double as far, and doubtless will cost nearly double as much; for it is agreed on all hands, even by the friends of the Dalton route, that there must be one tunnel and perhaps two on that route, and it is therefore a safe calculation to say that the cost will be double. What advantages have they of raising twice as much stock on that route! No one can say that Dalton is able to do as much as Rome. If we go to Dalton via Rome, the distance is just 90 miles, being 40 miles from Rome to Dalton. If we go to Dalton via Rome and Calhoun, situated on the State road, the distance is 92 miles, and just 70 miles of Rail Road to build, which suits my taste better than any other way. In that way, for the present we build to Rome, and it there is a competing line for the travel and mail, we then build 20 miles more to Calhoun, and we have all the advantages, with a short line of road to build, and no uselsr expenditure of capital.

There is a *serious disadvantage* in the Dalton route. They propose, (and I get it from a late communication of their President,) to come to Cedar Bluff, and then throw off a branch road, via Gadsden, to connect with the N. E. & S. W. Rail road; and if the later road has advatage in distance over other routes, which Professor Garland contends for, then the great travel and mail will go over the Branch road via Gadsden, and down the N. E & S. W. Road, and Jacksonville will be off the great thorouhfare. But at most, the Branch road via Gads den will take off, say half in travel, which will not injure Dalton but *seriously injure Jacksonville*. The Rome route will take all its mail and passengers through ours; all they *have*, and all they *get* will be ours.

Will the Rome route pay? I have not room to discuss that question. It is sufficient to say, that it has been surveyed and estimated by a skillful and exprienced Engineer, and I understand can be graded on the Alabama side for $1.800 per mile, and can be constructed for $11,000 permile; which shows a route unparalelled in this country, for cheapness of construction, and must certainly pay well.

COMMON SENSE.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered by the Rev. H. Martyn Jones, at the close of the exercises of the Examination at Cedar Creek Academy, Randolph County, Ala.; on Friday the first day of September:—

—:o:—

Respected Audience:—Wonderful and important are the changes, which have been produced in the course of a few short years. We are daily presented with contrasts as striking and great, or important, as they are wonderful. It was but as the last hour, when this part of Alabama, where peace and plenty are now found; and which is the home of an industrious, intelligent, happy and prosperous people, was an unbroken wilderness. Then, the dwelling of savage tribes and the wild beast; now the home of civilized man—(what is true of this part of Alabama, is true of all the State.) Where, then, the smoke of the Indian wigwam, or the hunter's watchfire, was seen curling in graceful wreaths in the evening wind; *now* the smoke of the manufactory and furnace—the breath of the "Iron horse" rolls up like dark and angry clouds. Where then, the council fire of the Red Man glowed on the dark faces of chiefs; *now* the halls of Legislation rise, and stand upon our proud hills the monuments of Alabama's rising power and greatness [illegible].

Where then the fierce beast [illegible] and the wild bird built her ne[illegible] school and college rise and [illegible] their doors, inviting the yo[illegible] growing State to enter, and [illegible] the knowledge there dispensed.

Where then the savage met in [illegible] corn dances, now churches [illegible] point their towering spires tow[illegible] heaven which has been so [illegible] blessings upon us. [illegible] proud forests and [illegible] covered with sweet flowers waving g[illegible] fully amid desert winds; now, we see beutiful farms covered with the golden harvest, joyfully waving in the summer's breeze,—the farmer's hope,—the country's wealth.

Where then the hunter pursued the panting deer; now, the "*Iron horse*" bounds along over hill and dale—thro' fertile vallies and thriving towns.

Where then, creeped the old horse with his bag of mail, at the rate of *two* miles an hour—hardly so fast—now Telegraph wires suspended like cobwebs in the air, transmit news from the most distrant parts of the State, yea, of the whole country, with lightning speed, almost annihilating time and space!

This is what Alabama is—a powerful—a prosperous State. Up with any of her sister States: That one no older than her, in the arts and sciences—with her flourishing agriculture and Manufactories; (yes and Winter, though insulted at every corner of the street, has given her more character, as a manufacturing State, than any other *one* man in it;) and would I be sustained in saying that she is up with *any*, in her internal improvements—rail roads, telegraphs, schools, churches and colleges? No!—*this is not* a fact!—this is not, emphatically, what Alabama is, but what she should—what she may—what she *will* be!

If this be a true picture, what means the many complaints we hear about the want of means of transportation from one part of the State to another? What means the aspersion cast upon our State, especially this part of her, as the dark, the "benighted seventh,"—the district of cut-throats—of indigence? No—we are not, *now*, what we should be! We should not send our sons and daughters to other States—away from home to be educated. Will you send your boys to northern institutions to be *insulted*, (!) while you can so easily educate them at home?

But, we believe, we trust in God, that the day is not in the far off distance—is at our doors, when our State—when this and *every* county, may vie with north, east and west, or any part of the world, for knowledge, wealth, improvements, power and good morals. When every neighborhood, shall have at least, a good common school and good church house. Why should it not be so? Have the Gods decreed otherwise? Does nature's laws forbid it? Is not our climate salubrious, our lands fertile, our waters pure and healthful; our hills susceptible of rail roads; do not our forests abound with materials for building; our hills in minerals of every kind, furnishing untold wealth? Have we *no* enterprising citizens? Are not our youths intelligent and ambitious? What then, is to prevent us from reaching that *high* station, which God and nature have assigned us? We answer, if you allow us, the want of *Education*, and that alone!

The giver of good has greatly blessed us.

Above our heads he has hung out a sky of brightest hue, has given us a soil of almost unsurpassed fertility, gurgling springs of purest water, and a climate, thought by some, healthy as any part of the world. Hitherto we have suffered these gifts to lie unimproved. But shall it still be so? Will you permit your verdant hills, spreading plains and towering mountains filled with so much wealth, to remain unimproved? No, I trust not: they must be brought from darkness to light, your resources must be developed and this is to be done *only* by an educated people. "Then we must educate or perish in our own prosperity." It is absolutely necessary, my hearers, that Education be diffused through the *great mass* of the people. How is this to be accomplished? By sending your children off to be educated? Will this in *all* instances be practicable? The expense attending such a course, will, I think, prevent all, except the sons and daughters of the wealthy, from being profited—the greatest and *best* portion of the community will be left without the benefit of Education. And in many instances those young men, who have been sent from home to be educated, on their return do not enter so fully and freely into the great work of improving and elevating their Country, as if they had been educated at home. In fact, if after they return, they find no reward at home, for their hard-earned knowledge they will be sure to go where they can have a field in which to labor, and where knowledge has her own reward.

What then, must we do, in order that this great work of educating the people may be fully carried out? We must have good, large, comfortable school houses.

They must be furnished with suitable apparatus. Your children must have books—how can you expect them to do any good if two or three have to use the same book at the same time! (Some people expect their children to acquire a good "*Education*" in two or three weeks, by studying a leaf of an old spelling-book they found in the road.)

We must bring men of firm principles, of talents, of enterprise among us. We must encourage men of *sound learning*, men who are willing to devote themselves, heart and hand, in the great work of education—men who love and fear God—Christian, industrious men. I say we must *encourage* such men to come and *stay* among us. (Not drive them away by allowing every mounte bank, that may come among us to supplant them.)

In our growing prosperity, we need help from that class of men. We entreat then, educated men, by the love they have for their country—for their God—by every principle of philanthropy, to aid us in this great and noble, laudable and glorious work, we call up[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] life [illegible] help [illegible] young people [illegible] the various stations [illegible] may aspire, without [illegible] trust you will help us in [illegible] ty you owe your country [illegible] your God! [illegible] future destiny, as we [illegible] Where is the uneducated [illegible] that are happy and prosperous [illegible] progress is onward and upward and who are respected abroad!

"Is virtue, in such a community, prized or goodness respected? Is life or property safe among such a people? Their pleasures are such as the cow, the hog, mere animal pleasures and gratifications, while the soul—the immortal mind is a waste, where dark storms of fiercest passions rage.

It is evident, from the history of the world, that if we do not educate, our progress will be downward, ignorance begets idleness, want of energy, Profligacy, Drunkenness, superstition, thefts, robberies, murders, and all and every vice, that we find in the dark catalogue of crime.

Who is the great man, in such a community, the wise, the good, the virtuous? No! the man who has the largest retinue of attendants—the broadest posessions—the man who can make the most noise—sound his own trumpet the loudest—speak the most *contemptibly* of his superiors—who can abuse all virtue, all learning, all meekness, all goodness—who can call upon his own *sons*, to help murder his neighbor, yet, trying tomake the impression that he, in his way, has more learning, more honesty, more virtue, and more goodness than any one else; yea, that *he* is a called legate from the skies, commissioned to reform the world,—or perhaps the man who has the most physical strength, or the bigest liar, the greatest *slanderer*, the best swindler! To such a one the whole community will run after, will bow to in humble submission, and tamely submit to his authority. The progress of an uneducated people will *always* be marked with degredation and rum, infamy and shame will be their portion—misery, their end. If, you do not educate, soon your sun of prosperity will set, soon the whole moral horizon will be shrouded in gloom; darkness that may be felt, will brood over the hopes of Ala. Then will the wild beast dwell in the deserted sanctuary, and the bat and owl will make their nest in the desert'd school house. Then may you expect to see your fertile farms lying idle, and your fine domicels going to decay, the plough standing in the half finished furrows!—Doggeries and chicken fights will increase; the race course and the card table will be frequented; neither beauty, life, character, property nor law will be respected; and instead of the sweet sound of the church going bell, we will hear the neigh of the steed, the oaths of the debauchee, the sounds of revelry and mirth. Then will desolation hold her sway over our fair State, and she will become the receptical of all the out-laws of the union.

Anarchy and confussion will reign supreme.

Thefts, robberies and murders will abound, all our fond hopes and prospects will be forever gone, our name scarce remembered, our epitaph shall be; "she was, but is not." Would you avert this future? Then encourage education in all her departments; encourage good, virtuous and educated men; encourage temperance, encourage Religion—discountenance mounte banks; for,

"Of lands untaught it has been for ages
the doom.
To fill an untimely and ignoble tomb;
Then foster learning, if you would save
your country from the horrors of the
grave."

But let us contemplate our future destiny, as if we educate. Becoming stronger and stronger, rising higher and higher, soon we will be able to take our stand among the wealthiest, and most enlightened States of the union. Then, instead of having to rely on other States for our Literature, hundreds will come flocking from western hills, from eastern plains, from verdant isles of the south, from icebergs of the frozen north, from parts, long the seat of Science and Literature, to be taught of our scholars, to listen to the eloquence of Alabama's orators, the wisdom of her statesmen; and the inspiration of her Bards. Then our spreading plains, flowery meadows and vine-clad hills, will be filled with a religious, happy and prosperous people.—All the rocks and obstructions that now impede the navigation of our rivers will be removed, and where, now, we have roads scarcely passable, we will have the Plank or Rail-Road, canals will be cut through all parts of the State, and the telegraph with its lightning speed, will transmit news from the most distant parts of the earth, to every nook of the State. What great facilities for the acquisition, will thus be extended to our citizens.

A steamboat landing, a canal station, or a Rail Road depot, at a convenient distance from every point; and with the telegraph to bring news, the farmer can always be apprized of the precise time to dispose of his produce to the greatest advantage. Whereas; now, if he be so lucky as to hear of a favorable market, before the crop can be collected and the long and muddy road traversed, the opportunity is lost, and too late he arrives, only to find the market glutted.

Suppose we had these advantages *now*, how soon would your enterprising citizen, W. R. Hanna, and his active partners, with J. F. Grant, be able to send upon the wings of the wind, their reports, develop the untold wealth of Randolph County! *It is now thought that Randolph is the wealthiest County in the State*; and what do you want but enterprising, Educated men to bring it from darkness to light?

The above, my hearers, are some of the barriers which prevent the people, of this State, from becoming wealthy, not having a market at hand, for their produce, they have learned to be content with just enough to supply the wants of their immediate neighborhood.

How is this evil, if an evil, to be remedied? [illegible] minds of our citizens, by encouraging men in their efforts to accomplish this thing, by encouraging every thing that will cause a spirit of enterprise to grow up in our midst; that unselfish spirit of enterprise that levels mountains, fills up vallies, bridges rivers, constructs Plank and Rail roads, drives on the manufactory, founds schools, *erects* churches and *exalts* a nation!

(Long live Winter, and all the Plank road men! Long live, Walker Reynolds, Curry, Allen, and *all* those noble spirits that have been so faithfvlly endeavoring to construct the Selma and Tenn. R. R. R! May they live to see the work completed—to see the "Iron horse" puffing and plowing through the fertile vallies, and over the thriving hills, of Talladega and Benton!)

And ere it passes Oxford, may our *own* enterprising men, inspired with their zeal and spirit of improvement, have the same old "Iron fellow" "snorting" from Oxford, by the way of Teague's o'er *these* hills, intersecting with one of Georgia's Roads!)

This spirit of enterprise, my hearers, is the natural result of "*Education.*"—Education, (which comprehends all that series of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations.) (To give children, says one, a good education in manners, arts, and science, is important; to give them a religious *education* is indispensible.)

For persons accustomed to the discipline of the school house, to surmount difficulties, and with minds trained to long and close investigation, enlightened understandings, and correct tempers and habits, are best prepared for advancing the interest of their country; having *perseverance* to carry out, knowledge to contrive, wisdom to direct, beauty to adorn, and strength to accomplish, they will *infallibly* succeed!!

I must now be allowed to speak of the exercises of the day. I've been pleased with *all* I've seen and heard thro' the day.

The readiness with which the several classes have answered the questions propounded, has evinced three things. 1st, that the Educator, is *competent* to the task assumed. 2nd, that *all* Teacher and learners, have been at *work*. 3rd, that there are youths here of no ordinary minds—germs of future greatness—minds which, if properly cultivated, will in after time, wield an influence that will be *felt*!

Young Gentlemen, you have began *well*, ply the requisite energy, and success will be yours. In *this* country the road to honor and fame is open to all.

Think not, young Ladies, that your capacities are inferior to those of the other sex. Your inventive powers are equal to ours.

Woman taught to regulate time by the watch.

You are not fitted, and perhaps will never be called to take your place in the halls of legislation, the forum or the field of battle, to hew down forests and construct cities and navies. It will be your province to instill the principles and mould the character that makes others great, good and wise rather than perform the deeds which would give to yourself fame. Your throne will be the heart of the domestic circle; your empire, the world of minds; your office the development and regulation of the intellectual and moral powers of the soul. Hence the importance of cultivating *well* your own minds, &c.

To Mr. Burton, your Teacher, Sir:—Your task is an arduous one, requiring much patience and fortitude. You need not expect pay in Dollars and cents, nor even in gratitude, at present, but in after time these boys and girls will rise up and call you blessed.

Respected Patrons: Encourage your children. Help your Teacher. You are not *all* apprised of the difficulties of instructing, of managing a *hetrogeneous* mass of minds. You know it is a difficult task to manage homogeneous minds—children of the same parents, reared under the same family government; how much more difficult the task where these different families of children are thrown together!

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA!

Cotton Declined.

Russia Refuses to Retire.

NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

Crimea Expedition Departd

Mr Soule Left Spain.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22.

The Arabia arrived at New York at 5 o'clock last evening.

Milligan reports the sales of cotton for the week 43,000 bales— Orleans fair 6¼. middling 5¼, upland fair 6, middling 5¼.—The demand is moderate. Prices have declined ⅛. The sales to speculators are 4,000 and to exporters 5,000 bales.

The Broker's Circular reports cotton as receeded from the previous advance—all qualities have slightly declined—prices are easier, but not quotably lower. Flour has advanced one shilling.

Further per the Arabia.—Russia refuses to the proposition of Austria to retire behind the Pruth, and there await the course of events, whether hostile or peaceable.

A special meeting of the Austrian Government has decided this refusal as not a *casus belli* against Russia, and consequently Austria maintains her present position awaiting the allied attack on Sebastopol.

New negotiations are hatching between Austria, Prussia and the German Powers, with a view to Peace.

It is said that Nicholas is about to proclaim his third son King of Poland.

Bomarsund is destroyed and the troops have re-imbarked.

There has been nothingelse received from the Baltic.

A portion of the Crimea Expedition [illegible] ous at Bettis[illegible]

[illegible] Greece [illegible] Turks.

No change in the [illegible]

No news from France [illegible] England.

Soule has left Madrid for France. The Spanish papers assert that he [illegible] from the discovery of his share in the late insurrection.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist & Republican* of Monday morning contains the following announcement:

"Our hands have left us, our carriers are sick. After this issue our paper will be published weekly. We have still sufficient force to enable us to get out, a daily extra, will be issued as soon as the official report of the Board of Health is received."

The Missippi.—The Baton Rouge *Comet* says there is a manifest tendency on Front street towards a general slide into the river this season. Heretofore the caving has been confined to certain localities, but now it is the past year several substantial brick buildings have been erected there, the loss of which will be serious to the town as well as the owners.

Atlanta, Ga.,
September 15th, 1854.

WE, the undersigned Subscribers, published in the Jacksonville Republican, and other papers in the west, a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehencion of John R. Humphries, who has lately been arrested in Kentucky, and brought back, and is now in the custody of the Sheriff of this County:—We have learned, to our surprise and sincere regret, that it is reported by some that this John R. Humphries is the son of George W. Humphries, Esq. formerly of DeKalb County, but now of Benton County Alabama. This is a gross mistake and far from truth; John R. Humphries, for whom the reward was offered, is son of Charner Humphries, of White Hall, near Atlanta. Fearing this mischievous report may have been gotten up for the purpose of injuring said George W. Humphries and family in a strange country; we fell bound in honor to say emphatically and positively that such reports are false, to all intents and purposes, and do state from a personal knowledge, that George W. Humphries stands high for respectabilty and moral worth, and is well worthy the confidence of any virtuous and good people; neither can there be ought said against a single member of his family; but all are highly respected.

And as regards Doctor John R. Humphries, (said Humphries's son,) we do unequivocally state that a more high-minded, noble young man has not been raised in our State; his morals perfectly good, his habits correct; and as a Physician, one of the most skillful, successful and popular physicians in all this country; and is at this time doing a heavy practice, in short, his character is pure and spotless, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

We would further state that hundreds upon hundreds of our very best citizens would certify to the above facts if necessary.

James Caldwell,
William Gilbert, M. D.
J. T. Doane,
T. C. H. Wilson, M. D.
R. E. Mangum,
Wm. H. Furguson,
A. A. Wilson.

George W. Humphries or any of his family, has the liberty of using the above and foregoing in any manner they may choose, (for their benefit.)

Jas. Caldwell,
William Gilbert,
J. T. Doane,
& Others

Three children of Mrs. Brown, residing in Pine street, St. Louis, Missouri by a most remarkable coincidence were scrofulously inclined, the eldest, (Jane) most partiicularly so, and the mother finding such to be the case, did all in her power to relieve the sufferer but in vain, she became worse, the blood of the others was equally impure, and they all three were so bad at last, as to become quite an object of horror to their friends. The mother about eight weeks ago put them through a course of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and stran ge, yet true it is, that their blood became thoroughly purified and the scrofulous syptoms disappeared. They are now all three in excellent health, to the astonishment and delight of their affectionate parents.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Sep. 18, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came J. Mehars and R. A. Ingram, Guardians of the minor heirs of Joseph P. Bennett, & filed their accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of their said guard'shp. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 6th day of November next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said accounts, 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, for three successive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 6th day of November next & contest the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 18th day of September, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

Oct. 3, 1854.

RAIL ROAD [illegible]

[illegible]

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will be held at Shelby Springs, on the 18th of October next.— As measures of importance will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting, a general attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. PHILLIPS, Pres't.
Sept12 Oct3td.

☞ The Montevallo Herald, Advertiser and Tribune, Mobile, Talladega Reporter, Jacksonville Republican, and Delta, Gadsden, will copy until the day meeting and [illegible].

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Ala.)
Conducted on the Havana plan.
CLASS I.
TO BE DRAWN on the 20th of OCT.

CAPITALS,	$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500
8 Approximation Prizes of $25 00 each	200 00
8 Approximation Prizes of $12 50 each	100 00
8 Prizes, amounting to	$30,000 00

☞ *Every prize drawn at each drawing.*

☞ Price of WHOLE TICKETS $5, HALVES $2 50, QUARTERS $1 25.
Bills on all solvent banks taken at par.
All communications strictly confidential.
SAMUEL SWAN, Ag't and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions.
Montgomery July 21, 1864.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!!

The American Artists' Union would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

By the First Artists of the Age,

they have determined in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold,

250,000 Gifts, of the actual cost of $150,000.

Each purchaser of a one Dollar engraving, therefore, receives not only an engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, & FIVE GIFT TICKETS will be sent; or five dollars' worth of splendid engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The committee, believing that the success of this great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending, post paid, $1, will receive by return of mail, a One Dollar engraving, a "Gift Ticket," a prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the U. S, and Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

Marble busts of Washington, at $100		10,000
" " Clay,	100	10,000
" " Webster,	100	10,000
" " Calhoun,	100	10,000
splendid Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, 3x4 feet each.	100	5,000
elegant oil paintings, 2x3 ft. each,	50	5,000
steel plate eng's, brilliantly col'd in oil, rich gilt frames 24x30 inch.	10	5,000
000 elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each,	4	40,000
000 steel plate engravings, from one hundred different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists Union, of the market value of 50 cts to $1 each,		41 000
first-class Dwelling, in 31st st. N. Y.		12,000
building lots in N. Y. city,	1000	22,000
Villa Sites, containing each ten thousand square ft. in the suburbs of N. Y. city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
perpetual loans of cash, without int or security of $250 each,		5,000
" " 100 "		5,000
" " 50 "		5,000
" " 20 "		5,000
00 " " 5 "		10,000

Reference in regard to the Real estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real estate Brokers, New York. Orders, post paid, with money enclosed, to be addressed, J. W. HOLBROOKE, Sec'y.
Oct. 3.—6m. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ The engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }
Probate Court for said County,
Special Term, 29th day of
Sept'r, A. D. 1854.

This day came J. A. Weatherly, into court, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of L. B. [illegible]ttle, late of said County, dec'd, & filed his petition in writing, under oath, for an order of sale, to sell the land belonging to said estate, lying in said county, and described in said petition as the N. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. [illegible], T. 15, R. 6, east, in the Coosa Land District, Ala. for the purpose of an equal, fair, and just distribution among the heirs of said estate. It is ordered that the 10th day of November next be set for hearing of this application, and ordered that a notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County, Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. on the 10th day of November next, to shew cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 29th day of September, 1854.
A. WOODS,
Oct. 3, '54. *Judge of Probate.*

A large lot of good Pine lumber for building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by
[illegible]ORRIS, HICK & CO.
Mosville, August 22, 1854.

[illegible]
Archibald R. Smith,

RETURNS thanks to his former friends and customers for the patronage heretofore extended, and informs them, that he has received and is now opening a splendid stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article in the *DRY-GOODS* line. Such as

Cloths Cassemers,
Silks, Flannels, Linens,
Calicoes, Shirtings,
Sheetings, Muslins,
Chambricks, Domestics,
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware;
SADELES BRIDLES AND HARNESS,

HATS & CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, &C.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HE has *also*, a fine stock of family groceries, and fine

LIQUORS & SPIRITS,

Of all kinds; *Confectionaries Nuts, &c.*, which are kept in a house seperate and apart from his Dry-Goods Store.—He solicits a continuance of trade from his old friends and customers, and invites the public generally to call and examine his well selected STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined by low prices and short profits to make it to the interst of all to trade with him.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENERAL NOTICE

For restoring Lands to market on certain proposed Railroads.

Whereas certain lands situated in the States hereinafter mentioned were withdrawn from sale or entry (except for pre-emption claims) by order of the President of the United States, issued on the representations and at the urgent solicitations of members of both houses of Congress, in anticipation of grants being made to aid in the construction of *proposed railroads*; and Congress not having made grants therefor, the President has directed that all the lands heretofore thus withdrawn until further orders, which were subject to entry at the date of withdrawal, (except those since entered by pre-emption,) shall be restored to market precisely on the same terms and conditions as though the same had not been withdrawn from sale.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, on and after Monday the *ninth day of October next*, all the lands *which were subject to private entry previous to withdrawal* (except those since pre-empted) situated in the following States, Territory, and land districts, and particularly described in the notices of withdrawal enumerated below, will again be subject to private entry and location; and that those townships advertised for sale previous to withdrawal, the reservation of which has also been rescinded, will be reproclaimed for sale hereafter, to-wit:

Lands described in public notice of withdrawal No. 494, August 19, 1853, for the railroad from Brandon, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi.
Do. at Augusta, do.
Do. at Demopolis, Alabama.
Do. at Cahaba, do.

No. 496, January 5, 1854, for the railroad from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi river, Arkansas, via Camden, and near Fulton, to the Texan boundary line, and its branches at Camden:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Helena, Arkansas.
Do. at Champagnole, do.
Do. at Little Rock, do.
Do. at Washington, do.

No. 498, January 24, 1854, for the 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 bend of the Tennessee river, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Demopolis, Alabama:
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.

No. 500, February 28, 1854, for the railroad from Mobile to Girard, Alabama, from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama, and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama.
Do. at Sparta, do.
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon. do.
Do. at Augusta, Mississippi.
Do. at Greensburg, Louisiana.
Do. at New Orleans, do.

No. 504, March 28, 1884, for the North Missouri railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Palmyra, do.
Do. at Milan, do.
Do. at Fayette, do.

No. 505, March 30, 1854, for railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last-mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tallahassee, Florida.

No. 507, May 16, 1854, for the Oakland and Ottawa, and other proposed railroads, and not released by notice No. 518, June 21, 1854:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Ionia Michigan.
Do. at Genessee, do.
Do. at Detroit, do.
Do. at Duncan, do.
Do. at Sault St. Marie, do.
Do. at Menasha, Wisconsin.

No. 515, June 8, 1854, for the Iron Mountain and Mississippi River railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Jackson, do.

No. 519, July 15, 1854, for the railroad from Dubuque, Iowa, via St. Paul, Minnesota, to Left Hand river, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, Wisconsin; (except the lands in Wisconsin heretofore restored by notice No. 520:)

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa,
Do. at Still Water, Min. Ter.
Do. at Brownsville, do.
Do. at Winona, do.
Do. at Red Wing, do.
Do. at Minneapolis, do.

That the lands withdrawn in the districts of lands subject to sale at Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana, by notice No. 495, December 17, 1854, for the railroad from Shrevesport to Vicksburg, in said State and of which the reservation was extended by notice No. 516, will be subject to entry again on the 7th of December, 1854, the time fixed in said notice; and that the respective registers and receivers of the several land offices above named will carry this notice into effect *without awaiting further instructions from this office*;

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this fifth day of September, anno Domini 1854.

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner*
By order of the President: October 3; wt6.

REMOVAL.

R. H. WYNNE'S Tailor Shop has been removed to the north side of the public square, two doors west of Woodward & White's counting Room.
Aug. 22, 1854.

ROMANISM.

By Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of London.
AMERICANS, will you read this master exposure of the
MISTERIES OF ROME.
PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,
Boston.

[illegible]ERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] annual course of Lectures [illegible] institution will commence [illegible] the 30th of October [illegible] till the first of the en[illegible]

[illegible] PORTER, M. D., General [illegible] Anatomy.

[illegible] LINDSLEY, M. D. Chemistry [illegible]

[illegible] Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obsteries and Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday in October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for, and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 33, College Street,
Nashville, Tenn., March, 1854.

Augusta, July 1854.
MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF GEORGI

THE TWENTY THIRD COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence the *First Monday* in November next.

Faculty.

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.
Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.
Chemistry & Pharmacy—ALEXANDER MEANS, M. D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics & Medical Jurisprudence—I. P. GARVIN, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Infants—J. Eve, M. D.
Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D FORD, M. D.
Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course,	$105 00
Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once,)	5 00

For further particulars apply to
G. M. NEWTON, Dean.
Augusta, July 18, 1854.—3m.

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber who resides five miles east from Jacksonville, and 3 1-2 miles north of White Plains, having purchased land in, and determined to remove to Texas, offers his plantation for sale.

The tract contains about four hundred and forty acres, situated on Cotoqilla, and about 220 or 230 of which is in cleared land and in cultivation. There are two fine springs on the place and the creek runs through it which affords an abundance of water.

The land is generally what is called *good* valley land. Surrounded on the east and west by government land, that affords a good summer rainge and an abundance of timber. The growing crop the present dry season will be a sufficient recommendation of the land.

The purchaser could be supplied with corn, wheat, fodder, hogs, sheep and cows, if he wished it.— There is on the place a dwelling, out houses and a Gin & Thrasher.

The place could be divided so as to make *two* settlements if desired.

N. H. MULLINS.

☞ The Constitutionalist will copy 3 months and send account to this office for payment.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }
Court of Probate for Benton Co. Alabama, Special Term,
Sept, 16th, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came Riley A. Honea, Adm'r of the estate of Thomas J. Honea, dec'd, and filed his petition in writing, representing that his intestate died seized and possessed of the undivided one half interest in the following lands, to-wit: East half of S. W. qr. and S. W. qr of S E qr Section 26: also the N E qr of N W qr and N W qr of N E qr of section 35, T. 13, and R. 7 east, in the Coosa Land District and in Benton County, Ala. that the personal property of said estate is insufficient to pay off and discharge the just debts of his intestate, that it is necessary to sell said interest in said lands to pay the just debts of said decedent, and petitioner therefore prays an order of Court for the sale of said interest in such lands. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Saturday the 28th day of Oct. next be set apart for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said 28th day of October next, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness, *A. Woods*, Judge of said court, at office this 16th day of Sept. 1854.

Attest: A. WOODS, *Judge*
Sep. 19, 1854. *of Probate.*

GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN JACKSONVILLE.
SCHLESINGER, FLEISHL & CO.

HAVE located here, and opened a new *CASH STORE*, on the north-west corner of the publick square, at the stand lately occupied by Wm. White, and their splendid

Stock of Goods

Are just arriving in Town.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have lately purchased in New York and are now opening, a large Fresh and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Of every description, shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Guns and Pistols, Jewelry & Watches, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their stock of SILKS and Dress Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings.—Call one! Call all!! Jacksonville, Sept. 19, 1854.

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK
CHEAP STORE.

THE firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, on the south-west corner of the public square in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods,

Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Of every shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols. Also a choice stock of *LADIES DRESS GOODS*, and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys.

☞ Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.
Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

THE [illegible] of the above [illegible] will commence on the [illegible] Monday in September [illegible] 200 [illegible] rooms for [illegible] musical [illegible] department. [illegible] agreement of a number of citizens of this city (Rome) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name,—has undertaken to found here upon his own premises and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labour, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHE, *Principal*, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

MRS. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

MR. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250, for the scholastic year—or $150 for the Spring term of six months, and $100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at $10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

TO THE
TRAVELING
PUBLIC!

THE undersigned have now opened a line of Four Horse Coaches which run regular between Montevallo and Talladega, via Shelby Springs and Columbiana.

A Coach leaves Montevallo, daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.

Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. — must be the nearest, quickest, and CHEAPEST route between North and South Alabama.

Fare moderate—Coaches comfortable—and Drivers sober and accommodating.

Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma, and also at the stage office at Talladega.

HARRINGTON & BARNES.
July 25 1854.—6m.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AUGUST,

The Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NAUTICAL ROMANCE OF INTENSE INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c.

The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any productions coming from his pen will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy—and the descriptions and characters are painted from personal acquaintance with them. The story is full of exciting interest and adventure as the celebrated work of Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has the advantage over that glorious fiction, inasmuch as it is founded on facts of every day occurrence. The history of the heroine of the Story, Zuleika, the Circassian Slave, purchased at Constantinople, educated and married by the reckless yet chivalric, Seymour—the commander of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact painted from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn.

The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally their intention to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be sent in immediately.

They confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, as, notwithstanding, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America, PRO and CON, have been numerous none have appeared having relation to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in chaste and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar; in paper, 75 cents, at which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail by the publishers,

ELLSWORTH & STREET,
No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,
And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces.
Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

To Travellers going [illegible]

United States Mail Line.
Through in 48 to 50 Hours!
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
SEMI-WEEKLY
STEAM SHIP LINE.

Leave Adger's Wharf [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.

ON SATURDAY.
NASHVILLE, 1500 Tons. } M. BERRY, Commander.
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THESE Steamers are unrivalled on the coast, for safety, speed and comfort, experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will be ensured every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf.

Cabin Passage,	$25 00
Steerage,	$8 00

June 20, 1854.

THE AMERICAN'S FREND!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States,—

I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

—o—

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,
AND
LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period when, distressing to say, many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such sad evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

SIR,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every Remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose; and had given myself up to despair, when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life.— You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	Head-ache
Asthma	Indigestion
Billious Complaints	Jaundice
Blotches on the Skin	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Constipation of Bowels	Retention of Urine
Debility	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Erysipela	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularties	Venereal Affections
Fevers of all kinds	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause,

*** Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 37 1-2 cents, 87 cents, and $1.50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
Sale of Land.

AS administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of Edward Sims, dec'd, I will sell at public auction, on Monday the 23rd day of October next, at the Court House in Jacksonville, Benton co. Ala. Fraction A, of Fractional section 6, T. 15, R. 6, east, in said county. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. They will be liberal. No cash will be required; but notes well secured.

W. MOODY, *Adm'r &c.*
Sep. 26, 1854.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

BUY DR. DADD'S
MODERN HORSE DOCTOR,
THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE EVE
PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.—PRICE $1.25
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers
Boston.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

[illegible] FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ALSO ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhœa.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins.
9 It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.
10th. It restores Irregularities.
11 It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings.
12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."
Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me." A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded.
Miles G. Dobbins, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, 'Jacob's Cordial' must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cash'r Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19th, 1854.

For sale by Hendrick & Nisbet, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

For Sale by
J B Hays & co. White Plains, Carver & Gunnels, Boiling Spring; Williams & Smartt, R M Dickson, Alexandria; A W Kirby, J F Dailey, ✕ Plains; Dean & Edwards, Ashville; W C Denson, Greensport, Wm Thaxton, Mount Niles; C J Pearson, Springville; D. C. R. Butt, Centre; W E Eucy & co, Gadsden; J S camp & co Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Laney & Harris, cedar Bluff, Porter & Bate, Gainsville; J R and J M Hoge, Lebanon; J S and S J Barnard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville.
GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & co. N. Orleans.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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

J. C. HAVILAND, | H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, | WM. K. KITCHEN.

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NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, E. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES
are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. Jund 19, 1854.

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 PR CEs.

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

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

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, 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
ESCOPUS & 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 authorised 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.

BACON

FOR SALE.

Apply at the Tin Shop to
June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 4th day of Sept. 1854, on the estate of J. J. Hollingsworth, dec.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

NANCY E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Sep. 5, '54. *Adm'x.*

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 care

Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

Planter's Hotel,

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

BONES & BROWN,

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, ect.
Augusta, Ga
April 11, 1854.-1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Near the Mansion House, Former ly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

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

all of which will be *warranted in every respect*, to which he invites tha 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. H. SERVICE.
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.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN
STOVES & GRATES,
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware.
Britannia, Wood, Willow and
Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.,
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF:—
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.
METTALLIC ROOFING

Done in the most approved maner 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.

JOHN H. WEIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

MILLS.

I HAVE purchased from Judge John T. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Critchfield, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour—New wheel, bolting cloths, sive and smutter, with competent and accommodating millers. I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller.—Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.

March 21, 1854—tf.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA;

WILL attend to all business confinded to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

NOTICE.

Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.

TENDERS his servises to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.

April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place—will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating. J. C. BAIRD.

April 25, 1854—tf.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE

usually in demad in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable maner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensible article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

PIANO FORTES.

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers*. For sale 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.

AUCTION!!

The undersigned will offer at public auction in the Town of Oxford, commencing on Monday the 18th Sept. next, an extensive stock of

GOODS.

Comprising a great variety, of the latest styles, and of quality equal to any usually brought to this market. The goods were selected with care for the retail trade. Persons wishing to purchase bargains would do well attend,

Terms made known on the day.
JOHN BROWNLEE.
August 22, 1854.

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

LAND AND [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

I now offer for sa[illegible] dating terms, my la[illegible] of 320 acres, lying six [illegible] Jacksonville, on the [illegible] road. The land is [illegible] one hundr[illegible] ed, and w[illegible] 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.

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-Monnies, 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, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,

ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA GEORGIA

BEING situated almost equi-distan from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point: Mels will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paidto the wants and comfort of visitors. JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852—1y. *Proprietor.*

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE 6th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 4th day of September next, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP, assisted by Miss M. E. GRANT.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronised by the public.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.
Aug. 15 1854.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
St. Clair County. }
Probate Court for said County,
Special Term, 28th day of
August, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came James M. Philips into court, administrator of the estate of Drury Ashcraft, late of said County, dec'd, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order of sale to sell the land belonging to said estate, lying in said county, and described in said petition as the N. E. fourth of S. W. fourth of Section 15, Township 14, Range 4, east. The north half of S. W. fourth of S. E. fourth of Section 15, Township 14, Range 4, east in the Huntsville land district, Ala. for distribution among the heirs of said estate. It is ordered that the 2nd Monday of October next be set for a hearing of this application, and ordered that notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County, Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held in Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. on the 2nd Monday of October next, to shew cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Sep. 12, '54. *Judge of Probate.*

[illegible] H. WYNNE

[illegible] informs the citizens [illegible] sonville and vicinity, [illegible] has removed his shop to the [illegible] side of Main street a few doors [illegible] of the Republican Printing [illegible] fice. He deems it unnecessary [illegible] present to say, more than that [illegible] is prepared to execute promptly [illegible] 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 freinds and customers.

Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville 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.—tf.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

HAVE you Rheumataic, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs?—Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with acheing head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE *MUSTANG LINIMENT.* It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miserys, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

☞ For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokeee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega aRndandolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, }
W. P. DAVIS, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry: about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard, and it is watered by springs of as good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.
August 1, 1854.—3m.

STORE HOUSES & LOTS
For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, two houses and lots in the Town of Alexandria, advantageously situated on the main street for Stores or other public business; one situated on the north and the other on the south side. Advantageous terms as to times of payments will be made known to applicants to purchase.

L. D. JONES.
Sep. 5, 1854.—tf.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fules: satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jacksonville Mining Company, a resolution was adopted, ordering a called meeting of the Stockholders of said Company to meet at the Court House on Friday the 15th inst. As business of importance will be transacted, a full attendance is desired.

By order of the President:
L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

[illegible] HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

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

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors In Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE. ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

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, Mhrshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Americanas, DeLaines, Alpacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BONNETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets, For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.

A. BROWN, Sheff.
May 30, 1854

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—*Low for Cash*—by
June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to commence *CARDING* at his WOOL FACTORY, about the first of September next. All wool should be thoroughly freed from burr, &c.

J. G. NISBET.
AUG. 8, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are notified that they wish a settlement as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary costs.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.
AUG. 8, 1854.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton county, Ala. I will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Jacob J. Hollingsworth, deceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

belonging to said decedent's estate, consisting of Corn, Cotton, Oats, one Mare and Colt, and other things too tedious to mention; sold on a credit of twelve months, with approved security, with interest from date. All sums under five dollors, cash.

NANCY E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Sep. 26, 1852—td. *Adm'x.*

[illegible] 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 HUNTER 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 manne—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. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a copartnership in the
CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS,
And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of

CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

---

780 Acres of Land

FOR SALE,

IN Chockolocco Valley, 10 mile South of Jacksonville, and miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land good buildings of all discriptions, and the best orchard in the State plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be foundany where, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully announces to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing

THRESHING MACHINES

both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes,* &c. any of which will be furnished on the *most reasonable terms* for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
E. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

TWO Rockaway-buggs, Square Rockaway and variety of Buggys now on hand and for sale at low prices by

MORRIS, HICKS, CO.
Morrisville, Ala. Aug. [illegible] '54.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 40. JACKSO[illegible]LLE, ALA., TUESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1854. Whole No. 931

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,

At $2 a year in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Annunciation of Candidates $3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. Garvin, Jr.
KEYLTONE STATE,
1,500 Tons, Capt. R. Hardie.

☞ Ninety-eight passages without a single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every *Wednesday*, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.		KEYSTONE STATE.	
F'm Sav.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Sav.
Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.	Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.
" 22.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
March 8.	March 1.	March 8.	March 1.
" 22.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
April 5.	" 29.	April 5.	" 29.
" 19.	April 12.	" 19.	April 12.
May 3.	" 26.	May 3.	" 26.
" 17.	May 10.	" 17.	May 10.
" 31.	" 24.	" 31.	" 24.
June 14.	June 7.	June 14.	June 7.
" 28.	" 21.	" 28.	" 21.

Agents at Phila'da:
HERON & MARTIN,
No. 37½ North Wharves.
Agent at Savannah:
C. A. L. LAMAR.
March 28, 1854—1y.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planters Bank, Savannah.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
G. B. Lamar, Esq. President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.
Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y.
Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "
" Everett & Brown, " "
James W. Phillips, Esq., " "
March 28, 1854—1y.

SUMMER GOODS
J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS,
Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.
Of the latest style and superior quality, For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce 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.

NOTICE.
The undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to commence *CARDING* at his WOOL FACTORY, about the first of September next. All wool should be thoroughly freed from burr., &c.
J. G. NISBET.
Aug. 8, 1854.

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, Stocks, merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Thankful for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, 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 *UMBRELLAS,* 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 merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

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.
Agusta, Ga., april 11, 1854.—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. } AUGUSTA, GEO,
Agents of the Hancock *Manufacturing Co.,* Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnabargs 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.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
☞ Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April. 1 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Honea, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th August, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

RILEY A. HONEA, Adm.
Sep. 5, '54.

DAGUERREOTYPING.
Messrs, BLESSING & PRIVETT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that in consequence of their goods being delayed in Philadelphia, they will not be open for business for about one week from this date. Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 19.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

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

From the Doublin University Mag.

THE TWO RAVENS.

A STORY OF THE 18th CENTURY.

(*Continued.*)

"Come near to me," said Suzanne, seeing her more composed; "we'll try to make out a cheap but decent suit of mourning for you. My sister is already searching amongst our wardrobe; don't fret yourself, my dear, we won't have you want for anything."

Berthe laid on the table a bundle of clothes, many of which were new; they were gowns of different sizes and make: in fact, the spoils of the dead, which, as was customaary, the parents or friends of the deceased gave away to the two sisters. Emilie looked indifferently at this heap of dresses of various textures, lace, &c., whilst Suzanne, examining every article, muttered—

"This is beautiful stuff, and no mistake! This satin skirt must have cost, at least, ten crowns, I'd engage; it's quite new; but silk is not full mourning, it won't do. Look! here is some *gros de Touns!* I declare it is brokaded! That would be too handsome. Come, sister, let us see. What do you think of this cashmere dress we got last week?"

It was a suit of full mourning, with a long train, and large open sleeves, much like bats' wings.

"We'll make this fit you," said Berthe; "there won't be much to do. The poor Marchioness de Flassen was about your height."

"The very same," she added, throwing the gloomy dress on the shoulders of the young girl.

Emilie shuddered; she thought herself covered with a shroud.

"Ah! Suzanne!" she exclaimed. "maybe it is the dress of a dead person."

"To be sure it is; and what matter?—Sure the marchioness did not die of the plague," drily replied the Raven.

The young girl quickly picked up the dress she had thrown aside, and Berthe, won by her docility, said gently—

"Well, never mind, we'll settle all this to-morrow. I have made a comfortable little bed, just beside ours; say your prayers and go you to rest."

CHAPTER III.

Emilie spent an entire week in the old women's house, without the least suspecting what was their occupation. She constantly remained in that spacious room, which the rainy days of winter made dull and gloomy, even at mid-day. The windows of this kind of prison looked out upon a yard, enclosed by walls so very high, that, to catch a glimpse even of the corner of the sky, she must needs stand on a chair and lift up her head.

The poor young girl worked silently seated before the window, whose opaque panes allowed but a doubtful light to shed itself over her work. Often did she regret the convent; she then remembered it as an abode of cheerfulness and pleasure. Almost every night she was left alone in the house, without being told the cause of their absence.

On the Saturday following, at an early hour, they took her to mass, and on their return Berthe said, without any further preliminary—

"Emilie, my dear, you will come with us this week."

On the afternoon of this very day, some one knocked at the door of this house, where strangers never were admitted, and, as of wont, Berthe opened the door. She immediately came back and said, with an appearance of great concern—

"Gracious heavens! Suzanne, do you know for whom our attention is required? For that young man who protected us one evening, Gaspard de Greoulx!—He is dead! so young! the dear gentleman!"

"The curse of Heaven seems to hang over this family," muttered Suzanne.—"Well we'll go and watch over the poor deceased."

"But I am afraid I shan't be able to go," said Berth; "we have passed so many nights up this week, that I can hardly keep awake. O Lord! only think sister, Gaspard de Greoulx!"

"I am sorry this good young man is dead; but, whether it be for friends or foes," interrupted Suzanne, looking fixedly at her sister, "it's our business to go wherever we are wanted. But tell me, where did he die?"

"At the Golden Inn. He breathed his last among strangers, just like a man who has neither house nor home. He must have been an orphan, without any body caring for him, else some friend would have tended him on his deathbed."

"Come, let us start at once," interrupted Suzanne, impatiently.

"Listen to me, sister," resumed Berthe, after a moment's reflection, "I'll go and help you; but then, when everything is settled, I'll come back, and Emilie will watch with you, for really I would not be able to stay until morning."

The young girl had listened attentively to their conversation, the latter part of which so astonished her that for some minutes she remained mute. At last she exclaimed—

"Good heavens! where are we going to pass the night, and over whom are we going to watch?"

"Don't you hear," said Suzanne, drily; "it's over a dead person."

The poor girl grew as white as the lawn handkerchief that covered her neck. She felt herself quivering, and leant against the back of a chair.

Suzanne winked in her wonted ungracious way and said—

"Don't be foolish, child; it requires but a little good will. It's all a matter of habit: perhaps pou're afraid?"

"Dreadfully afraid!" she answered in a faint voice.

"You'll easily get over it when once you have looked at a dead person.—Why, my dear, it's only the living we need fear—the dead never injure any-one; nobody, since Dorcas, ever came to life again What people say about gaosts is mere invention. Come, put on your mantle, take your prayer-book, and your beads, and let us hurry to the inn."

Emilie complied; through a sentiment of noble pride, she overcame her fear and reluctance. To these women, who worked to earn their livelihood, she was now indebted for everything; and the only means of avoiding being a burden was, to assist them in their business.—Having summoned up all her courage, she followed the Ravens, and kept saying her prayers the entire way.

Behind the harbor stood a rather fine-looking house—this was the Golden Inn. At this period it was patronized by such people of respectability as were perfect strangers in Marseilles; but the customers were, indeed, very few, for hospitality was more practised in France at that time than it is now-a-days.—People received each other in thier houses, and the remotest degree of kindred was sufficient to secure a hearty welcome. Therefore, had Gaspard de Greoulx possessed any friend or relative in Marseilles, he would not have died in this inn.

The Ravens found the door wide open; a servant maid, who met them at the bottom of the stairs, drew close to the wall, and, pointing to the first floor, said, with a frightened face—

"It's there, the second room, to the left; the tapers and flow'rs will be brought immediately."

Having said this, she hurried away with all possible speed. In the middle of the stairs they met another servant maid, who, on seeing them, blessed herself, and exclaimed—

"Good Lord! here they are. I thought there were but two, and now comes three of them!"

She was about disappearing also, but Suzanne stopped her.

"*Ma mie,*" said she, sneeringly, "don't go down so fast; it's so very dark that you might break your neck, and the people would say it's our fault."

The servant stood as though rooted to the spot, and stared in her face with terror-stricken eyes. The dame continued—

"What did the young man die of?—Tell us, like a dear."

"Bless my soul! how do I know?"—she answered, gruffly. "The day before yesterday he took ill, and went to bed; a doctor was sent for, but could not make out what his complaint was, and in the morning it was all over with the poor man."

"That's the way people always call us in too late," muttered the Raven. "The boy must be cold by this time."

Having got to the first story, Suzanne took out of her capacious pocket a needle and a pair of large scisors; then, accompanied by Berthe, entered the first room; it was empty. Having closed the door, and beckoned Emilie to remain there, they walked into the next chamber.

The young girl lent her elbow on the mantlepiece, and covered her face with her hands; her whole frame shuddered, for she was the prey of an invincible *terror; not that the* prejudices of her infancy had any share in her impressions, or that she dreaded any supernatural apparition; but she experienced to the highest degree that instinctive horror which seizes upon all animated beings when, for the first time, they are left face to face with death. Vainly did her reason struggle against her awe; albeit she inwardly knew that she had no danger to apprehend, yet her anguish was as deep as though her life had been in peril. With involuntary starting, she listened to the steps of the dames walking to and fro in the adjecent room; and as the day declined, her fears became more intense.

Many a time she was on the point of opening the door and flying to the convent; but every time she was recalled to herself by a sense of her duty.

An hour after, Suzanne and Berthe opened the door, the latter saying—

"The boy is laid out, and in very proper style, too: you don't want me any longer, so I will go home, for I am dreadfully fatigued. Good night, then! Keep up your spirits, Emilie; you'll find there's no occasion to be frightened."

And the younger Raven left the inn, to return to her comfortless dwelling.

"You may come in now, Emilie," the other said; "we'll read the prayers for the dead."

Vainly did the young girl scan the pages of the prayer book; her eyes grew dim; she could not find the place, and she was hardly able to hold the book in her trembling hands.

"Make haste, child," said Suzanne, pushing her gently.

"In one minute," answered Emilie; and, with a supernatural effort, she rushed into the room. At first she saw nothing; a cloud covered her eyes, her ears rang with a painful buzzing; she felt ready to faint. Suzanne made her sit in an arm chair close to the door, and said, rather sourly—

"Surely, there's no occasion to get frightened! This is anything but an ugly corpse!—he must have been a very handsome young man, no doubt!"

Emilie endeavored to conquer her fright. Raising her head, she looked about the room; the scene she now beheld was, indeed, more melancholy than appalling.

Four tapers were lighted at the corners of the bed; the curtains were fastened up on either side; at the head was hung a font of holy water, and therein dipped a branch of holly, used as a sprinkler. On this funeral couch lay a human form, white and motionless, like the beautiful marble statues that rest over tombs The shroud covered the dead body up to the shoulders; and the hands, folded over the breast, held a cross, and a wreath of everlastings encircled the forehead.

By degrees Emilie's fright subsided, and was succeeded by a sentiment of deep sadness. At last, instinct yielding to reflection, the young girl knelt down, and began the "Litanies for the Dead."

"Oh! you are more composed now," Suzanne said, with satisfaction. "You see it is not so very dreadful. Go on reading the office—I will join you: and when we have done, I'll give you a cup of coffee, that will prevent your falling asleep in the night."

"Thank you, Suzanne," replied the young girl, in a low voice: "I'll take nothing until morning. Come beside me—will you?—and let us pray for the soul of this poor young man."

She continued reciting, with intense fervor, the *De Profundis;* and Suzanne having knelt beside her, went on telling her beads, and mechanically repeating the verses. Never before had Emilie prayed with a heart so utterly sad, and so completely detached from the world. The contemplation of this image of nothingness brought to her mind a recollection of her own misfortunes. She thought of her poor father, who, like this young man, had died, away from either parents or friends, in a house where his last looks had met but the indifferent glance of strangers. Never before had she fathomed that awful mystery which ends man's destiny. To this, she, full of life, radiant with hope, had not hitherto giv'n one moment's thought; but now, impressed by this mute and supreme teaching, she bent her head in profound awe, repeating in her secret heart, "We are all mere clay and dust! Thou alone, oh! Lord, reignest over death!"

Suzanne, having read the office to the very last *requiem,* experienced a feeling of satisfaction at having performed this religious duty. She settled herself in a huge arm-chair, and placing her feet on the fender, said—

"This is certainly a very comfortable seat. Emilie, my child, you must be perished with cold. Sit you beside me. Oh! dear, what dreadful weather this is! What a blessing to enjoy a good fire on such a frosty night!"

Indeed, a sharp north-west wind was heard whistling abroad; the wood crackled cheerfully on the hearth, and the thermometer was down at zero.

"The night is coming on fast," continued the Raven. "I engage they are all dying with fright down stairs. The servants will dream about ghosts, and to-morrow it will be the gossip all over Marseilles. You are not frightened now—are you?"

"No," replied Emilie, in a sad but calm tone of voice.

They remained a long time without saying a word to each other; the one absorbed in sad meditation—the other muttering her prayers, and busying herself stirring the fire.

By degrees every noise ceased in the street, and a deep silence pervaded all, abroad as well as in the room. Naught was heard, save the watchmen, crying out the hour, and the sound of their poles on the pavement.

The old dame had fallen asleep, and Emilie began to shudder. She sat closer to her; yet she felt as if she were alone, and fright again seized upon her so very intensely that her heart almost ceased to beat Her face waxed pale, and from her forehead ran a cold perspiration. At times she concealed her face against the chimney-piece, to prevent her seeing anything in the room. Another moment, and her imagination peopled the chamber with phantoms; she thought she felt on her shoulders their cold breathing. This nervous trepidation lasted but a few minutes. Emilie passed both hands over her eyes, as though to dispel these horrible visions, and turning suddenly, carried her looks around the room. All that had belonged to the deceased was still lying, helter-skelter; his watch, hanging at the head of the bed, was still going; his rich silk-and-velvet costume, trimmed with costly lace, was carefully laid on an antique *canape;* his sword and hat were on an arm chair; and the silver buckles of his garters glittered on the chest of drawers. As is customary, the looking glass had been covered, to prevent the dead man's face from being reflected therein. The tapers burned slowly around the bed, shedding a dim lustre, more gloomy than darkness itself.

Emilie gazed with fixed eyes upon the pale vissage, and again her terror vanished. Now she experieded but melancholy compassion, and wept. He whom death had just stricken, was in the prime of youth; his features had lost nothing of their manly beauty. His lips seemed half-opened by a faint smile, and the shadow of his long eyelash appeared to veil a glance; in fact, one would have thought him slumbering, so much repose and calm sat on his forehead.

"Dead! dead!—so young! Can it be possible!" thought Emilie. "Why did the soul fly from this body? Perhaps he is but asleep!—Sleep, that image of Death! Oh! my God, thy mere will could awake him!—and yet, to-morrow he will be thrown into a grave, and forever disappear from our world! To-morrow he will lie in the cold clay, under the feet of the living! Oh, Lord—gracious Lord!—how awful is death!"

The young girl, pale and motionless like him whose premature end she was mourning over, kept her eyes on the funeral couch; silent tears dropped along her blanched cheek. She seemed absorbed in the contemplation of this appalling scene; but soon did the influence of religious ideas revive in her; her reflections turned to the eternal life. She remembered that, unlike the body, the soul is immortal; and she thought that he for whom she now prayed, perhaps, looked upon her with gratitude from his heavenly home. Her lively faith and sudden rays of hope again warmed her heart. She figured to herself that one day, beyond this world, she might see him under his same human form, but then animated with strength and youth eternal. She imploriugly raised her fair vissage to the heavens, as though they were to open to her gaze and reveal the end of a mystery, the beginning of which she was witnessing upon earth.

At this moment, the nocturnal voice of the watchman was heard beneath the windows—

"It's twelve o'clock! All is quiet!—Marseillais, you may rest!"

Emilie again directed her looks towards the bed, and suddenly falling back in a terror-stricken attitude, screamed out—

"Gracious heavens. The corpse is moving!"

Suzanne started out of her sleep.

"What is the matter? What happened you! Blessed Mary! Speak, child, speak!"

Emilie, standing erect, with immovable glance and trembling lips, pointed to the bed—

"The corpse is moving!"

Indeed, the fingers holding the cross were stretching slowly, and with faintly-apparent motion.

"The Lord be praised, the man is not dead!" exclaimed Suzanne, as she approached the presumed corpse.

The thrilling voice of the dame roused the young man from his long slumber; with a strenuous effort he lifted himself on his hands, and cast round a slow and wondering glance.

Emilie fell on her knees beside the bed, her hands outstretched towards the man struggling against death's embrace. She experienced that joy, not unmingled with terror, which Martha must have felt on beholding her brother arise from the tomb.

Suzanne, albeit not entirely free from emotion, lost not her presence of mind.

"It was a lethargy!" Saying this, she upset with her foot the funeral apparatus, and threw aside the wreath of everlastings. "It's the second time I witnessed a similar case. Come, sir, have courage! We will take care of you."

"He is quite cold!" observed Emilie, who had ventured to touch the young man's hands, which he had let drop, frozen-like.

"Stand aside, Emilie, let me manage him!" was Suzanne's reply.

She tore off the shroud, and, with a still robust arm, lifted the torpid body.

"You must come to the fire, sir; I'll help you. The heat will recover you.—Emilie, dear, ring the bell, call up the servants, and let them bring a bottle of good wine. Perhaps he will require bleeding; send for the doctor. There—you are warmer, now," she added, closing the folds of the blanket in which she had wrapped him. "Put your feet near the fire, as near as you can, it'll revive the circulation.

"What has happened me?" faintly said the young man, whose eyes were but half opened, "where am I?"

"In your own room, sure. Do you feel any pain?"

"No; but a complete exhaustion; my lips are lead-like, and my head so light—so light"—and he let it droop on the dame's shoulder.

Emilie had opened every door and called for help. The servants were still up in the kitchen; they came to the bottom of the stairs, but none would venture any further.

"For Heaven's sake," Emilie cried out, "will you bring some wine? it may save this young man's life!"

"Nonsense; you want us to go up stairs to frighten us!" said the old cook.

"I'd rather see Old Nick himself, than the witches' face," added the stable boy.

"She never deals but with the dead. Faith! I can't believe M. De Greoulx is come to life again," the old cook continued: "it must be his ghost!"

Emilie went down to them, and begged that they would at least go for the doctor.

"Faith!" they all said in one voice, "we'd better go for a priest!"

"Emilie! Emilie!" called out the Raven.

"O!—Death of us all!—Hark!—Hark!" they all screamed, running off mad with fright; "the ghost is wringing her neck!"

The young girl hurried back to the chamber.

"Not one of them will either come, or go for a doctor!" she observed. She looked, pantingly, and with timorous joy, at the revived corpse.

"Never mind, my dear," replied Suzanne: "give me the other blanket and pillows. There, that will do. I'll settle our patient for the night; he will be more comfortable here than in bed. By and by I'll make him take the broth I brought for myself, and to-morrow I dare say he will be well enough to receive and thank the people that come to his funeral."

"The Lord be thanked! it's a miracle!" was Emilie's next remark, as she approached gently, with her hands clasped. However, she felt still alarmed at the lividity of the face; the head, deprived of motion, still reclined on Suzanne's shoulder.

"Alas! he gives no sign of life!" and she withheld her breath, to listen to that of the patient.

"You know nothing about it, dear," returned the Raven, abruptly. "Just now the pulse was insensible, and now it beats weakly. The body is getting warm by degrees, and I can hear the respiration quite plain. At last he is out of danger—I know he is. Come, don't look at me with tearful eyes, but try to help me. I suppose you are no longer afraid, eh? Well, then, hold the pillow!"

As Emilie attended to this the head of the young patient sunk on her arm. This reassured her completely.

"O!" she said, in a low and gentle tone, "he is asleep; I feel his breath on my hands."

At this moment he opened, and lifted up to her his large expressive eyes.

"I am not asleep"—and a long sigh heaved his breast. "I am trying to becalm myself—my head is so weak!—I cannot collect my thoughts. I imagine I have been very, very ill; and then an icy cold——"

"Pray, sir, don't speak," interrupted the dame, "it fatigues you; to-morrow you may talk as long as you like, but now try to slumber awhile, and may you dream of all the happy days that are in store for you. You know we are never healthy when we feel unhappy."

"If I must recover but when happy, then I shall soon die," faltered the young man, with another but deeper sigh.

Presently he felt more weary, closed his eyes, and, his breathing becoming slower, they saw he wished to go to sleep. Suzanne having gently removed his head and placed it upon a pillow, sat herself beside him. The young girl withdrew a little aside; she experienced excessive mental excitement, and at the same time utter bodily annihilation. This state lent to all her sensations the appearance of a dream—all her faculties were absorbed in a sort of melancholy ecstacy. There she sat on the chair, her head drooping on her knees—her eyes half closed—her hands clasped; she remained utterly motionless. Suzanne thought she was resting, and thus did the night pass away.

Towards morning the innkeeper's wife entered the room, and seeing the funeral couch empty, and the young man resting by the fireplace, she cried out with fright.

This noise awoke the patient. The rest he had taken, as well as the wine and broth that had been administered to him, had made him recover some strength. He stood up, and said, eagerly—

"Ah! I feel quite well now. What disorder there is in the room. Why am I not laid in the bed?" Then perceiving Emilie, he added, with a smile, "You were here last night; I remember it well. You nursed me, I saw you, but was not able to thank you, pray, may I ask your name?"

"She is your nursetender, as well as myself, sir," abruptly replied Suzanne—"My child, put on your cloak, and go home. Tell my sister to come, and, in the meanwhile, you may go to bed until evening."

Emilie arose; she obeyed slowly. As she passed closely to the foot of the bed, she picked up the wreath of everlastings, and concealed it under her cloak. She was about departing, but when passing the threshold, she leant, half fainting, against the door, and pressing her head with her hands, faltered, "O! dear me, how poorly I feel!"

The old dame ran to her, and received her, fainting, in her arms. She immediately called out the hostess, and desired her to procure a sedanchair to send home the young girl.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

The Drought.—One of the Editors of the West Tennessee Whig has just returned from a trip through Kentucky, Ohio, and a part of Indiana, and thus speaks of the drought where he travelled:—"In the whole course of our lives we, have never witnessed such distress as has been occasioned through those States by the drought. In some places there has not been one drop of rain for three months or more. In some portions of Kentucky we noticed two-thirds of the forest trees dead—the whole top literally scorched and burnt up—scarcely a sprig of green grass to be seen. Large streams that were never known to cease running during the summer before, now, just as dry as a powder horn. Wells and springs gone dry, that have heretofore, all seasons, furnished abundant water, have given out.—Speculators are buying up the corn all through the country, and will evidently make somebody suffer.—A gentleman in Nashville told us that he had just paid $4 25 per barrel."

The price of corn has already fallen in Nashville from $5 to $2 75a $3 50 per bbl., and we hope soon to hear similar news from other sections of the country.

Alexander Hamilton.—Opposed, as in many instances the constitutional views of Mr. Benton have been to those of Mr. Hamilton that gentleman, in his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," pays the following beautiful tribute to his memory:

"He was the man most eminently and variously endowed of all the eminent men of his day; at once soldier and statesmen, with a hand to execute: a writer an orator, a jurist an organising mind able to grasp the greaest system and administrative to execute the smallest details: wholly turned to the practical business of life and with a capacity application and production, which teemed with gigantic labors each worthy to be the product of a single master intellect but lavished in litters from the ever teeming fecundity of his prolific genius.—Hard his fate when withdrawing from public life at the age of thirty-four he felt himself constrained to appeal to posterity for that justice which cotemporaries witheld from him. And the appeal was not in vain. Statues rise to his memory, history enbalms his name; posterity will do justice to the man who at the age of twenty was "the principal and most confidential aid of Washington," who retained the confidence of the Father of his Country to the last, and to whom honorable opponents, while opposing his system of policy, accord honor and patriotism, and social affections, and transcendent abilities."

Murder most Foul.—We learn that a gentleman from Abbeville District, S. C., named Lanser, was brutally murdered on the Clinch Mountain, in Grainger county, Tenn., a few days ago, by four villains. It seems that Mr. Lanser was buying up horses, and was decoyed from Bean's Station to an unfrequented part of the country, by the scoundrels, and there basely murdered for his money. They had not, at the date of our information, been arrested. An old woman, in some way connected with the transaction, had been committed.

Ashville (M. C.) News, 14 inst.

Another.—We learn that John Davis, Esq., a highly respectable citizen living on Crooked Creek in the adjoining county of McDowell, was assassinated on Sunday night the 3d instant. A man living near him has been arrested and lodged in Jail at Marion, circumstances seeming to fasten the crime upon him.

Crime appears to be fearfully on the increase in every part of the country.—*Ib.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244, Strand London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Dalton Rail Road.—We have received a letter from Dr. S. S. Baily, Pres. of the Rail Road from Dalton to this place, informing us that the survey and location will be commenced on Monday next the 16th, inst. The sickness of the Chief Engineer has prevented the commencement of the survey at an earlier day.

The friends of this enterprise are in fine spirits and strong in the faith of success, at every step they say they receive additional encouragement. A New Yorker, we suppose agent of a company, has recently proposed to build the entire road provided $150,000 of cash paying stock was subscribed. The amount subscribed here for survey will be needed in a short time.

The city Council of Rome has promptly responded to the call of the citizens of that place by subscribing $100,000 stock to the Rome and Jacksonville Rail Road. Thr citizens of Rome and Cave Spring have also subscrided liberally.

For the convenience of those at a distance who may have business with the "Jacksonville Mining Company." we publish the following list of officers:

W. H. FORNEY, *Pres't.*
L. W. CANNON, *Sec'y.*
JAMES CROW, *Treas.*
G. C. Whatley,
J. F. Grant,
D. T. Ryan,
J. A McCampbell, } *Directors.*

Alum Springs.—A valuable discovery has recently been made of alum springs in McDowell County, North Carolina, near the Swannanoe gap. The water has already proved to be very valuable in several forms of disease.

Great Storm on the Texas Coast.—There has recently occurred on the Texas coast, a very destructive gale, commencing on the 18th ult. and continuing until the 21st. During its prevalence there was a great loss of life, and immense destruction of shipping and property of almost every description. The town of Matagorda was almost totally destroyed.

Cool Weather.—On Monday and Tuesday last we had considerable rain, which ended on Tuesday night with a north-west storm of considerable violence. Since then the weather has been clear and cool, and frost was discovered by some of our citizens on Thursday morning.

The Atlanta Intelligencer is now published daily. It is a very neat and interesting sheet, and contains more reading matter than any daily we have ever received. It will be found useful to citizens of the country as well as the city, and well deserves their patronage.

The Yellow fever appears to be abating at Charleston and Savannah, and most of the places where it has prevailed. We hope the cool weather will have a favorable influence on the health of the cities, and that the business relations which have been so sadly deranged by the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever, may soon be restored to regular action.

The Week's Mortality.

The tabular statement of the mortality for week ending Wednesday, P. M., says the Savannah *Georgian* shows sixty-eight cases less than for the week previous. Although there seem to be a decided falling off in the number of deaths for the past two days, we do not feel at liberty to consider it an evidence that the disease has received a permanent cheek. We cannot expect the epidemic will receive its death blow, until we have had one or two good frosts.

The interment for the past five weeks have been as follows:

	Interments.	*Yellow Fever.*
Week ending Aug. 23d,	67	42
Week ending Aug. 29th,	92	90
Week ending Sept. 5th,	123	74
Week ending Sept. 12th,	210	129
Week ending Sept. 19th,	189	131
Week ending Sept. 26th,	121	85
Total for six weeks,	802	521

Candidates for Governor. The Marshall *Eagle* has published an edttorial article favoring the running of J. L. M. Curry, Esq., of Talladega, for next Governor of Alabama, and the *Coosa River Democrat*, after saying, very truly that it is time enough yet to agitate the subject, comes out strongly in favor of Col. William B. Martin, of Benton, for the distinguished office. Some time the ensuing winter, we think, will be time enough to go into a canvass for the Governorship, and we are content to "bide the time."—*Mont. Adv.*

For the Jacksonville Republican.

HENDRIXVILLE, ALA., 1854.

Influence of Quackery on Healeh, Morals, &c.

The most scientific Physicians of the age admit that in past ages, too much Medicine has generally been given to the sick. Excessive medication has been a fault of many practitioners of the healing art, and why? simply because a large proportion of the diseases for which physicians are called upon to prescribe, are imaginary and the patient really needs no medicine. All Physicians and Metaphysicians agree on this point, that the imagination has an important agency both in the production and cure of disease. The mind and body are so intimately associated, that they mutually affect each other. Many real diseases are merely functional, and not organic in their nature; for instance, a clock or watch may be perfect in all its wheels and yet fail to keep time accurately, because it is not well regulated: so the human system may be sound in all its parts, and yet its healthy functions may be so deranged as to render the patient really ill. Now what does such a man need? a change of diet, of place, and new objects of attention; increased exercise; or some inert and harmless medicine to satisfy the demands of the patient: the existence of these imaginary diseases, gives the Homopathist his wonderful success; being called in many cases where the patient needs no medicine, he administers an infinite small quantity. Just to satisfy the demands of the sick, that something should be done, and he speedily recovers. Will the sane man ever persuade himself that the efficiency of a medicine is increased precisely as its quantity is diminished, and that the smaller the dose the more potent its influence? If the doctrines of the founder of Homopathy be true, an ounce of Opium would convert Lake Superior into excellent Paregoric, and the world might be supplied with a soporific mixture already shaken and fit for use as long as time shall last. Henneman was a deceiver and an imposter, his own language is this: "I give medicines, but very seldom, although I prescribed small powders. I do this for the sake of keeping up in the patient's mind the firm belief that such powder contains a particular dose of some medicine.—Most patients will get well by adopting a simple mode of living," &c.

Besides the imaginary diseases above allnded to, another class arises from slight indigestion, or from intemperance in food or drink. A man abases his system by excessive eating, or by improper or innutricious food: he suffers from nausea, faintness and depression of spirits: at night he is troubled by bad dreams or incubus. Another, perhaps has been too closely confined to a sedentary life: has inhaled bad air and feels languid and feeble. What do such patienis need: the first should fast, the second should take up his bed and walk. But while they are suffering from a voluntary transgression of the laws of health, the advertisement of some Nostrum Vender meets their eyes. It matters little what the medicine may be, it is adapted to cure any and every disease: their symptoms are exactly described—thousands have already been cured, and respectable men certify to the efficiency of the offered remedy—they are pursuaded to try it, they take into the stomach, already enfeebled and needing rest, a stimulant, perhaps an active poison which operates as a local irritant. The patient immediately feels better, and the next day is ready to certify to the wonderful efficacy of the new remedy, and on the following he finds it necessary to resort to it again. The miraculous cure can be easily accounted for: the operation of the stimulant is simply this, it has pleased the Creator to lay up in the storehouse of the human constitution a vast amount of strength and animal spirits, which remain latent while the system is in healthy and undisturbed action, but are developed by certain exciting agents and causes. This dormant energy may be waked to action either thro' the agency of strong passions and mental excitement or by medical agents, operating mechanically upon the delicate lining membrane of the internal organs. Alcohol and all the diffusive stimulants operate in this way upon the animal system.

As most of the nostrums of the day contain Alcohol or Opium, we may very well illustrate the operation of Patent Medicine, by the well known effects of alcohol. Alcohol like other active poisons is indigestable and of course Innutritious. No part of the system can assemulate it; when taken into the mouth its tendency is to corrugate its living surface, and produce a burning sensation in the organs of taste: it produces the same effect upon the stomach: it is taken up by the absorbents and mingling with the blood it moves in a firy current through the arteries and veins, visiting in its course the heart; the lungs, and the brain. Of course the nervous system is greatly excited and there is an increase of nervous energy, and consequently an increase of strength and animal spirits. The latent powers of the system are aroused, and the machinery of life moves with an increased and unnatural velocity. This effect continues till the offensive fluid being rejected at every portal of life within, is thrown off from the system by the emonctories and pores of the skin. There it operates as a deceiver: the weary man drinks and feels refreshed: he is as he believes both brighter and stronger: while in fact he has only drawn in advacee upon that nervous energy which is treasured up to meet the demands of the system in cases of emergency. Any of the violent passions would when in action produce the same result. But in the human constitutions, as in physics, action and reaction are equal and in contrary directions. The unnatural excitement, from whatever cause produced, whether by alcohol, vegetable elixers, or passion, is followed by unnatural depression and consequent physical exhaustion. A man by using artificial stimulants, may do the work of two days in one, and he will live two days in one: and this is the reason why drunkards do not live out half their days. The same is true of those who swallow large quantities of Patent Medicines, which usually contain some active Poison. They operate as a stimulant or local iritant upon the already jaded stomach—destroy its healty action, and produce a chronic and incurable disease. But it may be asked if this be the ordinary effect of frequent medication by popular nostrums, why are so many cures announced? the answer is obvious, the sick recover in spite of the medicine. They would recover much sooner without it. The cure of the Scrofula by the royal touch—the Weapon Ointment and sympathetic powders, in popular use about two hundred years ago, furnishes testimony in point. For many generations it was customary for the Kings of England to lay their hands upon persons afflicted with the "Kings Evil," (so called,) and hang a piece of gold around the neck of each patient. The profligate, Charles II, is said to have touched nearly 100,000 patients of this description, all of whom were essentially benefitted, except in cases of deficient faith. The peculiar mental state of patients in such cases may have modified real disease; still the virtue resided in the patient, not in the King. The unguentina armarium, or Weapon Ointment, which was so popular for a time in healing wounds was applied to the weapon and not to the wound. A similar use was made of the sympathetic powders, for the relief of pain. A handkerchief belonging to the sick was moistened with a solution of the powders and he was relieved. Thousands were ready to testify to the efficacy of each of these absurd curative processes. The truth is, no man is proof against deception when the body is weakened by disease, real or imaginary. The most intelligent are easily duped by Quacks. Their medicines always promise more than any medicine however good, could be expected to perform. It is safe to assert that there is not an advertised nostrums in the market which does not hold out false hopes to the sick. Every such advertisement is an imposition upon the public, whether it come from physicians, regular, irregular or defective; and in the grammar of medicine the latter class is very numerous.—If one tithe of what the vegetable doctors assert were true, we might attain unto what the progenators of our race would have secured by partaking of the tree of life, we might live forever! If the pompous assertions of the makers of cosmetic washes for the face, and beautifying lotions were true, we might have ladies beautiful as the houris, with the assurance of perpetual juvenescence; in a word, we might bid defiance to the darts of Death, and the vegetable doctor might stand over the prostrate King of Terrors, and exclaim in triumph:—"O Death, where is thy sting?" and then turn to his patient, and in the language of orental adulation, exclaim: "O patient live fover!" The fact that new nostrums remain popular only for a brief period proves that their healing virtues like the disease they propose to cure are imaginary. Each remedy has its brief day of glory, and is succeeded by a rival candidate for the popular applause.—Each new invention has a two-fold office it comes to bury the dead and herald a new race. Every fresh adventurer denounces all rivals as deceivers and impostors. These makers and venders of nostrums abuse each other like pick-pockets: on all sides it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt: the dead lies prostrate on many a hard fought field; but it is the patients who die, not the Quacks. But are we not bound to believe what these impostors say of each other? If we can trust their promises we certainly are bound to credit their assertions concerning the fraternity.—They warn us, as we value health, to shun all prescriptions of Quacks, except their own, and this is done by every inventor of a new medicine. But of all the gross and palpable impositions upon the public credulity, the pretense that the Indians understand the healing virtues of roots and herbs, is the most absurd and monstrous. Civilized and christian men having recourse to savages to learn science! It is however a notorious fact that Indian-medicine men, as they are called, are the greatest impostors living, they surpass their civilized imitators. They out Herod Herod in knavery: the whole system of practice among the Indians has always consisted in fraud and pretence. Catlen, who spent years among our North American Indians, constantly affirms this—they know literally nothing of the powers of simples: they employ over the sick, charms, spells and incantations, and make use of amulets and consecrated medicine bags as curative agents, &c. A.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMER AMERICA.

The steamer Alps and America arrived at New York on the 28th inst.

Liverpool Market.

Livdrpool, Sept. 16.—Cotton.—Denistoun quotes Cotton 1-16d lower. Sales of the week 41,000 bales. Canal Flour 26s. Corn 42s. Consols 95 1-4 to 35 3-8.

The War.

Austria has officially notified the Western powers of the Czar's rejection of all propositions, and expressed her determination to remain neutral.

The allied forces, consisting of 70,000 men and 700 vessels, stood before Sebastopol on the 10th. News of their landing was expected at Varna on the 16th.

The Republicans in Spain were very active.

Four thousand Austrians entered Bucharest the 16th.

It is reported that the Baltic fleet would return to England, and Admiral Napier resign.

From Mexico.

The steamer Orizaba arrived at New Orleans with dates to the 19th.

Count Boulbon was executed on the 12th of August:

Nothing of Alveraz.

The revolution in New Leon is spreading, and is reported that the insurgents are in possession of Monterey.

The terrible gale on the coast of Texas lasted from the 18th to the 23d. Vessels recked, lives lost, and crops ruined.

Matagorda was destroyed, with the expection of three houses.

The Arabia's News.

Touching the everlasting War, the advices by this packet are to the [illegible] that Austria has thrown [illegible] mask which she [illegible] her [illegible]

[illegible] the attention of all and scarcely living enough left to bury the dead, how truly awful does it become.—Such a visitation as this has been the fate of our sister city. No pen can describe the want, the affliction the horrors she has endured. Long will this season be remembered in her history; and many years will it be before she recovers from the shock she has experienced. Few of her families but will be able to look back upon 1 or more victims to the scourge, for the words of scripture have almost been realized, *in every house there was one dead*

Temp. Times.

The Subterranean Pass through the Sierra Nevada.—The narrative of this discovery which appears in the Mariposa Chronicle is so elaborately worked up as to wear the air of fiction. The writer says he had heard of a long cave near the head of No-Semity Valley and as the mammoth caves near Marble Springs, in the immense marble ledges that traverse the gold region, are more or less connected, he was led to suspect that there might be a subteranean pass through the Sierra Nevada, particularly as Indians pursued in that region, invariably disappeared at a certain point at the head of the valley. Having searched this locality three days for this subterranean pass in vain, he at length took a bath near the famous cataract, when a gust of wind blew the midst of the fall away, and exposed the long sought pass behind it.—He and his party made preparations, and next day entered the cavern with lighted torches, and discovering an Indian trail, followed it until they encountered two Indians. These told them they were half way through the pass that a little further on was a cham bridged with logs; and that there were other passages leading into the lakes and rivers, but without any known outlet. Parting from the Indians, the party reached the chasm found it filled with human remains, and the logs petrified. Finally after being four days in the cave, they emerged on the other side of the Sierra, among a vilage of white Indians.

The latest reports from Charleston, Savannah and Augusta indicate a decided abatement of Yellow Fever in those cities. From three to seven cases of mortality are reported daily, where a few weeks since they numbered as high as thirteen.

The Drought and Deep Plowing—How ShortCrops might have been converted into long ones.

The effects of deep plowing have often been forced upon the attention of agriculturists throughout the country, by the most satisfactory results to those who resort to it. Geo. E. Waring, junior, an agricultural writer of high character, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, gives the gratifying results of the labors of a farmer whose science has enabled him to draw from the earth abundant crops in the midst of the present widely extended and destructive drought—not less fatal in its effects upon farms in this immediate neighborhood (in New Jersey) than it is here in Tennessee. Mr Waring says:

"The points on which the farmer needs, and may obtain, instruction are very numerous, and we propose only to note the point in question. It is not too bold an assertion to say that *no good practical famer will allow his crops to suffer largely from drought.* The remedy is simple and natural. Subsoil ploughing, accompanied by under draining on wet lands and even without it on those which are sufficiently dry, is a sure protection against this famine producing scourge.

"A few moments reflection will convince any man that this must prove an infallible remedy, because we know that there is always the same amount of water about the surface of the earth. In winter there is more in the soil than in the summer, while in summer that which has been dried out of the soil exists in the atmosphere, being maintained in a vapory condition by the heat resident among its particles. Without this heat, it must immediately contract and become liquid form. The cold pitcher robs heat from the vapor of a summer atmosphere, and causes it to be deposited in a liquid form. The cold earth at night is thus supplied with dew.

"On the same principle subsoiling prevents drought. It opens the subsoil for a circulation of air.—This subsoil, from its shaded position, is always cool, and hence it takes heat from the moisture of the air permeating it. It acts the port of the cold pitcher. This is the simple, natural reason for the whole action, and any farmer in the world may understand it. But this may be called *book farming*, so I will give an example of its practical character.

I yesterday visited the farm of Professor Mapes. The whole country about Newark wears a peculiarly burnt up appearance, and the dust on the roads was even for New Jersey. I had previously asserted that I knew Maps's farm to be exempt from the ravages of the drought, and truly I found my predictions fully realised. Not a single plant seemed suffering for want of moisture; and, with their roots deeply located in the subsoil, they seemed fairly to snap their fingers at the cloudless sky, and rather to rail at old Sol for trying to interfere with their private affairs.

"One crop of corn deserves especial notice from its absolute magnificence. Notwithstanding the fact that it is growing on the north western slope of a hill, and has not been visited by rain for weeks, yet it stands apparently regardless of all untoward circumstances; and although from its location and unfavorable season, one would think forty bushels per acre a large yield, it will without doubt be nearer one hundred bushels per acre. Here is an instance where truly scientific knowledge has rendered its possessor entirely independent of the greatest drawback to ordinary success, and enabled him to raise good crops in a bad season.

"If this is not *practical* farming I would ask some follower of the grandfather system to tell us what it is.

"Let the devotee of national growth ask himself: which will produce the greatest benefit to the country, doubling our commerce or inducing every farmer to use the subsoil and draining tile."

Gold.—An exchange furnishes the following curious calculations:

The enormous sum of $204,000,000 in gold has been received at the mint in Philadelphia, from California, from the first discovery of the precious metal to Dec. 1, 1853. Now in order to give some idea to the general reader of the immense amount of $204,000,000, I will merely state that allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce avoirdupois, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 12,850,000 lbs., or 6,375 tons, allowing 2,000 lbs., to the ton. To carry this weight it would require 6,375 wagons, containing a ton each or $32,000. Now suppose each vehicle, drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of 25 feet, would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of 30 miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this very few persons have any idea of the time it would reqnire, without making calculations to the effect. Having myself asked several individuals familar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a mile at the result. Now ascertain the fact which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count 60 of these silver dollars a minute, 3,600 an hour, 43,200 a of 12 hours each, or (Sundays included) 15,768,000 a year. I say, to count this stupendous amount of money in silver dollars, it would require a fraction short of 13 years.

One Thousand Lives Lost.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. Herald at San Francisco says that the clipper ship Mermaid had arrived at that port, with late advices from Hong Kong (China) which state that two ships bound for California had been wrecked in the China seas, with a loss of one thousand lives

The late Duel in Kentucky.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following account of the duel that was fought in Kentucky on Monday last briefly mentioned by telegraph a few days since:

Sometime since, Mr. Henry Short Jr., a clerk on Fifth street, became attached to a beautiful young lady, residing on Fifth street and to whom he soon engaged himself for marriage. Mr. Short, about a month ago went to Philladelphia on a visit to his parents, who reside on Chestnut street, in that city. During his absence he received a letter from a fellow clerk that his betrothed lady love was keeping the company of a young "limb of the law," named Alexander Peacock, now a resident of Chicago, but native of this city.—The letter gave Mr. S. reason to beleive that Peacock and his lady love were engaged. Mr. S. returned home and found that all had not been told him— that P. had slandered him, and defamed his character to the young lady, and thus won her affections. Determined to have an explanation, he wrote to Peacock and the lady, and demanded the same. They both treated him coldly, and requested Mr. S. not to annoy them with his communications—the young lady at the same time returning her engagement ring. This so enraged Mr. S. that he sent a challenge to Mr. P., which was accepted, and rifles were chosen as the weapons. Seconds were appointed, who fixed the place of meeting and time. No persons were present except a few friends of each party, and their seconds. At the first fire no injury was sustained by either of the duelists. An effort was then made to reconcile the difficulty, but neither party would listen to any compromise, and the parties were ordered to their post for the second fire. The word was given and Mr. S. fell bleeding to the ground, the ball having taken effect in his left shoulder. He was then picked up and taken to Mr. Brenson's, farmer's house, and his wound dressed. He is considered in a critical condition. It is now understood that when the young lady learned what had happened, she refused to have anything to do with either parties and has resolved to break off all engagements with each of the gentlemen. It is, therefore, evident that in this case the old adage of "faint heart never won fair lady," has been reversed.

Singular Coincidence.—The Rev. Dr. Bedell relates that while Bishop Chase, of Ohio, was at the house of Mr. Beck, in Philadelphia, he received a package from Dr. Ward, Bishop of Sodor and Man, making inquiries relating to certain property in America, of which some old person of his diocese was the heir. The letter had gone to Ohio, followed him to Washington, then to Philadelphia, and found him at Mr. Beck's. When he read it to Mr. B., the latter was in amazement, and said: Bishop Chase, I am the only man in the world who can give you information. I have the deeds in my possession, and have had them forty three years, not knowing what to do with them or where any heirs were to be found." How wonderful that the application should be made to Bishop Chase, and he not in Ohio, but a guest in the house of the only man who possessed any information on the subject!

The cholera at Columbia, Pa., has produced such a panic that the country people around the devastated town refuse to hold any intercourse with the citizens, and much suffering from the want of wholesome food had been the result.—The Town Hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the victims of the disease. Dr. Jewell estimates that if Philadelphia was ravaged in a degree corresponding with her population, as compared with Columbia, the deaths would have reached seventy-five an hour? The same gentleman is of opinion that the exciting cause of the epidemic is in the atmosphere, and not in the water, as the victims have been taken indiscriminately from among those who use the water from the reservoir, and those who drink nothing but spring water. The Susquehanna, at Columbia, is now extremely low, and the atmosphere of the town is vitiated by the quantity of decomposed animal matter in its bed, or lodged above the dam.

With four metalic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of worldly success. These are—gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

Horrible Affair

A correspondent, writing from Alburg, Vt., gives the particulars of one of the most brutal and horrible affairs we have for some time noticed:

A most thrilling occurrence took place at Clarenceville, C. E., a village bordering this town on the north, on the night of the 14th ult. A number of persons had assembled in the barroom of McVicker's Hotel for the purpose of drinking of the health of the representative who was elected the day previous. In the progress of the carousal, one Owen, an Irishman, of athletic appearance and industrious habits, (though found in bad company,) was the subject of ridicule and in human attacks. Two bottles of spirits of turpentine were poured upon his person, completely saturating his cloths with the fluid.—One of the perpetrators of the deed placed his arms around his neck and said "Come up and drink," while the other stepped behind him and ignited the turpentine with a candle, instantly inveloping the poor victim in flames! His cloths were burnt from his body and his flesh was burnt black, even to a crust, before relief could be afforded him. His groans of anguish and suffering were of an excruciating character, and his body presented a spectacle heart-rending to behold. He survived a few days, attended with much pain, and expired.

THE LUNAR WORLD.—Mr. Crampton, in a little book entitled "The Lunar World," draws the following interesting picture of the appearance which the satellite would present to a visitor from the terrestial globe:

"Choose the period of the last quarter, and direct our way to that dark shadowy spot marked N. in the map, and situated to the north-east portion of the lunar globe, it is the Mare Imbrium, or Sea of Showers, as it is called, though no water is to be found there and no shower ever cools or moistens its barren surface. It is about seven hundred miles in extent every way. Let us cast our eyes around, and what do we see?—a boundless plain or desert, streching away as far as the eye can reach on every side, save in one or two points, where a chain of lofty mountains can be perceived, whose brilliant, pointed sumits, glittering in the sunbeams, just appear upon the distant horizon. The light that glares upon the plain is intense, and the heat of a tropical fierceness, for no cloud shelters us. By that light we may perceive, scattered over the plain, an infinite number of circular pits, of different sizes and depths, varying from a few yards to some hundreds in diamiter, and sunk in the body or crust of the planet; some of them but a few feet and others to an unknown, immeasurable depth. Above the sky is black, out of which the sun gleams like a red-hot ball, and the stars sparkle like diamonds, for no atmosphere like ours exists, to give by its refractive and reflective powers the shad to its landscape. The light and shades are intended upon its features deep and dark, or intensely bright; no softening away in the distance, no gentle and beautiful perspective; no lovely twilight, morning or evening, stealing over or away from the scene. All the shadows are abrupt, sudden, all the outlines sharp, clear, appearing startling near even when really distant. No sound follows our footfall or is ever heard in that silent place; for there is no atmosphere to coduct it: no fresh breeze blows on its mountain tops, sighs through its burning deserts, rustles through its brilliant green of forests or waves over medows, the silence of death broods over its arid wastes and rocky shores against which no tides or billows break."

MURDER AT KINGSTON.—On Friday evening last, the house of Mr. REYNOLDS was entered by some person with false keys, and chloroform administered to Mrs. REYNOLDS while in bed and asleep, from the effects of which she is supposed to have died, as she was found dead in bed in the morning. A doctor of Poughkeepsie is suspected of having committed the deed.

HOG STORY.—We heard a captal anecdote about hogs the other ay. In Madison and other connies, acorns are very scarce. They bound, however, in the county f Estill. Many hogs were driven ere, which the Estill people nsidered an infringment on their ght. Concils were called to deperate how to rid themselves of is nuisance. Many plans were oposed, but finally, after a good al of debate, one was adopted. seems that hogs have great ar of bears. Accordingly the in of a bear was procured, and a ge sow was caught from one of droves. She was covered h the bear skin and then let se. She immediately returned ong the droves, but on the apach all the hogs took to flight, sued by the sow with the bear n. It is stated that since this periment not a hog has crossed confines of Estill county.

Louisville Journal.

VARIETY

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who are wretched.

Women are seldom sailors, but they sometimes command smacks.

How late is it, Bill? "Look at the boss, and see if he is drunk yet: if he isn't it isn't much after eleven.

Why is a rudder of a steam boat like a public hangman? Because it has a *stern duty* to perform.

Corns may be removed by simply walking away with them. To make the care permanent, dont come back yourself.

Ther are two sides to everything except the religion of a hypocrite, and that is all outside.

A person will perform one fifth more work in a well-ventilated room than he can in a roo a badly ventilated.

A man caught in a railroad colision remaked, that presence of mind might be good, but absence of body was better.

Ralroads and steamboats annihilate space and time, not to mention a multitude of passengers.

Does not the echo of a seashell tell of the worm that once inhabited it, and shall not man's good deeds live after him, and sing his praise.

When Mrs. Partington read in the newspaper that Jenny Lind had a fellow feeling in her bosom, she exclimed, "Lor me! that's just what the young men used to do to me when I was a gal."

There is nothing in which a man can find more profit in life than the just observation and counsel, as well as the sincere and gentle encouragement of an amiable and sensible woman.

☞ A pious old lady was asked why, she named her dog Moreover. 'Why, said she, putting on her specticles to find the place in her *Bible*. it is a Bible name—here: 'Moreover the dog came and licked his sores."

MARRIED.—On Wednesday the 4th inst. by *Rev. W. E. M. Linfield*, MR. WM. H. FORNEY, to Miss M. E. WOODWARD.

Holloway's Pill's.—For Debilitated Constitutions, Disordered Liver, and Indigestion—The wonderful efficacy of this from disorders of the stomach, liver complaints, bile, and indigestion, would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by daily proofs of the cureseffected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhilarated properties of these invaluable Pills, entirely remove all nervous syptoms from the system, strengthen the tone of the stsmach, and thereby promte a healthy digestion.

THORNTON S. ASHCRAFT,
VS.
JOHN H. EDMONSON, *Et al.*
Register Office, Monday the 2nd day of October, 1854.

IN this case, the order of publication & decree *pro confesso* heretofore taken, were set aside. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit on file, that John H. Edmonson is over twenty-one years of age, and a non resident and resides in the State of Texas Sabine County; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks requiring the defendant to plead answer or demur to complainant's Bill, by the first Monday in December next, or the same will be taken *proconfesso* as to him, and that copy of this order be posted up at the court house door in the town of Wedowee, and that a copy be sent to the defendant directed to Milam Post office in Sabine County within the time mentioned.

WM. H. SMITH,
Registor &c.
Oct. 10 1854.—4t. $7 50.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Sep. 18, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came J. Meharg and R, A. Ingram, Guardians of the minor heirs of Joseph P. Bennett, & filed their accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of their said guard'ship. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 6th day of November next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said accounts, 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, for three successive weeks, prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 6th day of November next & contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. WOODS, Judge of said Court, at office this 18th day of September, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Oct. 3, 1854.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] opened a line [illegible] Horse Coaches which run [illegible] between Montevallo and Talladega via Shelby Springs and Columbiana.

A Coach leaves Montevallo daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.

Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. —must be the nearest, quickest, and CHEAPEST route between North and South Alabama.

Fare moderate—Coaches comfortable—and Drivers sober and accommodating.

Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma, and also at the stage office at Talladega.

HARRINGTON & BARNES.
July 25 1854.—6m.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AUGUST,

The Cabin Boy's Story.

A SEMI-NAUTICAL ROMANCE OF INTENSE INTEREST, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "PIRATE DOCTOR," THE "LAWYER'S STORY," THE "OLD DOCTOR," &c.

The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any productions coming from his pen will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy—and the description, and characters are painted from personal acquaintance with them. The story is full of exciting interest and adventure as the celebrated work of Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has the advantage over that glorious fiction, inasmuch as it is founded on facts of every day occurrence. The history of the heroine of the Story, Zuleika, the Circassian Slave, purchased at Constantinople, educated and marrred by the reckless yet coivalric. Seymour—the commander of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact painted from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn.

The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally their intention to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully request that all orders may be [illegible] in immediately.

They confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, as, notwithstanding, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America, PRO and CON, have been numerous none have appeared having relation to the system of purchasing slaves on the African coast written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in chaste and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar; in paper, 75 cents. at which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage.

*** For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers.

ELLSWORTH & STREET,
No. 22 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
And by all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces.
Aug. 1 1854.—2m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
Probate Court for said County, Special Term, 29th day of Sept'r, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came J. A. Weatherly, into court Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of L. B. Battle, late of said County, dec'd,& filed his petition in writing, under oath, for an order of sale, to sell the land belonging to said estate, lying in said county, and described in said petition as the N. E. fourth of the N. E. fourth of Sec. 33, T. 15, R. 6, east, in the Coosa Land District, Ala. for the purpose of an equal, fair, and just distribution among the heirs of said estate. It is ordered that the 10th day of November next be set for a hearing of this application, and ordered that a notice thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Benton County, Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before a court to be held in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. on the 10th day of November next, to shew cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 29th day of September, 1854.

Oct. 3, '54.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

MESSRS, BLESSING & PRIVETT, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that in consequence of their goods being delayed in Philadelphia, they will not be open for business for about one week from this date.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 10, '52.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obsteries and Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday in October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 33, College Street,
Nashville, Tenn., March, 1854.

RAIL ROAL Convention.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company will be held at Shelby Springs, on the 18th of October next.—As measurses of importance will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting, a general attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. PHILLIPS, Pres't.
Sept12 Oct3td.

☞ The Montevallo Herald, Advertiser and Tribune, Mobile, Talladega Reporter, Jacksonville Republican, and Delta, Gadsden, will copy until the day of meeting and forward accounts.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALA,)
Conducted on the Havana plan.
CLASS F.
TO BE DRAWN on the 20th of OCT.

CAPITALS,	$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500
8 Approximation Prizes of $25 00 each	200 00
8 Approximation Prizes of $12 50 each	100 00
238 Prizes, amounting to	$30,000 00

☞ *Every prize drawn at each drawing.*

☞ Price of WHOLE TICKETS $5. HALVES $2 50, QUARTERS $1 25. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Ag't. and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions.
Montgomery July 21, 1864.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE

nsually in demad in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable maner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensible article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

PIANO FORTES.

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashion, and *fresh from the manufacturer.* 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.

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

LAND AND MILLS 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.

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-Monnies, 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, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,

ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA GEORGIA

BEING situated almost equi-distan from the Macon and Western, West ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point: Mels will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paidto the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD, *Proprietor.*
June 1, 1852—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 SEED all of which will be *warranted in every respect*, to which he invites tha 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. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN

STOVES & GRATES,

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware.
Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.,
-:AND MANUFACTURERS OF:-
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.
METTALLIC 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.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 4th day of Sept. 1854, on the estate of J. J. Hollingsworth, dec.; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

NANCY E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Sep. 5, '54. *Adm'x.*

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber who resides five miles east from Jacksonville, and 3 1-2 miles north of White Plains, having purchased land in, and determined to remove to Texas, offers his plantation for sale.

The tract contains about four hundred and forty acres; situated on Cotoqilla, and about 220 or 230 of which is in cleared land and in cultivation. There are two fine springs on the place and the creek runs through it which affords an abundance of water.

The land is generally what is called *good* valley land. Surrounded on the east and west by government land, that affords a good summer rainge and an abundance of timber. The growing crop the present dry season will be a sufficient recommendation of the land.

The purchaser could be supplied with corn, wheat, fodder, hogs, sheep and cows, if he wished it.—There is on the place a dwelling, out houses and a Gin & Thrasher.

The place could be divided so as to make *two* settlements if desired.

N. H. MULLINS.

☞ The Constitutionalist will copy 3 months and send account to this office for payment.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

HAVE you Rheumataic, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs?—Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with acheing head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE *MUSTANG LINIMENT*. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miserys, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

☞ For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry: about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out houses; a good apple and peach orchard, and it is watered by springs of as good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State. Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.
August 1, 1854.—3m.

STORE HOUSES & LOTS

For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, two houses and lots in the Town of Alexandria, advantageously situated on the main street for Stores or other public business; one situated on the north and the other on the south side. Advantageous terms as to times of payments will be made known to applicants to purchase.

L. D. JONES.
Sep. 5, 1854.—tf.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fulest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp House will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jacksonville Mining Company, a resolution was adopted, ordering a called meeting of the Stockholders of said Company to meet at the Court House on Friday the 15th inst. As business of importance will be transacted, a full attendance is desired.

By order of the President:
L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK& CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

To Travellers going North

United States Mail Line.
Through in 48 to 50 Hours!
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
SEMI-WEEKLY
STEAM SHIP LINE.

Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.

ON SATURDAY
NASHVILLE, 1500 Tons. — M. BERRY, Commander.
MARION, 1200 Tons. — W. J. FOSTER, Commander.

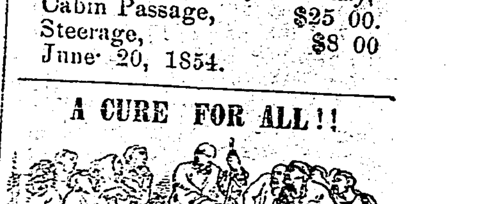
ON WEDNESDAY.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. — S. C. TURNER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 TONS. — THOS. EWAN, Commander.

THESE Steamers are unrivalled on the coast, for safety, speed and comfort, experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will be ensured every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf,
Cabin Passage, $25 00.
Steerage, $8 00
June 20, 1854.

A CURE FOR ALL!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,
Citizens of the Union.—

You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
38, *Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.*

ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yadkin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

☞ Read His Own Words.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of beieg cured; but a friend, brought me a couple of large post. of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD, BREAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH,

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a caucerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her: she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us.—We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs
Bad Breasts
Burns
Bunions
Chilblains
Chapped hands
Contracted and Stiff Joints
Fistulas
Gout
Glandular Swellings
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Salt Rheum
Scalds
Sore Nipples
Sore-throats
Skin-diseases
Scurvy
Sore-heads
Ulcers
Wounds

*** Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1,50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

May 30, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
Sale of Land.

AS adminlstrotor *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of Edward Sims, dec'd, I will sell at public auction, on Monday the 23rd day of October next, at the Court House in Jacksonville, Benton co. Ala. Fraction A, of Fractional section 6, T. 15, R. 6, east, in said county. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. They will be liberal. No cash will be required; but notes well secured.

W. MOODY, *Adm'r &c.*
Sep. 26, 1854.

[illegible] Samuel Hunter, [illegible] Power and Mills, formerly [illegible] Mr. Bagley's, 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. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a copartnership in the

CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS,

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of

CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

---

780 Acres of Land
FOR SALE,

IN Chockolocco Valley, 10 miles South of Jacksonville, and 3 miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County. 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land, good buildings of all discriptions, and the best orchard in the State, plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be foundany where, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully announces to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing

THRESHING MACHINES,

both Spike & Winding blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Ward robes*, &c. any of which will be furnished on the *most reasonable terms* for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
R. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

TWO Rockaway-buggys, one Square Rockaway and a variety of Buggys now on hand, and for sale at low prices by

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
Morrisville, Ala. Aug. 22, '54.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton county, Ala. I will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Jacob J. Hollingsworth, deceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

belonging to said decedent's estate consisting of Corn, Cotton, Oats, one Mare Colt, and other things too tedious to mention; sold on a credit of twelve months, with approved security, with interest from date. all sums under five dollors, cash.

NANCY E. HOLLINGSWORTH.
Sep. 26, 1852—td. *Adm'x.*

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

Whatley & Ellis,

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853 —1y.

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

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS. *Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery.* Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

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

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

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, Marshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Americanas. Delaines. Alpacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BONNETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES

ELECTION NOTICE

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—*Low for Cash*—by
June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

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, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1854.—1y.

FRESH GOODS!
Archibald R. Smith,

RETURNS thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and informs them, that he has just received and is now opening a SPLENDID STOCK of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article in the *DRY-GOODS* line. Such as

Cloths Cassemers,
Silks, Flannels, Linens,
Calicoes, Shirtings,
Sheetings, Muslins,
Chambricks, Domestics.
Queensware. Cutlery and Hardware,
SADELES BRIDLES AND HARNESS,
HATS & CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, &C.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HE has *also*, a fine stock of family groceries, and fine

LIQUORS & SPIRITS,

Of all kinds; *Confectionaries Nuts*, &c., which are kept in a house seperate and apart from his Dry-Goods Store. He solicits a continuance of trade from his old friends and customers, and invites the public generally to call and examine his well selected STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined by low prices and short profits to make it to the interst of all to trade with him.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENERAL NOTICE

For restoring Lands to market on certain proposed Railroads.

Whereas certain lands situated in the States hereinafter mentioned were withdrawn from sale or entry (except for pre-emption claims) by order of the President of the United States, issued on the representations and at the urgent solicitations of members of both houses of Congress, in anticipation of grants being made to aid in the construction of *proposed railroads;* and Congress not having made grants therefor, the President has directed that all the lands heretofore thus withdrawn until further orders, which were subject to entry at the date of withdrawal, (except those since entered by pre-emption,) shall be restored to market precisely on the same terms and conditions as though the same had not been withdrawn from sale.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, on and after Monday the *ninth day of October next*, all the lands *which were subject to private entry previous to withdrawal* (except those since pre-empted) situated in the following States, Territory, and land districts, and particularly described in the notices of withdrawal enumerated below, will again be subject to private entry and location; and that those townships advertised for sale previous to withdrawal, the reservation of which has also been rescinded, will be reproclaimed for sale hereafter, to-wit:

Lands described in public notice of withdrawal No. 494, August 19, 1853, for the railroad from Brandon, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi.
Do. at Augusta, do.
Do. at Demopolis, Alabama.
Do. at Cahaba, do.

No. 496, January 5, 1854, for the railroad from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi river, Arkansas, via Camden, and near Fulton, to the Texan boundary line, and its branches at Camden:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Helena, Arkansas.
Do. at Champagnole, do.
Do. at Little Rock, do.
Do. at Washington, do.

No. 498, January 24, 1854, for the 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 bend of the Tennessee river, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Demopolis, Alabama:
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.

No. 500, February 28, 1854, for the railroad from Mobile to Girard, Alabama, from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama, and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama.
Do. at Sparta, do.
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.
Do. at Augusta, Mississippi.
Do. at Greensburg, Louisiana.
Do. at New Orleans, do.

No. 504, March 28, 1884, for the North Missouri railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Palmyra, do.
Do. at Milan, do.
Do. at Fayette, do.

No. 505, March 30, 1854, for railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last-mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tallahassee, Florida.

No. 507, May 16, 1854, for the Oakland and Ottawa, and other proposed railroads, and not released by notice No. 518, June 21, 1854:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Ionia Michigan.
Do. at Genessee, do.
Do. at Detroit, do.
Do. at Duncan, do.
Do. at Sault St. Marie, do.
Do. at Menasha, Wisconsin.

No 515, June 8, 1854, for the Iron Mountain and Mississippi River railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Jackson, do.

No. 519, July 15, 1854, for the railroad from Dubuque, Iowa, via St Paul, Minnesota, to Left Hand river, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, (except the lands in Wisconsin heretofore restored by notice No. 520:)

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa.
Do. at Still Water, Min Ter.
Do. at Brownsville, do.
Do. at Winona, do.
Do. at Red Wing, do.
Do. at Minneapolis, do.

That the lands withdrawn in the districts of lands subject to sale at Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana, by notice No. 495, December 17, 1854, for the railroad from Shreveport to Vicksburg, in said State and of which the reservation was extended by notice No. 516, will be subject to entry again on the 7th of December, 1854, the time fixed in said notice; and that the respective registers and receivers of the several land offices above named will carry this notice into effect *without awaiting further instructions from this office.*

Given under my hand at the General Land Office at the city of Washington this fifth day of September, anno Domini 1854.

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

By order of the President: October 3; w:8.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville, 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.

ROMANISM.
By Rev. Dr. Cummings of London.
AMERICANS, will you read this masterly exposure of the
MISTERIES OF ROME?
PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,
Boston.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA GA.

JACKSONVILLE
[illegible] SINGER, FLEISHL & CO.

[illegible] located here, and opened a new *CASH STORE*, on the [illegible] corner of the publick square, at the stand lately occupied by Wm. White, and their splendid

Stock of Goods

Are just arriving in Town.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have lately purchased in New York and are now opening, a large Fresh and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Of every description, shade, color and quality.
READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Guns and Pistols, Jewelry & Watches, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their stock of SILKS and Dress Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings.—Call one! Call all!! Jacksonville, Sept. 19, 1854.

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK
CHEAP STORE.

THE firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, on the south-west corner of the public square in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods,

Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS
Of every shade, color and quality.
READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols. Also a choice stock of *LADIES DRESS GOODS*, and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his Goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys

☞ Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.
Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, } FOR ALL { CHOLERA MORBUS,
DYSENTERY, } BOWEL DISEASES { BILIOUS CHOLIC,
DIARRHEA, } { CHOLERA INFANTUM

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE *ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.*

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhea.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhea.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins
9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency
10th. It restores Irregularities,
11th. It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings,
12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this inestimable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me." A. A. Gaulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacob's Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

Miles G. Dobbins, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, 'Jacob's Cordial' must stand preeminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and getting commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 9th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

For Sale by

J B Hays & co. White Plains, Carver & Gunnels, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smartt, R M Dickson, Alexandria; A W Kirby, J F Dailey, & Pollard; Dean & Edwards, Ashville; W G Johnson, Greensport, Wm Huston, Mount Ness; C A Pearson, Springville; D. L. R. Butt, Centre; W L Fay & co. Gadsden; J S camp & co Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lacey & Harris, cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainsville; J H and J M Moore, Lebanon; J S and S J Borders, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & co N. Orleans.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat, half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place—will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854—tf.

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

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

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
J. C. HAVILAND, | H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, | WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES

are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

UMBER GOODS,

Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. Jund 19, 1854.

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

[illegible] pupils for the term [illegible] ing to enter and pay [illegible] annexed to his name [illegible] here upon his own [illegible] expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. [illegible] to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public [illegible] be added an experience of 20 years [illegible]

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms [illegible] than in the so called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHE, *Principal*, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

MRS. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

MR. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250 for the scholastic year—or $150 for the Spring term of six months, and $100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at $10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department $50 per year. French $20. Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peek, Esq. of Cedar Town Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. [illegible] 29—1y.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!!

THE American Artists' Union would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

By the First Artists of the Age,

They have determined in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold,

250,000 GIFTS, of the actual cost of $150,000.

Each purchaser of a one Dollar engraving, therefore, receives not only an engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, & FIVE GIFT TICKETS will be sent; or five dollars' worth of splendid engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The committee, believing that the success of this great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending, post paid, $1, will receive by return of mail, a One Dollar engraving, a "Gift Ticket," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the U. S. and Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100	Marble Busts of Washington, at	$100	10,000
100	" " Clay,	100	10,000
100	" " Webster,	100	10,000
100	" " Calhoun,	100	10,000
50	splendid Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, 3x4 feet each,	100	5,000
100	elegant oil paintings, 2x3 ft. each,	50	5,000
500	steel plate eng's, brilliantly col'd in oil, rich gilt frames 24x30 inch.	10	5,000
10,000	elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each,	4	40,000
237,000	steel plate engravings, from one hundred different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists Union, of the market value of 50 cts to $1 each,		41,000
1	first-class Dwelling, in 31st st. N. Y.		12,000
22	building lots in N. Y. city,	1000	22,000
100	Villa Sites containing each ten thousand square ft. in the suburbs of N. Y. city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
20	perpetual loans of cash, without int. or security of $250 each.		5,000
50	" "	100 "	5,000
100	" "	50 "	5,000
250	" "	20 "	5,000
2,000	" "	5 "	10,000

Reference in regard to the Real estate. F. J. Visscher & Co, Real estate Brokers, New York. Orders, post paid, with money enclosed, to be addressed, J. W. HOLBROOKE, Sec'y.
Oct. 3.—6m. 505, Broadway, N. Y.

☞ The engravings in the Catalogue are now ready for delivery.

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.

NOTICE.

Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County ala. all females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass ware
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

BUY DR. DADD'S
MODERN HORSE DOCTOR
THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA—PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

Jacksonville Republican

[illegible] No. 42. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854. Whole No. [illegible]

[illegible] ription of Candidates $5.

[illegible] ars of Candidates 50 cents [illegible]

[illegible] ADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible] rrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA, [illegible] Tons, Capt. J. J. Garvin, Jr.

KEYSTONE STATE, [illegible] Tons, Capt. R. Hardie.

[illegible] ety-eight passages without [illegible] ure. [illegible] navigation 100 miles on the [illegible] only two nights at sea. Sail[illegible] every Wednesday, from each [illegible] follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.		KEYSTONE STATE.	
[illegible]	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Sav.
[illegible]	Feb'y 1.	Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.
[illegible]	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
[illegible]	March 1.	March 8.	March 1.
[illegible]	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
[illegible]	" 29.	April 5.	" 29.
[illegible]	April 12.	" 19.	April 12.
[illegible]	" 26.	May 3.	" 26.
[illegible]	May 10.	" 17.	May 10.
[illegible]	" 24.	" 31.	" 24.
[illegible]	June 7.	June 14.	June 7.
[illegible]	" 21.	" 28.	" 21.

[illegible] AT PHILA'DA.—[illegible]ERON & MARTIN, No. 37½ North Wharves.

[illegible] AT SAVANNAH: C. A. L. LAMAR.

[illegible] 28, 1854—ly.

C. A. L. LAMAR, GENERAL Commission Merchant, SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES:

[illegible] Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter[illegible] Savannah.

[illegible] Duncan, Sherman & Co., Ban[illegible] N. Y.

[illegible] Lamar, Esq., President Bank of [illegible] Republic, N. Y.

[illegible] Collins, Esq., N. Y.

[illegible] Guion & Collins,

[illegible] Everett & Brown,

[illegible] W. Philips, Esq.

March 28, 1854—ly.

SUMMER GOODS.

[illegible] D. HOKE & BROTHERS, are now opening their Stock of [illegible] Goods, embracing a very [illegible] assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes. Of the latest style and superior qual[illegible] For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati[illegible] Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior [illegible], for gentlemen's winter wear, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

[illegible]RUGGS, DRAKE, & CO., Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP an office in Huntsville, Ala., where they [illegible] prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Pro[illegible] consigned to their House. [illegible] to E. L. Woodward, who [illegible] also make advances on Cotton [illegible] to the above named House. Oct. 18, 1853.—ly.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to com[illegible] CARDING at his WOOL [illegible]CTORY, about the first of Sep[illegible] next. All wool should be [illegible] freed from burrs, &c. J. G. NISBET. [illegible] 8, 1854.

[illegible] M. NEWBY, & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING, [illegible] Caps, Trunks, &c. [illegible] the UNITED STATES HOTEL AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. [illegible] & Co., are receiving their Fall [illegible] Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this es[illegible] every article necessary for [illegible] wardrobe. Having paid strict at[illegible] the purchase and manufacture [illegible] goods, they can offer them at THE LOWEST PRICE. [illegible] hand, a very large lot of fine [illegible] Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, [illegible] Stocks, Merino and Silk [illegible] and Drawers, &c. [illegible] their weekly receipt of all the [illegible] of Goods from New York, [illegible] offer their customers advanta[illegible] not heretofore enjoyed. [illegible] elsewhere, call and [illegible] 1, 1854—ly.

[illegible] STOCK OF [illegible] Hats, Caps, [illegible] Bonnets, Um[illegible] [illegible] Goods.

G. W. [illegible] Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cassi[illegible] HATS, Funk, Beaver, and Cassimer soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palmleaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, 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 merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

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—ly.

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, } AUGUSTA, GEO.
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery,

Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co. Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburgs 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.—ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS. Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale, FIVE per cent off for Cash. April 1 1854.—ly.

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.—ly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Honea, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 20th August, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. RILEY A. HONEA, Adm. Sep. 5, '54.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

MESSRS. BLESSING & PRIVETT, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that in consequence of their goods being delayed in Philadelphia, they will not be open for business for about one week from this date. Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 10, '53.

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

[illegible] Merchant, [illegible] House. Globe Ho- [illegible] r business [illegible] PPLIES. [illegible] carefully [illegible]

[illegible] new flesh to grow, out and [illegible] restores [illegible] Spine, Liver, Lungs [illegible] this great remedy stands befo[illegible] ever produced. For ague [illegible] largement of the spleen, it i[illegible] or any internal inflamation [illegible] find it gives great relief. It i[illegible] in the world for Rheumatis[illegible] swelling, numness, weak join[illegible] Chest, pains, wounds, chilbl[illegible] sore throat, bites of insects a[illegible] salt rheum, warts, corns, [illegible] indeed nearly all diseases wh[illegible] an external application, and [illegible] ers are greatly benefitted b[illegible] used externally with great su[illegible] itre, or swelled neck, Scrofu[illegible] Evil, Liver Complaint, nervo[illegible] &c. For Horses or Cattle, i[illegible] tual as in diseases of man. [illegible] any case of sweeney in exist[illegible] Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bi[illegible] tula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windg[illegible] Bruises, &c.

Look out for Counter[illegible]

The public are cautioned [illegible] other counterfeit, which has [illegible] its appearance, called W. [illegible] Arabian Liniment, the mo[illegible] of all the counterfeits, becau[illegible] ing the name of Farrell, ma[illegible] it in good faith, without the [illegible] that a counterfeit exists, an[illegible] perhaps only discover their [illegible] the spurious mixture has wro[illegible] effects.

The genuine article is m[illegible] only by H. G. Farrell, sole i[illegible] proprietor, and wholesale d[illegible] 17 Main street, Peoria, Illino[illegible] all applications for Agenci[illegible] addressed. Be sure you get [illegible] letters H. G. before Farrell's [illegible] G. FARRELL'S—and his si[illegible] the wrapper, all others are c[illegible] Sold by Hendrick & Nesb[illegible] ville; in Randolph County, [illegible] & Giss, Roanoke; J. W. [illegible] dowee; Baker & Haney, La[illegible] nam, Milner; P. E. Alexand[illegible] chee. By R. M. Dickson, [illegible] William Smart, Oxford; [illegible] drick, Silver Sun; and by [illegible] thorized agents throughout [illegible] States.

Price 25 and 50 c[illegible] per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in [illegible] village and hamlet in the U[illegible] in which one is not already [illegible] Address H. G. Farrell as a[illegible] panied with good reference [illegible]

From the Dublin University Mag.

THE TWO RAVENS.

A STORY OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

(Continued.)

"Well," inquired Berthe, "did you take any step, or attempt anything with regard to the baron?"

"Nothing whatever, as yet," responded Gaspard, but too ready to converse with the dames, the sole persons who took a real interest in him; "the only means of obtaining my grandfather's pardon would be to say that I am prepared to marry Mademoiselle de La Verriere, and at such a price I desire it not."

"But, then, matters cannot stand as they are?"

"I know that," he answered, with a melancholy, though determined tone; "I shall make up my mind and write to the baron; my letter will have no effect; of this I am well aware. It will not prevent his disinheriting me; but I wish to convince him that, under any other circumstance, I would have obeyed his will; I shall assure him of the true respect I still entertain for him; of my fervent desire that his old days may be long and prosperous; afterwards I will enter the king's army, and, perhaps, I will make my way to fortune; if a bullet stop me on the road, I shall die without one regret; for there is not one soul to whom my life could be of the least interest."

Emilie lowered her hood, as though the light fatigued her sight; she remained thus, her face half concealed, and her clasped hands pressed upon her breast.

"Such is my resolution," continued Gaspard; "I have no second course to adopt."

"The baron has not the power of entirely disinheriting you," remarked Berthe; "you are his only descendant in a direct line, and according to the custom of Provence the rights of no other kinsman can prevail over yours."

"You are right," rejoined the young man, rather surprised to find the old dames acquainted with the customs of Provence, "but our noble fiefs are not inalienable."

"Do you really think, then, that he would go so far as to change the nature of his property, and sell his estates for the purpose of depriving you of the inheritance?"

"You little know my grand[illegible] you doubt it. I never saw him [illegible] fail to put a threat into execution. [illegible] have resisted—disobeyed this [illegible] The only means of being reconciled [illegible] emphatically reject, therefore [illegible] fectly conscious of want [illegible] from him at present."

"Still, if I were you," observed Suzanne, whose attention and interest vied with her sister's, "I would not act too hastily. The baron allows you to live here peaceably; remain in Marseilles [illegible] and then we shall see. We will assist you as far as our little means will permit. Of necessity the Chevalier de Greoulx cannot live like a mere clerk; we will lend you money."

"I cannot express all I feel for your affectionate interest; but who knows whether I should ever be able to repay you?" interrupted the chevalier. "Consider that my future prospects are anything but brilliant. I may die without leaving enough for my funeral expenses; who, then, would pay my debts?"

"Don't mention that," brusquely retorted the Raven; "you may accept our offer without any scrouple whatever—you may, I tell you."

Emilie listened in a silent attitude, her head bent down, her face concealed beneath her hood. How gladly would she have pressed to her heart these two poor old women, who were now endeavoring to force the young man to alter his plans. She uttered not a word as long as his visit lasted; but no sooner was he gone, than she rose, and exclaimed, with a sweet smile, and taking gently Berthe's hand—

"How very kind you are! O! I feel quite well now; I long to be completely restored to health. I gave you so much trouble, and yet you uttered not a word of complaint! I can't tell you how gladly I will work for you, and how happy I shall feel to make myself useful."

From this day M. De Greoulx regularly visited the dames. There were at the time but few patients in town; this allowed them time to receive his visits.—He was wont to come in the evening.—Berthe always took care to have a good fire, before which was laid the antique table, over which an old black apron acted the part of a table cover. Suzanne would then take from the press an old pack of cards, and Emilie bring a leathern bag, filled with mere *liards* (the fourth part of a sou.)

The Ravens were very fond of cards. This harmless amusement gave them now and then the opportunity of winning a few pence from Gaspard. Willingly did the young nobleman play their game, whilst the charming orphan, seated at the corner of the table where the lamp was placed, silently observed him talking or playing; yet so reserved were her looks, that she did not appear to lift up her eyes from her work. M. De Greoulx soon experienced the greatest delight in these evenigs; albeit he had a strong dislike for cards, he found this game entertaining; and it was ever with feelings of regret that he heard the church clock strike nine, the hour at which he must retire, so enthralling was Emilie's beauty—so sweet was the expression of her large blue eyes, when uplifted to welcome his arrival! For the two old dames he entertained, also, sentiments of gratitude, and even affection. Through their cold, and sometimes vulgar manners, a sound judgement and real goodness of heart were strikingly perceptable. It even happened, at times, that they spoke, as though through remembrance, a language little in accordance with their rank in life.—In truth, they often expressed ideas which strangely contrasted with the niggardly habits of their life. They wanted neither wit nor penetration; yet they did not in the least suspect that love could spring up between the handsome young man and the lovely orphan, who scarcely conversed together, but stealthily stole a glance at each other, and seemed to place their happiness in merely seeing the dames enjoy their game at cards. Nor could they dream that such feelings might exist between them; for the poor old dames had no experience of the passions, no one having ever loved them.

M. De Geroulx yielded to the charm of this obscure but tranquil existence, without caring about the past or the fu[illegible] Never had his life glided away so [illegible]ully. There dwelt, for the first [illegible] within his breast, one of those [illegible]nate affections which so completely [illegible]orb the thoughts, and from which [illegible]rive every sad or joyful impres[illegible]

[illegible] the very respectful letter which he had addressed to his guardian and rela[illegible] no answer had come; yet he wondered not at this silence. Such conduct on the part of the baron seemed to the young man the unmistakable proof that his independence was forever gained; nor did he regret the sacrifice with which it must needs be attended.

The Ravens reflected upon this subject more gravely; but to their anxious inquiries he would invariably respond—"When I am perfectly sure that the baron has excluded me from his will, then will I at once take my resolution, and, though a nobleman, exert myself and work for my support. Yes, I do not [illegible] the least doubt but that my days will pass away happier than if I [illegible] the rich heiress."

[illegible] the dames and Emilie [illegible] from vespers, which they [illegible] Mayor. The day was [illegible] the breeze hovering [illegible] of the sea, glimmering [illegible] hues reflected therein [illegible] clouds. The saline per[illegible] weed, wafted by gentle [illegible] mingled with the fragrance of [illegible] terrace was thronged by [illegible] of promenaders, eager to inhale [illegible] emotions, and enjoy the [illegible] of sunshine.

They crossed the irregular square stretching from the church to the Fort Saint Jean; this promenade is an immense terrace, built over the ramparts [illegible] the wide sea; in calm weather the strollers can hear the profound murmur of the waves gently breaking against the rocks, sweetly contrasting with the joyous cries of the children along the strand.

When the wind blows high (coming from the sea) the roaring and irritated waves beat these high walls, and the foaming billows, white as the mountain snow, wash the stone, worn away by the saline air. The white sails of the fishing boats quit the harbor in fine weather, and furrow the roadstead wherein lay the foundations of the many pretty country houses crown'd with pine groves. Opposite the port of Marseilles clusters of barren, grayish cliffs from an island, on which stands the Chateau d'If, an old state prison, safer than the Bastile ever was; from the seashore may be seen its lofty towers, intersected but with few windows; beyond this stands, at the horizon, the lighthouse of Planier, rising like a mast; ever and anon do the mists steal from the eyes its undefined shape, suspended between sky and water.

Emilie, leaning pensively on the parapet, was lost in admiration, contemplating with an eagle eye the gorgeous scenery, the pure sky, the calm sea, reflecting the azure above, and the crimson sunset already gilding the neighboring clouds. As she carried her looks from the sea to the heavens she sighed deeply and exclaimed—

"How very magnificent!"

"Splendid weather for our fishermen!" observed Berthe, "fish will be given away to-morrow."

"O, I declare there is M. de Greoulx yonder!" exclaimed Suzanne, joyfully; "look you Emilie, with your young eyes, for mine often deceive me."

Emilie started and turned round instantly.

"It is the chevalier, indeed it is (SHE could not mistake him!) he does not see us. What in the world is he looking at so attentively? He stands erect, just like a saint in a niche."

They soon neared the young man; who said, hurriedly—

"I just called upon you; I have had a letter—a letter from the baron!"

"A last!" observed both dames with one voice.

From the sadness depicted in his countenance they surmised unfavorable tidings; they added, with anxiety—

"So you have got bad news?"

"You shall see," replied he, handing the letter.

"Au Chateau de Greoulx, }
"16th of April, 1743. }

"MONSIEUR MON PETIT-FILS.—You shall not marry Mademoiselle de la Verriere. I desire you to return near me without one moment's delay. Under this sole condition will I forgive your misconduct. I hope that, in future, your respect and obedience will make up for the past.

"Now, having expressed my will, I pray God may be with you.

"C. BARON DE GREOULX."

Gaspard accompanied them homeward, and they continued conversing on the engrossing subject.

"Well, you must depart immediately," advised Berthe. "Things seem to take a more favorable turn; that is the first time I heard of the baron giving up his own way!"

"How changed he must be, to be sure!" remarked Suzanne.

"All is going on rightly, now," pursued Berthe. "Let us hasten home; we'll talk over it more at ease than in the streets. Well, well! the baron has yielded for once—given up your marriage; it's as good a miracle! I would not have believed it, if I had not seen the letter, written and signed with his own hand."

Emilie had wrapped herself in her mantle, and kept at a little distance, walking in silence. As they neared the house, Gaspard, having purposely loitered, joined her and said in a low and reproached voice—"Mademoiselle, you alone seem to be indifferent to what happens me."

She raised her mantle, and for her sole response lifted up to him her eyes suffused with tears.

"Ah!" said he, in a tone of unspeakable affection and joy, "dear Emilie!"

"What is the matter with you my dear!" asked Berthe, observing an alteration in the young girl's countenance.—"How very pale you are! you must have caught cold; go in quickly and warm yourself."

The evening wore away sadly. The Ravens would not play at cards; the idea of parting with their 'DEAR GENTILHOMME' affected them deeply. The two lovers were absorbed in the enjoyment of these last hours of happiness, not free from sorrow. They listened with a restless dread to each stroke of the clock, and when nine was heard chiming at St. Laurent's, a shudder passed over Gaspard and Emilie; a few minutes more, and both young hearts exchanged an affectionate but melancholy adieu.

Before daybreak, M. de Greoulx quitted Marseilles. In the evening the Ravens were sent for to watch over a corpse, so that poor Emilie remained alone in the spacious chamber. She sank into that state of despair and prostration experienced at the loss of all that gives zest and endearment to life.

During the day she had drawn her strength and energy from the necessity of concealing her grief; no change had been perceptible in her air or manner, no apparent sign of inward trouble on her countenance. Moreover, albeit she knew Gaspard to be every hour further from her, she still expected him in the evening as was his wont. But once left in solitude, she needed no longer to silence her secret feelings; she sat at the very place where usually sat he whose destiny she felt interwoven with hers, and whose presence alone had awakened in her that undefined longing of every heart for the sister soul.

She recalled every circumstance, even of the most trifling nature, linked with Gaspard; repeated to herself his last few words, so perfectly veiled in their meaning, but to which the emotion of his voice, the eloquence of his glance, added more than volumes. How fondly the forlorn orphan clung to this dawning affection! How vivid imagination became heated to the utmost enthusiasm, but the sooner to fall from its fanciful regions. Despondency spread its icy shroud over all her fair visions, and she yielded to the melancholy influence.

She bent her head on her breast, let fall her arms, and, mournful and sad, remained in the same place where the two sisters found her in the morning, cold, palid, and in tears.

CHAPTER VI.

Four days after M. De Greoulx's departure, the young girl and the Ravens sat sadly round the table, wishing to pass away the weary evening playing their wonted game; but Berthe shuffled the cards in an abstracted manner, and neither sister spoke of beginning. Presently a loud tapping at the door made them start.

'That's like the chevalier's knock,' exclaimed Berthe.

'It is he!' muttered Emilie, growing pale.

In truth he had just arrived from Greoulx. Suzanne hurried to open the door, and scarcely had he entered the house, than she exclaimed with joy, not unmingled with fear—

'Gracious heaven! are you come back! What does this sudden return mean?'

Without waiting for, or indulging in, greetings, or salutations, he answered the question—

'It means that the baron has expelled me from the chateau—disinherited me!' And he added with a satisfaction contrasting strangely with his words—'now, I have neither family or fortune; nothing! In fact, I am free!'

'Gracious goodness! what has taken place?'

Gaspard responded not, but stood gazing at Emilie, who, mute and trembling with joy, dared not raise her eyes.

'But tell us what has taken place,' repeated Suzanne, impatiently; 'you look triumphant, like Saint Mitre, when he walked through the town of Aix, with his dead in his hand; I don't see that there is any cause for joy. Do take a seat, and let us hear all about it.'

'When I reached the chateau,' said Gaspard, 'my grandfather was in the gallery next to his own apartment it was there he received me.'

'The picture gallery?' asked Berthe.

'Precisely. The baron was lounging in his huge black-leather fauteuil, in the very posture in which he receives his vassals and tenants. Father Sylvestre, his chaplain, stood close by him. I advanced, my heart rather disturbed, and remained before my irritated guardian, awaiting that he would hold out his hand to me. However, my expectaition was not gratified. 'Monsieur,' said he, knitting his thick silvery brows, 'it was time you should make your submission.' 'I obey your orders,' I replied; 'and I beg to assure you I feel deeply the condescention you have showed to me concerning that marriage.' 'Of course I had to give it up,' he interrupted with bitter irony; 'how could it take place? the heiress has been cut off by a malignant fever.'

'O!' triumphantly exclaimed Suzanne, who could not help indulging in her peculiar reflections, 'God has crushed the baron's will: it is well poor Mademoiselle De la Verriere has been called to heaven.'

'Were she still alive,' continued Gaspard, 'I should find myself neither more nor less happy, for I was fully determined not to marry her.

'Having announced to me this news, the baron dismissed me from his presence. Meanwhile, I saw clearly, from his manner, that something remained to be told. In fact, the next day, after mass, I was sent for, the reverend chaplain was still present.

'Gaspard,' said my grandfather, in a rather amiable tone, 'I have decided that you shall take a wife before this year is over, and again, this time, I have chosen a helpmate for you. You shall wed Madame de Chateauredon; her late husband left her an immense fortune; it is a most desirable alliance. You may thank, for the success of the negotiations, Father Sylvestre, who made the demand and pledged both my word and yours.' I remained dismayed and stupified.'

'Is the widow such a disagreeable person?' hinted Berthe.

'On the contrary, she is a handsome BRUNE, of a lively and pleasing disposition, but the name she bears is anything but aristocratic, albeit, her late husband bought one of those offices called SAVONNETTES A VILAIN.* However, the best gentilshommes in the country have come forward; she might, if she chose, be married to a [illegible]

'Why should you not marry [illegible]' Suzanne interrupted [illegible]

'Because [illegible] for her.'

This [illegible] Suzanne [illegible] head with disapprobation, 'but [illegible] see, what objection did you make to the baron?'

'Merely that I did not wish to [illegible] yet. I besought him to allow me a year or two more of liberty. [illegible] But there is no need to tell you what passed; you know the baron's character. He gave me his malediction, and expelled me from his chateau. I retired immediately, took the coach back to Marseilles, and came at once to your house.'

'MON DIEU!' exclaimed the Ravens, 'are you to lose the handsome inheritance and the old title of your family?—No, this cannot be.'

'But, it will be, in all probability,' quietly said the chevalier.

'There is no chance, that the beautiful Madame de Chateauredon will oblige you by dying also—is there?' ventured Berthe.

'Heaven forbid that she should!' he returned.

'Methinks you would act rightly,' observed Suzanne, 'this time, in obeying your guardian. Now, to tell you the truth, I don't see anything very rational in your refusal; you don't love the charming widow, granted. Well, marry her first, and love will come afterwards.'

'Never!' retorted Gaspard, turning his looks towards Emilie.

'Moreover, I have another reason, not a personal one though, to refuse the hand of the widow. Paul de Gillaret, an intimate friend of mine, is an ardent admirer of Madame de Chateauredon.—Perhaps she loves him. So you see that I could not become his rival after having received his confidence. This, of course, I could not tell the baron.'

'Certainly not,' said the dame; 'however, it behoves a true gentilhomme not to betray a friend, even at the loss of the title and fortune of the Greoulx baronage; yet——'

'Believe me, I regret nothing!' interrupted Gaspard, with boisterous joy, 'I feel myself so full of hope and courage. O! liberty, independence, are fine and grand things! How sweet it is to live thus, the mind easy, and the heart master of itself! Doubly sweet it seems to me, when I think of the dull youth I spent in the midst of luxury and riches! What is it to me to work? To be poor! I feel I shall be happy. And shall I confess the pangs of my latter years?—I was like a captive sighing after liberty; nor could I help thinking that the death of my relative would make me free; certain it is that I would not have wept over him; still my conscience often smote me. But thank Heaven, now I can pray that he may live a long and happy life!'

"He is seventy-five," observed Berthe; 'and the late baron, his father, after whom he takes in many ways, lived until ninety-eight years of age. HE, also was a terrible man, who caused the death of three wives through sorrow and ill-treatment.'

'Did you know him too?' asked M. de Greoulx with surprise.

'We did,' returned Suzanne, curtly, not wishing to say anymore on this subject.

The chevalier was rather perplexed to know how the dames had become acquainted with his family; however, as they always avoided satisfying him on this point, he left it to time or their own leisure to unravel this mystery. Moreover, another and dearer thought engrossed his mind.

'I look cheerfully upon things now,' he resumed; 'I have conquered, perhaps, twenty years' independence and happiness! My good ladies, some day I shall tell you the secret of my heart; for the present I must, without tarrying any longer, consider what I had best undertake to make out an honorable livelihood.—I think I will enlist in the king's army!'

These words caused an alteration in Emilie's countenance, for she lost not a word of this conversation, spite the attention she appeared to bestow on some embroidery work. The Ravens exclaimed with one voice—

'Don't dream of it, Monsieur le Chevalier; there is not a worse trade than war.'

'Yet I must do something; I could not support myself long with the hundred LOUIS I may procure by the sale of some jewels, now perfectly superfluous to me. Even without a CARROSSE or LAQUAIS, I should soon see the end of this sum.'

'Don't let this torment you,' rejoined Berthe; 'and don't you by any means go and sell your jewels to some Jew, who would not give you half their value. Remain quietly at your hostelry.'

'But,' he retorted, 'I cannot possibly lead any longer the life of a nobleman. Nor will I wait till I am compelled to accept your generous offer. I have the greatest aversion for debts.'

'Don't I tell you not to mind it,' repeated the Raven; 'some day or other we will talk again about your affairs, and, with the help of God, they may prosper better than you imagine, don't you think so, sister?'

'I quite agree with you,' responded the other Raven.

M. de Greoulx heartily thanked the good dames for their devoted interest. He could not help smiling at their [illegible] face. They poor old women, who fore[illegible]

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* Offices which at that time were purchased to ennoble the holder.

COTTON GINS.

[illegible] undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton [illegible] of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have [illegible] purchased in co-partnership [illegible] Samuel Hunter, 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. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN. H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a copartnership in the

CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS,

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of

CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

---

780 Acres of Land
FOR SALE,

IN Chockolocco Valley, 10 miles South of Jacksonville, and 3 miles from White Plains, one of the best places in Benton County. 200 acres of Rich Bottom Land, good buildings of all discriptions, and the best orchard in the State, plenty of timber for all purposes, and the best water to be foundany where, a great bargain will be given and liberal credit.

J. L. WRIGHT.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully announces to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing *THRESHING MACHINES,* both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use: Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Ward robes,* &c. any of which will be furnished on the *most reasonable terms* for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
E. G. MORRIS,
HIRAM HICKS,
J. R. LOYD,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

TWO Rockaway-buggys, one Square Rockaway and a variety of Buggys now on hand, and for sale at low prices by

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
Morrisville, Ala. Aug. 22, '54.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton county, Ala. I will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Jacob J. Hollingsworth, deceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

belonging to said decedent's estate consisting of Corn, Cotton, Oats, one Mare & Colt, and other things too tedious to mention; sold on a credit of twelve months, with approved security, with interest from date. All sums under five dollars, cash.

NANCY E. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Sep. 26, 1852—td. *Adm'x.*

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office north-east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 13, 1853 —1y.

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

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS.
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

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, Marshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Americanas, Delaines, Alpacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses. For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

BONNETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by

HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.

A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—*Low for Cash*—by

June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

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, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega a Randandolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1854.—1y.

FRESH GOODS!
Archibald R. Smith,

RETURNS thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and informs them, that he has just received and is now opening a SPLENDID STOCK of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing almost every article in the *DRY-GOODS* line. Such as

Cloths Cassemers,
Silks, Flannels, Linens,
Calicoes, Shirtings,
Sheetings, Muslins,
Chambricks, Domestics,
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware,
SADELES BRIDLES AND HARNESS,
HATS & CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, &C.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HE has *also*, a fine stock of family groceries, and fine

LIQUORS & SPIRITS,

Of all kinds; *Confectionaries Nuts, &c.*, which are kept in a house seperate and apart from his Dry-Goods Store. He solicits a continuance of trade from his old friends and customers, and invites the public generally to call and examine his well selected STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined by low prices and short profits to make it to the interst of all to trade with him.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENERAL NOTICE

For restoring Lands to market on certain proposed Railroads.

Whereas certain lands situated in the States hereinafter mentioned were withdrawn from sale or entry (except for pre-emption claims) by order of the President of the United States, issued on the representations and at the urgent solicitations of members of both houses of Congress, in anticipation of grants being made to aid in the construction of *proposed railroads;* and Congress not having made grants therefor, the President has directed that all the lands heretofore thus withdrawn until further orders, which were subject to entry at the date of withdrawal, (except those since entered by pre-emption,) shall be restored to market precisely on the same terms and conditions as though the same had not been withdrawn from sale.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, on and after Monday the *ninth day of October next,* all the lands *which were subject to private entry previous to withdrawal* (except those since pre-empted) situated in the following States, Territory, and land districts, and particularly described in the notices of withdrawal enumerated below, will again be subject to private entry and location; and that those townships advertised for sale previous to withdrawal, the reservation of which has also been rescinded, will be reproclaimed for sale hereafter, to-wit:

Lands described in public notice of withdrawal No. 494, August 19, 1853, for the railroad from Brandon, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi.
Do. at Augusta, do.
Do. at Demopolis, Alabama.
Do. at Cahaba, do.

No. 496, January 5, 1854, for the railroad from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi river, Arkansas, via Camden, and near Fulton, to the Texan boundary line, and its branches at Camden:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Helena, Arkansas.
Do. at Champagnole, do.
Do. at Little Rock, do.
Do. at Washington, do.

No. 498, January 24, 1854, for the 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 bend of the Tennessee river, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Demopolis, Alabama:
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.

No. 500, February 28, 1854, for the railroad from Mobile to Girard, Alabama, from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama, and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama.
Do. at Sparta, do.
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.
Do. at Augusta, Mississippi.
Do. at Greensburg, Louisiana.
Do. at New Orleans, do.

No. 504, March 28, 1864, for the North Missouri railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Palmyra, do.
Do. at Milan, do.
Do. at Fayette, do.

No. 505, March 30, 1854, for railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last-mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tallahassee, Florida.

No. 507, May 16, 1854, for the Oakland and Ottawa, and other proposed railroads, and not released by notice No. 518, June 21, 1854:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Ionia Michigan.
Do. at Genessee, do.
Do. at Detroit, do.
Do. at Duncan, do.
Do. at Sault St. Marie, do.
Do. at Menasha, Wisconsin.

No 515, June 8, 1854, for the Iron Mountain and Mississippi River railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Jackson, do.

No. 519, July 15, 1854, for the railroad from Dubuque, Iowa, via St Paul, Minnesota, to Left Hand river, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, (except the lands in Wisconsin heretofore restored by notice No. 520:)

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa.
Do. at Still Water, Min Ter.
Do. at Brownsville, do.
Do. at Winona, do.
Do. at Red Wing, do.
Do. at Minneapolis, do.

That the lands withdrawn in the districts of lands subject to sale at Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana, by notice No. 495, December 17, 1854, for the railroad from Shreveport to Vicksburg, in said State and of which the reservation was extended by notice No. 516, will be subject to entry again on the 7th of December, 1854, the time fixed in said notice; and that the respective registers and receivers of the several land offices above named will carry this notice into effect *without awaiting further instructions from this office.*

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this fifth day of September, anno Domini 1854.

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*
By order of the President: October 3; w6.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville 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.

ROMANISM.

By Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of London. AMERICANS, will you read this masterly exposure of the

MISTERIES OF ROME!
PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,
Boston.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA GA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
IN JACKSONVILLE.
SCHLESINGER, FLEISHL & CO.

HAVE located here, and opened anew *CASH STORE*, on the north-west corner of the publick square, at the stand lately occupied by Wm. White, and their splendid

Stock of Goods

Are just arriving in Town.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have lately purchased in New York and are now opening, a large Fresh and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Of every description, shade, color and quality.
READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Guns and Pistols, Jewelry & Watches, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their stock of SILKS and Dress Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings.—Call one! Call all!! Jacksonville, Sept. 19, 1854.

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK
CHEAP STORE.

THE firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, on the south-west corner of the public square in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods,

Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS
Of every shade, color and quality.
READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols. Also a choice stock of *LADIES DRESS GOODS*, and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his Goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys

☞ Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.

Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,	FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES	CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES: MORE *ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.*

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.
2d It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhœa.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins
9 It counteracts Nervousness and despondency
10th. It restores Irregularities,
11 It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings,
12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me." A. A. Gaulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacob's Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

Miles G. Dobbins, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, 'Jacob's Cordial' must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cash'r Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," M[illegible] 9th, 1854

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

For Sale by

J B Hays & co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smartt, R M Dickson, Alexandria; A W Kirby, J F Dailey, W. Plains; Dean & Edwards, Ashville; W C Denson, Greensport, Wm Thaxton, [illegible]; C J Pearson, Springville; D. L. R. Butt, Centre; W E Esey & co, Gadsden; J S camp & co Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lacey & Harris, cedar Bluff; Porter & Bare, Gainsville; J R and J M Hoge, Lebanon; J S and S J Barnard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & co N. Orleans.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat, half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place —will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating.

J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854—tf.

BONES & BROWN,
[successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.]
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, ect.
Augusta, Ga
April 11, 1854.-1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

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

WHOLLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND,	H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL,	WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES

are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

UMBER GOODS,

Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. Jund 19, 1854.

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 care

Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

Cherokee Institute.

[illegible] second term of the above Institution will commence on the [illegible] Monday in September, 1854. A [illegible] new building capable of seating 200 pupils, with bed-rooms and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary department.

The undersigned Principal, [illegible] the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, [illegible] here UPON HIS OWN PREMISES and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labour, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHE, *Principal,* and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

MRS. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

MR. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250 for the scholastic year—or $150 for the Spring term of six months, and $100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at $10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department $50 per year. French $20. Drawing $20. No extra charge for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peek, Esq. of Cedar Town Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq of Cherokee co. Ala. Aug 29—1y.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!!

THE American Artists' Union would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

By the First Artists of the Age,

They have determined in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when 250,000 of them are sold,

250,000 GIFTS, of the actual cost of $150,000.

Each purchaser of a one Dollar engraving, therefore, receives not only an engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished engraving, beautifully PAINTED in OIL, & FIVE GIFT TICKETS will be sent; or five dollars' worth of splendid engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket will immediately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The committee, believing that the success of this great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

Any person wishing to become an Agent, by sending, post paid, $1, will receive by return of mail, a One Dollar engraving, a "Gift Ticket," a Prospectus, a Catalogue and all other necessary information.

On the final completion of the sale, the Gifts will be placed in the hands of a committee of the purchasers to be distributed, due notice of which will be given throughout the U. S. and Canadas.

LIST OF GIFTS.

100 Marble busts of Washington, at	$100	10,000
100 " " Clay,	100	10,000
100 " " Webster,	100	10,000
100 " " Calhoun,	100	10,000
50 splendid Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, 3x4 feet each.	100	5,000
100 elegant oil paintings, 2x3 ft. each,	50	5,000
500 steel plate eng's, brilliantly col'd in oil, rich gilt frames 24x30 in. ea.	10	5,000
10,000 elegant steel plate engravings, colored in oil, of the Washington Monument, 20x26 inches each,	4	40,000
237,000 steel plate engravings, from one hundred different plates, now in possession of, and owned by the Artists Union, of the market value of 50 cts to $1 each,		41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st. N.Y.		12,000
22 building lots in N.Y. city,	1000	22,000
100 Villa Sites containing each ten thousand square ft. in the suburbs of N. Y. city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at	500	50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without int or security, of $250 each,		5,000
50 " " "	100 "	5,000
100 " " "	50 "	5,000
250 " " "	20 "	5,000
2,000 " " "	5 "	10,000

Reference in regard to the Real estate. F. J. Visscher & Co, Real estate Brokers, New York. Orders, post paid, with money enclosed, to be addressed, J. W. HOLBROOKE, Sec'y, Oct. 3—6m. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ The engravings in the batalogde are now ready for delivery.

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.

NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist

Tenders his servises to the citizens of Benton and Talladeg Counties and the public generally as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County ala. All females waited on at thei residence on shortest notice.

April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Crockery China & Glass war
Will fill all bills at Charleston price
April 11, 1854.

BUY DR. DADD'S
MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.
THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE EV
PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.—PRICE $1.2
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publish
Boston.

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. 18.—No. 42. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY OCTOBER 24, 1854. Whole No. 9[illegible]

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,

[illegible] year in advance, or $3 at the end of the year.

[illegible]re to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next [illegible]

[illegible] paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] dollar per square of 12 lines or less [illegible] first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

[illegible]onal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

[illegible]nciation of Candidates $3.

[illegible]ulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
[illegible] Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIS, JR.
KEYSTONE STATE,
[illegible] Tons, Capt. R. HARDIE.

Ninety-eight passages without a [illegible] failure.

[illegible] navigation 100 miles on the [illegible], only two nights at sea. Sailing every *Wednesday*, from each port as follows:

GEORGIA,		KEYSTONE STATE.	
[illegible]	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Ph'a.	F'm Sav.
8.	Feb'y 1.	Feb'y 8.	Feb'y 1.
2.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
8.	March 1.	March 8.	March 1.
2.	" 15.	" 22.	" 15.
5.	" 29.	April 5.	" 29.
9.	April 12.	" 19.	April 12.
3.	" 26.	May 3.	" 26.
7.	May 10.	" 17.	May 10.
1.	" 24.	" 31.	" 24.
4.	June 7.	June 14.	June 7.
28.	" 21.	" 28.	" 21.

[illegible] AT PHILA'DA:
[illegible]ERON & MARTIN,
No. 37½ NORTH WHARVES.
[illegible] AT SAVANNAH:
C. A. L. LAMAR.
[illegible] 28, 1854—1y.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.
[illegible] Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter [illegible] Bank, Savannah.
[illegible] Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
[illegible]amar, Esq. President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.
[illegible] Collins, Esq. N. Y.
[illegible] Guion & Collins, " "
[illegible] Everett & Brown, " "
[illegible] W. Phillips, Esq., " "
[illegible] 28, 1854—1y.

SUMMER GOODS

[illegible] D. HOKE & BROTHERS, are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

[illegible]ts, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Of the latest style and superior quality, For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear,
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP an office in Huntsville, Ala., where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce 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.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to commence CARDING at his WOOL [illegible]ACTORY, about the first of September next. All wool should be thoroughly freed from burrs, &c.
J. G. NISBET.
AUG. 8, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
[illegible] UNITED STATES HOTEL
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

[illegible] & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for [illegible] wardrobe. Having paid strict attention [illegible] the purchase and manufacture [illegible] goods, they can offer them at THE LOWEST PRICES. [illegible] hand, a very large lot of fine [illegible] Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus[illegible] Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, [illegible], Stocks, merino and Silk [illegible] and Drawers, &c. [illegible] weekly receipt of all the [illegible] of Goods from New York, [illegible] offer their customers advanta[illegible] not heretofore enjoyed.—[illegible] purchasing elsewhere, call and [illegible]
[illegible], 1854—1y.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of *SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,* Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palmleaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton *UMBRELLAS,* 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 merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga, March 21, 1854.

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.

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, } AUGUSTA, GEO.
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock *Manufacturing Co.*, Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburgs 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.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
☞ Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April. 1 1854.—1,y.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas J. Honea, dec. having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th August, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
RILEY A. HONEA, Adm.
Sep. 5, '54.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

MESSRS, BLESSING & PRIVETT, Would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that in consequence of their goods being delayed in Philadelphia, they will not be open for business for about one week from this date.
Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 10, '52.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

From the Doublin University Mag.

THE TWO RAVENS.

A STORY OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

(*Continued.*)

"Well," inquired Berthe, "did you take any step, or attempt anything with regard to the baron?"

"Nothing whatever, as yet," responded Gaspard, but too ready to converse with the dames, the sole persons who took a real interest in him; "the only means of obtaining my grandfather's pardon would be to say that I am prepared to marry Mademoiselle de La Verriere, and at such a price I desire it not."

"But, then, matters cannot stand as they are!"

"I know that," he answered, with a melancholy, though determined tone; "I shall make up my mind and write to the baron; my letter will have no effect; of this I am well aware. It will not prevent his disinheriting me; but I wish to convince him that, under any other circumstance, I would have obeyed his will; I shall assure him of the true respect I still entertain for him; of my fervent desire that his old days may be long and prosperous: afterwards I will enter the king's army, and, perhaps, I will make my way to fortune; if a bullet stop me on the road, I shall die without one regret; for there is not one soul to whom my life could be of the least interest."

Emilie lowered her hood, as though the light fatigued her sight; she remained thus, her face half concealed, and her clasped hands pressed upon her breast.

"Such is my resolution," continued Gaspard; "I have no second course to adopt."

"The baron has *not* the power of entirely disinheriting you," remarked Berthe; "you are his only descendant in a direct line, and according to the custom of Provence the rights of no other kinsman can prevail over yours."

"You are right," rejoined the young man, rather surprised to find the old dame acquainted with the customs of Provence; "but our nobler fiefs are not inalienable."

"Do you really think, then, that he would go so far as to change the nature of his property, and sell his estates for the purpose of depriving you of the inheritance?"

"You little know my grandfather if you doubt it. I never saw him once fail to put a threat into execution. I have resisted—disobeyed his orders. The *only* means of being reconciled I emphatically reject: therefore I am perfectly conscious of what I can expect from him at present."

"Still, if I were you," observed Suzanne, whose attention and interest vied with her sister's, "I would not act too hastily. The baron allows you to live here peaceably; remain in Marseilles, and then we shall see. We will assist you as far as our little means will permit. Of necessity the Chevalier de Greoulx cannot live like a mere clerk; we will lend you money."

"I cannot express all I feel for your affectionate interest; but who knows whether I should ever be able to repay you?" interrupted the chevalier. "Consider that my future prospects are anything but brilliant. I may die without leaving enough for my funeral expenses; who, then, would pay my debts?"

"Don't mention that," brusquely retorted the Raven; "you may accept our offer without any scrouple whatever—you may, I tell you."

Emilie listened in a silent attitude, her head bent down, her face concealed beneath her hood. How gladly would she have pressed to her heart these two poor old women, who were now endeavoring to force the young man to alter his plans. She uttered not a word as long as his visit lasted; but no sooner was he gone, than she rose, and exclaimed, with a sweet smile, and taking gently Berthe's hand—

"How very kind you are! O! I feel quite well now; I long to be completely restored to health. I gave you so much trouble, and yet you uttered not a word of complaint! I can't tell you how gladly I will work for you, and how happy I shall feel to make myself useful."

From this day M. De Greoulx regularly visited the dames. There were at the time but few patients in town; this allowed them time to receive his visits.—He was wont to come in the evening.—Berthe always took care to have a good fire, before which was laid the antique table, over which an old black apron acted the part of a table cover. Suzanne would then take from the press an old pack of cards, and Emilie bring a leathern bag, filled with mere *liards* (the fourth part of a sou.)

The Ravens were very fond of cards. This harmless amusement gave them now and then the opportunity of winning a few pence from Gaspard. Willingly did the young nobleman play their game, whilst the charming orphan, seated at the corner of the table where the lamp was placed, silently observed him talking or playing; yet so reserved were her looks, that she did not appear to lift up her eyes from her work. M. De Greoulx soon experienced the greatest delight in these evenigs; albeit he had a strong dislike for cards, he found this game entertaining; and it was ever with feelings of regret that he heard the church clock strike nine, the hour at which he must retire, so enthralling was Emilie's beauty—so sweet was the expression of her large blue eyes, when uplifted to welcome his arrival! For the two old dames he entertained, also, sentiments of gratitude, and even affection. Through their cold, and sometimes vulgar manners, a sound judgement and real goodness of heart were strikingly perceptable. It even happened, at times, that they spoke, as though through remembrance, a language little in accordance with their rank in life.—In truth, they often expressed ideas which strangely contrasted with the niggardly habits of their life. They wanted neither wit nor penetration; yet they did not in the least suspect that love could spring up between the handsome young man and the lovely orphan, who scarcely conversed together, but stealthily stole a glance at each other, and seemed to place their happiness in merely seeing the dames enjoy their game at cards. Nor could they dream that such feelings might exist between them; for the poor old dames had no experience of the passions, no one having ever loved them.

M. De Geroulx yielded to the charm of this obscure but tranquil existence, without caring about the past or the futu[illegible] Never had his life glided away so bl[illegible]lly. There dwelt, for the first ti[illegible] within his breast, one of those pa[illegible]nate affections which so completely [illegible]orb the thoughts, and from which w[illegible]rive every sad or joyful impressio[illegible]

[illegible] the very respectful letter which he had addressed to his guardian and relative no answer had come; yet he wondered not at this silence. Such conduct on the part of the baron seemed to the young man the unmistakable proof that his independence was forever gained; nor did he regret the sacrifice with which it must needs be attended.

The Ravens reflected upon this subject more gravely; but to their anxious inquiries he would invariably respond—"When I am perfectly sure that the baron has excluded me from his will, then will I at once take my resolution, and, though a nobleman, exert myself, and work for my support. Yes, I do not entertain the least doubt but that my days will pass away happier than if I had wedded the rich heiress."

One Sunday the dames and Emilie were returning from vespers, which they had heard at *La Major*. The day was beautiful, soft was the breeze hovering over the bosom of the sea; glimmering were the various hues reflected therein from the rosy clouds. The saline perfumes of the sea weed, wafted by gentle wind, mingled with the fragrance of spring. The terrace was thronged by myriads of promenaders, eager to inhale these reviving emanations, and enjoy the last hours of sunshine.

They crossed the irregular square stretching from the church to the Fort Saint Jean. This promenade is an immense terrace, built over the ramparts bathed by the wide sea. In calm weather the strollers can hear the profound murmur of the waves gently breaking against the reefs, sweetly contrasting with the joyous cries of the children along the strand.

When the wind blows high (coming from the sea) the roaring and irritated waves beat these hugh walls, and the foaming billows, white as the mountain snow, wash the stone, worn away by the saline air. The white sails of the fishing boats quit the harbor in fine weather, and furrow the roadstead wherein lay the foundations of the many pretty country houses crown'd with pine groves. Opposite the port of Marseilles clusters of barren, grayish cliffs from an island, on which stands the Chateau d'If, an old state prison, safer than the Bastile ever was; from the seashore may be seen its lofty towers, intersected but with few windows; beyond this stands, at the horizon, the lighthouse of Planier, rising like a mast; ever and anon do the mists steal from the eyes its undefined shape, suspended between sky and water.

Emilie, leaning pensively on the parapet, was lost in admiration, contemplating with an eagle eye the gorgeous scenery, the pure sky, the calm sea, reflecting the azure above, and the crimson sunset already gilding the neighboring clouds. As she carried her looks from the sea to the heavens she sighed deeply and exclaimed—

"How very magnificent!"

"Splendid weather for our fishermen!" observed Berthe, "fish will be given away to-morrow."

"O, I declare there is M. de Greoulx yonder!" exclaimed Suzanne, joyfully; "look you Emilie, with your young eyes, for mine often deceive me."

Emilie started and turned round instantly.

"It is the chevalier, indeed it is (SHE could not mistake him!) he does not see us. What in the world is he looking at so attentively? He stands erect, just like a saint in a niche."

They soon neared the young man; who said, hurriedly—

"I just called upon you; I have had a letter—a letter from the baron!"

"A last!" observed both dames with one voice.

From the sadness depicted in his countenance they surmised unfavorable tidings; they added, with anxiety—

"So you have got bad news!"

"You shall see," replied he, handing the letter.

"Au Chateau de Greoulx,
"16th of April, 1743.

"MONSIEUR NON PETIT-FILES.—You shall not marry Mademoiselle de la Verriere. I desire you to return near me without one moment's delay. Under this sole condition will I forgive your misconduct. I hope that, in future, your respect and obedience will make up for the past.

"Now, having expressed my will, I pray God may be with you.

"C. BARON DE GREOULX."

Gaspard accompanied them homeward, and they continued conversing on the engrossing subject.

"Well, you must depart immediately," advised Berthe. "Things seem to take a more favorable turn; that is the first time I heard of the baron giving up his own way!"

"How changed he must be, to be sure!" remarked Suzanne.

"All is going on rightly, now," pursued Berthe. "Let us hasten home; we'll talk over it more at ease than in the streets. Well, well! the baron has yielded for once—given up your marriage; it's as good a miracle! I would not have believed it, if I had not seen the letter, written and signed with his own hand."

Emilie had wrapped herself in her mantle, and kept at a little distance, walking in silence. As they neared the house, Gaspard, having purposely loitered, joined her and said in a low and reproached voice—"Mademoiselle, you alone seem to be indifferent to what happens me,"

She raised her mantle, and for her sole response lifted up to him her eyes suffused with tears.

"Ah!" said he, in a tone of unspeakable affection and joy, "dear Emilie!"

"What is the matter with you my dear?" asked Berthe, observing an alteration in the young girl's countenance.—"How very pale you are! you must have caught cold; go in quickly and warm yourself."

The evening wore away sadly. The Ravens would not play at cards; the idea of parting with their DEAR GENTILHOMME affected them deeply. The two lovers were absorbed in the enjoyment of these last hours of happiness, not free from sorrow. They listened with a restless dread to each stroke of the clock, and, when nine was heard chiming at St. Laurent's, a shudder passed over Gaspard and Emilie; a few minutes more, and both young hearts exchanged an affectionate but melancholy adieu.

Before daybreak, M. de Greoulx quitted Marseilles. In the evening the Ravens were sent for to watch over a corpse, so that poor Emilie remained alone in the spacious chamber. She sank into that state of despair and prostration experienced at the loss of all that gives zest and endearment to life!

During the day she had drawn her strength and energy from the necessity of concealing her grief; no change had been perceptible in her air or manner; no apparent sign of inward trouble on her countenance. Moreover, albeit she knew Gaspard to be every hour further from her, she still expected him in the evening as was his wont. But once left in solitude, she needed no longer to silence her secret feelings; she sat at the very place where usually sat, he whose destiny she felt interwoven with hers, and whose presence alone had awakened in her that undefined longing of every heart for the sister soul.

She recalled every circumstance, even of the most trifling nature, linked with Gaspard; repeated to herself his last few words, so perfectly veiled in their meaning, but to which the emotion of his voice, the eloquence of his glance, added more than volumes. How fondly the forlorn orphan clung to this dawning affection! How vivid imagination became heated to the utmost enthusiasm, but the sooner to fall from its fanciful regions. Despondency spread its icy shroud over all her fair visions, and she yielded to the melancholy influence.

She bent her head on her breast, let fall her arms, and, mournful and sad, remained in the same place where the two sisters found her in the morning, cold, palid, and in tears.

CHAPTER VI.

Four days after M. De Greoulx's departure, the young girl and the Ravens sat sadly round the table, wishing to pass away the weary evening playing their wonted game; but Berthe shuffled the cards in an abstracted manner, and neither sister spoke of beginning. Presently a loud tapping at the door made them start.

'That's like the chevalier's knock,' exclaimed Berthe.

'It is he!' muttered Emilie, growing pale.

In truth he had just arrived from Greoulx. Suzanne hurried to open the door, and scarcely had he entered the house, than she exclaimed with joy, not unmingled with fear—

'Gracious heaven! are you come back? What does this sudden return mean?'

Without waiting for, or indulging in, greetings, or salutations, he answered the question—

'It means that the baron has expelled me from the chateau—disinherited me!' And he added with a satisfaction contrasting strangely with his words—'now, I have neither family or fortune; nothing! In fact, I am free!'

'Gracious goodness! what has taken place?'

Gaspard responded not, but stood gazing at Emilie, who, mute and trembling with joy, dared not raise her eyes.

'But tell us what has taken place,' repeated Suzanne, impatiently; 'you look triumphant, like Saint Mitre, when he walked through the town of Aix, with his dead in his hand; I don't see that there is any cause for joy. Do take a seat, and let us hear all about it.'

'When I reached the chateau,' said Gaspard, 'my grandfather was in the gallery next to his own apartment it was there he received me.'

'The picture gallery?' asked Berthe.

'Precisely. The baron was lounging in his huge black-leather fauteuil, in the very posture in which he receives his vassals and tenants. Father Sylvestre, his chaplain, stood close by him. I advanced, my heart rather disturbed, and remained before my irritated guardian, awaiting that he would hold out his hand to me. However, my expectaition was not gratified. 'Monsieur,' said he, knitting his thick silvery brows, 'it was time you should make your submission.' 'I obey your orders,' I replied; 'and I beg to assure you I feel deeply the condescention you have showed to me concerning that marriage.' 'Of course I had to give it up,' he interrupted with bitter irony; 'how could it take place? the heiress has been cut off by a malignant fever.'

'O!' triumphantly exclaimed Suzanne, who could not help indulging in her peculiar reflections, 'God has crushed the baron's will: it is well poor Mademoiselle De lo Verriere has been called to heaven.'

'Were she still alive,' continued Gaspard, 'I should find myself neither more nor less happy, for I was fully determined not to marry her.

'Having announced to me this news, the baron dismissed me from his presence. Meanwhile, I saw clearly, from his manner, that something remained to be told. In fact, the next day, after mass, I was sent for, the reverend chaplain was still present.

'Gaspard,' said my grandfather, in a rather amiable tone, 'I have decided that you shall take a wife before this year is over, and again, this time, I have chosen a helpmate for you. You shall wed Madame de Chateauredon; her late husband left her an immense fortune; it is a most desirable alliance. You may thank, for the success of the negotiations, Father Sylvestre, who made the demand and pledged both my word and yours.' I remained dismayed and stupified.'

'Is the widow such a disagreeable person?' hinted Berthe.

'On the contrary, she is a handsome BRUNE, of a lively and pleasing disposition, but the name she bears is anything but aristocratic, albeit, her late husband bought one of those offices called SAVONNETTES A VILAINS.* However, the best gentilshommes in the country have come forward; she might, if she chose, be married to a Simiane or a [illegible] ez.'

'Why should you not marry her?' Suzanne interrupted with astonishment.

'Because I have not the least [illegible] for her.'

'This strikes me as perfectly unreasonable,' retorted Suzanne, shaking her head with disapprobation; 'but let us see, what objection did you state to the baron?'

'Merely that I did not wish to marry yet. I besought him to allow me a year or two more of liberty. Then— But there is no need to tell you what passed; you know the baron's character. He gave me his malediction, and expelled me from his chateau. I retired immediately, took the coach back to Marseilles, and came at once to your house.'

'MON DIEU!' exclaimed the Ravens, 'are you to lose the handsome inheritance and the old title of your family!—No, this cannot be.'

'But, it will be, in all probability,' quietly said the chevalier.

'There is no chance that the beautiful Madame de Chateauredon will oblige you by dying also—is there?' ventured Berthe.

'Heaven forbid that she should!' he returned.

'Methinks you would act rightly,' observed Suzanne, 'this time, in obeying your guardian. Now, to tell you the truth, I don't see anything very rational in your refusal; you don't love the charming widow; granted. Well, marry her first, and love will come afterwards.'

'Never!' retorted Gaspard, turning his looks towards Emilie.

'Moreover, I have another reason, not a personal one though, to refuse the hand of the widow. Paul de Gillaret, an intimate friend of mine, is an ardent admirer of Madame de Chateauredon.—Perhaps she loves him. So you see that I could not become his rival after having received his confidence. This, of course, I could not tell the baron.'

'Certainly not,' said the dame; 'however, it behoves a true gentilhomme not to betray a friend, even at the loss of the title and fortune of the Greoulx baronage; yet——'

'Believe me, I regret nothing!' interrupted Gaspard, with boisterous joy, 'I feel myself so full of hope and courage. O! liberty, independence, are fine and grand things! How sweet it is to live thus, the mind easy, and the heart master of itself! Doubly sweet it seems to me, when I think of the dull youth I spent in the midst of luxury and riches! What is it to me to work! To be poor? I feel I shall be happy. And shall I confess the pangs of my latter years?—I was like a captive sighing after liberty; nor could I help thinking that the death of my relative would make me free; certain it is that I would not have wept over him; still my conscience often smote me. But thank Heaven, now I can pray that he may live a long and happy life!'

"He is seventy-five," observed Berthe; 'and the late baron, his father, after whom he takes in many ways, lived until ninety-eight years of age. HE also was a terrible man, who caused the death of three wives through sorrow and ill-treatment.'

'Did you know him too?' asked M. de Greoulx with surprise.

'We did,' returned Suzanne, curtly, not wishing to say anymore on this subject.

The chevalier was rather perplexed to know how the dames had become acquainted with his family; however, as they always avoided satisfying him on this point, he left it to time or their own leisure to unravel this mystery. Moreover, another and dearer thought engrossed his mind.

'I look cheerfully upon things now,' he resumed; 'I have conquered, perhaps, twenty years' independence and happiness! My good ladies, some day I shall tell you the secret of my heart; for the present I must, without tarrying any longer, consider what I had best undertake to make out an honorable livelihood.—I think I will enlist in the king's army!'

These words caused an alteration in Emilie's countenance, for she lost not a word of this conversation, spite the attention she appeared to bestow on some embroidery work. The Ravens exclaimed with one voice—

'Don't dream of it, Monsieur le Chevalier; there is not a worse trade than war.'

'Yet I must do something; I could not support myself long with the hundred LOUIS I may procure by the sale of some jewels, now perfectly superfluous to me. Even without a CAROSSE or LAQUIS, I should soon see the end of this sum.'

'Don't let this torment you,' rejoined Berthe; 'and don't you by any means go and sell your jewels to some Jew, who would not give you half their value. Remain quietly at your hostelry.'

'But,' he retorted, 'I cannot possibly lead any longer the life of a nobleman. Nor will I wait till I am compelled to accept your generous offer. I have the greatest aversion for debts.'

'Don't I tell you not to mind it,' repeated the Raven; 'some day or other we will talk again about your affairs, and, with the help of God, they may prosper better than you imagine, don't you think so, sister?'

'I quite agree with you,' responded the other Raven.

M. de Greoulx heartily thanked the good dames for their devoted interest.—He could not help smiling at their assurance. They poor old women, who fore-

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* Offices which at that time were purchased to ennoble the holder.

[illegible] upon M. Vincent, and afterwards——'

'Hush,' interrupted the other, pointing to Emilie's bed; 'maybe she is not asleep; she might overhear us.'

M. de Greoulx returned to the wretched house every following day, and things went on the same as before his departure, with this differeure, that the game lasted sometimes until ten o'clock, and Gaspard would be so absent that he lost many liards, to the great glee of the Ravens, who treasured them in their huge old purse.

It so happened one morning that the dames left home at an early hour, to visit that M. Vincent so often spoken of; when they returned to dinner at noon, they found no fire lighted, no table laid, and Emilie all in tears.

'Gracious heavens! what is the matter?' cried Berthe, 'my child! why do you cry thus—what is it?'

'He is lost, and I, too. I will tell you everything. Berthe, Suzanne, will you ever forgive me?' cried Emilie through her sobbing, and throwing herself violently on her knees; 'oh, I am so wretchedly unhappy!'

'For Heaven's sake, will you speak, child?' said both sisters; 'we forgive you everything; but speak, what have you done?'

'Alas! nothing, nothing wrong, and yet——. But I am not personally concerned in this, it is HE, M. Gaslard de Greoulx. He is in prison; confined in the chateau d'If, by order of the king—A LETTRE DE CACHET!'

'It was the baron obtained it!' exclaimed the Ravens, passionately. 'Oh, dear, oh, dear, what a misfortune!'

There was a pause; the dames were stricken with consternation. Emilie, kneeling before them, pressed their hands with mute sobs.

'Be calm, my child, be calm,' said Berthe, making her rise. 'Come, tell us how you heard this dreadful news.'

'I heard it by a person, who came, sent by the baron.'

'By the baron!—wherefore?' interrupted the Ravens, greatly astonished; 'what is wanted from us?'

'It was to me he wanted to speak.'

'To you!' they exclaimed, still more astonished; 'and who was this person?'

'A lackey; he has executed his master's orders—he was right—it was his duty to do so.' She passed her handkerchief over her eyes, and continued in a quick tone of voice—

'That man came here, and sat there. Having cast around him an insolent look—'Where are your aunts—your cousins,' he said, 'the women with whom you live?' And as I answered, that you were out, he added: 'I am sorry for it for I have to speak to you, and would have liked them to be present. Since about two months the Chevalier de Greoulx comes to this house every day—you can't deny it, I watched and saw him. The baron, his grandfather, annoyed at these visits, has procured a LETTRE DE CACHET, in consequence of which the chevalier was arrested this morning! As to you, my darling, the baron, in whose service I have the honor to be, has sent me to make known to you his intentions——'

A loud tapping at the door caused Emilie to stop short, through fright.

'It is that horrible man again,' she cried, recovering herself; 'no doubt he will repeat in your presence his abominable threats.'

Trembling she ran and hid herself behind the green curtains of the bed, whilst Berthe quietly opened the door. Meanwhile, Suzanne, who hardly understood all this, said, to reassure Emilie—

'Don't be alarmed, my child. We'll see who dares to threaten you.'

The individual who then entered was a tall, knavish-looking fellow, in livery, wearing that silly and insolent air common to the lackeys of a grand house.

'Come, let us see, old woman, whether we can't come to an understanding,' he said, with affected BONHOMIE, and seating himself unceremoniously opposite to the Ravens; 'this morning that little girl yonder almost turned me out, though I don't think I said anything to——'

'Speak at once! who are you and what do you want?' interrupted Suzanne, in her own peculiar cracked voice.

'Why, it's not for myself I came, it's by order of M. le Baron de Greoulx. He sent me here to inquire about the kind of life that his grandson leads. I made a faithful report of all I saw. Of course, my master has guessed immediately the cause of the chevalier's revolt: he bade me call and give you notice of what he means to do. I have been for five years in the baron's service——'

'Come to the message,' again interrupted Suzanne; 'we don't want to hear about your character. The message! What does your master require?'

[illegible] and never attempt to see M. Gaspard, or else he will have her confined in the house des filles du Bon Pasteur. Monseigneur knows that she will want money to travel, and commissioned me to give her fifty crowns; here they are, and you see there is no occasion for complaining so much.' [illegible]

[illegible] haughtiness and command.

'Out of this house, you vile wretch!' she cried, pointing to the door. 'How dare you insult Mademoiselle de Lescale! I forbid you to put your foot here again! out of this, I say!'

The lackey made no reply, but obeyed this imperious order; that name of de Lescale, the outburst of the old woman's justifiable indignation, and, above all, the consciousness of his own insolence, abashed and confused him; he retired without uttering a word, but making the most deferential salutation.

Emilie sat herself down, concealing her face in her hands.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

HISSING DECLARED LEGAL.—There has been a very recent decision on this point. An action brought in Detroit for ejecting a young man from theatre for hissing a danseuse, has been decided against the ejector, Halland, who was fined $30. The justice gave it as his opinion that an auditor had a perfect right to hiss an actor or actress on the stage, if he had reason for so doing, and that no person had a right forcibly to eject a man from the theatre until he had first been requested to leave. So "popular sovereignty" triumphed.

The Philadelphia Ledger sensibly remarks in this connection:

"Notwithstanding the decision of the Court, and the common custom, we believe that the practice of hissing actors is not proper, and therefore should not have the sanction of legal authority. Every individual who attends a theatre has an equal right to hear what is uttered upon the stage. If one man has the right to make a noise and interrupt the play, he interferes with the rights of all those who dsire to hear and see the performances, which cannot be just, as they paid for admission to the theatre, and have a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of the amusement as long as they are satisfied with it. When they are dissatisfied, they may leave the theatre, which it is their right, the exercise of which interferes with no body else's right of hearing and seeing the performance."

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.—A London miller avers that the cause of cholera is the consumption of stale flower and breadstuffs, which are forced into market by necessity or accident. He states that in 1832 he purchased a large quantity of old foreign flour in bond, and while tasting it for the purpseo of separating the fresh from the stale, both he and his men were seized with sickness and excessive salivation, accompanied by disordered bowels. He tried some of the same old flour in his own family, and the consequence was that three of his children were seized with veilent purgings and sickness, as in the case of cholera, which disease soon after made its appearance in London. On one occasion he became aware that a quantity of stale wheat was about being shipped from London to Leeds, and he foretold that, if that corn was allowed to reach its destination, the cholera would follow in its wake. Within fifteen days after, the cholera broke out in Leeds with great virulence. Numbers of other instances are cited in proof of the miller's opinion.

RESURRECTION OF DISEASE.—On digging recently at a particular locality in London for the purpose of making sewers, the same pit was disturbed which had been the place of interment for sufferers by the plague two hundred years ago. The mortality from cholera has been great in this particular locality. Such analogous cases are said to be on medical record; among others, one in which the small pox was communicated from opening the grave of a person who had died of it ten years previously.

The Clergy of Savannah

The Macon Telegraph concludes a beautiful tribute to the late Bishop Gartland, by the following reference to the clergy of our city:

In connection with this notice, it is difficult to refrain from paying the tribute of respect and gratitude to the entire Clergy of Savannah. These faithful men have been "good shepherds" indeed, and avouched themselves fit ministers of the charities of Heaven. They have proved that the true Christian benevolence (involving a total forgetfulness of self,) is confined to no creed, or sect, or churches, and the man can't contemplate them, differing [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

[illegible] devising and adopting measures to raise additional means to finish the road to the east bank of the Coosa river. Col. Wm. P. Davis and Maj. M. W. Abernathy, of this County, were also in attendance during the entire session of the Convention, advocating the views and interests of stockholders in this section as occasion required.

The plan adopted was substantialy the one contained in the late circular, proposing to raise money by issuing to the present stock holders an additional amount of stock, which should be preferred stock, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. payable semi-annually, and also placing an equal amount of their stock previously taken on the same footing.—The resolutions adopted, we believe, also allowed other persons, not stockholders, to take a portion of the preferred stock. The amount to be raised mentioned in the resolutions was two hundred thousand dollars, payable in three instalments, one the 1st Jan. next, one on the first April following, and the last on the 1st Jan. 1855. An additional $100,000 was also provided for to be raised in the same manner, at the descretion of the Directory, if found neccessary, to continue the road to the 100 mile station.

The action of the convention was unanimous on these resolutions; but whether the measure will give general satisfaction to those who are not prepared to take additional stock, we are not able to say. One thing is certain, it places the continuation and speedy completion of the road beyond contingency; for once it crosses the river, the value, credit and resources of the road will be such, that scarcely a temporary check can be put to its progress.

After the business of the Convention was closed, Mr. Walker Reynolds, one of the Directors with a noble and praiseworthy liberality, proposed to be one of three who would take $10.000 each, making $30,000, and the proposition after some little parley was accepted by Messrs. Goldsby and Weaver of Dallas. Afterwards liberal amounts, not now recollected by us, was subscrib'd by Messrs. King, Philips, Becton, Smith, Allen, Curry and others, amounting in all to about $70,000.

The resignation of the President, Mr. Wm. S. Phillips was tendered to the Convention, to take effect we believe on the 20th inst. and it was understood that the vacancy would be filled by the board of Directors by the election of Mr. Goldsby.

The latest foreign news brings an account of a further advance of 1-8th in the higher grades of cotton.

Anxieties of the Sailor's Life.

BY THE REV. MR. ABBOT, OF NANTUCKET.

A man was speaking a few days ago of the emotions with which he was overwhelmed when he bade adieu to his family on his last voyage. The ship in which he was to sail was at Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard. The packet was at the wharf which was to convey him from Nantucket to the ship. He went down in the morning and saw all his private sea stores stored away in the sloop and then returned to his home to take leave of his wife and children. His wife was sitting at the fireside, struggling in vain to restrain her tears. She had an infant a few months old in her arms, and with her foot was rocking the cradle in which lay another little daughter about three years of age, with her cheeks flushed with a burning fever. No pen can describe the anguish of such a parting. It is almost like the bitterness of death. The departing father imprints a kiss upon the cheak of his child. Four years will pass away ere he will again take that child in his arms. Leaving his wife sobbing in anguish, he closes the door of his house behind him. Four years must elapse ere he can cross that threshold again. One sea captain upon this island has passed but seven years out of forty-one upon the land.

A lady said to me a few days evenings ago, I have been married eleven years, and counting all the days my husband has been at home since our marriage, it amounts to but three hundred and sixty days. He is now absent having been gone fifteen months, and two years must undoubtedly elapse before his wife can see his face again, and when he shall return, it will be merely a visit to his family for a few months when he will again bid them adieu for another four years absence.

I asked the lady the other day how many letters she wrote to her husband during his last voyage. "One hundred," was the answer. [illegible]

[illegible] have not heard one word from their families during the whole period of their absence. Imagine then the feelings of a husband and a father who returns to the harbor of Nantucket, after the absence of forty-eight months, during which time he has heard no tidings whatever from his home. He sees the boat pushing off from the wharves which is to bring him the tidings of weal or woe. He stands pale and trembling, pacing the deck with emotions which he in vain endeavors to conceal. A friend in the boat greets him with a smile and says, "Captain, your family are all well." Or, perhaps he says, "Captain, I have heavy news for you: your wife died two years and a half ago."

A young man left this island last summer, leaving in his quiet home a young and beautiful wife, and infant child. The wife and child are now both in the grave. But the husband knows not, and probably will *not know of it* for some months to come. He perhaps falls asleep every night thinking of the loved ones left at his fire side, little imagining that they are both cold in death.

On a bright summer afternoon, the telegraph announces that a Cape Horn ship has appeared in the horizon, and immediatly the stars and stripes of our national banner are unfurled from our flag staff, sending a wave of emotion through the town. Many families are hoping that it is the ship in which their friends are to return, and all are hoping for tidings from the absent. Soon the name of the ship is announced. And then there is an eager contention with the boys to be the first bearer of the joyful tidings to the wife of the captain, for which service a silver dollar is the established and invariable fee. And who can describe the feelings which must then agitate the bosom of the wife? Perhaps she has heard no tidings from the ship for more than a year. Trembling with excitement, she dresses herself to meet her husband. "Is he alive?" she says to her self, "or am I a widow, and the poor children orphans?" She walks about the room, unable to compose herself sufficiently to sit down; eagerly is she looking out of the window and down the street. She sees a man with a hurried step turn the corner, and a little boy hold of his hand. Yes it is he. And her little son has gone down to the boat and found his father. Or, perhaps, instead of this, she sees two of her neighbors returning slowly and sadly, and directing their steps to her door. The blood flows back upon her heart. They rap at the door. It is the knell of her husband's death. And she falls senseless to the floor as they tell her that her husband has long since been entombed in the fathomless ocean.

This is not fiction. These are not extreme cases which the imagination creates. They are facts of continued occurence—facts which awaken emotions to which no pen can do justice.

A few weeks ago a ship returned to this island, bringing the news of another ship that was nearly filled with oil, that all on board were well and that she might be expected in a neighboring port in such a month. The wife of the captain resided in Nantucket, and early in the month, with a heart throbbing with affection and hope, she went to greet her husband on his return. At length the ship appeared, dropped her anchor in the harbor, and the friends of the lady went to the ship to escort the husband to the wife from whom he had been so long seperated. Soon they sadly returned with the [illegible]ings that her husband had [illegible] seized with the coast fever, [illegible] the island of Madagascar, [illegible] when about a week out, his [illegible] home, he died and was com[illegible] to his ocean burial. A [illegible] days after I called upon the weeping widow and little daughter in their destined home of bereavement and anguish.

The New York *Journal of Commerce's* correspondent, writing from Constantinople says:

"Ever since the admission of foreigners into the Ottoman service at Kars, a strong feeling of jealousy and dislike of their influence has been growing up, and repeated efforts have been made by the Turkish commander to get rid of them, as it is, they are not considered on the same footing as Ottoman officers of the same rank, and are never attached to any regiment or corps of the army save as [illegible]. They are barely borne with, and though in almost every case receiving regular salaries, they form a little company by themselves and to whose orders alone no soldier in the camp need pay attention. This system is certainly not conducive to a complete organization of the army, it tends, on the contrary, to [illegible]

[illegible] gaged in lashing water casks and settee to the main yard, two topgallant yards, and several smaller spars—the captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic siezed all on board, a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitated themselves headlong over the bulwarks and on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full, and in imminent danger of being sunk. In this emergency, Dorian ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the raft's side. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind, and labored with heroic energy, cried out "For God's sake, Captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship while ther's a timber above water.

But the sea was now flush with the dead-lights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke the stern sank—the foam went boiling over the tumbling heap of human beings—many were dashed forward against the pipe. I heard one wild yell, (still ringing in my ears) and saw the Arctic and the strugging mass rapidly engulphed. Numbers yet cling to the imperfectly constructed raft; but, alas! we could render them no aid. Our own situation was not less precarious, and, cruel as it seemed, we were forced to abandon them to fate. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene! We however picked up two more men, and then, with an overloaded boat, without oars, tholepins, food or drink, avoiding with difficulty the fragments of the wreck, and passing many females, prepared for a night on the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and a cabbage to guard against immediate starvation, lashed a spar to the bow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until daylight. The night was cold and foggy, with a heavy swell, and in a cramped, drenched and half-naked condition, we suffered terribly.

Without dwelling upon our sufferings, alleviated much by the consciousness that we had endeavored to do our duty to our fellow men, suffice it to say that [illegible] during the day by lashing planks to [illegible] On our way [illegible]

[illegible]

[*Telegraphed* [illegible]]

Boston, October [illegible]

The steamship *Europa* has arrived at this port from Liverpool, with dates to the 30th ult.

The Europa brings fourteen of the Arctic's passengers. The report that forty had arrived at Newport is not true. The number of persons known to have been saved is 118, most of whom belonged to the crew. Great *indignation* is felt that they were permitted to monopolize the boats. Two boats are yet unheard of, and lively hopes of their safety are entertained.

Mr. Collins, of this line of steamships, is reported to have become insane.

The ship Cambridge has arrived at Quebec, having on board Capt. Luce and a number of the Arctic's passengers.

Pennsylvania Election.

Only four Administration Congressmen have been chosen in Pensylvania.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the U. S. Mail

STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The U. S. steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, has arrived at her wharf at this port from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.

Her intelligence is of a highly important character.

A great battle has been fought in the Crimea, on the heights above Sebastopol, whence the allies fired the town and sank ten ships of war in the harbor.

Sebastopol had fallen and the city was in flames.

The engagement was very sanguinary, 10,000 French and English having been killed, and 18,000 Russians.

Prince Napoleon behaved very gallantly, and had two horses shot under him.

Twenty-two thousand prisoners and one thousand guns were captured.

Prince Menschikoff, notwithstanding the almost utter annihilation of his army, remained and refused to surrender.

The Cholera in Spain.—Very bad accounts continue to be received of the ravages of the cholera in various parts of Spain. Seville, we are informed, has a lamentable aspect, the houses being all shut up and few people seen in the streets. At Alcala de Rio more than 300 persons had perished. At Baylen, also, there had been some mortality; at Andujar hardly a case. A newspaper calls the attention of Government to the exaggerated and abusive measures for prevention of cholera adopted in the province of Huelva (Andalusia.) Not only are all travellers compelled to perform quarantine, although they may come from districts where hardly a case has been known, but the lazaretto allotted them is the shade of an oak or other tree at a great distance from the town or village, where they are left to their own resources, exposed to the heat of the weather, and in some cases they have been refused the supply, on payment, of the commonest necessaries of life.

SACRED POETRY.—The following circumstance occurred in a village church in England, on the visitation of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purpose of administering the ordinance of confirmation.—The clerk, who usually gave out the psalms and hymns, wishing to celebrate the honor of his Grace's visit, commenced as follows: "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, *a psalm of my own composing*:"

"The mountains skipped like frightened rams,
The little hills did hop,
To welcome into our town,
His Grace, the Lord Bishop."

THE CHOLERA.—There were 21 deaths at Bowling Green, Ky., and vicinity last week. Hon. Presley Ewing, a talented young member of Congress, made a speech there on Monday, and died the next day at the mammoth Cave. Mr. Turner, of Turner and Co's Circus, left there on Monday, and died at Glasgow on Tuesday. S. A. Vance, a lawyer from Louisville, and J. D. Alexander, superintendent of public works on Green River, are also among the [illegible]

[illegible] were the only passengers saved [illegible] the wheelhouse with Capt. Luce [illegible] rest were firemen.

A common practice in Paris, which impresses a foreigner favorably, is that of lifting the hat [illegible] off the hat as a funeral passes. This is observed by all classes. A little while since I noticed a small funeral train moving in the direction of the Madeleine. The one borne to burial was of the humblest class, for the body was only followed by a few workmen in blouses and women without bonnets. As it passed on hats were taken off by the well-dressed crowds sitting or moving on the [illegible] gentlemen in carriages with footmen in liveries, and by men driving their water carts through the street. It was a touching and beautiful sight.

A letter from Shanghai, under date of June 13, states that the *Susquehanna* would soon sail [illegible] Philadelphia. The [illegible] says that the port was in the utmost disorder, and was suffering all the horrors of civil war and sieges.

"There is no telling when the present condition of things will end. The rebels still occupy the city and are besieged by the Imperialists. Nearly every day fights occur outside of the walls. During these engagements it is difficult to prevent the contending parties from encroaching upon the grounds of the foreign residents. All the ships of war in the harbor, as well as ourselves, have sent detachments of men to preserve the neutrality of the place; notwithstanding they frequently cross the lines and expose themselves to the shot of our men. Just before our arrival a brisk little skirmish took place between the Plymouth's crew and the Imperialists. About sixty of the former supported by one hundred from the English vessels succeeded in beating off 2,000 Chinamen, suffering but trifling loss in killed and wounded.

When the British army in the East left Varna a few weeks ago for the Russian province of the Crimea, no horses, excepting those of the field officers were taken on board transports. All the other horses, to the number of 500 were cast loose, to seek their fortunes as best they could. Horses which three month before cost 50 and 60 pounds, and which in England would be worth $1000, could not find purchasers at $1. Enormous quantities of baggage, the private property of English officers are said to have been at the same time abandoned.

BUYING AT HOME.—The people of Cumberland county, Virginia, have held a public meeting and resolved to buy their goods from direct importers of Virginia, if goods be offered by them upon as advantageous terms as those imported through New York and other Northern cities. They resolve to patronize, in preference to all others, the literary institutions and mechanics of their own State, and all that pertains to Virginia's advancement in the [illegible] sciences and learned professions, as well as in matters of recreation and pleasure.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Massacre at Fort Laramie.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 13th instant, received last night, gives the full particulars of the terrible Indian massacre near Fort Laramie, a brief telegraphic account of which has already been furnished to our readers. The Democrat's account is as follows:

"A Mormon emigrant who was traveling the road left, it seems, a lame cow which was unable to travel, and an old Sioux Indian, belonging to the band of Minnecongou, found it upon the road and killed it. The Mormon stopped with his wagons at Fort Laramie, and so soon as he learned that it had been killed he made complaint to the officer at the Fort and demanded redress. The officer in command, Lt. Fleming, [illegible]

[illegible] would not listen to him. They [illegible] the Sioux camp [illegible]

[illegible] nothing was likely to be done, he would attend to that matter and he accordingly immediately ranged his piece of artillery and commenced firing upon the village. Three or four muskets were also fired at the same time, but the only result was to knock the top of one of the lodges, and to wound Matteowan and his brother, who were standing in front—the former with [illegible] balls, the latter with one. So soon as the troops fired, the Indians returned it and poured upon them a shower of arrows. The first discharge killed Lieut. Grattan, who was standing by the side of the cannon. As soon as he fell, his command at once lost heart and attempted to fly—leaving their cannons, [illegible] and everything else. The Sioux [illegible] them and [illegible] and tomahawked every man of them save one who made his escape by taking down a ravine and thus getting out of sight. The interpreter who was with the party, Auguste Lucian, who had married a Sioux squaw, jumped upon his horse and attempted to make his escape. He succeeded in getting rid of his immediate pursuers and in making a circle around the camp, but instead of striking for the prairie he very foolishly attempted to run through the Brule camp, which was directly between him and the Fort, and which was already alarmed by the firing. The result was that an Indian ran out and shot his horse with his rifle, and then came upon him with his tomahawk. Lucian cried out to him not to kill him as he was a Sioux by marriage, but the only reply the Indian made was to bury his hatchet in his head. The soldier who escaped down the ravine was found by a Sioux named "Black Heart," and saved his life by his assistance in getting him back to the Fort during the night.

The tragedy occurred on the afternoon of the 16th of August, and it was not until the next morning that news of it reached the Fort. The Sioux then sent word to the Commandant to send out some more of his men to bury his dead, and they would serve them the same way. They also went into the depot of the American Fur Company, which was near their camp, and where the annuity of goods ($50,000 worth) were in store, and turned them upon the plain and divided them out. Lieut. Fleming, upon consultation, sent some five or six of the traders down to see the Sioux and to bury the dead, but they told the traders very explicitly that the quarrel was one which they were not concerned, and they had better keep out of it, and then drove them back to the Fort. The consequence was that when the messenger left, the dead bodies were still lying exposed on the plains, only two, those of Lucian and another having been buried, by two returning Californians, who ventured to execute the hazardous task for $25 a piece.

Nothing further has been heard from the Fort at the present time, and it would seem that the report that the Sioux had surrounded Laramie is not confirmed.

TOAST BY A PRINTER.—"Plymouth Rock"—the imposing stone on which the form of our liberties was made up—may it be a type of their perpetuity.

A poor fellow having got his skull fractured, was told by the Doctor that the brain was visible on which he remarked, "Do write to tell father, for he always swore I had none."

"Do you keep matches?" asked a wag of a retailer.

"Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

The retailer immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's pills.

A BANKER CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.—George W. Green, a private banker of Chicago has been arrested on the charge of causing the death of his wife by poison. He and his wife were very wealthy. Green himself is worth $600,000. When arrested by the sheriff, Green presented a loaded rifle at his breast, and drew out a bowie knife with a blade about a foot long, threatening instant death to any one who should touch him. He was however, safely secured.

If an elephant can travel eight miles an hour and carry his trunk, how fast can he go if he had a little negro to carry it for him.

PHILOSOPHY FOR MECHANICS.—A correspondent of the London Builder says that houses should be painted in the autumn. Wood works painted in October, he says, looks better at the end of four years, than painted in June, it would at the end of two.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued commissions for sixty seven Midshipmen for admission into the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers [illegible] for sale one [illegible] containing [illegible] hundred and seven [illegible] hundred [illegible], which is in cultivation, lying in Marshall County, Alabama, and [illegible] of the county. There is a two story dwelling house, a horse, screw, thrashing and all other necessary outbuildings. Also, several other settlements in the same neighborhood [illegible] quantity of acres. The above land will be sold to the highest bidder on the 15th of November next.—One fourth of the money to be paid in hand and the balance on one two and three year's time; also at the same place and time there will be horses, mules, cattle and hogs, fifteen hundred bushels of corn, twenty thousand pounds of fodder and a quantity of oats sold on 12 month's time with note and approved security.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

Oct. 24, 1854.—3t.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

Messrs. BLESSING & PRIVETT.

Believe they will be prepared for business in about one week. In consequence of a further delay of their materials in Charleston, they have been compelled to postpone.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 24, '54.

M. P. Stovall.

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

THORNTON S. ASHCRAFT
VS.
JOHN H. EDMONDSON, *Et al.*

Register's Office, Monday the 2nd day of October, 1854.

IN this case, the order of publication & decree *pro confesso* heretofore taken, were set aside, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit on file, that John H. Edmondson is over twenty-one years of age, and a non resident and resides in the State of Texas Sabine County, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper published in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks requiring the defendant to plead answer or demur to complainant's Bill, by the first Monday in December next, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and that copy of this order be posted up at the court house door in the town of Wedowee, and that a copy be sent to the defendant directed to Milam Post office in Sabine County, within the time mentioned.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register &c.

Oct. 10 1854.—4t. $7 50.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Benton County Alabama, Special Term October 2, A. D. 1854.

This day came Solomon L. Murphree and Bejamia Easley, and presented a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Solomon Murphree, late of said county deceased, and prayed that the same may be probated, established, and admitted to record as the last will and testament of the said Solomon Murphree deceased.

It is therefore Ordered that Friday the 3d day of November next be set apart for Probating, establishing and admitting to record the said last will and testament, 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 of Benton, for three successive weeks 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 Friday the 3d November next, and show cause if any they have why said last will and testament should not be probated, established and admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to the petitioners if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 2nd day October, A. D. 1854.

ATTEST, A. WOODS, Judge
Oct. 16, '54. of Probate.

[illegible] applied, diffuses through the whole nervous system, relaxing the [illegible] restores the synovial or joint water, and thus is the reason why it has been so successful in diseases of the joints. In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, this great remedy stands before any other ever produced. For ague cake or enlargement of the spleen, it is a specific. For any internal inflammation, you will find it gives great relief. It has no equal in the world for Rheumatism, cramps, swelling, numness, weak joints, Spine & Chest pains, wounds, chilblains, burns, sore throat, bites of insects and reptiles, salt rheum, warts, corns, mange, and indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others are greatly benefitted by it. It is used externally with great success in goitre or swelled neck, Scrofula or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, nervous diseases, &c. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual as in diseases of man. Will cure any case of sweeney in existence; also, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Big-head, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Strains, Bruises, &c.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wedowee; Baker & Henes, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbacoochee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. G. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Sep. 18, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came J. Mehaig and R. A. Ingram, Guardians of the minor heirs of Joseph P. Bennett, & filed their accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of their said guard'ship. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 6th day of November next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said accounts, 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, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a regular term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said Monday the 6th day of November next & contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness; A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office this 18th day of September, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge
Oct. 3, 1854. *of Probate.*

A. WOODWARD & WHITE,
ARE receiving their supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS.

Their Stock is *unusually* large, prices reasonable, terms favorable. All who wish to purchase, are respectfully invited to call.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 17, 1854.—4t.

Notice to Stockholders.

AGREEABLY to an order made at the last meeting of the Stockholders of the "Jacksonville Mining Company," another meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday next [illegible] inst. Business of importance to be transacted, and a punctual attendance is requested.

[illegible] CANNON, [illegible]

October 17, 1854.

[illegible] DICTIONARY [illegible]

MODERN [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. [illegible]

[illegible] M. D. Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D. Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
[illegible] JENNINGS, M. D. Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
[illegible] M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine.
[illegible] WATSON, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
[illegible] EVE, M. D. Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WILLIAM P. [illegible], M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for Students on the first Monday in October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures free to all Students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee, (paid once only,) $5. Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty,
No. 33, College Street,
Nashville, Tenn., March, 1854.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALA.)
Conducted on the Havana plan.
CLASS F.

TO BE DRAWN on the 26th of OCT.

CAPITALS,	$7500
"	5000
"	3000
"	1500
8 Approximation Prizes of $25 00 each	200 00
8 Approximation Prizes of $12 50 each	100 00
238 Prizes, amounting to	$30,000 00

☞ *Every prize drawn at each drawing.*

☞ Price of WHOLE TICKETS $5. HALVES $2 50, QUARTERS $1 25.

Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. All communications strictly confidential.

SAMUEL SWAN, Ag't. and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions,
Montgomery July 21, 1864.

PIANO FORTES.

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers.* For sale 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.

TO THE
TRAVELING
PUBLIC!

THE undersigned have now opened a line of Four Horse Coaches which run regular between Montevallo and Talladega, via Shelby Springs and Columbiana.

A Coach leaves Montevallo, daily, on the arrival of the Cars, for Shelby Springs, and returns next morning in time for the passengers to take the Cars, going down.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday Wednesday and Friday, 5 o'clock P. M.

Arrive at Talladega at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.

Leaves Talladega, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Arrive at Shelby Springs at 3 o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. —must be the nearest, quickest, and CHEAPEST route between North and South Alabama.

Fare moderate—Coaches comfortable—and Drivers sober and accommodating.

Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma and also at the stage office at Talladega.

[illegible]RINGTON & BARNES.
July 25 1854.—6m.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Looking Glasses [illegible] of every style and [illegible] 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, GEO.
April 11, '54.—1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,

ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA GEORGIA

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors,

JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852—1y. *Proprietor.*

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 SEED

all of which will be *warranted in every respect,* to which he invites tha 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. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN

STOVES & GRATES,

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,
Britannia, Wood, Willow and
Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.,
—AND MANUFACTURERS OF:—
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.
METTALLIC ROOFING

Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.

The trade supplied with Tin-Ware at wholesale upon the lowest term!

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, '54.—1y.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE

usually in demand in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable maner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensible article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES.
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

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

[illegible] of which [illegible] in cultivation. There are two fine springs on the place and three [illegible] abundance of water.

The land is generally what is called [illegible] and is surrounded on the east and west by government lands that afford a good range for stock and an abundance of timber. The growing crop [illegible] sufficient [illegible] accommodation of the land.

The purchaser could be supplied with corn, wheat, fodder, hogs, sheep and cows, if he wishes. There is on the place a dwelling, out houses and a Gin & Thrasher.

The place could be divided so as to make *two* settlements if desired.

N. H. MULLINS.

☞ The Constitutionalist will copy 3 months and send account to this office for payment.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs?—Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE *MUSTANG LINIMENT.* It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miserys, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

☞ For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry: about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, a good apple and peach orchard, and it is watered by springs of as good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State. Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.
August 1, 1854.—3m.

STORE HOUSES & LOTS

For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms, two houses and lots in the Town of Alexandria, advantageously situated on the main street for Stores or other public business; one situated on the north and the other on the south side. Advantageous terms as to times of payments will be made known to applicants to purchase.

L. D. JONES.
Sep. 5, 1854.—tf.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.

COME AND TRY US.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fules satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.

E. G. MORRIS.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber building, (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 4th day of Sept. 1854, on the estate of J. L. Hollingsworth [illegible], notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

[illegible] HOLLINGSWORTH.
Sept. 5, '54.

[illegible]

SOUTHERNER, [illegible]
1000 Tons [illegible]

These Steamers [illegible] for safety, speed [illegible] experienced and courteous commanders and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this line will be assured every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf.
Cabin Passage, $25 00
Steerage, [illegible]
June, 20, 1854.

A CURE FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Citizens of the Union.—

You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period!

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
88, *Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.*

ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yadkin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

☞ Read His Own Words.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large posts of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.,

Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). I was told that nothing could save her; she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us.—We obtained your medicines from Messrs. Wright & Co., of Chartres street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs
Bad Breasts
Burns
Bunions
Chilblains
Chapped hands
Contracted and Stiff Joints
Fistulas
Gout
Glandular Swellings
Lumbago
Piles
Rheumatism
Salt Rheum
Scalds
Sore Nipples
Sore-throats
Skin-diseases
Scurvy
Sore-heads
Ulcers
Wounds

*** Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane New York. Also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1,50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. May 30, 1854.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Sale of Land.

AS administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, of Edward Sims, dec'd, I will sell at public auction, on Monday the 23rd day of October next, at the Court House in Jacksonville, Benton co. Ala. [illegible] of the Estate [illegible] Terms [illegible] known on the day of sale. Notes with good security will be required, [illegible] notes well secured.

[illegible] W. HOOD, Adm'r. de [illegible]
Sep. 26, 1854.

[illegible] 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. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a copartnership in the

CABINET MAKING
BUSINESS,

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of

CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing

THRESHING MACHINES,

both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes,* &c. any of which will be furnished on the *most reasonable terms* for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
[illegible]
July 25, 1854.—1y.

TWO Rockaway buggys, one Square Rockaway and a variety of Buggys now on hand, and for sale at low prices by

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
[illegible], Ala. Aug. 22, '54

NOTICE.

[illegible] of the Board of [illegible] Jacksonville [illegible]

[illegible]
Sep. 26, 1852—td. *Adm'r.*

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

Whatley & Ellis,

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

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

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, *Attorneys at Law & Solicitors In Chancery.* Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February, 25 1852.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

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, Marshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

Americanas, DeLaines, Alpacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BONNETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets, For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.

A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—*Low for Cash*—by
June 30. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.

importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokeee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Rundandoluh.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1854.—1y.

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

[illegible]

Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets, [illegible], Linens,
[illegible], Shirtings,
[illegible], Sheetings, Muslins,
Chambricks, Domestics,
Crockery, Cutlery and Hardware,
SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS,
HATS & CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS &C.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HE has *also*, a fine stock of family groceries, and fine

LIQUORS & SPIRITS,

Of all kinds; *Confectionaries Nuts, &c.,* which are kept in a house seperate and apart from his Dry-Goods Store. He solicits a continuance of trade from his old friends and customers, and invites the public generally to call and examine his well selected STOCK before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined by low prices and short profits to make it to the interst of all to trade with him.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENERAL NOTICE

For restoring Lands to market on certain proposed Railroads.

Whereas certain lands situated in the States hereinafter mentioned were withdrawn from sale or entry (except for pre-emption claims) by order of the President of the United States, issued on the representations and at the urgent solicitations of members of both houses of Congress, in anticipation of grants being made to aid in the construction of *proposed railroads;* and Congress not having made grants therefor, the President has directed that all the lands heretofore thus withdrawn until further orders, which were subject to entry at the date of withdrawal, (except those since entered by pre-emption,) shall be restored to market precisely on the same terms and conditions as though the same had not been withdrawn from sale.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, on and after Monday the *ninth day of October next,* all the lands *which were subject to private entry previous to withdrawal* (except those since pre-empted) situated in the following States, Territory, and land districts, and particularly described in the notices of withdrawal enumerated below, will again be subject to private entry and location; and that those townships advertised for sale previous to withdrawal, the reservation of which has also been rescinded, will be reproclaimed for sale hereafter, to-wit:

Lands described in public notice of withdrawal No. 494, August 19, 1853, for the branch from a point near Elyton to Beard's bluff, at the southern bend of the nessee) with the Central railroad of Mississippi at the Mobile and Ohio road, and the railroad from Brandon, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi.
Do. at Augusta, do.
Do. at Demopolis, Alabama.
Do. at Cahaba, do.

No. 496, January 5, 1854, for the railroad from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi river, Arkansas, via Camden, and near Fulton, to the Texan boundary line, and its branches at Camden:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Helena, Arkansas.
Do. at Champagnole, do.
Do. at Little Rock, do.
Do. at Washington, do.

No. 498, January 24, 1854, for the railroad to connect the Chattanooga (Tennessee river, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Demopolis, Alabama:
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.

No. 500, February 28, 1854, for the railroad from Mobile to Girard, Alabama, from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama, and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama.
Do. at Sparta, do.
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.
Do. at Augusta, Mississippi.
Do. at Greensburg, Louisiana.
Do. at New Orleans, do.

No. 504, March 28, 1884, for the North Missouri railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Palmyra, do.
Do. at Milan, do.
Do. at Fayette, do.

No. 505, March 30, 1854, for railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last-mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tallahassee, Florida.

No. 507, May 16, 1854, for the Oakland and Ottawa, and other proposed railroads, and not released, by notice No. 518, June 21, 1854:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Ionia Michigan.
Do. at Genessee, do.
Do. at Detroit, do.
Do. at Duncan, do.
Do. at Sault St. Marie, do.
Do. at Menasha, Wisconsin.

No. 515, June 8, 1854, for the Iron Mountain and Mississippi River railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Jackson, do.

No. 519, July 15, 1854, for the railroad from Dubuque, Iowa, via St. Paul, Minnesota, to Left Hand river, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, (except the lands in Wisconsin heretofore restored by notice No. 520:)

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa,
Do. at Still Water, Min. Ter.
Do. at Brownsville, do.
Do. at Winona, do.
Do. at Red Wing, do.
Do. at Minneapolis, do.

That the lands withdrawn in the districts of lands subject to sale at Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana, by notice No. 495, December 17, 1854, for the railroad from Shreveport to Vicksburg, in said State and of which the reservation was extended by notice No. 516, will be subject to entry again on the 7th of December, 1854, the time fixed in said notice; and that the respective registers and receivers of the several land offices above named will carry this notice into effect *without awaiting further instructions from this office;*

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this fifth day of September, anno Domini 1854.

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

By order of the President:

October 3, wt6.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road, all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

[illegible] McCAMPBELL & CO.

ROMANISM.

By REV. DR. CUMMING, of London.

AMERICANS, will you read this masterly exposure of the

MISTERIES OF ROME?
PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers,
Boston.

Planter's Hotel.
J. M. SIMPSON,
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Stock of Goods

[illegible]

DRY GOODS

Of every description, shade, color and quality.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Guns and Pistols, Jewelry & Watches, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their stock of SILKS and Dress Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings.—Call one! Call all!! [illegible] Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854.

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK
CHEAP STORE.

THE firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN, who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand on the south west corner of the public square in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods,

Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Of every shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols. Also a choice stock of *LADIES DRESS GOODS,* and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his Goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready-Made Clothing for men and boys.

☞ Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.

Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,	FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES	CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE *ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.*

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhœa.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins.
9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.
10th. It restores Irregularities.
11th. It dispels gloomy and hysteric al Feelings.
12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family and have found it a most efficient and invaluable remedy."

HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—[illegible]"

WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—[illegible]"

[illegible], Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, [illegible] the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

MILES G. DOBBINS, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."

A. A. GAULDING, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried."—Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

For Sale by

J. B. Haye & co. White Plains; Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Spring; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, [illegible]; Dean & Edwards, Ashville; W. C. Denson, Greensport; Wm Thaxton, Mount Nixie; [illegible], Springville; D. L. [illegible], Centre; W. L. Lacy & co. Gadsden; J. S. Camp & co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lacey & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainsville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Barnard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville, &c.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & co. N. Orleans.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements. Dwelling, Gin-house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling, a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place—will also sell if desired 2000 bu corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating.

J. C. BAIRD.
April 25, 1854—tf.

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.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
[illegible]

[illegible] prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, | H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, | WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES

are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails, Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

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 care. *Advances if required made on Produce in Store.*

[illegible] 1854.—1y.

[illegible]

MRS. [illegible], Instructress in [illegible] Grammar, [illegible] and Sophomore Classes, [illegible] N. Philosophy, &c.

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing and Painting, &c.

MR. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—Piano, Organ, Piano, Harp, [illegible] Instrument.

Terms.

To those who [illegible] charge for Boarding and Tuition [illegible] all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and including fuel and lights, will be [illegible] scholastic year—or $150 for the [illegible] months, and $100 for the Fall [illegible] months. Board in good families [illegible] $10 per month. Tuition [illegible] department $50 per year [illegible] $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin, [illegible] for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 12 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Hight, Esq. of Cherokee co. Ala.

Aug. 29—1y.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION.

THE American Artists' Union would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canadas, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with the view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings,

By the First Artists of the Age,

They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their Engravings, and thus not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, when [illegible] of them are sold,

250,000 GIFTS, of the actual cost of $150,000.

Each purchaser of a one Dollar engraving therefore, receives not only an engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the Gifts when they are distributed.

For Five Dollars, a highly finished engraving beautifully PAINTED in OIL, & FIVE GIFT TICKETS will be sent, or five dollars' worth of splendid engravings can be selected from the Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, together with a specimen of one of the engravings, can be seen at the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an engraving actually worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket will immediately be forwarded.

[illegible]

value of 50 cts to $1 each, 41,000
1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st. N.Y. 12,000
22 building lots in N. Y. city, 1000 22,000
100 Villa Sites, containing each ten thousand square ft. in the suburbs of N. Y. city, and commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, at 500 50,000
20 perpetual loans of cash, without interest or security, of $250 each, 5,000
50 " " 100 " 5,000
100 " " 50 " 5,000
250 " " 20 " 5,000
2,000 " " 5 " 10,000

Reference in regard to the Real estate, F. J. Visscher & Co., Real estate Brokers, New York.

Orders, post paid, with money enclosed, to be addressed, J. W. HOLBROOKE, Sec'y.
Oct. 3.—6m. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ The engravings in the catalogue are now ready for delivery.

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.

NOTICE.

Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist

Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practising Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.

April 25 1854. tf.

F. A. Holman & Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS [illegible]
Crockery China & Glassware
Will fill all bills at Charleston [illegible]
April 11, 1854.

BUY DR. DADD'S
MODERN HORSE DOCTOR
THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE [illegible]
PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. [illegible]
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. [illegible]
Boston.

[illegible] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1854. [illegible]

[illegible] nomination of Candidates [illegible]
Circulars, Candidates [illegible] cents per [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible] U. S. Mail [illegible]
STATE OF GEORGIA, [illegible]
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. Garvin, Jr.
KEYSTONE STATE, [illegible]
1,500 Tons, Capt. R. Hardie.
[illegible] Ninety-eight passages without a single failure. [illegible] river navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every *Wednesday*, from each port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.		KEYSTONE STATE.	
Fm Sav.	Fm Phila.	Fm Phila.	Fm Sav.
Feb'y 8	Feb'y 1	Feb'y 8	Feb'y 1
22	15	22	15
March 8	March 1	March 8	March 1
22	15	22	15
April 5	29	April 5	29
19	April 12	19	April 12
May 3	26	May 3	26
17	May 10	17	May 10
31	[illegible]	31	24
June 14	June 7	June 14	June 7
26	21	28	21

Agents at Philadelphia, [illegible]
HERON & MARTIN, [illegible]
No. 31 North Wharves.
Agents at Savannah,
C. A. L. LAMAR.
March 28, 1854—ly.

C. A. L. LAMAR,
GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
SAVANNAH, GA.
REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planters' Bank, Savannah.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
[illegible] Lamar, Esq., President Bank of the Republic, N. Y.
Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y.
Messrs. Guion & Collins, [illegible]
[illegible] Everett & Brown, [illegible]
[illegible] W. Phillips, Esq., [illegible]
March 28, 1854—ly.

SUMMER GOODS
J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS
Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes
Of the latest style and superior quality. For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

NOTICE.
The undersigned would inform his friends & the public generally, that he will be prepared to commence CARDING at his WOOL FACTORY about the first of September next. All wool should be thoroughly freed from burrs, &c.
J. G. NISBET.
Aug. 8, 1854.

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, [illegible], Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.
With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.
April 11, 1854—ly.

[illegible] lot of good Pine lumber [illegible] building, (nearly all dry,) on hand. For sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 29, 1854.

[illegible] T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
[illegible] Bonnets, [illegible]
[illegible] Straw Goods,
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building,
AUGUSTA, GA.
The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta to his extensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest style Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats, various colors; Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats; Swiss, Senate, Canton, 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 UMBRELLAS, 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 Merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga., March 21, 1854.

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.—ly.

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, [illegible]
George T. Jackson, AUGUSTA, GEO.
John T. Miller, [illegible]
Samuel A. Verdery, [illegible]
Agents of the Hancock *Manufacturing Co.* Shirtings, Sheetings and Osnaburgs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for *Cash*.
Country Merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.
April 11, 1854—ly.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburgs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April 11, 1854—ly.

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—ly.

STORE HOUSES & LOTS
For Sale.
The undersigned now offers for sale on accommodating terms two houses and lots in the Town of Alexandria, [illegible] situated on the [illegible] for Store or other public business, one situated on the north and the other on the south side. Advantageous terms as to times of payment will be made known to applicants to purchase.
E. D. JONES.
Sep. 5, 1854—tf.

BUY DR. DADD'S
MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.
THE BEST WORK ON THE HORSE EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.—PRICE $1.25.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
Boston.

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

From the Doublin Unniversity Mag.

THE TWO RAVENS.

A STORY OF THE 18th CENTURY.

(*Concluded.*)

'So this is what you were weeping for, poor dear,' said Suzanne, compassionately. '[illegible] I can't comprehend what made you ask for our pardon.'

The young girl responded in a voice full of emotion—

'I asked your pardon, because, amidst the words just uttered by that man, there lay something true. I love the chevalier and the chevalier loves me.'

'Can it be possible!' exclaimed the dames, in the greatest astonishment.

'Yes, my kind friends, we love each other,' she resumed with more composure; 'we loved each other unwittingly, [illegible] of not thinking of what might follow. Now I see—I understand—this affection must be broken—I will enter a convent. I [illegible] no dowry, but can be received as a [illegible]. O, dear Berthe, dear Suzanne, I shall never forget your kindness. I will pray for you every day [illegible] paused, she murmured—'To-morrow you will take me back to the Visitation, and inform the baron that I never will see M. Gaspard, that I am dead to the world—that Emilie de Lescale is a nun.'

[illegible] her generous resolution, deeply moved the dames. Emilie and Gaspard were now the objects of all their hopes and affections, so they indulged, the first time for many years, in that unequivocal expression of deep sorrow, the more touching when springing from long-tried and hardened natures. They wept—the poor, forlorn, loveless, joyless, good souls!

'Emilie,' suddenly exclaimed Suzanne, *in a tone of determination*, 'leave it all to us; you have been insulted—you shall obtain reparation. The chevalier is a prisoner—he shall soon be set at liberty! To-morrow Berthe and I will start off to Greoulx.'

* * * * * *

Again did the lovely orphan remain alone; but this time she, so to speak, blessed the cause of her loneliness.—Was it not to promote her happiness, and, above all, that of her beloved chevalier, whom obstacles daily rendered more dear to her heart? She accompanied the Ravens to the coach that was to convey them to Greoulx. * * *

Here we must leave Emilie absorbed in pious meditation, whilst we accompany the good-natured sisters in their momentous mission.

CHAPTER VII.

The Chateau de Greoulx, a very old building, situated in the midst of the mountains of Upper Province had been built by the Knights Templars in the beginning of the thirteenth century.—After the extinction of this order, and the confiscation of their property, the demesne fell into the possession of the family of which Gaspard de Greoulx was the last descendant.

The chateau bore that outward aspect peculiar to all fortresses of the middle ages. Its ramparts, commanding the wretched houses of the suburb, were flanked by embattled towers, and in the centre of these irregular constructions arose the donjon-keep, wherein the archives and treasures of the owner were secured. * * * * *

On their arrival at Greoulx, the Ravens stopped at the only inn in the village. Having changed their travelling-dresses for gowns of light serge, and put on their high and full coifs of snow-white cambric, carefully plaited, they slowly took their way to the castle.

As they ascended the steep acclivity, hemmed in on each side by old stunted elms, they recognized, with no slight emotion, every site, and every winding, every tree, and every stone.

'Do you see yonder the tall walnut-tree that was struck by lightning on Assumption-Day, during vespers?' asked Berthe, 'it is still verdant and covered with leaves. Here is the Madona in its stone niche, closed by wire-work, where we used to suspend bunches of white roses.'

'Behold, Berthe, the small garden between the towers! How luxurious is the vine covering the walls! What profusion of rosos, what myriads of flowers; just like in our days!'

'Yonder, see the woods, the meadows, they are so beautifully green; everything around us is still young and beautiful!'

They exchanged a look, and said, together, with a deep sigh—

'Nature has not changed, but we!'

At the entrance to the castle there lived a game-keeper, wearing the livery of the baron—it was Berthe who spoke to him. He did not condescend to quit his seat, and attend to these women who came on foot, but, crossing his arms, said gruffly—

'I suppose you come for a collection? Every day the baron is pestered in the same way, and on holydays it's a regular procession! I don't think you'll be allowed to see MONSEIGNEUR. Go by the large staircase; you'll find servants in the hall; they'll tell you all about it.'

'He thinks we come to beg,' murmured Suzanne, with a half smile.

'The large stairs are at the far end of the cloister,' added the game-keeper.

'Thank you. We know it,' drily responded Suzanne. 'Come, dear.'

Fortunately they arrived after dinner-time, at the hour Baron de Greoulx gave audiences. A valet, having taken the orders of the baron, ushered them into the audience-chamber. The terrible old man was seated in his superb FAUTEUIL of ebony, on which his coat-of-arms was handsomely carved. He was dressed after the fashion of the preceding century; he wore a velvet jacket trimmed with gold lace, and a silk doublet richly embroidered, from whose centre issued a frill of wide and costly lace. An immense wig, with its graduated and symmetrical curls, framed a face whose broad features recalled those of Louis XIV in his old age; it was the same jet-black eyes, crowned with a wide brow, the same compressed lips and like attitude of the head; but his countenance wanted that noble expression and stern kindness so characteristic in the features of the departed monarch. His bearing had a sombre haughtiness, and his gestures a sort of passionate BRUSQUERIE; at the first look one detects a man to whose will every one should bend.

The Ravens, having cast a hurried glance round the hall, made a polite curt[illegible] [illegible]

'Who are you, and what do you want?' asked the baron, with his wonted air of arrogance. Moreover, he saw at once how frightfully old and ugly were the visitors.

'My name is Suzanne.'

'Mine is—Berthe,' replied the dames, simply.

The baron started slightly; but, recovering himself as though from a causeless fright, he said tartly—

'Well, what have you to say?'

'It's a long story, which for the honor of the name you bear, must be told to you alone, MONSIEUR LE BARON,' replied Suzanne; 'order the door to be closed, and forbid any one to listen, or interrupt us.'

He regarded them without uttering a word, and remained motionless, as if stricken by some ghastly apparition.—Suzanne took the hand-bell from the table and rang—a valet presented himself.

'Allow no one near,' cried the baron, 'and stay you in the first antechamber.'

The valet having withdrawn, the dames took seats.

'Monsieur,' said Suzanne, (who, as the elder, and possessing a greater felicity of speech, always took matters in hand,) 'fifty years ago two young girls left by force this chateau, in which they were born. The death of the baron, your father, having made you the head of the family, you wished to be the only heir of the fortune and demenses; to accomplish such wishes it became indispensible that your sisters should enter a convent. Young thought they were, and brought up as they had been in ideas of fear and blind submission, they dared to resist; you had them cloistered in the convent of the Benedictines of Aix, but they refused to take the veil. Then you had recourse to violence, and by your orders they were conducted to another nunery, the Carmelites of Arles; there occurred things which, had they been divulged, would have caused the prioress to appear before the Ecclesiastical Commission, and you, baron, before the LIEUTENANT-CRIMINEL. The young girls passed their twelve months of noviciate in a walled cell, being allowed barely enough bread and water to prevent their dying with hunger. Having been threatened to be left in this prison all their lifetime, they feigned to submit; they were released from confinement and treated more leniently, their vocation being deemed sincere. You, MONSIEUR, spread the report that they were on the point of pronouncing their vows. But one fine day they were vainly sought for in their cells; they had made their escape, and never since were they heard of.'

During this narrative the baron had grown pale as death.

'They are dead!' he murmured, with a hollow voice: 'they died years ago!'

'They are alive!' returned Suzanne, 'they are both alive!'

'I don't believe you!' he interrupted, passionately; 'after more than half century, whence could they come from? And what proofs are there of their existence? Those poor creatures are dead, I repeat.'

'Brother!' cried Suzanne, staring in his face, with an expression of proud irony, 'do you then deny us?'

And as the baron turned away his eyes with a gesture of confusion and rage, she added—

'Indeed, we are no longer the handsome ladies of Greoulx; work and sorrow have long since furrowed our faces. You, also, brother, have waxed old in prosperity and idleness, yet we both recognize you.'

'Silence!—if you care for your souls! silence!' interrupted the heartless baron, hardly able to suppress the outburst of his passion.

'I have not yet finished our story,' coldly resumed Suzanne, who again took her seat; 'still must you hear it all.—Having fled from the Carmelites we knew not what to do. We might have dragged you before the Court of Parliament and obtained justice; but we thought of the disgrace our family would incur, and resolved to live and suffer in silence.—Whilst you, perhaps, expected we would have drowned ourselves in the Rhone, we were walking across the fields, dressed as country girls, and possessing as our only fortune, a crown of three LIVRES.*—Having been brought up like ladies (to do nothing) we could not find within ourselves the means of exercising some profession. But whomsoever is willing to work, bread never fails. We took the road to Marseilles—that large town, where we knew not a soul, and in which people are easily lost in a crowd. From the moment of our arrival, my sister thought of our trying to become nurse-tenders. To follow this avocation no apprenticeship is necessary; it suffices to possess health, courage and patience and to have discretion, and honesty, to succeed. We did succeed. For the last fifty years we have been well known in Marseilles, but no one ever suspected to what family we belong—our reputation is well established; and so well known our probity, that there is not a house of which the owners would not readily trust us the keys. At present, being no longer robust enough to take care of the sick, we merely attend the dead. The good people of Marseilles have given us the SOBRIQUET of the 'Ravens,' and the little children are afraid of us; however, this does not prevent us from continuing our occupation, and advancing our salvation through good works. Thus it was that we became acquainted with our grand-nephew, Gaspard de Greoulx; he fell ill from sorrow, and was thought dead, when we were fortunate enough to recall him to life.'

'Does Gaspard know who you are?' interrupted the baron with terror.

'He has not the least suspicion in the world about it. He believes, as every one does, that we are of low extraction—perhaps the daughters of one of your footmen; [illegible] is aware that we formerly had some acquaintance with you. He know who we are! No, no; neither Gaspard nor any living soul. Who could imagine that the 'Ravens' are of the noble house of Greoulx, and that you, baron, are their brother?'

'You have disgraced your name!' he exclaimed violently. 'I deny you; but what the d——l came you hear for?—Do you want me to acknowledge you as my sisters?'

'We could exact it,' retorted Suzanne without losing her SANG FROID.

Meanwhile Berthe listened attentively and, by assenting nods, responded to the glance of her sister, who frequently turned towards her to call forth some sign of approbation.

'We could also,' continued the tongue-gifted dame, 'claim our legitimate share of fortune, and the interest for fifty years, which would amount at least to thrice the principal; but we are willing to renounce everything, under the condition—that Gaspard shall be set at liberty' and left to choose his own wife!'

'Psha! Your are mad!' interrupted he, with an explosion of passion. 'You are mad, and the chevalier too: for he fallen in love with a certain damsel—a girl who has neither name nor fortune.'

'You are mistaken, sir; her birth is equal to yours,' boldly ventured Berthe. 'Her name is Emilie de Lescale—she is an orphan; but we adopted her.'

'You, FILLES DU DIABLE!' exclaimed the baron; 'then it was to you I sent La Gleur.'

'Yes! brother, to our house; a footman came, who threatened Mademoiselle de Lescale, and said you would have her shut up in the house of the FILLES-REPENTIES. The wretch forgot himself so far as to insult the young lady, by offering to marry her. As sure as I live, she shall obtain reparation. I promised it, and she MUST have it.'

Some moments of silence succeeded this animated colloquy. The baron had risen from his seat, in an attitude calculated to intimidate females less determined than his sisters; passion had made the blood rush to his face; he strode to and fro het hall, like a man out of his senses. Meanwhile, the dames, stern and impassible, followed him with a calm gaze.

'MON FRERE,' abruptly said Suzanne, with placid firmness, 'decide—decide instantly—yield or refuse; whichever you please—but speak at once; we neither can nor will wait!'

'Indeed!' he interrupted, with dark irony. 'You come here, thinkieg to hold a pistol to my throat! You dictate conditions—utter threats! Tush, woman, you are dreaming! I am not afraid! I defy you!'

Yet he trembled in his secret soul.—He found in his sisters, that same determined, unflinching spirit characteristic of his family. It became obvious to him that he was struggling against iron wills akin to his own. He looked downwards, when Suzanne, advancing close to him, with cool resolution, said, slowly and distinctly—

'Then you refuse? You deny justice to us and Gaspard, as well as satisfaction to Mademoiselle de Lescale? Be it so. We take upon ourselves to have justice rendered to every one of us. But beware, brother! You will surely repent it in this world, and perhaps in the next! Men will despise you; and God may visit this injustice upon you. It will be your own doing. You shall be summoned before judges, to acknowledge your sisters, the 'Ravens,' as the Marseillais call them. We will bring before the court undeniable proofs of our identity. You comdel us to go thus far—thus far will we go. We leave the chateau to-day, to return soon, not humble and scorned, but under our real name—as becomes MESDEMOISELLES DE GREOULX. Farewell.'

He sprang violently to the door, and beckoned his sisters to resume their seats.

'Listen to me,' he said, trying to regain coolness and composure, and curb his pride to the exigencies of the terrible juncture. 'Listen—I will not be the one to dishonor our house by such a scandal;—nor can I grant your demand. It is impossiqle for me to do so. Neither you nor Gaspard are conscious of the true state of things.'

They regarded him with surprise and distrust; he stood, his head drooping on his breast—speechless, and vissibly depressed. He seemed tortured by the irretrievable necessity of coming to a full disclosure.

'Speak,' ejaculated Suzanne, impatiently. 'Speak, baron, or we withdraw instantly.'

Then it was, that, for the first time, the Baron de Greoulx humbled his pride and sacrificed his own will. At length he said, in a bitter tone of voice—

'You wish that young girl, Mademoiselle de Lescale, to become a great lady, do you not? You wish her also to be rich? Learn, then, the whole truth, and know [illegible] a ruined man. [illegible] Gaspard re-establish his fortune by a rich alliance, the barony of Greoulx will be [illegible] creditors [illegible] the demesne [illegible] of money [illegible] and [illegible]

He [illegible] burst of convulsive laughter [illegible] ged his shoulders in pity. [illegible] This part of our lives still [illegible] to be told,' quietly [illegible] in the least [illegible] years ago we had to nurse [illegible] client who had attempted [illegible] himself; the unfortunate man, [illegible] at the point of death, refused [illegible] sistance. As we represented that he ran the risk of losing both his body and soul, he confessed that he wished *to die*, not being able to bear the disgrace of having his bills dishonoured. The amount required was only ten thousand livres; by collecting all our savings we made up and lent him this sum. This brought him good luck; he speedily recovered; we left our money in his hands, and took an interest in his business. At the present day, not only is the firm Vincent & Co. one of the wealthiest in Marseilles, but we possess nearly four hundred thousand crowns; this shall be Emilie's portion, if she marry our grand-nephew.—Would not this be sufficient to prevent the baronage from being sold?'

'Certainly, it would be sufficient,' replied the baron, almost choked with emotion and amazement; he thought he would go mad with joy.

'We have to thank the Almighty, who has so willed all this,' ejaculated Suzanne. 'Previous to our acquaintance with Gaspard, we intended bequeathing our fortune to charitable institutions; we never proposed to enjoy it, for it little agrees with the station we have lived in so long; it will cheer us to think hereafter that this money has served to preserve the honor of our family. Yet, MONSIEUR LE BARON, we have still a request to make—let the dear young people be kept ignorant of the past and present affairs. You will give by contract the demense of Greoulx to Gaspard, a marriage settlement.'

The baron started.

'Would you prefer him to redeem it?' returned Suzanne; 'is it not better to spare yourself this effort? You call together your creditors; we will pay them; and no one can ever suspect that you disipated the fortune of your father!'

The baron felt confused and silenced. One could divine in him the sufferings of a haughty mind, compelled to choose between two humiliations; yet he could not long hesitate.

'I give full consent,' he said, at last, but will not interfere in anything. Let the marriage take place at once. Gaspard may bring his wife to the chateau; she will be welcome as the lady and mistress. I am old, and will devote my latter days to work out my salvation.'

Berthe heaved a sigh, tantamount to THE SAINTS BE PRAISED!

Both sisters rose from their chairs.

'Farewell, brother,' said Berthe, holding out her hand to him; 'we shall not meet again, we return to our little house in the Rue St. Laurent. Though Emilie be not aware how near we stand related to Gaspard, I know their hearts; they will prove grateful, and remember us in their blissful life.'

Ere departing, the old women seemed to address a mute adieu to all things around them; they carried once more their looks round the capacious hall; with each object, with every piece of furniture, was associated some recollection; they contemplated the various family portraits hanging on the wainscoting, and stopped before that of their mother. The noble lady, who had been cut off in the prime of life, was represented holding in her arms two lovely, rosy little girls.

'Thus we were!' murmured Suzanne, with a deep sigh.

'Come, sister, come!' said Berthe, wiping away a tear.

The baron had risen, but he was utterly unmoved; his eyes were dry, and his countenance expressed but impatience.

'Farewell, brother,' repeated Suzanne, 'all is over between us; now your people may come; to every one we are but two old strangers.'

Having said this, the Ravens made a low curtsey, and slowly withdrew.

The baron having rung the bell—

'La Fleur,' said he to the lacquey, 'accompany these ladies down stairs.'

CHAPTER VIII.

Three weeks later, the marriage of Gaspard de Greoulx and Emilie de Lescale was celebrated at St. Laurent's church, with the utmost simplicity, no one being present save the good Ravens, M. Vincent, and three of his friends required as witnesses.

After mass the dames accompanied the young company to their house.—The carriage wherein they were to start for Greoulx already awaited them at the door. Having changed her rich coifs of white lace, and her robe of Indian Muslin, for a travelling dress, the bride detached from over the mantle-piece the wreath of everlastings, which she mingled with her wedding bouquet.

Emilie felt her heart breaking at the idea of leaving the Ravens; her eyes were suffused with tears. Gaspard whispered to her tenderly—[illegible] She fell [illegible] and held the sisters in a long but close embrace. [illegible]

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*A LIVRE corresponded nearly to a shilling, being composed of twenty [illegible] sous.

[illegible] Emilie yielded to the [illegible] first moments, which [illegible] realization of their fondest [illegible] a sweet [illegible] but with each and [illegible] dames [illegible] associated. Swiftly did they [illegible] in recalling the [illegible] of the past, and in picturing to themselves the joys to come!

Oh! well might ye, angels from above [illegible] blissfulness of these two beings, who had preserved that purity of soul, that naivete of feelings and thought which hereafter give more zest to all earthly sensations.

So happily did time while away, that when the carriage stopped at the gate of the chatau, Gaspard and Emilie thought their journey but the unravelling of some fairy tale.

Agreeably to their master's instructions, all the people of the baron were gathered at the entrance-vestibule to welcome the future proprietors of the chateau. From the windows of the picture-gallery, the baron witnessed their ENTREE; they ascended the large stairs, and were soon in his presence.

* * * * *

It was a momentous era in "the Ravens'" life the day they left Marseilles.—Notwithstanding the certainty of a change for the better, they could not easily reconcile the idea of spending in idleness the remainder of lives hitherto so laboriously engaged. However they had promised, and they would not frustrate their friends's expectations.

Previous to their departure, they received from M. Vincent a sum sufficient for their support the following 6 months. The debts of their brother were being paid; but this done, there would still remain in the merchant's hand what would ensure them a modest but independent livelihood.

They took possession of their cottage, at Greoulx, and though for fifty years weaned from every comfort, easily got accustomed to their new mode of living, to them it was like a pleasing shadow of that sumptuous life of younger days.

* * * * *

Since their marriage the chevalier and his wife had taken two journeys to Marseilles; the first time the dames had accompanied them; but of late Suzanne's health had caused deep anxiety to Berthe who could by no means think of leaving her sister even for a few days.

During the last pilgrimage of young M. de Greoulx, an accident had befallen the baron, which, though at first deemed of no importance, afterwards proved fatal to him. Old as he was, he would enjoy every day two hour's ride in his park. No man was more fond of horses than he; and, moreover, he was an excellent horseman. However, one morning, regardless of a recent indisposition, he would enjoy his wonted sport, and mounted a thorough-bred horse, which had not been out for several days. This animal, naturally restless and firery, got suddenly frightened by the discharge of a gun from the neighboring demense, and reared in the most frightful manner, standing almost erect on his hind legs; neither whip, spur, nor bridle, were of avail;—that day the baron's skill betrayed him. Being unable to master his steed, he was violently thrown on the ground, and received a contusion on his head. The poor gentleman was brought instantly to his chamber. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced the wound to be of a slight nature. However, the chevalier and his wife were summoned back to the chateau. Their anxiety was only equalled by the satisfaction experienced by the baron, on their return.

In truth, during their absence, he had found himself lonely and desolate.

Emilie assumed at once the charge of tending Gaspard's grandfather, and indeed no daughter could have displayed more unremitting zeal and tender solicitude.

Suzanne and Berthe, when made cognizant of their brother's accident, were on the point of coming to the chateau to minister to him; but they remembered their pledge of secrecy, and contented themselves with receiving daily tidings through Gaspard and Emilie.

A month after the accident we have related, the baron, whose convalescence seemed fairly established, suddenly felt weaker than usual, and complained of violent pains in his head; a consultation of medical men from Marseilles was held the next morning, and their opinion was, that congestion of the brain [illegible] should their apprehensions be realized, they anticipated fatal [illegible]

[illegible] the chevalier and [illegible] that time was pressing, they would have persisted in their refusal. At last they yielded.—[illegible] they entered the chateau with feelings of [illegible] melancholy than the last. [illegible] a very green old man [illegible] to meet [illegible] but their [illegible] they were forthwith ushered into the patient's chamber; the baron called them to his bedside, and bade them sit near him; but the sorrowing sisters knelt close to the couch, each holding a hand of the man whose heartless conduct they forgot in this extreme moment. By his desire, Gaspard and his wife were immediately sent for; he ordered the doors to be closed, and said, in a low yet solemn voice—

'Gaspard—Emilie—I feel life is departing from me! Already my head grows heavy, and I can hardly collect my thoughts. Listen, then, to these, perhaps my last words. I have been cruelly unjust towards two beings, of whom I am the unworthy brother. But I thank God, that, in his mercy, he has permitted my heart to recover from that protracted state of error and cruelty.—Suzanne! Berthe! embrace your brother, and forgive him for the awful life to which he condemned you. Would to God I could live to love and honor you as you deserve! Yes, Gaspard! Emilie! they are my sisters! my own good sisters! Love them dearly for my sake and for your own, for it is to them you owe the happiness you now enjoy. Come close to me, and receive the blessing of my heart.'

They all four kneeled, and the baron, spreading over them his trembling hands faltered—

'May you all be happy! Suzanne! Berthe! my own dear sisters, forgive me and pray for me!'

The baron's state became daily more alarming and, notwithstanding all efforts to combat the progress of the disease, a fortnight afterwards the old gentleman breathed his last.

* * * * *

Soon were the good dames established in the chateau: poor, forlorn creatures, as they had been for many years, this was a late, but just reward for all they had suffered. The happiness they now enjoyed, prolonged, as it were, their days. They lived ten years on the demense of their fathers, witnessing the unalloyed felicity which was their own work. Nor of these ten years did one day elapse unmarked by some charitable deed. At last their career drew to a close; yet it seemed as though death himself hesitated separating these beings whose destiny had been so closely linked upon earth. A week had scarcely elapsed since the death of Suzanne, when Berthe was relieved from her earthly mission. Living, the poor had loved them; dead, they were still blessed and remembered, for they left a sum of ten thousand LIVRES to be distributed amongst the poor families of Greoulx.

* * * * *

The young baron and his wife outlived their aunts by many years. Their happiness continued unabated, but never did they prove ungrateful to the memory of the Ravens. * * * * *

At the time of the first French revotion, the Ravens were still remembered in Marseilles, and their house in the Rue St. Laurent showed to strangers. But long since had the feelings of the Marseillais undergone a complete change.—It was, then, neither terror nor repulsion that their names brought to recollection; for their pious and charitable life was no longer a secret. So true was the respect entertained for them, that, shortly after they had left their gloomy abode, their soubriquet had been thus modified:—"The Sainted Ravens," a well-deserved tribute paid to their memory, which for years after was loved and revered by all the good people of Marseilles.

Sick of Texas.—A gentlemam of Perry county, and one who is a good judge of a good country, has been traveling in Texas for the last two or three months, hunting a location in that state to settle. A short time ago he returned perfectly satisfied and disgusted with the country, and has purchased lands on the Cahaba River, preferring to give $20 per acre for lands in Alabama, than to get lands in Texas for nothing. We have lately heard of numbers of such cases, and letters from our friends in several parts of Texas informs us that much the larger number of persons who are now in that State are tired of the country, and had the homes they sold before moving, would never have seen Texas.

Selma Sentinel.

"**Newspaper Suspension.**—The Daily Evening Register, of Philadelphia, suspended publication yesterday. Cause—the ruinous high price of paper. We are much mistaken in our conjectures if more don't follow suit shortly."—

Ex.

The cost of newspaper publishing has incresed full twenty-five per cent, in less than two years.—Unless by some method white paper is reduced in price, [illegible] of the journals now published must go down. [illegible] that newspaper publishing was among the [illegible] of occupations, and the truth of late has [illegible] a startling [illegible] We must have a cheaper [illegible]

Professor Toumey.—We had a few [illegible] this gentleman [illegible] hurried visit to [illegible] nothing [illegible] new or important in the way of discovery in the progress of his geological survey. He says he has many calls from various points, and finds it impossible to comply with all the demands made upon him. He was last in the Counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, and requested us to say to some of his friends in DeKalb, that he could not see personally, that he thinks they would save time, labor and money, by ceasing to dig in the black slate—that nothing of value has ever been found in it in any locality, and probably never would be.

Rome Rail Road.—A convention of the stockholders of this road was held in Rome on the 20th inst., at which the following Board of Directors were elected: W. S. Cothran, A. W. Sloan, A. Shorter, M. H. Haynie, A. T. Hardin, A. Richardson and J. H. Lumpkin.—Resolutions were also passed recommending the Directors forthwith to secure the right of way, and also not to make any contracts for grading until $250,000 should be subscribed.

☞ See advertisement of Messrs. Woodward & White and Forney & Montgomery, who have recently received splendid stocks of Fall and Winter Goods.

Walker & Pettit at Mt. Polk, are now offering their entire stock of Goods at low prices for the purpose of closing up their business:—and although they assert peace between Russia and Turkey, we doubt whether there will be permanent peace between themselves and patrons until the latter *fork* over; or at least no *compromise* will be considered a *finality* that does not embrace a final settlement of all dues.

The foreign news in to-day's paper will be found exceedingly important and interesting. We shall continue the publication of the details of the late great battles in our next.

☞ We invite particular attention to the card of **Mr. R. C. Clark**, Warehouse and Commission Merchant in Wetumpka, Ala. **Mr. Clark** is a brother of Col. J. R. **Clark** of this place, and is personally known to many of our citizens as an upright, prompt and energetic business man. We take pleasure in recommending his house to Planters and others who may have business in his line.

YELLOW FEVER.

It will be seen by the following extracts from Montgomery papers that the yellow fever is still raging with unabated fury in that place, and with a fatality unparalled in the history of that city.—This epidemic, tho' it has been less destructive in New Orleans and Mobile than last year, has this year visited a greater number of Towns and Cities, and been more wide-spread in its devastation, than at any previous period in its history:

"**The Epidemic.**—Much of the prevailing fever is in our midst, and during the week it has spread in almost every direction over the city. All doubts in regard to its being contageous, we believe, are now removed. It has appeared in no family without attacking more than the first case—in one instance extending to *seven* persons, *four* of whom have died. But very few that have waited on cases of fever have thus far escaped, contact being found sure means of attack. Thus it has been carried to every part of the city, and is raging now to an extent without a parallel in the history of Montgomery.

The presence of Messrs. Hamilton, Redwood and Higley, with several nurses from Mobile and New Orleans, is very timely, and from their experience and attention we anticipate the happiest results. An appeal to them upon their arrival from Savannah, *en route* home, was responded to promptly, and they are now among us as angels of mercy. We suggest that, previous to their departure, some public token of appreciation of their kind office would be exceedingly just and appriate.

Adv. & Gaz.

THE EPIDEMIC.

It is still our painful duty to report that the fever continues to rage in our midst with unabated fury. We are unable to state how many new cases have occurred since our issue of Wednesday. We have heard of a number, however, and since Wednesday night last there have been three deaths, viz: Miss Mar[illegible] (the third member of that family,) Mrs. Scott, (consort of Gen. Scott, who was buried on Sunday,) and a negro man belonging to Mr. J. Pittman, who died of chronic dysentary.—Besides these we were credibly informed that an Irish lady and four negroes also died, but as upon diligent inquiry, we could hear nothing of them from [illegible]

[illegible] the foregoing was in type we [illegible] Montgomery papers that the [illegible] fever has greatly abated [illegible]

☞ The report of the late Grand Jury will appear in our next.

☞ Mr. Perham, as Agent of the Board of Directors, will meet the stockholders at the following times and places, for the purpose of taking the [illegible] ferred stock, provided for at the la[illegible] meeting:

At Columbiana, Nov 1; Harpersvill 2d; Wewokaville, 3d; Mardisville, 4t Talladega, 6th; Kelly's Springs, 7t Oxford, 8th; Jacksonville 9th.

Howard College, Marion, Ala, w[illegible] burned down on the 15th inst, and [illegible] or 20 students badly injured by jumping from a 3d story window.

Good Advice to Irishmen.—Th[illegible] "Irish American," puplished [illegible] New York by Patrick Lynch, co[illegible] tains an address from the editor [illegible] Irishmen in America, which [illegible] bounds in much good advice.—A[illegible] ter referring to the unfortunate dis[illegible] turbance between Americans an[illegible] Irish, he propounds the question:

"What shall we do to avert the storm which threatens? What shall we do to ward off the impending evil? How are we to right ourselves in public estimation?"

And he answers it thus:

"By following these simple rule[illegible] of conduct and action: by avoidin[illegible] all porter house, bar room, an[illegible] street sqabbles and collissions; b[illegible] studiously keeping away and avoi[illegible] ing street preachers to hear who[illegible] if you go you will most assured[illegible] get irritated and insulted; by r[illegible] solving sedulous to conquer gene[illegible] al and particular respect by dece[illegible] and peaceable demeanor; by remembering that, as new citizens o[illegible] inhabitants of the United States, common modesty and delicacy should operate to prevent us from bringing ourselves, brawls or otherwise, prominently or notoriously before the public, by ever bearing in mind that sufficient employment and fair remuneration await the sober and industrous, and that thereby a competence for the support and education of our families is within our reach; by reflecting & believing that no true American will ever deny respect, gratitude and attachment to him (of whatever country) who deserves it by honesty; peaceful manners, and untiring effort at advancement; by attending to, observing and perseveringly practicing these simple rules of action, we, Irishmem, can weather the storm which rages around us so fearfully at the present; and we can change the feelings and sentiments of antagonism which unhappily have prevailed and still prevail against us."

✓ **Anti-Stowe.**

The Boston *Atlas* announces a forthcoming novel largely occupied with the exhibition of the relations of the master & slave in the South States, yet based and different view of the subject from that taken by Mrs. Stowe:

A friend, who professes to be well informed in the premises, has let us into a secret in regard to a forthcoming work of fiction, which is likely to create a profound sensation in the country. It is understood to be in the press of Messers. Phillips, Sampson & Co., duodecimo in size, a single volumn, of some three or four hundred pages, and its title is to be Ida May. Its scene is laid in the Southern State, in which the author has resided many years, and the institution of slavery, whose influences pervade Southern society, and whose impress is so universally stamped upon Southern character, forms of course, the predominant feature of the tale. It is not, says our friend an Uncle Tom's Cabin, or an imitation, but a distinct original work of great power, and much more true to the realities of slavery. It does not string together a series of exceptional cases, painting the devil blacker than he is, where the reality is sober enough, but, with remarkable fidelity to nature, gives the light and shade as they exist, and the latter is but too frequent and general in its occurrence. We believe, also, we are not mistaken in affirming that its author will appear, in its pages, for the first time before the public, and will we are assured at once rank among our best and most successful writers of American fiction.

Awful Calamity.—Burning of the Steamer Princess.—*Great Loss of Life.*—The arrival of the steamer Lyon, yesterday morning, brought us the mournful intelligence from the scene of the disaster anxiously looked for by our citizens, and, as bad news travels fast, it was not long in reaching us. The steamer Cora No 2 arrived yesterday evening, bringing the Captain and most of the officers and crew, who were saved from this ill-fated boat, in our city, from whom we have received the following [illegible]

[illegible] has worked his way from poverty to wealth—from ignorance to knowledge—from obscurty to distinction. Why should he not be proud?—But such men are never lifted up by vanity. They are always meek and humble. They are the men who are safe patterns for all to follow. They never forget the pit whence they were taken; the kind hand of Providence which has led them all the way through trial and sorrow up to the present hour.

If you would gain honors worth possessing—If you would be beloved and respected by all around you, imitate those who, through patient zeal and inflexible virtue have risen to seats of distinction. Be not ambitious [illegible] wealth, or to rise for the sake of power—but let your ambition prompt you to deeds of usefulness. In every transaction with mankind, let strict integrity mark your doings. An inordinate love of money often leads men to the performance of mean acts and [illegible]

[illegible] Belgrade, under date of Sept. 30, [illegible] A. M. It was as follows:

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th instant, at 1 P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half-past three, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

The Duke of Newcastle, Minister of War, immediately ordered the publication of a "gazette extraordinary," copies of which were sent to the clubs, &c. In the various theatres, on Saturday night, the managers came forward and read the despatch. "God save the Queen" was played and received with enthusiastic cheering, as was the French national air *Partant pour la Syrie*. During the night telegraph succeeded telegraph, confirming the great news.

The next official despatch received was one from Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea, not dated, but evidently written on the 21st Sept. The despatch also came through Belgrade. It is as follows:

The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers and two guns, have been taken by the British army.

RAGLAN.

In the night the *Chronicle's* correspondent at Constantinople, under the date of September 23d, forwarded the following:

Constatinople, Sept. 28, 1854.

A battle was fought on the heights of the Alma on the 20th of September.

The passage of the river was forced, and the Russians repulsed.

The steamer Magellan, which has just arrived, has brought this news.

The French General Thomasson is on board, wounded in the abdomen.

General Canrobert was wounded in the shoulder.

Marshal St. Arnaud and General Raglan commanded personally.

The victory is complete.

The Allies had 2,400 killed and wounded.

The Russians suffered far greater losses.

Many cannon have been captured.

The English steamers protected the passage of the Alma from the sea.

Three batteries were stormed.

Telegraphic despatches of similar contents were received from Vienna and Paris. The following important additional intelligence, however, created immense sensation. It announced the "Surrender of Sebastopol." I give you the various versions, that you may form your own judgment. I must add that up to the moment of closing this letter no official despatch has been received, either by this or by the French government confirming the fact of Sebastopol being in the hands of the allies. It is true the *Moniteur* publishes the account via Bucharest, brought by the Tartar, of the tremendous slaughter and capture of Sebastopol, but no despatch has yet come to hand either from Raglan or St. Armand. A confirmation is expected every moment, and I believe there exists no doubt of the fact that Sebastopol is taken.

The Turkish Minister in London has received a despatch from Omar Pacha, in which it is stated "Sebastopol has been taken."

Camp at Honvault, Boulogne Sur-Mer,—Saturday, 2 o'clock.

I have only just time to send you the following important intelligence. [illegible]

[illegible] of Sebastopol. Last evening, so certain was the news considered that several of the theatres, the Cafe de Paris, and even some of the private houses were illuminated. This morning some disappointment was felt at the doubtful terms in which the announcement is made in the *Moniteur*, but the hopes of the people were kept up by the assurance given in some respectable quarters that at midday the guns of the Invalides would put the matter beyond a doubt. Midday passed, but still the guns of the Invalides were silent, and then doubts began once more to gain ground. On the Bourse the speculators for the rise began to hesitate till just before the closing of business, when it was suddenly announced that the cannon were actually firing. This news was generally believed, and the effect of it was elestrical. As if with one common accord, hearty cheers were given by the whole of the assembled crowd, and many immediately left the hall fully impressed with the belief that the fact was now beyond all doubt. It soon turned out, however, that the guns fired were an imperial salute from the Invalides, but the practice of artillery at Vincennes, and thus the hopes of the Parisians were once more dashed. I have taken some pains to ascertain the truth, and I have reason to believe that up to five o'clock no official confirmation of the fall of Sebastopol had been received, either by the French government or by any of the foreign embassies. In all official quarters the same doubt still exists. News has indeed beed received which appears to give some sort of confirmation of the fact, but it does not place the matter beyond doubt, and is far from amounting to an official confirmation of it. I think it right to add that some parties who ought to be well informed and to be good judges of the value of such information as has already reached us still maintain that the news is actually true, although there is no official confirmation of the fact.

One fact is regarded here as very satisfactory, namely that the troops took the Russian batteries on the heights of the Alma at the point of the bayonet, in the face of a steep hill and heavy artillery. According to these various accounts, 6,000 Russians fell at the Alma; nearly 3,000 allies. We have no statement how many fell on the river Kathscha, where the engagement is said to have been "sanguinary," and then we hear that 18,000 Russians were killed and wounded at Sebastopol, which implies hard fighting and some great loss on our side.

The news of the victory on the heights of Alma was proclaimed by the Lord Mayor to the good citizens of London amidst the blowing of trumpets. The bells of all the churches in England have been ringing merry peals of victory. On Sunday the clergymen announced it from the pulpit to their congregations During the services at St. Paul's the national anthem was thundered forth by the magnificent organ and full choir, the whole congregation standing.

THE VERY LATEST.

[From the Europan Times, Oct. 4.]

Up to the present moment, (6 A. M.) we are still without the anxiously looked for official confirmation of the capture of Sebastopol, announced in so many telegraphic messages, and from such trustworthy sources. Both in England and in France the belief in the truthfulness of the main features embodied in the various despatches, recording the brilliant achievements of the allied armies since the battle of Alma, is almost universal; still the anxiety in each country is intense to behold the governmental confirmation of the starting announcement, published by the press of both countries, to effectually remove any [illegible] lurking idea that the wish was father of the thought.

THE CRIMEA.

[From the Liverpool Times O[illegible]

Vienna, Tuesday, Oct 3, 18[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] A telegraphic has been received [illegible] direct from St. Petersburg, saying that Prince Menschikoff has telegraphed under date of September 27, that he has withdrawn his troops from Sebastopol from before Sebastopol towards Baktschiserai. There he will await reinforcement from Kertch and Perekop. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th of September.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Morning.

The *Chronicle* of this morning, after investigating the sources from which [illegible] the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of melodramatic effect to be implicitly adopted and asks why the news sent to Omar Pacha should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French government. Still, adds the *Chronicle* there can be little doubt that by this time the desired success has crowned our efforts and, at all events it can only be stopped a few days longer. The retreat of Prince Menschikoff with his army would amount, in fact to abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, to and although very little is certainly known of the capabilities of the place for defence, we are at least assured that the term fortress is very inaccurately applied to it, and that it could not offer a prolonged resistance to the arms of the allies. The hope of the Russian General would be no doubt, to receive reinforcements sufficient to enable him to advance and receive the town; but when we consider that 20,000 additional troops, including a strong force of cavalry must already have joined the allied commanders, we may feel satisfied that they will give an excellent account of whatever hostile army may be brought to interrupt their operations.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the Washington's passengers was Baron Gevott, the Russian Minister.

The official accounts of the battle of Alma report the English loss 2000 and the French 1,400.

The allies have changed the plan of attack on Sebastopol from the South, and base their operations [on] Balaklava.

The bombardment commenced on the 5th October.

The Russians had sunk seven ships of line at the mouth of the harbor.

Marshal St. Arnand, the commander in Chief of the French had died, and the command devolved on Canrobert.

THREE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Niagra.

Sebastopol was invested south and east, and the guns playing on the walls. Mencikoff keeps the old north, awaiting reinforcements.

Prussia expresses her unwillingness to act with Austria.

McHenry's liabilities half a million pounds sterling.

After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all villages they passed through, and in their flight left six thousand wounded behind. [A] thousand Russians escorting ammunitions was captured. Menchikoff himself narrowly escaped capture. [The a]llies destroyed the Aqueduct which supplied Sebastopol with water.

Eight thousand Allied cavalry arrived at Crimea.

The Carriage of Menschikoff, with private papers was captured.

The inhabitants of Odessa were pledged to burn the city [illegible] was nearly destroyed by fire—loss two million Sterling.

An outbreak was feared at Warsaw. The Russian Imperial Guard were marching to Warsaw in forced marches.

Dates from St. Louis state that Governor Burt of Nebraska died on the 18th.

THE VERY LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—9 A. M.

[illegible] reports are said to have been received by a Greek house in the city yesterday, to the effect that Generals [illegible] and Luders had entered the [Crimea] at the head of forty battalion s; [illegible] the garrison at Odessa, 20,000 [illegible]

MARSEILLES, Oct. 6 1854.

[illegible] from Constantinople, which [left] on the 27th, has on board [illegible] with dispatches from Lord [illegible] for the English government. [Sebastopol] was invested on the 27th. [The] second line of the defence was [illegible] and the place entirely surround[ed] [illegible] Russians are shut up in Sebastopol which was to have been attacked [by sea] and land. One account states [the] Russians had force [illegible]

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 24th inst. by [illegible] Smith, Mr. JAMES S. KER[illegible] of Rusk Co., Texas, to Miss ELIZABETH H. GOODLET, daughter of Zion Goodlet, of this County.

Printers fee received, and duly appreciated.

At the residence of Mrs. Martha [illegible] Burton, near Eastville, Ala., on Thursday evening the 12th inst.—by the Rev. Jefferson Falkner, Miss SUSAN A. H. BU[illegible], to D. J. N. M[illegible], of Arbacoochee, Ala.

Thrice happy you whose hearts are tied
In Love's mysterious knot, so close,
No cares, no quarrels can divide,
And only death, fell death can loose.

Also—On the evening of the 13th inst., at the residence of Judge J. W. [illegible], of Wedowee Ala., Mrs. HARRIET M. J. [illegible] to RUFUS A. McCONNELL, Esq., of Chulafinna, Ala. Hon Joseph Benton performed the ceremony.

PEACE MADE

BETWEEN

RUSSIA AND THE TURKS!!

WALKER & PETTIT, at Mt. Polk, Are selling out their entire stock of Goods, at low prices. They are determined to close up their business by next Christmas.

All who are owing them are requested to make payment forthwith—and those that have no money, no excuse, as we shall allow them fair prices for Corn, Cotton or Wheat. So don't overlook this notice, for it is the last time you will have the offer to pay us in any thing but money. Remember, you bought our goods and promised to pay for them, and right now is the time; so come up fairly and squarely, for a friend in need is a friend in deed. Oct. 31, '54.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

THOMPSON'S

Fever and Ague Powders:

For the permanent Cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, or any form of Intermittent Fever.

There are no diseases so debilitating [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Sale of Land.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County Alabama, made on the 28th day of October, 1853, I will proceed to sell, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at the late residence of Nelson Castleberry, deceased, to the highest bidder, on a credit of *ONE AND TWO YEARS*, with interest from date, the following described lands belonging to the estate of the said Nelson Castleberry, deceased, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of Section 24, in Township 14 of Range 7 east in the Coosa land District, and in Benton County, Ala. Note and security will be required to secure the purchase money.

CHARLES LITTLEJOHN,
Adm'r of said Estate.
Oct. 31, 1854.—5t.

FORNEY & MONTGOMERY.

Are now in receipt of their *FALL & WINTER STOCK of*

GOODS,

Embracing all the latest and most *Fashionable Styles*, usually kept in this market, to which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally; assuring them they shall not be disappointed either in style, quality or prices.

Oct. 31, 1854.

Trust Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust, made and executed on the [illegible] day of April, 1854, by William R. Jourdan [illegible] Trustee for Andrew Hart, I shall on Monday the 4th day of December next, at the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the property conveyed in said deed of Trust, to-wit: S. E. fourth of Sec. 26, township 11, range 8. The N half of section 35, township 11, R 8. The N W fourth of the N W fourth of Section 36, township 11, range 7, in the county of Cherokee Ala. Such title will be made as is vested in me by said deed.

CALDWELL SUBLETT,
Oct. 31, '54. *Trustee.*

Bills on all [illegible]. All communications strictly confidential. [illegible] Agent and Manager, [illegible] Montgomery, Ala., October 31, 1854.

WAREHOUSE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In Wetumpka.

THE subscriber having [bought] the WAREHOUSE lately occupied by T. Leak, Esq. and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the *Warehouse and Commission Business*, and by strict attention to the interest of all who may favor him with their business, he hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of patronage.

The rates of Storage for Cotton will continue at 25 CENTS per BALE, for the season.

Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of goods.

I shall at all times be prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, &c. to planters.

R. C. CLARK.

P. S. Having sold my interest in the Ware-House to Mr. R. C. CLARK, I take this occasion to recommend him favorably to the consideration of the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage. TILMAN LEAK.

Oct. 31, '54—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, October 25th A. D. 1854.

This day came Robert Thompson, Administrator of the estate of William Casey, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, it is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 18th day of December next be set for examining, stating & 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, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 18th day of December next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 25th day of October, 1854.

A. WOODS,
Oct. 31, '54. Judge of Probate

Notice—Money Wanted.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account are requested to come up and pay up by the 15th day of Nov. next as I expect to start to Texas at farthest by the 20th Nov. next, and must have money—and I am determined to place all claims in my hands out for collection before I leave, unless payment is made.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.
Oct. 31, '54.

THORNTON S. ASHCRAFT,
vs.
JOHN H. EDMONSON, *Et al.*
Register's Office, Monday the 2nd day of October, 1854.

IN this case, the order of publication & decree *pro confesso* heretofore taken, were set aside and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit on file, that John H. Edmonson is over twenty-one years of age, and a non resident and resides in the State of Texas Sabine County; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks requiring the defendant to plead answer or demur to complainant's Bill, by the first Monday in December next, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him, and that copy of this order be posted up at the court house door in the town of Wedowee, and that a copy be sent to the defendant directed to Milam Post office in Sabine County within the time mentioned.

WM. H. SMITH,
Register, &c.
Oct. 19 1854—4t. $7.50.

A. WOODWARD & WHITE [illegible]

GOODS

[illegible]

[illegible] given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Monday the 6th day of November next & contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS, Judge of said Court, at office this 18th day of September, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge
Oct. 3, 1854. *of Probate,*

Notice.

THE subscriber offers his lands for sale, one tract where he now lives, containing five hundred and seventy acres, three hundred of which is in cultivation, lying in Marshall County Alabama, and inferior to none in the county; there is one two story dwelling house, gin house, screw, thrasher and all other necessary buildings for a farm: Also several other settelements in the same neighborhood of a smaller quantity of acres, the above land will be sold to the highest bidder on the 15th of November next.—One fourth of the money to be paid in hand and the ballance in one two and three year's time. Also at the same place and time there will be horses, mules, cattle and hogs, fifteen hundred bushels of corn twenty thousand pounds of fodder and a quantity of oats sold on 12 month's time with note and approved security.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.
Oct. 24 1854.—3t.

DAGUERREOTYPING.

MESSRS, BLESSING & PRIVETT,

Believe they will be prepared for business in about one week. In consequence of a farther delay of their materials in Charleston, they have been compelled to postpone.

Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 24, '54.

M. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House.

on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

PIANO FORTES.

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and *fresh from the manufacturers.* For sale 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.

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 SEED

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. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Planter's Hotel.

[illegible] M. SIMPSON, [illegible]
PROPRIETOR.
[illegible]
AUGUSTA GA.

[illegible] when you will be convinced that this preparation possesses in so high a degree its perfect anodyne qualities. Its action is prompt and effective, it penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, restoring those limbs paralysed for years, and where the flesh has wasted away, leaving nothing but skin and bone, excites a healthy action, causing new flesh to grow out and fill up the shrivelled parts. It restores the synovial fluid or joint water, and this is the reason why it has been so successful in diseases of the joints. In affections of the Spine, Liver, Lungs and Kidneys, this great remedy stands before any other ever produced. For ague cake or enlargement of the spleen, it is a specific. For any internal inflamation, you will find it gives great relief. It has no equal in the world for Rheumatism—cramps, swelling, numness, weak joints, Spine & Chest pains, wounds, chilblains, burns, sore throat, bites of insects and reptiles, salt rheum, warts, corns, mange, and indeed nearly all diseases which require an external application, and many others, are greatly benefitted by it. It is used externally with great success in goitre, or swelled neck, Scrofula or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, nervous diseases, &c. For Horses or Cattle, it is as effectual as in diseases of man. Will cure any case of sweeney in existence; also, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Big-head, Fistula, Farcy, Poll Evil, Windgalls, strains, Bruises, &c.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wedowee; Baker & Henea, Lanar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbacoochee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. G. Hendrick, Silver Sun; and by regulrr authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY
Court of Probate for Benton County Alabama, Special Term October 2, A. D. 1854

This day came Solomon L. Murphree and Bejamin Easley, and presented a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Solomon Murphree, late of said county deceased, and prayed that the same may be probated, established, and admitted to record as the last will and testament of the said Solomon Murphree deceased.

It is therefore Ordered that Friday the 3d day of November next be set apart for Probating, establishing and admitting to record the said last will and testament, 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 of Benton, for three successive weeks 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 Friday the 3d November next, and show cause if any they have, why said last will and testament should not be probated, established and admitted to record, and letters Testamentary issued to the petitioners if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 2nd day October, A. D. 1854.

ATTEST, A. WOODS, Judge.
Oct. 16, '54. of Probate.

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his tract of land containing 205 acres, situated 8 miles north of Jacksonville, on the road to Lasley's Ferry: about 60 acres cleared in good state of cultivation, 40 of which is creek bottom. There is on the place a good dwelling house and necessary out houses, a good apple and peach orchard, and it is watered by springs of as good water as any in the county. The neighborhood is as healthy as any in this section of the State. Purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES B. PLEXCO.
[illegible]

For sale at this Office.

A Coach leaves Shelby Springs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Arrive at Talladega at [illegible] o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily line from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery.

Leaves Talladega every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] Arrive at Shelby Springs at [illegible] o'clock A. M., connecting with the daily coach from Shelby Springs to Montevallo.

It will be discovered at a glance, that this line—connecting as it does with the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad and also with the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.—must be the nearest, quickest, and CHEAPEST route between North and South Alabama.

Fare moderate—Coaches comfortable—and Drivers sober and accommodating.

Through Tickets can be procured at the office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, at Selma, and also at the stage office at Talladega.

HARRINGTON & BARNES.
July 25 1854.—6m.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,

DEALER IN

STOVES & GRATES,

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

—AND MANUFACTURERS OF:—

TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE.

METTALLIC ROOFING

Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.

The trade supplied with Tin-Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest term.

210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

April 11, '54.—1y.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of

FURNITURE

usually in demad in this section.—He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable maner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensible article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.

JAMES F. STOKES,
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber who resides five miles east from Jacksonville, and 3 1-2 miles north of White Plains, having purchased land in, and determined to remove to Texas, offers his plantation for sale.

The tract contains about four hundred and forty acres; situated on Cotoqilla, and about 220 or 230 of which is in cleared land and in cultivation. There are two fine springs on the place and the creek runs through it which affords an abundance of water.

The land is generally what is called *good* valley land. Surrounded on the east and west by government land, that affords a good summer rainge and an abundance of timber. The growing crop the present dry season will be a sufficient recommendation of the land.

The purchaser could be supplied with corn, wheat, fodder, hogs, sheep and cows, if he wished it.—There is on the place a dwelling, out houses and a Gin & Thrasher.

The place could be divided so as to make *two* settlements if desired.

N. H. MULLINS.

☞ The Constitutionalist will copy 3 months and send account to this office for payment.

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

HAVE you Rheumatic, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? [illegible] *MUSTANG LINIMENT* [illegible] magic on them all, [illegible] cripples [illegible] or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment. [illegible]

April [illegible] 1854.

[illegible] the South [illegible]
NASHVILLE [illegible]
MARION [illegible]
1200 Tons [illegible]
JAMES ADGER [illegible]
1500 Tons [illegible]
SOUTHERNER [illegible]
900 Tons [illegible]

These Steamers are unsurpassed on the coast for safety, speed and comfort. Experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will have every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent

HENRY MISSROON,
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf.
Cabin Passage, [illegible]
Steerage [illegible]
June 20, 1854.

THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States,—

I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living; intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York. THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

33, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,

AND

LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver, and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period when, distressing to say, many lose their teeth and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such sad evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial clime, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 33, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

SIR,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every Remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up in despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.—

Ague	Head-ache
Asthma	Indigestion
Bilious Complaints	Jaundice
Blotches on the Skin	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Constipation of Bowels	Retention of Urine
Debility	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Erysipelas	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Venereal Affections
Fevers of all kinds	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause.

⁂ Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 37 1-2 cents, 87 cents, and $1,50 cents each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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-Monnaies, 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

[illegible]

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the Country, the subscribers are determined to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] [illegible] that they have [illegible] with Mr. Samuel Hunter, 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. tf.

Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a copartnership in the

CABINET MAKING

BUSINESS,

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of

CRAWFORD & DAILEY.
April 4, 1854.—tf.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

THE subscribers would respectfully announces to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing *THRESHING MACHINES*, both Spike & Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; *Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes*, &c. any of which will be furnished on the *most reasonable terms* for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.
[illegible] MORRIS,
[illegible] HICKS,
[illegible] LOYD.
July 25, 1851.—1y.

TWO Rockaway-buggys, one Square Rockaway and a variety of Buggys now on hand, and for sale at low prices by
MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
Morrisville, Ala. Aug. 22, '54.

WASHINGTON HALL.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, West [illegible] and Atlanta and Georgia Rail Road [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] LOYD.

[illegible]

By virtue of an order from the [illegible] Court of Benton county, Ala., I will proceed to sell, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Jacob J. Hollingsworth, deceased, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the

PERSONAL PROPERTY

belonging to said decedent's estate consisting of Corn, Cotton, Oats, one Mare, Colt, and other things too tedious to mention; sold on a credit of twelve months, with approved security, with interest from date. All sums under five dollars, cash.

NANCY E HOLLINGSWORTH,
Sep. 26, 1852—td. *Adm'x.*

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

Whatley & Elis,

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the court of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Cour House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

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

Law Notice.

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, *Attorneys at Law & Solicitors In Chan Cery.* Office in Oxford, Ala.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN L 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, Mirshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.
GOODE & MOORE.

Americanas, DeLaines, Alpacas, &c. of the latest style for dresses.
For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

BONNETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets, For sale by
HUDSON & STOKES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd. Battalion of 72nd Regi. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.
A. BROWN, Shff.
May 30, 1854.

3000 POUNDS of Alabama Bacon for sale at Mount Polk—*Low for Cash*—by
June 20. D. M. WALKER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randandolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, W. P. DAVIS, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1854.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Corner of Ellis and Hales, Broad-Street, Augusta, Ga.
[illegible] April 11, 1854.—1y.

FRESH GOODS.
Archibald R. Smith

RETURNS thanks to his former friends and customers for their liberal patronage heretofore extended, and informs them, that he has just received and is now opening a splendid stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Embracing almost every article in the *DRY GOODS* line. Such as
Cloths, Cassemers,
Silks, Flannels, Linens,
Calicoes, Shirtings,
Sheetings, Muslins.
Chambricks, Domestics,
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware,
SADDLES BRIDLES AND HARNESS,
HATS & CAPS BOOTS & SHOES,
SHAWLS, BONNETS, VEILS, &C
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

HE has *also*, a fine stock of family groceries and fine

LIQUORS & SPIRITS,

Of all kinds; *Confectionaries Nuts, &c.*, which are kept in a house seperate and apart from his Dry-Goods Store. He solicits a continuance of trade from his old friends and customers, and invites the public generally to call and examine his well selected Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined by low prices and short profits to make it to the interst of all to trade with him.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 3, 1854.

GENERAL NOTICE

For restoring Lands to market on certain proposed Railroads.

Whereas certain lands situated in the States hereinafter mentioned were withdrawn from sale or entry (except for pre-emption claims) by order of the President of the United States, issued on the representations and at the urgent solicitations of members of both houses of Congress, in anticipation of grants being made to aid in the construction of *proposed railroads*; and Congress not having made grants therefor, the President has directed that all the lands heretofore thus withdrawn until further orders, which were subject to entry at the date of withdrawal, (except those since entered by pre-emption,) shall be restored to market precisely on the same terms and conditions as though the same had not been withdrawn from sale.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, on and after Monday the *ninth day of October next*, all the lands *which were subject to private entry previous to withdrawal* (except those since pre-empted) situated in the following States, Territory, and land districts, and particularly described in the notices of withdrawal enumerated below, will again be subject to private entry and location; and that those townships advertised for sale previous to withdrawal, the reservation of which has also been rescinded, will be reproclaimed for sale hereafter, to wit:

Lands described in public notice of withdrawal No. 494, August 19, 1853, for the branch from a point near Elyton to Beard's bluff, at the southern bend of the Tennessee) with the Central railroad of Mississippi at the Mobile and Ohio road, and the railroad from Brandon, Mississippi, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Jackson, Mississippi.
Do. at Augusta, do.
Do. at Demopolis, Alabama.
Do. at Cahaba, do.

No. 496, January 5, 1854, for the railroad from Gaine's Landing, on the Mississippi river, Arkansas, via Camden, and near Fulton, to the Texan boundary line, and its branches at Camden:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Helena, Arkansas.
Do. at Champagnole, do.
Do. at Little Rock, do.
Do. at Washington, do.

No. 498, January 24, 1854, for the railroad to connect the Chattanooga (Tennessee river, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Demopolis, Alabama:
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.

No. 500, February 28, 1854, for the railroad from Mobile to Girard, Alabama, from Selma to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee river, Alabama, and the continuation of the road from Savannah, Georgia, via Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and the branch thereof from Albany, Georgia, via Eufaula, to Montgomery, Alabama:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama.
Do. at Sparta, do.
Do. at Cahaba, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Lebanon, do.
Do. at Augusta, Mississippi.
Do. at Greensburg, Louisiana.
Do. at New Orleans, do.

No. 504, March 28, 1884, for the North Missouri railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Palmyra, do.
Do. at Milan, do.
Do. at Fayette, do.

No. 505, March 30, 1854, for railroads from Pensacola, Florida, to Montgomery, Alabama, and from the last-mentioned place, via Wetumpka, Elyton, Decatur, and Athens, to the Tennessee line:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Cahaba, Alabama.
Do. at Tuscaloosa, do.
Do. at Huntsville, do.
Do. at Montgomery, do.
Do. at Tallahassee, Florida.

No. 507, May 16, 1854, for the Oakland and Ottawa, and other proposed railroads, and not released by notice No. 518, June 21, 1854:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Ionia Michigan.
Do. at Genessee, do.
Do. at Detroit, do.
Do. at Duncan, do.
Do. at Sault St. Marie, do.
Do. at Menasha, Wisconsin.

No. 515, June 8, 1854, for the Iron Mountain and Mississippi River railroad:

In the districts of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Missouri.
Do. at Jackson, do.

No. 519, July 15, 1854, for the railroad from Dubuque, Iowa, via St. Paul, Minnesota, to Left Hand river, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior, Wisconsin, (except the lands in Wisconsin heretofore restored by notice No. 520:)

In the districts of lands subject to sale at Dubuque, Iowa.
Do. at Still Water, Min. Ter.
Do. at Brownsville, do.
Do. at Winona, do.
Do. at Red Wing, do.
Do. at Minneapolis, do.

That the lands withdrawn in the districts of lands subject to sale at Monroe and Natchitoches, Louisiana, by notice No. 495, December 17, 1854, for the railroad from Shreveport to Vicksburg, in said State and of which the reservation was extended by notice No. 516, will be subject to entry again on the 7th of December, 1854, the time fixed in said notice; and that the respective registers and receivers of the several land offices above named will carry this notice into effect *without awaiting further instructions from this office.*

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this fifth day of September, anno Domini 1854.

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner*
By order of the President: October 3; wt6.

GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville 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.

ROMANISM.

By Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of London.
AMERICANS, will you read this masterly exposure of the
MISTERIES OF ROME?
PRICE $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, Boston.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON,
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
[illegible] JACKSONVILLE!
SCHLESINGER, FLEISHL & CO.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] south west corner of the public square, at the stand lately occupied by [illegible] and their splendid

Stock of Goods

Are just arriving in Town.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have lately purchased in New York and are now opening a large Fresh and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Of every description, shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Guns and Pistols, Jewelry & Watches, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to their stock of SILKS and Dress Goods, Shawls, Ribbons, Laces and Dress Trimmings.—Call one! Call all!! Jacksonville, Sept. 19, 1854.

REOPENING
OF THE NEW YORK

CHEAP STORE.

THE firm of Joel Adler & Co. composed of Joel Adler and Joseph Kahn, return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and inform them that the concern will in future be conducted by JOSEPH KAHN, who is now receiving and opening, at the old stand, on the south west corner of the public square, in the Town of Jacksonville, a large & splendid stock of

New Goods,

Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

Of every shade, color and quality.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, Watches, Guns and Pistols. Also a choice stock of *LADIES DRESS GOODS*, and the most of articles usually kept by southern merchants. He has selected his Goods with great care, and can sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the State. His motto is "small profits and large sales." particular attention is called to his Stock of Ready Made Clothing, for men and boys.

☞ Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods.
Jacksonville, Sep. 19, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, } FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES { CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE *ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.*

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhœa.
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins.
9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.
10th. It restores Irregularities.
11th. It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings.
12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz: A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."
WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me." A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."
MILES G. DOBBINS, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

WM. W. BLISS & CO.,
Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

For Sale by
J. B. Hays & co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Spring; Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, [illegible] Plains; D[illegible] & Edwards, Ashville; [illegible] C. Denson, Greensport; Wm. Haxton, Mount [illegible] Pearson, Springville; D. [illegible] Bint, Centre; W. E. Eacy & co. Guilden; J. S. camp & co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lacey & [illegible] Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainsville; J. R and J. M Hoze, Lebanon; J. S and S. J. Barnard, Van Buren; Brown and Philips, Rawlingsville.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & co. N. Orleans.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

For Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ohatchy creek, 9 miles north west of Jacksonville, on Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements, Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place —will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating.

J. C. LAIRD.
April 25, 1854—tf.

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.

HUGH MONTGOMERY
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY
NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
J. C. HAVILAND, JAMES HARRAL. | H. W. RISLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER.
April 11, '54.—1y.

HUDSON & STOKES

are just receiving a fresh supply of seasonable

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails, Carriage Trimmings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

LAFAYETTE D 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 care. *Advances if required made on Produce in Store.*

April 11, 1854.—1y.

COLLEGI[illegible]
Cherokee [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Greek & Latin [illegible] matics, Logic, Moral [illegible] Philosophy, History a[illegible]

MRS. C. E. CALDWELL [illegible] E. Grammar, Arithm[illegible] and Sophomore Class[illegible] N. Philosophy, &c.

MR. F. DELANOY, Ins[illegible] French Language, Dra[illegible] any, &c.

MR. B. F. BARCLAY, Ins[illegible] sic—Vocal and Instru[illegible] Organ, Piano, Harp [illegible] instrument.

Terms

To those who board in [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] S. [illegible]

Reference is respectfully [illegible]

AMERICAN ARTIST[illegible]

THE American Artists Un[illegible] fully announce to the citizens [illegible]

By the First Artists o[illegible]

They have determined in orde[illegible] tensive sale for their Engravi[illegible] only give employment to a larg[illegible] [illegible] and others, but inspire am[illegible] men a taste for works of art [illegible] purchasers of their engravings [illegible] them are sold,

250,000 GIFTS, of the [illegible]
of $150,000

Each purchaser of a one D[illegible] therefore, receives not only an [illegible] worth the money, but also a tick[illegible] him to one of the Gifts when they [illegible]

For Five Dollars, a highly fin[illegible] beautifully PAINTED in OIL, [illegible] TICKETS will be sent, or five [illegible] splendid engravings can be se[illegible] Catalogue.

A copy of the Catalogue, toget[illegible] cimen of one of the engravings [illegible] the office of this paper.

For each Dollar sent, an eng[illegible] worth that sum, and a Gift Tick[illegible] ately be forwarded.

AGENTS.

The committee believing that [illegible] this great National Undertaking [illegible] ally promoted by the energy and [illegible] telligent and persevering Agents, [illegible] to treat with such on the most liber[illegible]

Any person wishing to become [illegible] sending, post paid, $1, will recei[illegible] mail a One Dollar engraving, a [illegible] Prospectus, a Catalogue and all [illegible] information.

On the final completion of the [illegible] will be placed in the hands of a co[illegible] purchasers to be distributed, due [illegible] will be given throughout the U. S. [illegible]

LIST OF GIF[illegible]

100 Marble busts of Washington, [illegible]
100 " " Clay,
100 " " Webster,
100 " " Calhoun,
50 splendid Oil Paintings, in spl[illegible] did gilt frames, 3x4 feet each [illegible]
100 elegant oil paintings, 2x3 ft. ea[illegible]
500 steel plate eng's, brilliantly col[illegible] in oil, rich gilt frames 24x30 in[illegible]
10,000 elegant steel plate engravin[illegible] colored in oil, of the Washing[illegible] Monument, 20x26 inches each[illegible]
237,000 steel plate engravings, fr[illegible] one hundred different plates, [illegible] in possession of, and owned [illegible] the Artists Union, of the mark[illegible] value of 50 cts to $1 each, [illegible]
1 first-class Dwelling, in 31st st. N. Y[illegible]
22 building lots in N. Y. city, [illegible]
100 Villa Sites, containing each [illegible] thousand square ft. in the subur[illegible] of N. Y. city, and commanding [illegible] magnificent view of the Hud[illegible] River and Long Island Sound, [illegible]
20 perpetual loans of cash, without [illegible] or security, of $250 eac[illegible]
50 " " " 100[illegible]
100 " " " 50[illegible]
250 " " " 20[illegible]
2,000 " " " [illegible]

Reference, in regard to the Real [illegible] Verscher & Co., Real estate Broke[illegible] Orders, post paid, with money en[illegible] addressed, J. W. HOLBROO[illegible]
Oct. 3.—6m. 505, Bro[illegible]

☞ The engravings in the Catalo[illegible] ready for delivery.

MARTIN W. W[illegible]
Attorney at [illegible]
AND
Solicitor in Cha[illegible]
JACKSONVILLE, [illegible]

WILL attend to [illegible] confided to hi[illegible] Cherokee, and the adj[illegible] ties. Ap[illegible]

NOTICE[illegible]

Dr. D. A. Self, Resid[illegible]

TENDERS his services [illegible] zens of Benton, a[illegible] Counties and the publ[illegible] a practising Den[illegible] dence Eastaboga, Be[illegible] ala. All females waite[illegible] residence on shortest [illegible] April 25 1[illegible]

F. A. Holman & [illegible]
DIRECT IMPORT[illegible]
Crockery China & G[illegible]
Will fill all bills at Char[illegible]
April 11, 1854.

THE LAMP[illegible]
35,000 PUBLIS[illegible]
THE MOST CHARMING OF [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN P. JEW[illegible]
PUBLISHERS, BO[illegible]