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A. H. Hile, Editor Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 33.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1855.

Whole No. 974

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

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

No paper discontinued until all ar-
earages 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.

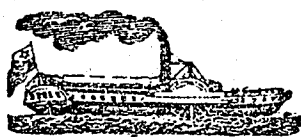
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons. Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,
200 Tons. Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVAN,
600 Tons. Commander.

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

These Steam Ships were built express-
ly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steorage, \$5 00.

November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE

or
CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.

Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.

But that which is deserving patron-
age should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,

which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a stand-
ing cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills
as a Cathartic and general Physic,
stand without a superior, acting by
their different components upon
the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-
gether with all that class diseases.
Also entirely, purely and positively
vegetable.

SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,

D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,

Cunningham and Clark,

Caloma,

and by agents at Gaylesville,

Turkey Town Dublin, and other
places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Belleville, Ill.

Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.

Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers
in

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—1y.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the

Latest and most Fashionable

Styles of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barages,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice

selection of WATCHES and fine

JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance

of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY.

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER.

Surveyor & Architect.

Post Office, BOX 2, GA.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty

Thousand Dollars worth of land

warrants for which liberal cash

prices will be paid. I can be found

at all times at the counting room of

Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-

sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

Notice to Capitalists.

Cotton Factory

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a

Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in

good order and of the very best

construction. Said Machinery being

thrown out to give place to a

new Manufacture, which the pro-
prietor thought more profitable in

this section of country. There is

no doubt in the mind of the sub-
scriber, but that the cotton Manu-

facturing business would pay well

in Alabama or Mississippi, and he

is willing to hold an interest, if the

right kind of money can be got

up. For further particulars, ad-
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock

Co. Georgia.

W. J. WILSON.

June 5, 1855.—2m inco.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the

undersigned, for which a fair price

in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—1f.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and

adjacent counties.

March 7, 1854.—y.

JOHN E. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. FITZGER-

STANFORD & FITZGER-

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

* * All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, } Augusta.

J. & S. Jones & Co., } Augusta.

May 29, 1855.—y.

The Practice of Medicine,

In its Various Departments,

BY

DR. W. W. ANDERSON,

In Benton County, 7 miles east of

Arhacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.

May 1, 1855.—1y.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all

business committed to their

charge in the counties of Benton,

Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-

lades and Randolph.

ADDRESS.

M. J. TURNLEY, } Jacksonville, Ala.,

W. P. DAVIS, } do,

J. W. RAMSEY, } Centre, Ala.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

POETRY.

THE RUINED HUSBAND.

I've been thinking on the night, Mary,

The night of grief and shame,

When, with drunken ravings on my lips,

To thee I homeward came;

Oh! the tear was in your earnest eye,

And your bosom wildly heaved,

Yet, a smile of love was on your cheek,

Though your heart was sorely grieved.

Oh! my words were harsh to thee, Mary,

For the wine cup made me wild;

I elid you when your eyes were sad,

And I cursed you when you smiled!

God knows, I loved thee even then;

But the fire was in my brain,

And the curse of drink was in my heart

To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,

But a short time back in life,

When I looked upon your sunny face

And proudly called you wife!

'Twas pleasant, too, when mother came

Into our cottage door,

But that mother's heart with thine Mary,

Can but my fate deplore.

Oh! the hand of the just God, Mary,

I will fall with crushing weight

On the wretch who brought his reckless

life

To this untimely fate;

He knows, too, of the broken heart

I bear within my breast,

And the heavy load of vain remorse

That will not let me rest.

"HE WILL NOT WOO AGAIN."

'Twas but a word—a careless word,

In pride and passion spoken,

But with that word the charm that bound

Two loving hearts was broken.

The lasty wrath has passed away,

But bitter words remain;

In vain she looks with tender glance,—

He will not woo again.

No other love may light her path.

No other move his heart;

Yet changing seasons come and go,

And find them still apart.

Her once bright cheek is paler now,

His bears a trace of pain,

Their days are weary, sad, and yet

He will not woo again.

They meet as strangers, calm and cold,

And calmly, coldly part,

And none may guess that tranquil mien

Conceals a wounded heart.

To him the world hath lost its light,

For her all joys are vain,

Nor hope nor memory bring relief,

He will not woo again.

Alas! that love, long tried and warm,

Should wither in an hour;

Alas! that pride, o'er human hearts

Should wield such fearful power.

Oh! weep thou not for those who die—

For them all tears are vain;

But weep o'er living hearts grown cold,

Who ne'er can love again.

The Marriage Crucible.

Those of our readers who have ever

seen acted or have read that beautiful

modern drama of Sir Edward Lytton

Bulwer, "The Lady of Lyons," need

look no farther than the following sketch

for its foundation:

I was born in one of those little ham-

lets situated in the neighborhood of

Montmartre in the south of France.—

My father had made many a fruitless ef-

fort to raise himself above indigence.—

His last resource in his old age arose from

the exercise of a talent which he had

acquired in his youth, that of bellows

making. This was the humble

profession which I was destined to fol-

low. Being endowed by nature with

quick and lively faculties, both of mind

and body, I soon grew skillful in my

trade, and having an ambitious spirit, set

off for Lyons, to prosecute my calling

there. I was so far successful, that I

became a great favorite with the cham-

berlains, who were my chief employers,

and whom my good looks, and youth

interested in my favor.

One evening, however, as I was re-

turning home, after my day's round, I

was accosted by four well-dressed young

men, who threw out a few pleasant

words on my profession, which I answered in

a style of good humored raillery that

seemed to surprise and pleased them.—

I saw them look significantly at one an-

other, and heard one of them say, "This

is our man." The words alarmed me,

but my fears were speedily expelled.—

"Rouperon," said one, "you shall sup

with us. We have a scheme which may

do you good. If you do not agree to it

we shall not harm you, but only ask

you to keep our secret. Do not be afraid

but come with us." Seeing all of them

to be gentle in appearance, I did not

hesitate to accept their offer. They

conducted me through several cross-

streets, and at last entered a handsome

house, in an apartment of which we

found six other young men, who ap-

peared to have been waiting impatient-

ly for my conductors. A few explana-</

thousand men out of their army of twelve thousand.

From these statistics it appears the battles in open field are generally more bloody, though not always, than assaults of entrenched positions. The reason is, that in the former case the entire army is usually engaged, but in the latter only the storming column. The loss by those actually occupied on the attack is always heavier, however, than the average loss of an army in the open field. It would seem, also, that the allies in their later repulse, suffered as severely as the English at New Orleans—a defeat which has always been considered one of the most sanguinary on record.

"No man should be without a well conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one; it is not upon equal footing with his fellow men who enjoy such advantages, and is disregarding of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, and the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be more of them than a want of manners and indications of ignorance, more strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to pay for it; to earn the money to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analyze, and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, bating vicious indulgences which reading is calculated to get a distaste for."

DEATH OF A MISEN.—A man seventy-three years of age, died in the Indiana penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, on Friday last, of an affection of the heart, having on the day previous performed his allotted work. The Louisville Journal says of him:

"He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$25. The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the prison fare of bread and water and beef's head broth. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him for a fee of \$500. To this the old man replied that, if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think he could make more than \$250 in the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much anyhow."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A MORNING BAPTISM.—About 31 o'clock yesterday morning a party of Morimans, numbering about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenleaf, crossed the river by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the river bank to the foot of Eastrow, where the converts, composed of both men and women, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was in vain, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their loins, in the midst of the crowd and upon river bank!

The Elder led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of Western-row and Front street into the water, and baptised him according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this the old man, who was a good swimmer, struck out into the water, for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named Alexander, aged about 23 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking, plunged in after him. He could not swim, at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father.

Dragging hooks were obtained as soon as possible and in about an hour's time both bodies were recovered.

CHINAMATI DAILY TIMES, July 2.

RAIN.—From the reports made to the Smithsonian Institution, it appears that during the month of June last, the quantity of rain which fell varied in different sections of the country, from two to eight inches. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, eight inches are reported; in South Carolina, seven inches; in New York, six inches; in Michigan, Vermont, Iowa, and Mississippi, five inches; in Georgia, Florida, New Jersey, Alabama, and Western Massachusetts, four inches; in Central Massachusetts, Connecticut and Tennessee, three inches; in Illinois, two inches.

AN INTERESTING COUPLE.—There is a couple in Cincinnati, Ohio, who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

USE OF TOBACCO.—In the United States physicians have estimated that twenty thousand persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, one half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence on the mind.

Philadelphia Ledger.

If a small boy be called 'lad', it is proper to call a bigger boy a 'ladder'.

THE REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1855.

THE ELECTION.

We give our readers in to-day's paper the full returns of the votes given in this place and all the Precincts in the County, and thio' not official, it will be from very nearly accurate. The table will be kept standing and be re-published next week, so as to make it correspond with the official returns.

Abernathy is elected Senator; Davis, Ellis, and Moragne Representatives, making an entire Democratic delegation from this county, pledged to the support of the democratic nominee for United States Senator.

Meharg is re-elected Tax Collector; Bryant Assessor, and Walker, McCain, Embury and Morgan Commissioners.

Below we give such reports and returns, as we have received from other Counties.

An extra from the office of the Cherokee Argus, says that Winston's majority is between 1000 and 1100. Yaney's majority over Hendrix from 800 to 1000.

The Taladega Watchtower of the 8th inst. says that Winston's majority will be 200 Harris majority 250, and the Democratic County ticket elected by 250 majority.

The Montgomery Adv. of the 7th says that the election went off orderly and quiet in that city. In Montgomery Winston 354, Shortridge 600. Dowdell 354, Watts 636. Mount Meigs in Montgomery County, Winston 37, Shortridge 47. At Butlers Mills in the same County, Winston 113, Shortridge 47.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Nothing very reliable yet from the Tennessee election. The Republican Banner, the organ of the Know Nothings says that Gentry has gained 1048, in 20 counties, but admits that Johnson has gained in others, and says it has no hope of the election of Gentry, the K. N. candidate. A despatch received from Nashville, to Macon, on Saturday says that Johnson's majority in 53 counties was 1400; twenty counties to be heard from.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT. At the sale of wheat near White Plains in this County on Saturday last, several hundred bushels were sold at 62 1/2 cents per bushel.

Corn we have been informed, on the line of the Rail Road below, has been engaged of the new crop, as usual, per bushel. The new crop promises to be more abundant in this region, than almost ever before known; but we have had cool rainy days recently, unfavorable for the cotton crop.

The case of the three negroes convicted of murder, at the last term of our Circuit Court, we learn has been reversed by the Supreme Court.

The School Commissioners for this County have forwarded their semi-annual report, and expect a return in a short time; and when received, we will give immediate notice to all persons interested.

AN EXAMINATION of the Pupils will take place at Fair Play Academy on Thursday the 23 day of this inst. The friends of learning, and especially the patrons of the School, are respectfully solicited to attend on the occasion.

H. J. K. Williams, Teacher.

August 7 1855.

Dutton, Gadsden & Jacksonville Rail Road.

To the Editor of the Republican:

DEAR SIR:—The North Georgia Times, published at Dalton, of the 12th inst., contains an appeal to the Stockholders of the above Rail Road, which contains a few facts which I beg leave to be allowed to answer.

Being unwilling to have my name made use of (in my absence) by Messrs. El White and S. S. Bailey, I protest against all assertions made by them, as coming from me, until they will have published in *extenso* my Report, with all its facts and estimates. I fear much, that these gentlemen will only take from my labors those small portions which, unconnected with the rest, may lead subscribers into error as to the real state of things; and that I should have to bear the odium of having wilfully misled the public, when in reality, I shall have been perfectly innocent of any such act.

One remark I shall make relative to a belief expressed by the above gentlemen, viz: that the two tunnels can be avoided, and thus a saving of \$951,800 be realized, so as to reduce the average cost of the whole line to \$15,000 per mile. It is easier to jump over a difficulty in words, than it is for a loaded train to jump over high mountain ridges, between 800 and 900 feet high but this seems to be overlooked by the Secretary and President. I know full well that a Road could be built without tunnels, just as I can go from here to New York, via New Orleans—that is, by the longest possible route. But perhaps I

do not understand the plans of our great men, nor their mode of economizing millions of dollars. May be, they intend going ahead of the times by establishing an aerial balloon line over Chattanooga and Taylor's Ridge, and that they reckon on the receipts from the crowd who will come from curiosity to see the monster balloon for making a speculation in favor of the Road. We should think that the President, Mr. Bailey, would make a first rate clerk for collecting at the entry box; and would fill such an office with at least as much dignity as that of flag staff bearer; at \$800 a year, he held under me in the experimental surveys of the route.

In the same paper I find the following assertion: "We are authorized to say that when the sum of \$300,000, in good bona fide stock, shall have been subscribed on this side of the Alabama line, in addition to that subscribed by Drs. Bailey and Maddox, that the work will be commenced at once."

All I know of Mr. Bailey's subscription is what he has said on numerous public occasions, namely, that he and Mr. M. together, had subscribed to the amount of \$300,000, or the eleventh of the sum requisite for building the whole Road. If this be really good bona fide stock, it must be considered as a great encouragement for others to add their mite to this undertaking. What a pity that eleven such subscribers at \$300,000 each, cannot be found! Wouldn't the Road be built in the twinkling of an eye! But what if three hundred thousand dollars were subscribed up to the State Line? even then more than eight or 9 months would elapse before the Road could be begun, as the following preliminary things would remain to be done:

- 1st. A survey of location must be undertaken.
- 2nd. Definite estimates, to a dollar if possible, must be effected.
- 3rd. The division of the Road into sections ready for contract must be made.
- 4th. The reduction of contracts written out and signed.
- 5th. Special contracts for every tunnel, bridge and culvert must be separately drawn up.
- 6th. Special contracts for cross-ties, stations, depots, water-tanks, rail iron, spikes, chairs, &c. must be got up.
- 7th. Special contracts for engines, passenger cars, boxes and wagons must be made.
- 8th. Before all this, the right of way must be secured.
- 9th. A corps of engineers to locate the road, direct and superintend the work must be instituted.
- 10th. A central office with by-laws and regulations must be established.
- 11th. All contracts must be taken up by responsible contractors.
- 12th. Lastly, and not the least important, is to secure the capital necessary for the completion of the road at the earliest possible period, so as to save interest on the capital invested.

When all the above items are fulfilled then will the road be commenced at once, and not until then.

To interested persons I urge a few questions to be proposed: Where is the report of your President, showing that all these points have been complied with, and that no doubt, no difficulties, no dangers remain about them? Where are the maps, profiles, estimates of cost and report of the Chief Engineer who made the survey of location? Where are the reports and accounts of your Secretary and Treasurer? Interested parties wish to know how the five or six thousand dollars subscribed for the large sum of \$300,000.

I advise Stockholders to be on the lookout, and not to be too great a hurry to give away their wheat, crops, as well as all the exertions in the world. El White and S. S. Bailey cannot be really so concerned for the road until some eight or nine months. The best plan necessary for the making the definite estimates of the tunnels will be pure that of time, if not more.

Stockholders have time enough to examine the feasibility of the road without a tunnel, but I fear much that this road will pass through Ringgold, or some other point below Dalton.

If the preceding information shall be of any use to the community, I ask no further reward.

As my report was not published, I believe that the exhibition of the totals of my estimates may be interesting to many, and shall conclude by giving them below.

According to my report the whole road has been divided into five sections, in which the length, total cost, and average cost per mile, are established as follows:

Section	Length	Total Cost	Average Cost per Mile
1st Section—White Id. Co.—Distance 7 Miles.	7 Miles.	\$787,999 31	112,571 31
2d Section—Walker Co.—Distance 11 Miles.	11 Miles.	\$1,172,922 51	106,629 27
3d Section—Chattanooga Co.—Distance 27 Miles.	27 Miles.	\$652,210 91	24,156 33
4th Section—Cherokee Co. At Gadsden—Distance 40 1/2 Miles.	40 1/2 Miles.	\$514,019 68	12,593 00
5th Section—Branch towards Jacksonville—Distance 34 3/4 Miles.	34 3/4 Miles.	\$514,019 68	14,856 00
Total Distance	119 1/4 Miles.	\$2,201,266 94	\$18,464 91
Total Length of the Line 129 5/8 Miles.	129 5/8 Miles.	\$2,715,311 50	\$20,962 65

Very respectfully yours,

EUGENE LEHARDY.
Civil Engineer.

Rome, July 16th, 1855.

New clothes are great promoters of piety. A new bonnet or a new dress will induce a girl to go to church at least three times on Sunday, where she didn't go once before she got it.

THE FOURTH BOMBARDMENT.

The fourth bombardment of Sebastopol has commenced, and at this moment the formidable batteries recently erected by the allies are dealing destruction to the Russian and Malakoff Towers. With praiseworthy energy and skill, the allied engineers, neither daunted by temporary checks, nor discouraged by the wonderful fertility of resources displayed by the enemy, have persevered in the arduous labors of the siege, and each renewal of the bombardment has witnessed on the side of the besiegers an increase of power and superiority. The terrible losses sustained by the Russians on the 18th of June, testify to the destruction entailed by the fire of our batteries. For 3,961 men killed and wounded, the number confessed by Prince Gortschakoff, few could have fallen by the hands of the assaulting columns, and the loss was consequently inflicted by our batteries.

Events have proved how ill advised it was to cease the fire of the 17th June, which, had it been continued, would have covered the advance of the attacking columns, and by preventing the concentration of troops in the assailed positions, might possibly have changed the fate of the following day. It is, however, a thankless task to reap to the past, and the allied commanders have doubtless gained on that unfortunate occasion.

The English batteries re-opened on the 10th of July against the Redan, and we presume, a simultaneous bombardment of the Malakoff works was commenced by the allies. The despatches of Gen. Pelissier do not refer to this point, but such has doubtless been the case. The period that has elapsed since the late unsuccessful assault has been profitably employed by the British and French engineers in preparing for the bombardment which has now commenced.

The ground conquered from the enemy prior to the 28th ult. has been occupied by our engineers, whilst traverses and parallels now cover the space where ragged but a month ago the night encounters for the possession of the deadly rifle pits. On the Malakoff a battery of the heaviest calibre has been mounted, which will defy any attempt of the enemy to recapture that position, and at the same time will shower down its storm of projectiles on the Malakoff works beyond. At the same ground, in advance of the Malakoff has been sapped by our enterprising ally, and labyrinth of covered ways and approaches have been constructed in the face of the tower.

Fresh batteries have likewise been erected in positions which dominate the Russian shipping, and the destruction of the latter is but the work of time. The constructed nature of the harbor of Sebastopol must remove all idea of salvation from the minds of the Russian Admirals, and we shall probably be soon informed that the few vessels which still bear the cross of St. Andrew in the Black Sea have been sunk at the mouth of the port. A battery destined to play upon the Russian vessels of war, recently constructed by the French, is stated to be armed with two mortars of 21 inch dimensions.

Should such be the case, a complete revolution will take place in the artillery hitherto employed in besieging works. Our largest mortars are of thirteen inch calibre, and these were considered already as irresistible; but compared with the immense weight of metal of the above-mentioned, their destructive powers can be only trifling. We see no reason why the weight of siege artillery should be limited when we possess, by means of the railroad, the power of transporting the necessary bulk of shells and ammunition to the vicinity of the trenches.

The Allied troops are reported to be in good health and spirits, and as awaiting with intense eagerness the opportunity of washing out, by a glorious success, the check sustained on the 18th inst. The favor of our special correspondent, in the Crimea shows that the position of the besiegers was excellent, and that the only sentiment which existed universally in the camp was grief at the death of their commander, and a desire of engaging the foe.

It is said that 30,000 men were employed on the new works directed against the fortification of the Malakoff and Redan. Gen. Pelissier has ordered the distribution of a daily ration of wine or brandy to maintain the sanitary condition of the troops, which had been affected by the excessive heat and heavy storms.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

The steamship Washington arrived to-day. She left Bremen on the 18th ult. stopping at Cowes, and bringing Liverpool papers of that date.

A French frigate, in command of the Russian fleet in the harbor at Sebastopol, was killed during the action of the 17th of July.

The correspondent of the London News, writes, under date of July 18th: "We are still far from the works of the enemy, and as the space between us is swept in every direction by the Russian projectiles, our approach progresses very slowly."

In the attack on Ry-stadt, made by the English frigate Harrier, on the 24th of June, 47 Russian merchant ships were destroyed, amounting to 20,000 tons.

The steamship Pacific, from Australia, arrived at Plymouth on the 16th, with \$150,000 of gold dust—affairs in Australia are quiet. The receipts of gold about an usual average.

Boston, Aug. 2.

The steamer Asia arrived here to-day. The English files contain some extracts of interest in addition to the Halifax despatches.

The War.—Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the 18th of June

was regaining confidence, and from the French works now close advanced toward the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A despatch from Gen. Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan, for England. Pelissier placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of six miles long, from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest despatches. Under date of July 16, 11 r. m., Gen. Pelissier telegraphs:

"The enemy, who had for several days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches, in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is in good health. July 18, he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the left flank was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side."

The French have cleared Kamiesh of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality.

The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. Gen. Sir John Campbell died within Sebastopol, and under a bell of truth, his sword was returned.

GERMAN RELATIONS.—It is stated in Vienna that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable however—that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principality of Austria, and Lombardy to Sardeina. England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Turkish loan bill passed the House of Commons by only three majority, and the London papers express great astonishment at the small majority under the circumstances.

The Cunard Steamship Arabia was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

A committee has been investigating the outrages in the recent Parks' demonstration.

Anthony Gibbs & Sons, of London are appointed financial agents to Peru.

Dr. Amoud, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor is dead.

GERMANY.—Most of the smaller German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian ministry is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merriam, of the American barque Undine, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.—Gen. Pelissier, Napoleon's chief of staff, has been reported to have been killed during the action of the 17th of July.

A despatch was received at Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's departure, stating that Lord John Russell had resigned.

The circumstances which led to his resignation were the disclosures made by him in regard to his course at Vienna.

At the close of the debate on the course of Sir John at Vienna, Lord Palmerston moved that the conduct of this Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those upon whom the administration of public affairs are entrusted.

Previous to Lord Russell's resignation, it was reported that he did not resign, he would take the Grey section of the cabinet with him, and that Lord Palmerston would fill the places with more decided men out of the liberal ranks; also that Lord Derby was coming in with another constitution cabinet.

Accounts of the crops in all parts of England are favorable.

The War.—The war news has but little interest. From the Crimea the intelligence is that on other general assault is not far off. Thirty thousand men are employed on the work of the attack. The Russians, in addition to other additional defenses, are throwing up a formidable star for the Redan. A weak fire was kept up on the 16th and 17th.

The cholera was decreasing, and the health of the allied armies was deemed satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th, on the works in front of the Malakoff, but effected nothing.

There are strong indications of a campaign on the Danube. The engineers have already been sent forward.

Advices from Paris state that the Russian demonstrations against the rest of the place had been repulsed. Other accounts say that the Russians had taken the field, and that the Turks had evacuated the place, and fallen back to Erzeroum.

From the Baltic it is stated that the fleets continued their cruising and destroying exposed property on the coast, and on the White Sea. She port of Archangel has been placed in a good state of defence and a new battery of 69 guns has been erected. The foreign ships in this port succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade,

which is now strictly enforced.

Rumors are published in the papers of a dangerous insurrection in a Russian Siberian Regiment, also, of a change in the Russian cabinet.

The British ship Antelope, bombarded and destroyed the town of Oldtown, Ocalabar.

Spain.—The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

France.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August the 7th.

Austria.—A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Count Baul's reply to Napoleon's innuendoes, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which ascertain cures for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Holloway, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms, his meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, there he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation. After enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the missionaries of the Bible. Governments otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction to the pills and ointment of this distinguished man. Emperors and kings have removed the barrier of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicines to become the physician of the masses.

A. T. Disputa.

Mr. C. A. Bowers, of New Hampshire, has furnished the Boston Traveller with the following:—The incidents it is stated, are strictly true, and occurred in the city of Danbury, about twenty years ago.

"An interesting little child, only four years of age, son of Mr. David Ball of that place, used frequently to call for bread and milk between its regular meals, and when it was given to him, would take his dish and go out a short distance from the house, sit down upon a large stone and eat it. Even at meal times instead of sitting down at the table with the rest of the family, the child would take his plate of potatoes and butter, and go out to his rock and there finish his meal alone. If his mother remonstrated and insisted upon his sitting at the table, he would cry piteously, and at times utterly refuse to eat anything. This was regarded as a whim of the child's, and out little notice was taken of it, and being the baby, he was allowed to have pretty much his own way. He was hearty and rugged, had as much bread and milk as he wanted, and during the day usually played out of doors by himself.

One day, as usual, Johnny, after receiving his bread and milk, went out to his stone to eat, but presently returned and asked for another spoon. His father being present, felt curious to know how Johnny could eat with two spoons, and perhaps thinking to surprise him, and have a little fun with his darling boy, quietly slipped out his dish back door to the corner of a shed, seated himself upon the rock, and without offering to touch his favorite beverage, sat nearly a minute in a low voice, 'Peckled coot!'

The moment the child's voice was heard, a large speckled adder crawled from beneath the stone, slowly raised himself upon the child's lap, and there coiled itself nearly half

up, and in a moment was eating from the same dish with the child. The child all the while talking to the snake in its low plaintive voice, every now and then looking up as if fearful that some one would overhear him, putting him with his little hand, calling him his little 'peckled coot,' the while, and urging him to eat with the spoon, frequently telling him to eat up on his own side of the dish, and whenever this rule was violated from, he got a gentle tap on the head with the spoon.

The father looked until in his agony he could look no longer; seizing a club, he sprang to destroy the snake. But he was not quick enough. In a moment the snake walked quietly into the house without uttering a word, and would not speak for some time. Twice after this the boy was allowed to call the snake out, but the father was unable to get near enough to kill it. At last the child was confined in the house, and the father, by the assistance of others, pried up the stone and killed the reptile. The snake was of the species known in that vicinity as the milk adder, was nearly three feet long, and between three and four inches round the body.

When the child learned the fate of the snake, its grief could not be described, and was most painful to witness. For hours after, it would cry piteously; 'Oh, father, you killed my poor peckled coot! sobbing the while as if its little heart would break; and for weeks after this he would go and sit on this stone and mournfully call for his 'peckled coot.' It was with difficulty he could be made to eat any thing, and for nearly three months he continued to pine away, until he was reduced to a mere skeleton. He is now a hale and hearty young man, and withal much respected by those who know him.

SCARCITY OF WEEDS.—It has been frequently remarked the present season, by residents of the West, that the noxious, rank and annoying weeds that generally spring up over the entire face of nature where there is soil enough for the deposit of the smallest seed, are very few and far between. The growing crops have been but slightly disturbed by these intruders, and in many places plow-boys are relieving themselves upon almost a total exemption from plowing corn. The cause of this somewhat remarkable and blessed ridance is the protracted drought of last summer, which, while killing the grain, did not spare the weeds, drying them up before they went to seed. So there must be one favorable mark to the account of the last year's drought.

England and the U. States.—A Contrast by an English paper.

[From the London Advertiser]

Contemplate England, groaning with taxation, and struggling in a sanguinary war, with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what—and contrast her with America—the America that British Cabinet Ministers treat with so much indifference, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness; she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotisms of Europe; she it is that, with her two thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwalled cities, her mercantile navy, embarks within her self the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislators are devising means to relieve an overburdened treasury; her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at once cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same. England spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles, and she fights them quick and well.

RATTLESNAKES IN OREGON.—These venomous reptiles seem to abound in southern Oregon. Three men recently went to the mountains where dens of these snakes were known to exist in large numbers, and in a short time killed seven hundred of them.

The Kansas Legislature have passed a bill making it death to decoy any slave out of the territory, with intent to effect his freedom. Governor Leavenworth vetoed every bill passed by the Legislature, and the Legislature passes it by the two-thirds requirement.

One of the notables of our city, known to New Yorkers for the last twenty years as the Lima Kilman, died at Bellevue hospital on Sunday morning. His name was Win. McFarland, and his history, a severe commentary on woman's cruelty and fickleness, and a beautiful illustration of man's abiding constancy, is briefly this, as I have it from the only one to

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretions of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, no well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy in its class, and perfectly safe in its action, and yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which will benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no cure can be found so quick as this.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure to impure air, in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable words of our Public Institutions, which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the curative effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice—Letters from several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 28, 1855.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by 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, has undertaken to found here upon his premises and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noblest cause of Female Education. This most assuredly 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 and other parts of the State of Georgia, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be 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. FOCHE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. F. DELASOY, 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 Board 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—\$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 in 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. FOCHE.
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.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 3, 1855.

Special Term of the Chancery Court for 36 District.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District, composed of the County of Benton, to commence on the first Thursday after the 2d Monday in August next, to continue for three days to be held.

A. J. WALKER, Chancellor.

The above is a true copy of the minutes.

R. G. EARLE, Register 30 Dist.

July 3, 1855

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing this.

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

CHURCH PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

Feb. 3, 8.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855. Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.

April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

building (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, 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; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.

de bonis non with the will annexed.

June, 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, 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; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JO W. JONES, Adm'r.

June 5, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business

confided to him in the courts

of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court

House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant

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.

Mils will be served on the arrival of the

several Passenger Trains, and every at-

tention paid to the wants and comfort of

visitors.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

June, 8, 52—y.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton &

adjoining Counties, and also in the

Supreme Court of the State of Ala.

All business entrusted to his care

will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma

and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-

ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

July 10, 1855.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

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

May 3, 1853—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

four horse Post Coaches

is now running and permanently es-

tablished, between Jacksonville and

Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct con-

nection with the Tennessee river and the

daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via

Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse

coaches from Talladega to the head of

the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail

Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville is

situated half way between Decatur

(the head of the Memphis and Charles-

ton Rail Road), and Bridgeport, (the

crossing of the Nashville and Chatta-

nooga Rail Road), it being only sixty

miles, or six hours run on fine Mail

steamers which pass daily to either of

the above points. Whitesburg (the

Huntsville landing), is only 80 miles by

the river, and a splendid line of four

horse coaches over a McAdams road ten

miles to Huntsville. Passengers

from Nashville, West Tennessee, North

Mississippi, and all portions of North

Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega,

Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will

find it to their interest to travel this

route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and com-

fortable."

The above line is stocked with good

coaches and teams, with accommodating

drivers: it runs over a fine natural road

to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid

plank road from Talladega to Montgo-

mary. No labor or expense shall be

spared on our line to render travellers

comfortable. Passengers to Montgo-

mary, Selma and Mobile, will find this route

24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten

dollars cheaper than any other arrange-

ments are such that passengers can have

eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and

from J. M. to 3 A. M. in Talladega,

making almost the entire route in day-

light. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock

A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville same days,

at 10 1/2 P. M. Leave Jacksonville, Mon-

days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6

o'clock, A. M., arrive at Guntersville same

days at 10 1/2 P. M.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville

\$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery

\$14. Way passengers ten cents per

mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854—d

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

TAKEN UP & post-

ed before H. Cross, Esq.

before John W. Ledbet-

ter, a certain Estray bay Mare

Mule, about 4 years old this Spring,

has rings in her eyes—appraised

to sixty dollars this May 24, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Probate Court for said County. Special

Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

This day came William Carmich-

ael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith

Caroline V. Smith, and Emeline I.

Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith

deceased, and filed his petition

in writing under oath, for an

order of sale to sell the following

described lands belonging to said

minors, lying in said county to-wit:

the east half of the north east fourth

of section 33, township 13 range

12, and the west half of the north

west quarter of section 33, town-

ship 13 range 12, and the north

east fourth of south east fourth and

west half of south east fourth sec-

tion 27 township 13 range 11; east

half the Coosa Land District, con-

taining 230 acres more or less. It

is therefore ordered that the 12th

day of August next be set for hear-

ing said petition, and that notice

thereof be given by publication for

forty days in the Jacksonville Re-

publican, a newspaper printed and

published in Benton County, Ala.,

notifying all persons interested to

be and appear at a regular term of

said court to be held at the court

house of said county on said Mon-

day the 12th day of August next,

to show 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 21st day of

June, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

Wheat.

I will offer for sale on Saturday

the 4th of August, to the highest

bidder, at the late residence of

John Worthington near White

Plains 500 bushels of excellent

Wheat, and a quantity of Oats on

a credit of 30 days.

N. A. DAVIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with

will annex, having been granted to the

undersigned by the Probate Court of

Benton County, on the 6th day of July,

1855, on the Estate of Sarah K.

Likens dec'd. Notice is hereby given

to all persons having claims against said

estate, to present them legally authen-

ticated within the time prescribed by

law or they will be barred, and all per-

sons indebted to said estate are request-

ed to make payment.

Wm. B. TURNER, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully in-

forms the citizens of Jacksonville

and the surrounding country, that

he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS INTERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 19.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.

Whole No. 915

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 arrears 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.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

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POETRY.

AUTUMN MEMORIES.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Once I sat where evening shadows

From a forest o'er me fell,

Listening to the mournful stories

That the night wind loves to tell.

Listening to a tale more dreary

Sighing, moaning thro' my soul,

Till the tears-drops, slowly, sadly,

Down my cheeks began to roll.

As the evening shadows deepened,

As the night-winds louder cried,

Phantoms, from the year departed,

Through the forest seemed to glide.

Silently I gazed upon them,

Through the mists of blinding tears—

Dearest loved, and long lamented,

Visions from the vanished years.

All the withered leaves were falling,

Whirling downwards on the blast;

Dirge-like tones were faintly sounding

Requiem for the summer past.

All the forest-voices wailing

For the joys of summer time,

Softly, sadly, very sweetly,

Mingled in a plaintive chime.

And the giant trees uplifted

All their gentle branches high,

As the vernal wind came sweeping,

With murmuring fairy, by;

But the phantoms glided calmly

Through the forest's fearful gloom—

Forms the years long gone bathed

Through the slumber of the tomb.

Softly as the moonbeams' glimmer

O'er the cloud-tops, rolling high;

Silent, like the hush of chaos,

That pale company drew nigh.

Close they gathered all around me,

With their deep and earnest eyes

Bent upon me, fondly, sadly,

Filled with deathless memories.

Stretching out their pale hands towards

me,

Did the shadowy loved ones come,

And with voiceless pleadings called me

To their vision's spirit home.

She upon whose faithful bosom

Forest leaves and shadows lie,

He, who, weary-hearted, wandered,

From his father's house—to die!

One whose earliest loves were given,

In his father's arms to me,

Sighing low his dreamlike slumber

Where the mountain winds blow free;

Sweet young faces gone forever

From the mountain and the morn,

On the autumn winds of midnight

Through the forest miles were borne.

Then my soul grew faint with yearning

Sick with longing to depart,

As I vainly strove to clasp them

To my torn and bleeding heart;

And in wild tones entreating,

Madly, bitterly I cried,

"I turn not my brain to madness,

Ye who in life's glory died."

Let me sleep in some quiet place,

Let me sleep in some quiet place,

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gestions were made regarding it—

It appeared to be 80 or 100 feet

long.

However, the party continued

fishing, the thing they saw—be it

tree, log, or what not—remaining

in the same position for twenty

minutes or half an hour. At about

half-past 9 o'clock, it had disap-

peared, where or how the party

had not observed. In about ten

minutes McKnight called attention

to the same object, between the

party occupied and the old sail

boat "Frolic," which lies aground

disabled on the left shore. The

center of the log, tree, or whatever

it was, was in a direct line from

from the stern of the boat, and

not more than four rods off. Af-

ter watching it a few minutes,

McKnight, who was nearest it, ex-

claimed, "Boys, that thing is mov-

ing!"

A few minutes more passed, and

Hall, noticing that it had and was

changing its position, exclaimed,

"See, it is bowing round!" and

time enough, so it was. All looked

and saw the same movement. Its

head, it could no longer be called a

log, was now within three rods of

the boat, and as it approached the

waves parted on either side, as if

a boat was leisurely approaching.

Scribner, in an attempt to cut the

rope attached to the anchor and

boat, lost his knife, and pulled up

the anchor. Hall grasped the oars

and commenced pulling for the

west shore, McKnight steering the

boat. Scribner took a seat with

Hall and assisted in rowing. All

this was the work of an instant,

and their mysterious and unex-

pected guest disappeared while it

was going forward, to the great

joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their

visitor. The boat had not been

propelled more than thirty rods

when the strange customer was

again visible on the surface for the

third time, to the north-east of them

and between the boat and the out-

let. This time the visitor was

within one rod of the boat, and the

party were making rapid progress

towards the inlet. All in the boat

saw the creature. It again dis-

appeared.

For the fourth time, when the

party were within 35 or 40 rods

from their proposed and now near-

est landing point, the south side

of the inlet, the serpent, for now

there was no mistake of its charac-

ter, darted from the water about

four feet from the stern of the

boat, close by the rudder paddle,

the head and forward part of the

monster rising above the surface

of the water eight or twelve feet in

an oblique direction from the boat.

All in the boat had a fair view of

the creature, and concern in repre-

senting it as a most horrible and re-

pulsive-looking monster. All as-

pect as to the length exposed to

view. On the opposite side of the

boat, about a rod and a half to the

north-east, the other extremity of

the serpent was in full view, lash-

ing the water with its tail. When

the forward part descended again

into the water, it created waves that

nearly expelled the boat and sus-

pended the regular operations at

the oars.

The party reached shore in safety,

but frightened most out of their

senses. They left the boat on the

side of the lake furthest from

Shony Point, July 16, 1770—2 o'clock.

A. M.

DEAR GENERAL—The fort and garrison,

with Col. Johnson, are ours.

Our officers and men behaved like

men who are determined to be free.

Yours most sincerely,

ANTY WAYNE.

TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The above dispatch from GENERAL

WAYNE announced to Washington the

capture of Shony Point, on the night of

July 15, 1770.

Shony Point was the name of a strong

fortress on the Hudson river, which in

May 1770, was taken from the Ameri-

cans by Sir Henry Clinton. The loss

of this fortification was much lamented

by the American chief, and he resolved

to recapture it upon the earliest op-

portunity.

Shony Point, after its occupation by

Heimbold's Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretions of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, understanding the constitution, and applying the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself to the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, and who calculate to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocuous in its action, and yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely deaths, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting the bud of glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this medicine. Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now procured by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years been considered hopeless. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Prepared and sold by **HEIMBOLD**, Chemist, 252 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent, receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also a new building for the use of the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this county (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 trust affords 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 labor, 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. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

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

Mr. F. DELANOR, 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.

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 school year—\$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 \$30 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. The primary department of the charge will be 10 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ.

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.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon every reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 3, 1855.

Special Term of the Chancery Court for 36 District.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District, composed of the County of Benton, to commence on the first Thursday after the 20th day in August next, to continue for three days to be held.

A. J. WALKER,

Chancellor.

The above is a true copy of the minutes.

R. G. EARLE,

Register 36 Dist.

July 3, 1855.

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing this

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CRUNCH PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

Feb. 3, 1855.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

The undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.

April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete, that no need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00

Hack & two horses " 5 00

Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, 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; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.

de bonis non with the will annexed.

June, 6.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased; 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; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JO W. JONES, Adm'r.

June 5, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

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

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1855.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point.

Muls will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD,

Proprietor.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.

Feb. 6, '55.

Wheat.

I will offer for sale on Saturday the 4th of August, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John Worthington near White Plains 500 bushels of excellent Wheat, and a quantity of Oats on a credit of 30 days.

N. A. DAVIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah R. Likens, dec'd. 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, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

WM. B. TURNIPSEED, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

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, 1855.—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga. via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad,) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plain road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement; as such passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 10 p. m. to 10 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$4. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

WM. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—d

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP & posted before H. Cross, Esq. before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray bay mare Mule, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Probate Court for said County. Special Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

This day came William Carmichael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith, Caroline V. Smith, and Emeline I. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 23, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 250 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 13th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested 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 13th day of August next, to show 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 21st day of June, 1855.

Attest: **A. WOODS,**

Judge of Probate.

Wheat.

I will offer for sale on Saturday the 4th of August, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John Worthington near White Plains 500 bushels of excellent Wheat, and a quantity of Oats on a credit of 30 days.

N. A. DAVIS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah R. Likens, dec'd. 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, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

WM. B. TURNIPSEED, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

WONDERFUL! New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—t.

BOUNTY LAND!

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

J. W. RAMSEY,

Centre, Ala.

House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude.

All OIL PAINTING warranted, and all OAK GRADING warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES:

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!

Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as Soaps, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY,

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—5m

*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southerner, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

KROLLERION!

FOR CURLING THE HAIR!

FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Direct to **H. A. FREEMONT,**

Warren, Trumbull Co., O.

April 24, 1855.—3m.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on cane creek, two miles above Morris' Mills.

J. W. EZELL.

April 24, 1855.

DISOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business, in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: **Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.**

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 55

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

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. THOMAS, 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, Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Office, east room over Hudson's Store

February, 25, 1855.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.

Whole No. 915

NOTICE, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. ORANT,
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 en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages 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.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
column.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.

S E M—W E K E R.
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, W. Foster,
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. Tenser,
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan,
1000 Tons. Commander.

Leaves Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Curs from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expres-
sly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
Charleston, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20.00.
Steage, \$5.00.
November 7, 1855.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.

STIPES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the
Latest and most Fashionable
Styles of

Spring & Summer GOODS.

Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Bonnets,
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of WATCHES and fine
JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance
of

GROCERIES.

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Fish, and every thing that can be
called for in that line, all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
elsewhere. You will find it your
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNEY.
STANFORD & PITNEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS.

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery,

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rose, Georgia.

All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,

O. J. Chaffee,

Hand & Williams,

J. S. Bonnes & Co.,

May 29, 1855—ly.

\$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twen-
ty Thousand Dollars worth of land
warrants for which liberal cash
prices will be paid. I can be found
at all times at the counting room of
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-
sonville Benton County Ala.
DANIEL T. RYAN.
June 26, 1855.—3m.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the
undersigned, for which a fair price
in cash will be given.
J. A. McCAMPBELL.
June 26, 1855.—tf.

POETRY.

AUTUMN MEMORIES.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Once I sat where evening shadows
From a forest of old fell,
Listening to the mournful stories
That the night wind loves to tell.
Listening to a tale more dreary
Sighing, moaning thro' my soul,
Till the tear-drops, slowly, sadly,
Down my cheeks began to roll.

As the evening shadows deepened,
As the night-winds louder cried,
Phantoms, from the year departed,
Through the forest seemed to glide.
Silently I gazed upon them,
Through the mists of blinding tears—
Dearly loved, and long lamented,
Visions from the vanished years.

All the withered leaves were falling,
Whirling downwards on the blast;
Dirge-like tones were faintly sounding
Requiem for the summer past.
All the forest-voices wailing
For the joys of summer time,
Softly, sadly, very sweetly,
Mingled in a plaintive chime.

And the giant trees uplifted
All their green branches high,
As the vanishing wind came sweeping,
With marauding fury, by;
But the phantoms gazed calmly
Through the forest's fearful gloom—
Forms the years long gone hath gath-
ered To the slumber of the tomb.

Softly as the moonbeams' glimmer
Over the cloud-tops, rolling high;
Silent, as the hush of chaos,
That pale company drew nigh.
Close they gathered all around me,
With their deep and earnest eyes
Bent upon me, fondly, sadly,
Filled with deathless memories.

Stretching out their pale hands toward
me,
Did the shadowy loved ones come,
And with voiceless pleadings called me
To their visionless spirit home.
She upon whose faithful bosom
Forest leaves and shadows lie,
He who, weary-hearted, wandered,
From his father's house—to die!

One whose earliest loves are given,
In his father's arms to me,
Sleeping now his dreamless slumber
Where the mountain winds blow free;
Sweet young faces gone forever
From the heart's fond memory,
On the autumn winds of night
Through the forest mists were borne.

Then my soul grew faint with yearning,
Sick with longing to depart,
As I vainly strove to clasp them
To my torn and bleeding heart;
And in saddest tones entreating,
Loudly, bitterly, I cried,
"Ye who mine's gone dish,
"Ye who mine's gone dish."

"Let me fold you in my arms,"
Let me clasp you to my breast,
Let me hold you close to my heart,
Let me hear you with me
In your father's land of rest,
But they backward drew and faded,
In the old gray dawn of day,
And they in the mists of morning,
Through the forest passed away.

[From the Wyoming N.Y. Times.]

The Sea-Serpent Astray.

Silver Lake is a sheet of water
about four miles long and from
half to three-fourths of a mile wide.
The lake is a great place of resort
for fishing parties. There is said
to be a place in this lake where the
head has been dropped in vain—
No soundings have been obtained,
hence the presumption, and we ad-
mit it as a presumption, that it
connects by some subterranean
passage with Lake Erie or Ontario,
and to draw the figure still greater,
with the vast Atlantic.

On Friday evening last, as a
party of which we formed one,
were disembarking from a trip up
the lake, with a hundred pounds or
so dressed cat fish—Messrs. Char-
les Hall, Joseph R. McKnight,
Charles Scribner and Alonzo Scrib-
ner, accompanied by two boys nam-
ed, were just leaving the landing on
an evening fishing excursion.

They left the landing near Mr.
Howe's Pump Factory, about 8
o'clock, P. M., Friday, and rowed
up to the narrows of the outlet,
where two of the party got out and
dragged the boat through. As the
channel became wider they took
seats in the boats rowed steadily up
to the lake, and commenced fishing.
The evening was not dark. Both
shores were in view, and stars and
clouds appeared alternately.
About 6 o'clock, as the entire party
were fishing, McKnight who
sat in the stern of the boat, called
the attention to what had the re-
semblance, though much larger,
of a long tree trimmed off laying
on the surface of the water, north
of their boat, and a dozen yards off.
All looked at it, and various sug-

gestions were made regarding it—
It appeared to be 80 or 100 feet
long.

However, the party continued
fishing, the thing they saw—be it
tree, log, or what not—remaining
in the same position for twenty
minutes or half an hour. At about
half-past 9 o'clock, it had disap-
peared, where or how the party
had not observed. In about ten
minutes McKnight called attention
to the same object between the
party occupied and the old sail
boat "Frolic," which lies aground
disabled on the left shore. The
center of the log, tree, or whatever
it was, was in a direct line from
the stern of the boat, and not
more than four rods off. After
watching it a few minutes,
McKnight, who was nearest it, ex-
claimed, "Boys, that thing is mov-
ing!"

A few minutes more passed, and
Hall, noticing that it had and was
changing its position, exclaimed,
"See, it is bowing round!" and
true enough, so it was. All looked
and saw the same movement. Its
head, it could no longer be called a
log, was now within three rods of
the boat, and as it approached the
waves parted on either side, as if
a boat was leisurely approaching.
Scribner, in an attempt to cut the
rope attached to the anchor and
boat, lost his knife, and pulled up
the anchor. Hall grasped the oars
and commenced pulling for the
west shore, McKnight steering the
boat. Scribner took a seat with
Hall and assisted in rowing. All
this was the work of an instant,
and their mysterious and unex-
pected disappearance while it
was going forward, to the great
joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their
visitor—the boat had not been
propelled more than thirty rods
when the strange customer was
again visible on the surface for the
third time, to the north east of them
and between the boat and the out-
let. This time the visitor was
within one rod of the boat, and the
party were making rapid progress
towards the inlet. All in the boat
saw the creature. It again disap-
peared.

For the fourth time, when the
party were within 25 or 40 rods
from their previous and now near-
est landing point, the south side
of the inlet, the serpent, for now
there was no mistake of its char-
acter, darted from the water about
four feet from the stern of the
boat, close by the rudder paddle,
the head and forward part of the
monster rising above the surface
of the water eight or twelve feet
in an oblique direction from the boat.
All in the boat had a fair view
of the creature, and each in repre-
senting it as a most horrible and re-
pulsive-looking monster. All as-
sented to the length exposed to
view. On the opposite side of the
boat, about a rod and a half to the
north east, the other extremity of
the serpent was in full view, lash-
ing the water with its tail. When
the forward part descended upon
the water, it created waves that
nearly capsized the boat and sus-
pended the regular operations at
the oars.

The party reached shore in safe-
ty, but frightened most out of their
senses. They left the boat on the
side of the lake furthest from
home, and floated it home some
two miles, rather than venture
down the outlet, not more than
half a mile in length. It is almost
needless to say that they slept little
that night.

We will add for the benefit of
the incredulous that these men are
persons of character. They would
be believed in this community in
any ordinary matter as between
man and man. We admit it is a
large story, but it is about a large
serpent. He would be a monster
at half the size.

But here is the affidavit of two
of the party:

Joseph R. McKnight and Char-
les Hall, both being duly sworn,
say that they have heard read the
article published in the Wyoming
Times in relation to the serpent in
Silver Lake and that the statements
there made are true of their own
knowledge.

J. R. McKNIGHT.
CHARLES HALL.
Subscribed and sworn this 16th
day of July, 1855, before me,
ENOS W. FROST,
Justice of the Peace.

One dollar a foot has been offer-
ed for the skin of the serpent, if
over sixty feet long.
The Albany Journal gives fur-
ther particulars of this monster,
which has since been seen by sev-
eral persons, so that there seems no
doubt of its existence. As corrob-

orative evidence, it is stated that
the Indians who live near the lake
never fish there, and on inquiry of
an old Indian by a reverend gen-
tleman well known in the commu-
nity, this man said that his people
many years before had been alarm-
ed by a monster in the lake. So
firm is now the belief in the exis-
tence of a great serpent or mon-
ster in the lake, that several parties
had been organized for the purpose
of taking him. They are on the
watch day and night, and if his
snakeship is not forth coming,
they intend to let off a portion of
the water, and then search for him
with grappling irons.

STORMING OF STONY POINT.

STONY POINT, July, 16, 1779—2 o'clock.
A. M.
DEAR GENERAL—The fort and garrison
with Col. Johnson, are ours.

Our officers and men behaved like
men who are determined to be free.
Yours most sincerely,
ANTY WAYNE.

To GENERAL WASHINGTON.
The above dispatch from GENERAL
WAYNE announced to Washington the
capture of Stony Point, on the night of
July 15, 1779.

Stony Point was the name of a strong
fortress on the Hudson river, which, in
May 1779, was taken from the Ameri-
cans by Sir Henry Clinton. The loss
of this fortification was much lamented
by the American chief; and he resolv-
ed to re-capture it upon the earliest op-
portunity.

Stony Point, after its occupation by
the British, was made almost imprag-
nable. The fort itself stood upon a huge
rocky bluff, which in time of high wa-
ter was an island. There was deep wa-
ter on three sides of the work, while
the fourth was a morass broken and dan-
gerous, spanned only by a single causeway.
A row of abatis, with earthworks, and
a ditch lined with sharp stakes, de-
fended the head of this causeway. Thus
fortified, and being strongly armed at
all points with cannon, Stony Point be-
came indeed a formidable defence. It
was garrisoned by a full complement of
men under Lieut. Colonel Johnson, who
was directed by Clinton to maintain his
works unto the last extremity.

At this time WAYNE was in com-
mand of a corps of a light infantry,
which he had drilled to an admirable
state of discipline. The men were
nearly all from New England, tall,
strong, intelligent and devoted to the
cause of liberty. They had every con-
fidence in their leader, whose ability and
courage, promptness and endurance had
won for him the title of "MAD ANTHONY
WAYNE." To this man Washington com-
mended the duty of capturing Stony
Point. It was a desperate adventure,
but one well suited to the daring and
impetuous nature of General WAYNE.

At noon on the 15th of July, WAYNE,
with his light infantry, left Sandy Beach,
fourteen miles from Stony Point, and in
Indian file, and marching along the river
bank among the forests and ravines,
started about 8 o'clock in the evening,
within a mile and a half of the fort.
Here the troops halted, and the Gener-
al, with several officers, gazed by, an
old negro who was familiar with the
ground, went forward and cautiously
but thoroughly reconnoitered the entire
work. The plan of attack was soon
formed. His forces were divided into
two columns of one hundred and fifty
men each, with a forlorn hope of twen-
ty men for each party. It may be well
to state here, that the British Garrison
was over six hundred men, infantry and
artillery. Hiding within a short dis-
tance of the fort, WAYNE made his final
arrangements. He told his men the
desperate nature of their enterprise, and
how important it was for the patriot
cause that Stony Point should fall. He
exhorted them to be brave, steadfast,
and never to retreat. Then he ordered
the charge to be drawn from each musket,
for every man was to depend upon the
bayonet. Upon the front of every
soldier's hat was pinned a piece of white
paper, and WAYNE gave special directions
to the officers that they should kill the
first man who spoke or acted without
orders. This arranged the two columns,
one headed by Col. Stewart, and the
other by Lieut. Col. De Fleury. A
small reserve followed, headed by WAYNE
in person.

With the utmost caution the Ameri-
cans felt their way towards the cause-
way. It was about eleven o'clock at
night, very dark and our forlorn hope
was not discovered until near the walls.
Then several sentinels fired their mus-
kets, and the cry "To arms! to arms!"
rang with startling emphasis upon the
midnight air, and in a instant the garri-
son was all commotion. Drums rolled
—the loud voices of the officers called
the men to their guns, and lights flashed
from a hundred embrasures. The tide
being up, the morass was flooded nearly
waist deep, but at the cry of "For-
ward!" the patriots plunged in and
waded towards the abatis. Then the
axes of the forlorn hope began to tell
upon the timbers and the ditch began
to fill up with the rubbish.

At this moment the fort opened fire.
From cannon and small arms a storm
of shot and shell came down upon the
rank. The whole fortress was sheeted
with fire, and the air glowed with sul-
phurous light. But without an answer-
ing volley the Americans pushed on—

The forlorn hope opened, the palisades
at a fearful loss—all but three were kil-
led! WAYNE rushed to the front cheer-
ing his men and crying "Forward! The
bayonet—the bayonet!" until struck by
a musket ball, he fell severely wounded.
His men gathered around, but rising
upon one knee, the gallant man shout-
ed—"March on! Carry me into the
fort, for I will die at the head of my
column!"

He was carried on amid the storm of
battle, and fire and smoke, the dead
and dying, the clash and tumult, until
he was laid down in the center of the
fort. Here the conflict was terribly
fierce. Bayonets were plunged, mus-
kets clubbed, swords rang and struck
sparks from each other, while shout and
cheers, groans and exultations rent the
air. Amid the din an American officer
sprang to the flag-staff, and by the lurid
glare of battle the colors of WAYNE's
battalion were seen ascending the Brit-
ish flag-staff, and Stony Point surren-
dered to the exulting patriots.

The American loss was not very se-
vere—fifteen killed, eighty-three wound-
ed. The British loss was sixty-three
killed (all by the bayonet) and five
hundred and forty-three men and offi-
cers taken prisoners. Military stores to
the value of one hundred and fifty-eight
thousand six hundred and forty dollars
were also captured. This sum was at
once divided among the officers and pri-
vates concerned in the great victory.
A gold medal was presented to WAYNE,
and silver ones to De Fleury and Major
Stewart.

The capture of Stony Point was the
greatest act of WAYNE's life. It was an
enterprise fraught with the utmost dan-
ger, but conceived and carried out with
triumph. The troops received the con-
gratulations of the whole country, for
their gallant conduct, and liberal bonu-
sities from Congress.

ANTHONY WAYNE died at a military
post called Prosque Isle, on Lake Erie,
in December, 1796, and at his own re-
quest his body was buried under the
flag-stake of the fortress. In 1809 his
remains were conveyed to Pennsylvania
and interred under a handsome monu-
ment, erected by the Society of Cincin-
nati in Randor church yard, Delaware
county. He was a brave man, a true
friend to his country, an able General.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Effie and the Shoemaker's
Apprentice.

BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Not many years ago, in one of the
principal streets of our city, and directly
opposite to where one spring and sum-
mer I was boarding, standing between
two stately edifices, occupied by people
of consideration in the commercial world,
was an old hovel of a building, a tumble-
down affair, such as are allowed to stand
as relics of old Knickerbocker's prime,
which interested me much.

Supported by its strong neighbors, or
rather pummed in between them, though
seeming in constant effort to rest its
rickety frame upon the earth, the build-
ing still consisted of four stories, the
upper floors of which revealed in various
indications from the horizontal.

Its interior, however, lay not so much
in the poverty-stricken dwelling itself,
as in its ostensibly more poverty-stricken
occupants.

The first floor presented an unostenta-
tious shop where bits of all sizes were
exhibited for sale, and the second floor
was occupied by what appeared to be the
family of the tenant.

A sign on the front door proclaimed
the fact that boots and shoes were mend-
ed and made by James Keenan, and
those who wished their understandings
repaired or refitted were directed to the
third floor. From the high window of
my sleeping apartment, I could see prob-
ably all that transpired in the prob-
ler's den, the cobbler himself a savage
monster, whose inhuman acts made the
blood curdle with pity and horror in my
veins. Two poor, pale, and somewhat
crippled ladies, when I judged to be of
the respective ages of sixteen and nine-
teen years, toiled away at the thread and
the last from the first dawn of day until
late into the night, rarely ever getting an
opportunity to go into the street, were
the special objects against which the
savage fury of the "boss" shoemaker
seemed most kindled. In spite of their
incessant industry, I often saw the
monster, the white Algerine tyrant, their
master, in the fits of semi-intoxication,
which daily overtook him, beating with
a leather strap the almost bare backs
of the poor famished slaves under his
control, and frequently sending them,
with his clenched hand, measuring their
length upon the floor.

I was scarcely sorry to guess, from
the appearance about the place, and up-
on observing one morning a vacant seat
in the work shop, where the youngest of
the boys had sat, that one of the lads
was at length free from his bondage,
and forever beyond the reach of the
monstrous inhumanity to which he was
subjected.

The funeral was over, and the other
young man worked on the same as ever,
but it seemed to me the savage master
had grown somewhat tamer, his con-
science probably reproaching him as
having been the means of a human be-
ing's death.

But of all that interested me most in
this poverty-stricken abode, were the

occupants of the fourth floor; or rather,
one of its occupants, I should have said.
The floor seemed to be inhabited by
several small families, and their evi-
dences of meager poverty were in keep-
ing with the rest of the establishment. At
the low open window of one of the small
rooms in front, I often saw the rather
unromantic spectacle of an old woman
sitting with her bare feet on the window
sill, and sipping her tea. But it was at
the window of the other small room in
front that the object of my chief specu-
lation appeared, sometimes sitting and
sometimes standing, partly behind the
rude and meager apology for a curtain.
Early in the morning, for a short time,
she appeared, and always with a small
book in her hand, as though reading;
and late in the evening, also, through
the folds of the curtain, I often saw the
shadow of her graceful form fitting a
cross the room. Occasionally she ap-
proached close to the window, and the
dim tallow candle that lighted her room
gave me a glimpse of one of the sweet-
est, saddest faces I remember ever to
have seen.

How a young, beautiful creature, who
seemed by nature so well fitted to grace
the highest walks of life, should have
come to make that old hovel her home,
standing out in such marked contrast, in
all things save poverty, from all around
her, was to me a mystery of no small
importance. Yet such was the case. I
saw her day after day. She seemed
not more than sixteen, and was always
dressed in neatly fitting clothes, very tast-
fully arranged, and though of the cheap-
est fabrics, also of most modern patterns.
In fact, she appeared an angel among
wretched mortals; and, with her lovely
face and form, she seemed like one who
was gradually being spirited away, to
avoid the rudeness and harshness which
surrounded her. Her features were finely
turned and distinctly marked; her
eyes large, dark and full, speaking out
from beneath her noble forehead, to tell
of intelligence of nature, of a great soul
and a warm heart, swaying the impulses
of a form that seemed too celestial in its
meanness to endure long among the coarse,
rude clay around her.

The weather had become very warm,
and my patients for the most part being
out of town, and the city being prok-
ingly healthy, I had very little else to do
than to sit at the front window of my
office below stairs, or at my front cham-
ber window above stairs, and read books
and humanity.

For several days I had missed from
her window the beautiful occupant of
the fourth story, also the regular out-
going and in-coming of the beautiful
girl. I had for weeks observed that she
always left the house just after her ap-
pearance at the window with her book
in her hand, early in the morning, and
returned again long after dusk in the
evening, though in the street she was so
closely veiled that I could not catch a
glimpse even of her pale, sweet counte-
nance.

It was the fourth day after I had miss-
ed the fair object of my particular study
that the surviving apprentice of the shoe-
maker rang my office bell, to request me
to call over the way. His "boss" want-
ed me to see "Effie"—that he thought
she was dying.

I arrived in the rickety house, and in
the small fourth story room, in time to
see the pale spirit of the object of my
unfaded speculations breathe her last;
and so transparent and unearthly she
looked, in her matchless beauty, that I
could scarcely recognize the impres-
sion that she was a spirit, a truth, and
not a piece of clay that must yield to the
crumbling of corruption.

But what had the brutal, demi-savage
—the coarse, hard, drunken shoemaker
—to do with her? He accompanied me
up into her room, saw her gentle
spirit depart, and offered me a few for-
my call, which I shudderingly declin-
ed.

"He cannot be her father," mentally
exclaimed I, as I pulled off my boots,
prior to encasing myself in my bachelor
bed. The mystery was greater to me
than ever; but of one thing I felt certain,
that beautiful, spiritual girl could not be
the daughter of the beastly man.

On the afternoon of the next day I
repaired up town to Dr. ———'s who
was giving a course of private lectures
on anatomy, to a favored few, at his
own private residence. He had a suc-
cession of subjects for dissection, which,
after the lecture was over this day, and
all the students had departed, Dr. ———
took into an inner office, to show me
what he called a "remarkably fine sub-
ject for dissection," which he was going
to offer the class on the succeeding af-
ternoon.

As soon as I laid my eyes upon the
corpse, which was laid out smoothly and
decently upon the table, I recognized it
at once as that of the young girl I had
seen die, and in whom I had taken such
a deep interest.

"How did you come by this body?"
exclaimed I, suddenly grasping the arm
of the worthy doctor.

Seeing my strange earnestness, he
asked me in a mysterious manner if I
had known the subject when alive.

"Yes," now tell me where you procur-
ed it."

"Well, to satisfy your curiosity, I
bought it of the sexton of ——— church,
who sold the body in the name of the
father of the girl. It appears he (the
father of the dead girl) is very poor or
very miserly, and to avoid the expense

of burying his daughter, sold her body,
charring half and half with the sexton
who assisted him. All thing lawful in
a fair trade, you know." And the doc-
tor gave what seemed to me a very
heartless laugh. But so accustomed was
he to "trade" of like nature, that he look-
ed upon a dead body very much as he
would a finely elaborated manakin.

I still continued to gaze upon the vi-
sion before me. Not a feature of the
beautiful girl had altered. The same
heavenly smile irradiated her counte-
nance which I had seen at the moment of
her death. I bent over her more close-
ly. The resemblance to one sleeping
was so strong, that I could not fancy her
in aught but a gentle sleep.

"Dr. ———," exclaimed I, as with a
conviction, "this girl is not dead. See
the faint tinge of pink suffusing her
cheek. And mark, also, notwithstanding
the heat of the weather, there is not
the slightest sign of decomposition about
her."

"I believe you are right," uttered he
in reply, after some moments silence,
during which he had carefully felt the
skin of the girl, and examined her in
other ways.

"There is even a slight moisture on
this looking glass," continued he, as he
held a pocket glass before her half part
ed lips. "Whatever she may become,
she evidently is not yet dead."

All the united skill of which we were
master, was, however, exhausted in en-
deavoring to restore her to animation.
It had grown to be dusk, and finding
all our efforts unsuccessful, we bore the
slender body of the girl into a room still
further within, and laying her on a spot-
less couch, Dr. ——— lighted a small
lamp and placed it upon the mantle—
He then deposited a glass and pitcher of
water upon a stand near the bed, also a
small decanter of light wine, and some
fruit and biscuit, saying, "She may a-
wake in the night and want a drink!"
Then, leaving the room together, he
turned the key of the door, and with-
drawing it, placed it in his pocket.

With a promise to call next morning,
I left for my own lodgings.

I had been in my office but a short
time, when a ring of my bell proclaimed
a visitor. It was the pale apprentice
who had called me in the day before to
see "Effie."

"If I tell you something, doctor, will
you promise that my 'boss' shall not
beat me? Will you get me another if
I run away?" demanded the young man
with frightened looks.

"That depends upon the importance
of what you tell me," I replied.
"It is about Effie."
"Yes," answered I, thoroughly inter-
ested. "Go on, I will make the promise
you ask."

"You will get me another place?"
"Yes, yes; go on."
"And the boss shall not touch me?"
"Not a hair of your head."

"Well, then, Effie was not his daugh-
ter."

"Just what I supposed; go on."
"He stole her

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him in his metamorphosis, much less his boss or the way. He looked really handsome.

"The first thing Dr. — said to me was 'shelives.'"

"About daybreak I felt so uneasy about her that I watched more or less with her the night through, and this morning early she opened her eyes—two of the most beautiful and soul stirring eyes I ever beheld. My wife with her now, for I told her of the strange circumstance of her suspended life, and her recovery."

"I have found the girl's real parents. They are the — of Union Place."

"She does not look like the daughter of old hoppers," replied Dr. —

I went into the room where the young girl was lying. She recognized me at once, and also the apprentice, who was mute with astonishment, and she smiled sweetly, but said nothing. She had not yet spoken, and seemed like one in a delicious dream. Her eyes wandered from the white linen of her bed to the beautiful pictures upon the walls, and the many marks of taste about the room, and then they would glance upon the benevolent, handsome face of Dr. —

Dr. — went with me and the apprentice to the abode designated by the latter as belonging to Effie's parents. To make a story of much circumlocution and length short, the old cobbler was brought to justice. The old woman of the fourth story (whose feet I had often seen out on the window sill) was the main testimony against him.

The young apprentice, whose name was Ludwig, I took into my office. He was the son of a poor widow woman who "had seen better days," who belonged, in fact, to a noble family in Germany, but marrying imprudently, was left in most indigent circumstances in this city, and had no alternative but to apprentice her son out. He is now (so strange are fate's chances) a physician of more than ordinary skill, his industry and application being tireless, and his natural capacity being far beyond the gifts allotted to the generality of persons. He is also the happy husband of the beautiful Effie, whose grateful heart remembered the many little acts of kindness he lavished upon her when he was the poor apprentice boy, and she the hard-stitching dressmaker's girl.

Proud as Effie's parents are of their daughter and their wealth, they are just as proud of their handsome, gentlemanly learned and successful son-in-law. The whole family, with the newly married pair, moved several years since to the Far West, and, happy in themselves, they rejoice in the goodness of that mysteriously working Providence who restored the lost daughter to her parents, and the bereaved parents to their long looked for daughter.

HOPE, THE MILLIONAIRE.
The Paris correspondent of the *Picayune* gives the following interesting account of Mr. Hope:
The auctioneers are still hammering away at poor Mr. Hope's effects. Nobody has been found able to bid for his splendid mansion, which the heir is ready to give away for the moderate sum of \$350,000, which is a diminution of \$180,000 in the original price. The price is to be lowered again to \$350,000, and if no one is found wealthy enough to afford to pay \$18,000 rent a year, it is said a joint stock company will be formed to purchase it to sell by detail; the garden will be divided in building lots, the carved wood, the inlaid floors, the bronze ornaments the green-house glass, the curtains will be sold in detail, and a very handsome profit cleared on the money invested. In this way the most splendid mansions in Paris will be effaced from the map. Verily it does appear that nothing on this soil should be permanent. I mentioned the rather singular circumstance that this heir had accepted the marriage *vous benedice d'incendie*. It is reported that his fortune is in a most precarious position—the mere question was? He spent a million of dollars on the low offered for \$300,000. A great passion for gambling, but what dealt the heaviest blow on his estate was his love of gambling. It is said—but this I can scarcely credit—that the money which stood in his name in French Funds (it returned him \$480,000 interest annually) had all been sold long before his death, and that mortgages held the greater part of the estate, houses and railway shares which stood in his name. In the hey-day of his career his income was \$810,000 a year.

Almost a million of dollars annually! Judge if a man's mother, with a marriageable daughter, did not toss sleepless on their couches scheming the royal road to that gold filled hand! It is said this was great pleasure of his earlier life, I mean to see the plots laid to catch him in matrimony, to receive the honeyed homages of fine ladies, and the universal flattery which greeted Croesus Hope every where. He glided past middle life on velvet! There was but one drawback to his happiness; he was superstitious, and this weakness was played on more than once to force him to have and to hold as his wedded wife some of

these graceful but mercenary Parisiennes. He came near being married once, and that miscarried not so much by his own fault as—let me tell, and not anticipate the story. He solved himself in the expensive, but easily broken chain of a beauty belonging to the Varieties theatre. She was celebrated throughout Paris for her attraction and accomplishments, and he lived most agreeably with her. Unmindful of the perils which experience warns us attend the experiment of making good better, after some roseate years passed away with her, he determined to take her for better and for worse—to marry an actress after having declined duchesses by the score! He had given instructions to his notary to frame a most generous marriage contract, and had collected the necessary papers together. He had not breathed a word of his designs to the actress. Shortly before the day he intended to make the discovery to her, I believe the very day before it, the actress in a fit of ill humor, discharged her maid, adding to the dismissal epithets of the most insulting character, and this before all the other male and female servants. Stung to the most implacable resentment, the chamber-maid placed in Mr. Hope's hands a letter the actress had written to a handsome actor of the theatre, and which expressed in the most inflamed language how ardently she returned his love. This Partisan arrow was fatal to his love. Nevertheless, he said nothing. Invitations had been issued for a dinner party the next day, when he intended to disclose his plans to the actress and his friends. The dinner was delightful; everybody was gay and the cooks and butlers had done their duty. After the dessert was well nigh over, Mr. Hope gave the actress the marriage contract to read. I shall not attempt to describe her high-wrought picture of future bliss, he abruptly handed her the letter. The poor woman was confounded, her senses utterly forsook her; she could think of no excuse, she could summon not even the argument of tears to plead for her. The downfall was too great and too sudden. Mr. Hope ordered her out of the house. She quitted it without opening her mouth. She went home and lighted the charcoal brazier, but the fumes having penetrated another apartment of the house an alarm was given and she was prevented from consummating her fatal purpose. Nothing sold so high as Mr. Hope's sale as his cellar; his Sherry and Madiera were remarkably fine, but the wines which fetched the highest prices were Chateau Lorraine, which brought \$3 60 a bottle, and Sauterne Chateau Diequein (1844) \$2 50. The famous Chateau Lafite, retour d'Inde (he had kept it traveling three years), of the Marquis d'Alligre's sale, did not bring these prices. Chevet bought all of the d'Alligre cellar. The silver sold at Mr. Hope's sale was upwards of 750 pounds! It sold very low, for the best houses here use Elkington's plated ware. It is even found in the Tuilleries!

JACOB STRAWN, THE GREAT DOVER.
The papers frequently mention this wonderful successful farmer and drover, who emigrated some time since from Muskingum county, of this State to Illinois. In a letter to the Tribune a correspondent thus tells of him:
In the vicinity of Jacksonville is the most noted man in Illinois, not excepting the "little giant." I am told that he is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, that he emigrated to the prairies many years ago with money enough to buy a quarter section of land. He is of medium stature, but his frame has been of immense power and toughness. Sometimes when he has been purchasing cattle he has accomplished the almost incredible feat of riding on horseback nine successive days and nights, with no sleep but what he got in the saddle. His judgment of cattle is almost infallible. He will ride into a drove of cattle, glance over it with incredible quickness, counting the number, singling out the average ox, computing from him the whole drove, and offering a price for the whole more promptly than many would for a single ox. He has the reputation of being a fair dealer and will not haggle with those who sell and buy of him. If his customers like his terms, that ends the matter, and if not it certainly ends it. He measures out his plans weeks ahead by the half hour, never failing in his engagements and never forgiving the laggard who keeps him waiting. His cattle business enlarged enormously until he sold and purchased many thousands a year. All the money not needed in this business was invested in lands, and it is said that he has never been known to sell an acre. His home farm contains ten thousand acres, and a gentleman told me that one field on that farm, planted year after year with corn, contains three thousand acres, and another four thousand. Near LaSalle he has a tract of some six or seven thousand acres, and besides those many smaller farms of a section, less or

more. His landed estate is said to be worth a million of dollars. His mode of dealing with tenants is characteristic. He assigns them certain tracts, and tells them he wants them to put in so many acres of corn, agreeing, if they work well, to pay them so much a bushel for the crop, when ripe. In the fall he brings each man his money, and then drives to each a certain number of cattle and hogs, and says, "I will pay you so much a head to feed these this winter all they can eat, and you are to have them at my house on the first day of next May." On the specified day his droves are coming in from all directions, and buyers from the East and cities are there, attending the greatest cattle market in the West, if not in America. The best cattle on the grounds amount to thousands, and the droves are able to just what they want. And what is singular, this man never keeps book accounts, retaining the minutest details of his immense business in his memory, and filling up his engagements with perfect exactness.

A few years since such protracted tasking of mind and body broke him down, and I am told that he is showing too many signs of age for a man said not to be sixty. In some respects he is the most remarkable man in Illinois, the like of whom will not soon be seen again. His name is Jacob Strawn.

THE REPUBLICAN.
WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.
We find upon experiment that Wednesday will suit more of the mails than Thursday, we have accordingly dated our paper on Wednesday and shall so continue it until other changes in mail arrangements shall render a change of publication day necessary.

ELECTION RETURNS.
We have thought it unnecessary to take up space by republishing the entire table of votes at all the precincts, as suggested in our last, inasmuch as the corrections are few and unimportant. Below we give the total amounts received by all the candidates:

Governor.	Tax Assessor.
Winston, 1711 Bryan,* 849	Shortridge, 738 Owens,* 408
Congress.	
Martin, 1327 Hunnicutt,* 262	Harris,* 1031 White,* 210
Senate.	
Abernathy,* 1435 Davis,* 104	Allen,* 977 Commissioners.
Representatives.	
Ellis,* 1229 McCain,* 1099	Davis,* 1191 Morgan,* 907
Morgan,* 1089 Emory,* 808	Borden,* 810 Lively,* 733
Treadwell,* 755 Landers,* 700	McClellan,* 532 Blackburn,* 686
Lewis,* 506 Clark,* 646	Mangham,* 332 Teague,* 586
Whitlock,* 249 Mellon,* 554	Tax Collector.
Gaines,* 1575 White,* 149	McNary,* 804 Kirby,* 124
Amorine,* 81	Williamson,* 81
Brooks,* 8	

* Elected.
Whole number of votes polled 2,498, the largest ever before given.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.—We invite the particular attention of all persons interested to the advertisement of the fifth annual course of Lectures in this institution which will commence on the 29th day of October next.

The Medical Department was established in 1850. Its success has been unprecedented in the history of Medical Colleges in the United States. The first session numbered 121 students, 32 of whom graduated—second session 132, of whom 36 graduated—third session 220, and 71 graduates—fourth session 294, and 93 graduates.

The Medical Department is handsomely endowed, well provided with every facility for teaching, and has other advantages for obtaining a thorough Medical education, equal doubtless to any in the Union.

September next, with complete arrangements and well selected Faculty, which sets forth the advantages and facilities of the Institution so fully as to leave us nothing to do but earnestly solicit an attentive perusal on the part of all persons interested in Female Education, and especially those who have daughters or wards they intend to send to a distance.

We believe the Institution to be eminently worthy of patronage, and not only recommend it to others, but intend in a few days, to prove our faith by our works.

THE ELECTION.
We publish from the Montgomery Advertiser and other papers, the returns of the recent election, so far as heard from. It is probable that by our next issue we shall be able to publish a full list and classification of the members elected throughout the State.

The democratic victory every where appears to have been complete—the Know Nothing or American party not even voting the usual Whig strength.

We cannot withhold the expression of our peculiar gratification at the reelection of the Hon. J. F. Dowdell, late Representative from this 7th District. A more true, faithful and attentive Representative has never been sent from any district in the Union; and we sincerely hope and trust that his successor, Hon. S. W. Harris, may be his equal in every respect.

The lock of wool mentioned in the following letter has been left at our Office. It is indeed a curiosity for length, fineness and beauty: it is subject to the inspection of all who fell interested or desire to see it.

Rev. Mr. Jones, Dear Sir:—I send you a few roles of wool from my imported Cotswold Buck, he is one year old in this month (June) he cost me \$300.00. He is a fine specimen of the breed, he is ready to sell for \$30 each for mutton—they will net 200lb. after butchering—will sell for 20 cents per pound—hide is worth \$5—they are a large bodied sheep, short legs, no horns—easy to keep—early maturity—fine constitution—every year—I sell my Bucks after 2 seasons for cost, I import the world's best again. I often pay \$500 for the Premium Buck in England—I sell full blooded Buck Lambs for \$200—half bloods—cross of Cotswold & common sheep at \$20 and cross with Cotswold and Marino at \$30.

BY TELEGRAPH.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. August 6.—The election in this State is favorable to the Know Nothings. In the 9th District, Cox, the American candidate, has been elected to Congress, and in this city the party have 1600 majority. In the first and eighth wards, however, riots occurred and several lives were lost. The Irish fired on the Americans and killed three. The Americans subsequently caught and hung an Irishman, and fired into blocks of buildings.

The entire American ticket has been elected in Kentucky. Horrible riots however had occurred between the Americans and Irish in Louisville, and 20 were killed, twelve houses were burnt, and portions of bodies were drawn out from the ruins.

St. Louis, August 7.—Great excitement exists in Kansas respecting the new governor. The Legislature distrusts his soundness on the slavery question. A petition was in circulation requesting the President to appoint Woodson in case Dawson should resign.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Judge Moore, of Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Kansas, vice Rush Elmore, removed on the same ground as ex-Governor Reeder. Townsend Harris, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Japan under the Perry Treaty.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]
DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT
SAM DEMOLISHED!!!
DOWDELL ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY ABOUT 500 MAJORITY!!

The election news is so good that we scarcely know how to chronicle it, except thus: Dowdell is elected to Congress over Watts.

Felder (Dem.) beat Pratt (K. N.) for the Senate from the District of Antauga and Montgomery. Jackson (Dem.) elected to the Legislature from Antauga over McWhorter; (K. N.)

The Anti-Know-Nothings and Democrats have carried Chambers—electing Bacon to the Senate over McLemore.

We carry Talladega by some three hundred for all our candidates.

Indeed it is useless to give particulars. Where "Sam" thought himself strongest, he finds that he was weakest. His defeat in the State is signal and overwhelming judging from the completion of the returns so far as received.

We shall publish returns as fast as they are received. Our friends can afford to be patient, under the assurance that the result is every thing they could wish.

MONTGOMERY.—The following is the result of the election in this county:

FOR GOVERNOR
Winston Shortridge 982
Dowdell 1115
Watts 1175

FOR CONGRESS.
Wright and McMullin are elected Representatives; and Waters Sheriff.

Two precincts heard from are not official.
COOSA COUNTY.—The entire Democratic ticket has been elected.

MAJORITY FOR WINSTON AND HARRIS 400 TO 500.
ATAUGA COUNTY.—As will be seen, Antauga sustains her reputation.

WINSTON'S MAJORITY
Dowdell's " 106
All of the Democratic ticket elected by about the same majorities.

MACON COUNTY.—The following is the result of the election in Macon county, so far as heard from:

WATTS MAJORITY
Enon and Abernethy are to hear from, but will not change the result but a very few votes.

SHORTIDGE'S MAJORITY at the same boxes about 352.
CHAMBERS COUNTY.—Official—The following is the official vote of Chambers county:

FOR GOVERNOR.
Winston Shortridge 1306
Dowdell 712
Watts 867

FOR STATE SENATE.
Bacon McLemore 1064
McLemore 1036

TALLADEGA COUNTY.—The following letter shows the result in Talladega:

majority in Tuscaloosa is reported by passengers on the stage to be 1012.

THE ELECTION.
On Monday passed off quietly. The day was cool and pleasant and the people voted without fuss or parade. There was as much "log rolling" as we ever saw before.

Our paper goes to press so early that we cannot give the returns. The following is as near the result as we can give. For Governor, Winston's majority is supposed to range from 400 to 600. For Congress, Cobb's majority is from 100 to 150.

Col Wm Acklen is re-elected State Senator over Col Wm Fleming.

John T. Haden, Esq., and Gov. Reuben Chapman are elected Representatives. Col Clemens was beat from 75 to 100 votes.

David S. Nowlin, Esq., is the Sheriff by a considerable majority. Wm J. Cobby re-elected Tax Assessor. John Giddens Tax Assessor. Daniel Johnson County Treasurer without opposition.

Allen Walls, Thos. McCarry, Dickson Cobb and Wm M. Roper are supposed to be elected County Commissioners.

In Marshall county, at Gunter'sville Winston 333, Shortridge 77, Adams 248, Cobb 169. Claysville Adams 32, Cobb 14.

The following returns of the election in Madison, on Monday last, although not official reported, are believed to be substantially correct:

FOR GOVERNOR.—Winston 1368, Shortridge 632.
Congress.—Cobb 1174, Adams 876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Hadden 1212, Chapman 1082, Clemens 924.

State Senate.—Acklen 1077, Fleming 558.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.
The Asia arrived at Boston at noon on Thursday, and her mails reached this city yesterday afternoon.

The Asia reports, passed on the 22d ult., at 10 A. M. the ship Conqueror, 20 miles west of Tuscan, bound east, 25th at 10.50 P. M. latitude 50 27, lon. 27 26, exchanged signals with the R. M. S. America bound west.

The Washington sailed from Southampton for New York on the 18th of July, with 210 passengers.

The Cunard steamship Arabia was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

The War.
The general prospects of the war, at home and abroad, were not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sebastopol have, however, revived the drooping spirits of the army, although the small reported losses of the Allies show that the successes were not of importance.

Pdissier, whose character suffered much after the repulse of the 18th of June, was regaining confidence, and from the strength of the French works now close advanced towards the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A dispatch from General Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan, for England. Pdissier placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of men six miles long from the camp to the sea.

tion on the Danube. Four thousand Turks are in the Dobruja, where reinforcements of French, and English are expected.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.
The Austrian troops in the Principalities are being proportionally reduced, and the men conveyed home to Hungary—some to Vienna.

THE BALTIC.
Nine British ships were reconnoitering approaches to Abo.

The Russians official journal of *Ikhtingors* complains, that on July 3d, six English boats came into the small harbor of Kauma, district of Abo, under the false pretext of a flag of truce, and plundered the shipping, until fired on by a detachment of Chasseurs.

No intelligence concerning the movements of the main body of the allied forces had been received.

GERMANIC RELATIONS.
The London morning Chronicle publishes the text of an Austrian circular, dated June 25th, to the Germanic Diet. The document speaks strongly for peace, and also says that Austria will continue to hold the Principalities till peace is restored. Austria further asks the Germanic Confederation to maintain its present attitude. A telegraph dispatch says the Diet has replied that present circumstances do not call for fresh measures, and the Diet does not contemplate extending its obligations or engagements.

It is stated in Vienna, that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor, scarcely credible, however, that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principalities to Austria and Lombardy to Sardinia. England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure on the Government, after being debated at great length, was thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 107; the numbers being—for the motion 182, against it 289. The debate occupied twenty-six columns of the London Times. The Palmerston ministry has thus a new lease of life.

It is stated that Sir Wm. Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary, and that Sir Benj. Hall will be Commissioner of Works, without a cabinet seat, and Sir John Stirling President of the Board of Health.

Parliamentary business, other than the above, has been unimportant. A committee has been investigating into the police outrages in the recent Hyde Park demonstrations.

Anthony Gilbe & Sons, of London, are appointed financial agents of Persia. Dr. Armond, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor, is dead.

FRANCE.
The Monteur contains a decree modifying the import duties on several articles.

The sum set apart for the expense of the Fete Napoleon on the 18th of August is to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the war. Five hundred Russians, now at Toulon, are to be exchanged at Odessa for French prisoners of June 18th.

SPAIN.
Don Escalante is appointed Minister to Washington in room of M. Cueto.

A telegraphic message from Madrid says the rupture with Rome is complete, the Roman Charge having demanded his passport on the 16th, on account of the passage of Church Property Bill.

The Black Warrior dispute with the United States is definitely settled by the indemnity of a million reals.

The French mail has been again stopped by the insurgents near Corgos. Ten Carlists were shot on the 10th of Girona. Some skirmishes occurred at Burgos, in which the loss on either side was trifling. Among the killed, however, was General Arance, brother-in-law of Cabrera. Barcelona had become quiet once more. The treaty with the Dominican Republic is authorized by the Cortes.

ITALY.
France, England and Sardinia are said to have expressed their formal disapproval of the proposed league of the Italian States. The Turin papers speak of an attempted insurrection in the Duchy of Modena, and arrests had been made at Spezzia, Carrara, Massi, Levici, and elsewhere.

Owing to the troubled state of Italy the French garrison at Rome has been reinforced by a thousand more men. Mazzini publishes a letter in the Genoa papers, warning Italians against Bonapartist intrigues.

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CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them, pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

Feb. 3.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give. A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.

April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

building (nearly all dry), on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00

Hack and two horses " " 5.00

Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

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.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1853—y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

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

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1853—y.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA GEORGIA

BEING situated almost equidistant 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.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LUKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.

Feb. 6, '55.

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.

BOUNTY LAND.

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services; Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY,

Centre, Ala.

March 20,

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ABEVILLE, ALA.

Heimbold's Genuine Preparations.

HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretory Diseases, Stricture, Weakness, and all Disorders of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vitality of the system, and thus rendering you a cripple, and a burden to your family, and a disgrace to your name, you will find in this, and fill the papers, with glowing falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You can not be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the toxic and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has ruined thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting the life of the young man, and many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the consumptive, despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercurial exposure, and impurities in the blood, chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sordid Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pimples and Sealds of the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This medicine is now pronounced by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. It cures every case of venereal disease, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment, and could be deemed cured. These cases furnish striking examples of the efficacy of this medicine in eradicating the most inveterate diseases, before the public eye. Notice.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and Academies, and other authorities, will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HEIMBOLD, Chemist, 412 Chestnut Street, near the Grand House, Philadelphia.

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 20, 1855—1y.

COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready, and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (known 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 named in this manner, and undertake to find here, true to his own promise, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of its destination, to make the Institute permanently useful to 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 labor is 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 State.

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

Mrs. C. E. CATWELL, Instructor in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BANCLAY, 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 of all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and including 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 College department \$50 per year; French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin in the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charges will be \$15 and \$10 for the Spring and Fall terms respectively.

S. FOUCHÉ.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judge Underwood and L. V. M. of this city. Wm. F. Felt, Esq., of Columbia Town, Pa. or Mr. R. H. Right, Esq., of Cherokee Co. Ala.

Aug. 29—1y.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 2, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah R. Likens dec'd. 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, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. B. TURNIPSEED, Admr.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

WONDERFUL! New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE Public Square, near the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.

February 27, 1855—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE

FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of Coaches, leaving our Post Office, Guntersville, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returning to Guntersville, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) it being only sixty miles, or six hours' run on fine Mail steamers, which pass daily to either of the above points. While en route (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement. Seats are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 P. M. to 3 A. M. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in day-trip. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 P. M. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 P. M.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville, \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854—y.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

Tats day came William Carmichael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith, Caroline V. Smith, and Emeline I. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 23, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 230 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 12th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested 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 13th day of August next, to show 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 21st day of June, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in this line.

20,000 lbs. Prime Bacon now in store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Dege Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Roma, Ga. M. 20 17 5

House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders

for Paintings, in the neatest, most reasonable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude.

All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES.

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!

Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as

Soaps, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY.

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m

*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on canal creek, two miles above Morris Mills.

J. W. EZELL.

April 24, 1855.

FEVER & AGUE

OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of preparations of all kinds now scattered throughout the country, every one knows that of them all, not one in ten is worth anything. Knowing this to be the fact, we hesitate somewhat in introducing Champion's Pills to the Public. But that which is deserving patronage should receive it, and we thus introduce to your attention the merits of Champion's Ague Pills, which we do think worthy of public favor. They have now been before the people of the South and West for sixteen years, and we do not know of a single instance where they have failed to effect a standing cure when taken in sufficient quantity and according to the directions.

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills as a Cathartic and general Physic, stand without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, etc.; together with all that class diseases. Also entirely, purely and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.

D. M. Walker, Mt. Pulka.

Cunningham and Clark, Caloma.

and by agents at Gaylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, and other places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors, Belleville, Ill.

Haviland, Harris & Co., and Cohen and Co., Charleston.

Haviland, Risley and company, Augusta.

John Wright and company, New Orleans.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyat, McCune & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—1y.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 30th day next.

Terms the same as last session.

June 5, 1855.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA Office, east room over Hudson's Store

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

Retires, and thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 1855—y

W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

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 H. 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, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 20, '54.

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29, 1855.

Whole No. 977

POETRY.

ARE THINE FOREVER.

Here is one of Tennyson's exquisite little lyrics. It is worthy of his pen, and few if any, save Tennyson, could have written it:

Sit down, sad soul, and count
The moments flying;
Come—tell the sweet amount
That's lost by sighing.
How many smiles—a score?
Then laugh and count no more,
For day is dying!

Lie down, sad soul, and sleep,
And no more measure
The flight of time, nor weep
The loss of leisure;
But here, by this lone stream,
Lie down with us and dream
Of starry treasures!

We dream; do thou the same,
We love forever,
We laugh, yet few we shame,
The gentle, never;
Stay, then, till sorrow dies—
Then hope and happy skies
Are thine forever!

From Graham's Magazine.
HEROISM OF LABOR.

BY F. W. GRAYSON.

'Tis not him who, bribed by glory,
Battling in a nation's eyes,
Tempted with a name in story—
Doth deeds of true emprise.

But 'tis him, the high, heroic
Soul, that in a humbler strife—
(Labor's fam'less, low-toned stoic)—
Struggles for the means of life.

Struggles bravely—ne'er despairing,
Conquering stern, opposing fate;
Ever nobly, boldly bearing
Up against a lowly state.

Mid the carnage and the rattle—
Mid the stirring shout and cry—
On the gory field of battle
Courage it may need to die.

But beneath a weight of trouble,
None to cheer or relieve;
Downed with wear and want to struggle
'Tis a braver thing to live.

And the gallant heart that ever
Victory gains in such a strife,
Rising by its stern endeavor
Higher in the scale of life;

Striving on and cheering others,
Reaching nearer to the goal;
Teaching its despairing brothers
True success is in the soul;

In that soul of fixed defiance,
Against the worst that fate can do;
In that soul of self-reliance,
With each effort we renew—

Truly was the hero's laud,
Triumphing for human kind,
And his life's impressive moral
Lives to sway the common mind.

Valor this no kings are knighting;
Yet with toil his arm embowers;
He for man a cause is fighting
Worth a pyramid of crowns.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]
Desperate Attempt to Escape.

DEATH BY SUF-
FOCATION AND BURN-
ING.

David Wright, who was confined in jail under conviction of murder in the first degree, committed about eight months ago, on the person of A. M. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff of this county, and awaiting the sentence of the Court, which was set for to-day, set fire to his cell on Saturday night last, and burnt himself to death.

The facts elicited before the Coroner's inquest, are these:
On Saturday morning, the turnkey, Mr. J. M. Brooks, from causes which he deemed sufficient, discontinued all communication of the family and others, with him. When he visited the cell to carry Wright his breakfast, he found him much out of temper, and very abusive. When he visited him again in the evening to carry his supper, he found him in a much better mood, and before he left the cell, Wright asked to be forgiven for what had passed in the morning, and they parted, apparently with the best feelings. When Brooks was leaving, however, Wright remarked, he would make the place too hot to hold them to-night. It was so common occurrence, though, for him to keep up a disturbance, often all night, that nothing was thought of the remark.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night he was heard to call out several times for Brooks, and not hearing from him, he called one of the watch; not hearing from either, he told them to go to hell. But it being such a common thing to be called up at various hours of the night, no attention was given.

In about fifteen minutes, however, after he had ceased calling, a servant girl who slept in a room immediately under Wright's cell, came running out and stated that the room was on fire overhead. Attention was directed to it, and Mr. Brooks went immediately up, and

on opening the close shutter, he found the floor and mattresses on fire, the room hot beyond endurance, and Wright lying on the floor dead. The grate shutter was so hot that it could not be pulled open with the hand.

The room is about 16 by 18 feet, with about 9 foot ceiling; lined with pine boards about two inches in thickness. The heat had drawn the rosin freely from the walls and ceiling, and had set the ceiling immediately overhead on fire. The room has but two openings, about twelve by thirty inches each. These apertures were closed by the prisoner, as is supposed, to prevent detection by the escape of smoke before his plans were matured.

When found, he had lying near his head, an instrument which resembled both a saw and a knife. It was made of a saw for cutting iron, and is about the size of the large end of a key hole saw, with the back ground sharp and to a point, evidently intended to saw off his fingers, and then, if necessary, cut his way through any force that might oppose his escape. When the cuff around the leg was taken off, it was found that he had sawed it nearly in two, and it is supposed the heat of the fire, which was built near the spot where he was chained to the floor, became too hot for him to do more, and he was compelled to move his body as far from it as he could stretch himself, in which position he died. Had he succeeded in cutting off the leg, there is no doubt he would have given the alarm of fire, and when the door was opened, made an attempt to escape; and with the assistance of the aforesaid instrument, might have slayed his third man.

Wright had evidently put himself in trim for getting away. He had stripped off all his clothes but a pair of brown Holland pants, which were buttoned tight around him. With no shirt on, it would have been impossible for any one to hold on to him, and had he relieved himself of the incumbrance, as a shrewd man would have done, before he put the fire under way, he would have had little difficulty in making good his escape. However, there seems to have been a destiny about the man. On a former occasion he escaped from jail, and after being gone two months or more, was captured but little over 200 miles from home.

By the exertions of the firemen—who together with the military, were promptly on the spot—the flames were subdued before the jail building was materially injured.

The present condition of China is a melancholy demonstration of what conservatism may do for a family. The lowest round on the social ladder is occupied by the oldest living nation, a nation that claims to be the only civilized one. The power classes in the neighborhood of Hong Kong, are selling their children at 24 cents each. This price applies to girls of 7 to 10 years, and the purchaser must take them away at once, and support them. They are chiefly employed as servants. Older girls being more, or to speak commercially, "we quote girls from 7 to 10 years at 25 cents; 10 to 15 years are more in demand, and can't be had under \$70 to \$100.

THE AWAKENING OF GENIES.—It not infrequently happens, in our human life, that the questions of others are suggested to great minds and, like steel upon the flint, draw forth their inner light; at the same time revealing to their own souls the unknown treasures that lay in their hidden depths. But they give more than they receive; the outward suggestion only excites to action their creative energy; and men of reflective and receptive, rather than creative minds, by inciting the latter to know and develop their vast resources, may not only learn much from their utterance, but also diffuse the streams which gush with overflowing fullness from these abundant well-springs.

JOE BLUNT'S FIRST GAME OF LOO.

Now Joe Blunt was a young man who had grown up with good teachings. (I'm just telling you as Uncle Joe used to tell it on himself.) Well, by hook or crook, or howsoever, he got acquainted with a set of wild fellows, and said they, "Joe, don't you want to know how to play loo?"

"And what's loo?" sez I.
"Why, Joe, a pretty little game at cards—can't lose anything at it. S'pose you try it, Joe, I know you knows how to play seven up, and we'll teach you how to play loo."

"Well," sez I, "I'll go it."
Now you see there was Dick Duke and John Duke, and great thick headed chap named Carter Weaver—so we sat down. I had about five dollars and they 'bout the same. We gan to play it at ten cent's and a quarter (you see I learnt it then, and I can tell it to you straight), and fore long all

the change I had was up and then too. 'Twas my deal and I turned up the six of hearts—I shall never forget it—for trumps. I raised up my hand, and there, looking me right in the face, was the ace, king and queen. "Of course you took the cakes then, Uncle Joe," sez I. Let me tell you how 'twas. Sez I, "boys, it's no use of playing these pape's. I'm got it, sure." I was 'bout raking down the stuff, when that swell-headed Carter Weaver sung out—"Hold on, Joe, my boy, you ain't got it yet; not so easy." "How come I ain't?" says I. "Play 'em out," says he, "and I'll show you."

"Same thing," sez I, and I popped down the queen first, and he put down the ten spot (he called it jail windows.) Then I let him have the king, and he put down the nine spot—and said I, laughing, "In course you can't beat the ace."

"There," said he, "this must be a foul deck, for darn me if I want just playing off on Uncle Joe, for I've got the ace of hearts myself," holding down a card with his right thumb on the ends—"It's right, hard case, Joe, but you see my ace." "Count the cards," said I. "Count the cards," said I. And I did count the cards, and 'twas all right, 52 in there. "Well now, let's all take down the pot," says Carter, "a d divide equally."

"All right," sez I, and so little did I know then about the things that I expected that that scoundrel, Carter Weaver, had the tray of hearts between his thumbs. When I think of Carter Weaver's ace, I can't help laughing at my greenness, but when I think of my some now—that is, folks tells me so.

Well I vowed I git even with that crab, Carter Weaver, so one court day I puts at Carter for a game of loo. Of course he said "yes," for he s'pected to pluck me again. So we sat at it, Carter and me, and two other boys, and after a while we got at a smashing loo. I kept my eye on Carter and seed him crip the ace of clubs, and lay it on his knee, and pretty soon he got the king, and queen very next deal up come a fifth for trumps, and Carter knocked the table hard for a stand. "Well," said he, "such cards as these is like stealing your money, boys."

"I'll stand," said I, and I slipped my hand onto Carter's knee and tuk off the ace, king, and queen, and put my hand in its place. I watched Carter, and he quietly put his hand down and tuk up the other. Carter had the lead, and with a broad grin on his ugly face, sez he, "Come to this one—playing from the back—and down came the deuce of hearts and I mounted it with the queen of trumps. You ought to have just seen Carter's face then; it looked as long as a garden rail; and here's the ace and king too," sez I, raking down the pester. Carter looked all round the table, said he, dryly, "Gentlemen, I'm going to quit, there's cheating going on here."

"I thought so, too, Carter," said I, "when you found them two aces of hearts in that pack last week."

"Let's play on," said one of the other boys. "No, believe not," sez Carter and he left looking as buffish as an old maid.

Now boys didn't I gather old Carter that pop! And we all used to tell Uncle Joe that he did sure and he'd take a few whiffs at his pipe and leave us with our game.

—Spirit of the Times.

SWORN OFF.—Shuman, of the Syracuse Journal, has forewarned the use of tobacco henceforth and forever. He says: We had smoked until our nervous system was like a fiddle—strung—until we had become as weak as a child, as miserable as a constant headache and heartache could make us, and as wild-brained as a drunken poet. We were smoking our nervous system into fidgets; our corporal frame was reduced to skin and bones; and our mental machinery was becoming disordered and unmanageable. The habit cost us not a little suffering, and about two dollars a week, hard cash. We swore off, and stopped it—have not smoked a whiff since—feel better, and are growing fat and strong. We pronounce the use of tobacco a great vice, and advise all our friends young, old or middle aged to stop the use thereof, at once and forever.

At a place called Rattlesnake, Pike co, Pa., a man has caught and "barrelled" thirty-six rattlesnakes.

From the Presbyterian Crite for July.

A LETTER TO HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS FROM MASSACHUSETTS; OCCASIONED BY HIS ADDRESS ON SLAVERY DISCOURSE IN NIBLO'S THEATRE.

SIR—I have read with great attention a discourse of yours published in the New York Tribune of the 18th of May, which, according to the statements of that paper, was pronounced at Niblo's Theatre, in the City of New York, a few days before, to an immense and delighted assembly of the people. I will add that it is my habit to read carefully whatever I find in the newspapers of the day, proceeding from you. For I observe in what falls from you, a more serious conviction, a deeper tincture of scholarship, a larger intelligence, and a more earnest manliness, than I have been able to discover in the utterances of those who seem to enjoy your confidence, and share your labors. It is no disparagement to you, personally to add, that representing the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sitting in the seat of Daniel Webster, discussing of the duty of the Northern States on the most dangerous topic of our day, and pleading eloquently for the Necessity, Practicality and Dignity, of an enterprise whose success is the ruin of the country;—our words have, for all considerate men, an interest and an importance which all your high qualities would fail to impart to them, if you spoke as a private citizen. It may be possible, also, that the words of a private person like myself and a total stranger to you, by connecting themselves with the stirring and dangerous words spoken by you from the great position which, but for that, it were idle to expect for them. And you yourself, perhaps, admit, that I have somewhat to say worthy of serious consideration, and that my life-long connection, in many forms with most of the topics you discuss, entitles me, without undue presumption, to give utterance to some of the thoughts excited by your discourse.

Allow me, sir, to utter in one sentence, the substance of my whole thought touching the madness of the times, are—a great people, with a glorious mission set before us. More than twenty millions of us—with whose destiny of three or four millions of blacks is fearfully combined. One way or other we must solve their destiny. It is unavoidable. But, the madness is, that every seven white Americans must needs cut another's throats concerning a fate of one black African! Is there no solution of the problem of their destiny and ours, but that solution which destroys us, without benefiting them?—And can statesmen such as I do not see sufficient reason to doubt you are, and patriots such as I have not the heart to deny you to be,—find no better solution of this terrible problem—no nobler issue of our sublime hopes—than mutual destruction by the men of the South, for the sake of the African slaves, scattered thinly over the continent? Are we not able to bear through, by our invincible strength, even such a parasite as this black race, carrying them forward far beyond any thing they could have reached without us, and yet mounting up ourselves, far beyond anything they may ever reach? Shame upon every American statesman and every American patriot, who is insensible to the glory of such a result! Infamy to every one, who conspires to defeat it!

And yet, sir, you an American Senator, speaking in the name of the great Commonwealth in whose bosom stands Bunker Hill, and sitting in the seat of the great Statesman and Patriot who saw no hope for public liberty, higher than that which rests upon the Union of the States; you an American Senator, who have studied the past and who fear God, allow yourself to bring the whole force of your character, position and your great gifts, to bear directly upon the point at which alone it is possible to wreck the country, and to destroy us all together! The very madness of the time assumes in you, its most frantic aspect; and you openly avow, that slavery in America is a wrong so grievous and unquestionable, that it should not be allowed to continue, nay, that it should cease to exist at once;—nay, that a wrong so transcendent, so odious, so direful, must be encountered wherever it can be reached, and battle must be continued without truce or compromise, until the field is entirely won. Such are your words: profoundly eloquent—unspeakably frank!

Now, sir, this means, neither more nor less, than the edge of the sword. Lay aside the rhetoric, and the simple sense is, grape and canister, cold steel and stricken battle. Believe me, Mr. Sumner, when I state two facts, one of which I know better than you do, and the other, which you ought to know, better perhaps than I do. The fact, which I know better than you do, is, that whenever the very faintest indication of the settled purpose of the men of the North to follow your advice becomes apparent to the men of the fifteen slave States of this Union—a million of armed men will be ready to receive you and your followers; and if you come not speedily thereafter to execute your threats, your coming will not be waited for;—but they will seek you on the soil where you now vainly suppose no danger will

ever come. The fact which you ought to know better than I do, is, that after two or three hundred thousand men are arrayed in battle, on each side, it makes no sort of difference, as to the probable result, whether one or the other party has the greater reserve of physical force, left out of battle; because, after two or three hundred thousand fighting men, in the present state of the art of war—everything depends merely on brains. The sum of these two facts is very clear; namely, if the North wants to settle the slavery question by the edge of the sword, the North is in a very fair way to be perfectly gratified; and when she gets what she wants, there is at least an exceeding great probability that the North will see reason to change her mind very materially, as to the wisdom of that method of settling the question.

Moreover, let it not escape your attention, that many circumstances aggravate the conduct of the men of the North, and exasperate the hearts of the men of the South, in this whole business: all of them tending to strengthen us, and to weaken you, at every stage of the bloody struggle to which you are driving the country. For, in the first place, let slavery be all that you assert it to be,—the time is long past when it was either honest, wise, or patriotic, for you to take that ground even in an argument having merely ordinary political bearings, much less in one looking to bloodshed and conquest. All that was settled between us before the old confederation was formed, it was settled again in the common glory of our great Revolution; it was settled again in the Federal Constitution. I say nothing about the unspeakable folly of arguing as a statesman, that a slave State and a free State cannot tolerate each other in one confederacy, supposing the question to be now for the first time considered. What I say is, that it is no longer possible for the men of the North to open that question, without revolution, and without disloyalty to every national act and movement of our past history; and what I mean is, that they cannot do this, without so weakening and disgracing themselves, and so strengthening and ennobling us,—that God, posterity, fortune, and the hearts of the combatants, must feel the effects of the opposite conduct and position of the parties. To which add, in the second place, that this conduct of the men of the North, besides being a base political afterthought,—is a deliberate breach of faith, cemented by the blood of our fathers, a calculated sacrifice of those and blood, for those who were and are, and clime,—without any new circumstance or additional reason, for so atrocious a perfidy against nature and against plighted troth. Add again, in the third place, the atrocity of that state of heart in which the North passes this bloody arbitrament, under the settled belief that she risks nothing thereby, and that we risk every thing; and the fervor of that state of soul, in which the South, roused by so much insult, injustice and danger, really does risk all, with a sublime purpose, to the last man, to win all. And then, in the fourth place, add the sort of conviction, with which the two parties thus mutually range themselves in the deadly strife; and if you be as wise as you are eloquent, you may comprehend, what as yet you seem to have wholly overlooked—namely, the settled confidence of the entire slave States, that they are fully able to make the men of the North repent that ever they broke constitutions, and forgot ancestral ties, and outraged national obligations, in order to ruin ten millions of the most elevated race on the face of the earth, upon the hazard—if not the pretext—of benefiting a third part of that number, of one of the most degraded races in the world. You will have battle,—and that without truce or compromise,—and that whenever you can reach us,—and that until the field is entirely won? For my part, sir, I would gladly shun that battle; gladly give my blood to arrest it, if it were begun.—But mingle with this profound dread of shedding my brother's blood, not one apprehension of the conflict. For who ever lives to see that battle fought, will see one more example added to the multitudes which thereby crowd the annals of mankind, that they who boast themselves when they gird their harness on, are apt enough to wail when they come to put it off.

So far then you may perceive, that according to the fixed and unanimous conviction of the fifteen Commonwealths you propose to conquer, your whole North if it were united at any time, could no more do that deed, than it could make a world; and that, unless it were utterly lost to every glorious inspiration of the past, and every sacred impulse struggling for birth in all true hearts, the North would no more think of making such an attempt upon such pretexts as you array,—even if those pretexts were all true and real,—than it would think of parricide followed by self murder. But, sir, I beg you to consider what I shall add to show that these pretexts are neither true nor real.

The very foundation of your discourse, as you distinctly stated, is the grand principle, universal, as you assert, in the law of slavery, that man, created in the image of God, is divested of his human character, and declared to be a mere chattel. Now Mr. Sumner, you cannot fail to be aware, that both parts of this statement are absolutely untrue; and by consequence your whole plea for our conquest, is based on a double, perfidious

quibble. There is not a single Slave State in the Union, whose laws divest the slave of his human character.—There is not a single one, whose laws declare a slave to be a mere chattel.—No doubt, many of the rights which I believe with you, to be inherent to human nature, are wholly incompatible with any state of slavery. No doubt, if slavery exists at all, the right of property thus recognized by the local law, may be made analogous to the right one has to a chattel, just as it may be to the right one has to fealty. But you have far too much sense and knowledge not to know, that these are widely different truths, from the abominable truths upon which your whole discourse proceeds. Do you not perfectly understand, that every slave State in the Union shapes its entire slave code, upon the grand truths that a slave is not a mere chattel, and that his human character is not divested? Do you not know, that by the universal law of slavery, the slave is held to innumerable accountabilities, overriding all claim of his master, and that he is protected, not as a chattel but as a man at the peril and profit even of his master's life?—And yet, upon precisely opposite allegations, you construct an argument whose logical issue is the subversion of National Union, and upon that argument you construct a code of morals, whose highest obligation is civil war! Sir, whatever may be my opinion of the fairness of such reasoning, I easily perceive its dialectic skill. But for your sweeping allegations, your argument had nothing on which to rest; for if the relation of master and slave be once admitted to be generically a relation of power and subjection analogous to those of ruler and subject, guardian and ward, parent and child,—then it demands far higher powers than yours, to show that as a mere relation it has any moral quality at all; and then your duty of murder on account of it, comes straightway to an end. Slavery, Mr. Sumner, is not a thing which even in its fundamental nature, much less in its more revolting aspects, I have any purpose to defend. But, it is not, either in its nature or its manifestations, the thing you pronounce it to be; and this you could hardly fail to know.—How then can I avoid saying, that the pretexts on which you counsel such insane proceedings, are neither true nor real?

What you say on the two vital objections, as you call them, to what you style the Anti-Slavery Enterprise, is not equal to the level of your ordinary discourse to a miscellaneous audience, the sanction of Christians to the institution of slavery, as a plea, for its toleration, do unquestionably require to be put aside more thoroughly than you have succeeded in doing, before the terrible necessity of adopting your principles and following your counsel can be said to be obligatory on the conscience of the North. I will venture to suggest somewhat on both topics, which seems to have escaped your notice.

For my part, sir, I wish well to every country in the world, and to every race on the face of the earth. But I frankly admit, that I love my own country out of all comparison with any other; that I cherish my own race, with a fervor far beyond that with which I regard all others. Some people call this bigotry.—some call it fanaticism.—some call it narrow-mindedness—and the like. I call it an exalted duty, both of natural morality and of revealed religion,—whose neglect is incompatible with a pure heart or a right spirit in man. It has pleased God to create and to establish great diversities of race amongst men; diversities, which, if we could obliterate them completely, would, there can be no doubt, be re-established under the course of Divine providence, whose grand designs in that, as in all things else, we neither fully comprehend, nor are able to defeat. This diversity of race, extending apparently to the utmost limit compatible with its generic unity, has been one of the most conspicuous elements in the destiny of mankind, and is so still. I beg you to consider that in all recorded time, but two methods have been found, whereby it was possible to solve that great problem of the general mixture of races in one community, on equal terms. It can be done—where all have a common master, that is, under a form which indiscriminately enslaves all. Or it can be done, by means of the toleration of Polygamy; that is, under a form where the civil equality is preceded and coerced by one of blood and household. Except by one or other of these means, or by both of them combined, the fundamental demand of your abolition hypothesis, after innumerable attempts, and upon every race of men, under every form of civilization—has encountered only universal shipwreck. Your Anti-Slavery Enterprise therefore, as soon as it encounters the question of mixed races dwelling together, must demand that equality which is produced by the indiscriminate servitude of all; or it must demand the toleration of Polygamy; or it must succumb before the irresistible course of Providence and the invincible laws of human nature, as both are attested by the universal experience of mankind. That is, we must renounce our freedom and our actual civilization, to reach one solution of this problem; or we must renounce our Christianity, and must resist your anti-slavery Enterprise, with its fundamental clause of equality

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November 7, 1854.

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Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barrages,

Shirts, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,

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READY MADE CLOTHING,

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anywhere. You will find it your

interest to give us a call.

STILES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

JOHN STANFORD, (ALBERT G. FISHER).

TANFORD & PITNER.

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GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

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and Williams, Augusta.

S. S. Bones & Co.,

May 29, 1855—ly.

\$20,000

anted, by the undersigned Twen-

Thousand Dollars worth of land

warrants for which liberal cash

prices will be paid. I can be found

all times at the counting room of

essrs. Woodward & White, Jack-

sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

HON. A. WOODS.

JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.

CALDWELL, SRELETT, Esq.

ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD.

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.

JAMES L. BAC

[illegible]

AUCTION.

COME, ALL HANDS.

The subscriber, being desirous of winding up his business, will

offer for sale, his entire stock of Dry Goods—Ontley, hardware, Bridles, Martingales Whips, Drugs, Crockery, Traces chains, Hats of all kinds—with many other articles, which he proposes to sell on a credit of 6 months, for all sums over \$3. The sale to commence Friday before the first Saturday in October, and continue Saturday and Monday, if necessary.

Also, at the same time and place, Dr. N. P. Reeves will offer his Commodious Store House and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, with a Corn House, Stable, etc., on the same.

Furthermore, I take this method of requesting all who are indebted to me for 1853, and 1854, to come and settle with note or Cash, as they know that I have been as indulgent, as the times have been oppressive. A word to the wise is sufficient.

PRIER REEVES.

Delta, 20th August, 1855.

The Jacksonville Republican, copy once and forward account as above.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR SEPTEMBER.

To be Drawn Sept. 13, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$30,000.

Will be Distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme:—

Remember EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT EACH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE. WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of : : : : \$7,000

1 " : : : : 5,000

1 " : : : : 2,000

1 " : : : : 1,000

10 " : : : : 500 each

10 " : : : : 200 each

15 " : : : : 100 each

75 " : : : : 50 each

125 " : : : : 25 each

251 Prizes in all, amounting to \$30,000.

Only TEN THOUSAND Numbers.

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50;

Quarters \$1 25.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.

Montgomery, Ala.

August 20, 1855.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

of

Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala., made on the 12th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Guardian for the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, and to me directed, in favor of the following described Land, to-wit: The east half of the north-east fourth of section 33, township 12, range 12, and the west half of the north-west quarter of section 33, township 12, range 12, also the north-east quarter of the south-east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11, East in the Coosa Land District, containing 230 acres or more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit of Twelve months with interest from date, note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL, Guardian, &c.

Aug. 20, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted before Benj. A. Brooks, Esq., by Jacob Adolph:

a certain Bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, shod before, some saddle marks; also some marks of the collar, about Eight years old appraised at Eighty Dollars, this August 23rd 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, the tract of Land whereon he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road, containing

220 Acres,

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money. 500 bushels of corn, a quantity of fodder, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north-west quarter of Section 14, township 13, range eight, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and against Henry Gaines, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the north-east fourth of the north-east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south-west fourth of the south-east quarter section 15, township 14, range 9, 40 acres; also the west half of the north-east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 50 acres, levied on as the property of said Gaines, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against Henry Walden, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south-west quarter section 6, township 12, range 9, levied on as the property of said Walden, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson Melroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the north-west fourth of the south-west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south-west fourth of the north-west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; and the north-east fourth of north-west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Melroy, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 23, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of J. H. and B. Tidmore, and against Wm. T. Andrews, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the east half of fraction 3, section 20, T. 12, range 8, 24 acres; fraction 6, section 30, township 12, range 8, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said Andrews, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of two executions, one in favor of Joseph Young, and one in favor of Good and Moore, both against Robert Bane, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west part of section 29, township 15, range 9, containing 250 acres, levied on as the property of said Bane, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction B, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

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A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

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A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 20, 1855.

Also at the same time and place,

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. L. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as much of Fraction A, of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south-west fourth of south-east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the CAKE CRACK IRON WORKS, and have made, and are making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Uplow ware, DOG IRONS, GAY GEARS, and MILL MACHINERY.

Such as Cranks,

Wing Gudgeons,

Concave Gudgeons,

Rods, Ways, Rack,

and Pinions;

Notditchers, and Saw Mill Irons of ALL SIZES for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pulleys, and have them all turned and fitted up ready for use.

Also Morris' celebrated

Cast Iron Water Wheels,

for Factories, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, &c., also, Hotchkiss' and Centerville water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps,

Window Sills, and Linels, Balustrades, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT there at all times.

Address, GOODE MORRIS & Co.

MONTGOMERY, Benton Co., Ala.

Aug. 22, 1855.—U.

Land for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale before the Court

house-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) a valuable tract of Land, containing 254 acres, lying seven miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry Road, known as the Carroll place. There is about 140 acres cleared, tolerable buildings, good Cotton Gin and out buildings—three sets of buildings for settlement, all convenient to good water—the soil is good and lies well for improvement.

A bargain will be given in the above described land. It will be sold on a credit until the 25th December next, for the first Five hundred dollars, and 12 months from that time for the remainder of the purchase money.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR.

Aug. 22, 1855.

COMMITTEE

To the Jail at Jacksonville, Benton County Ala.

on the 20th day of August, 1855, before W. C. Price, Esq., a Negro man who calls his name Jacob, and says he belongs to Robert Williams, of Marion County, Ala. Said negro man is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges, and prove property, by some disinterested person, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the statute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sheriff &c.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of six alias fi. fas. from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of W. H. Beach, Townsend, Crane & Co., T. M. Horsey & Co., Haral Hare & Co., and Rosevelt, Hyde & Clark, and against Joseph T. Humeant, S. B. Ferguson, and John Humeant, I will sell before the Court House-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following named property, to-wit: One Wagon, one Yoke of Oxen, one Mare and Two year old Colt, sold as the property of Humeant & Ferguson to satisfy the executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of A. Brown, Ex. officio, administrator of the Estate of A. McDaniel, dec'd, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described Land to-wit: The east half of the south-west quarter of section 19, township 13, range 7, eighty acres; levied on as the property of Benjamin McDaniel, to satisfy said execution.

GEORGE WEIR, Coroner, of Benton County.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

He can be found at all times, during business hours at S. P. Hudson's counting room.

April 2, 1855.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND.

We will offer for sale on Friday the 5th day of October next, at the late residence of Elizabeth Crozier deceased, the tract of Land whereon the said deceased resided at the time of her death, containing 400 acres, of which there is about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation, a good two story Dwelling, and out houses, good spring water convenient; apple and peach Orchards. Said Land is situated 14 miles below White Plains, on the road leading from White Plains to Talladega. Also one Town Lot in the Town of White Plains, known and described as Lot No. 4, according to the original plan of said Town, on which there is a Dwelling and good out houses. Said Lot to be sold on 12 months time, note and approved security will be required of the purchaser for purchase money.

JAMES LEA, E. S. SIMMONS, Executors.

Aug. 22, 1855.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

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

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of 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 Clinic has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases presented for, and lectured upon, in presence of the Class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$100. Matriculation Fee, (paid once only) \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25.

Good Boarding can be procured at about \$3 per week.

Further information can be obtained by addressing

J. BERRIEN LINDSEY,

Chancellor of the University.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1855.

Medical College of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, July 6th, 1855.

The Twenty-Fourth Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence the first Monday in November next.

FACULTY:

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.

Surgery—L. A. HUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—A. MEANS, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Mod. Jurisprudence—L. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—B. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Residence and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Surgical, Comparative and Microscopical Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Professor to Professor of Surgery—JURIAN HARRIS, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

Feb. 3.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up, without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give. A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.

April 3, 1855.

New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00

Hack & two horses " " 5.00

Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

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.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business

confided to him in the courts

of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court

House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 83.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant

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.

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.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LUKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

WILL practice Law in Benton &

adjoining Counties, and also in the

Supreme Court of the State of Ala.

All business entrusted to his care

will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma

and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton

Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

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.—ly.

BOUNTY LAND!

THE undersigned have all the forms

and instructions from the Pension

office, for applications for bounty land,

under the act of 3d March, 1855—and

all former acts, for Military services.

Fourteen days service or a longer period

entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—

and those who have received less than

160, to additional bounty, making with

that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled sh. d. apply at an

early day. Those who call on us shall

be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY,

Centre, Ala.

March 29,

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

building (nearly all dry) on

hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

Helmhold's Genuine Pre-

parations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretory, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy yet known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all

diseases arising from excess of Mercury,

exposure and imprudence in life,

chronic constitutional diseases, arising

from an impure state of the Blood,

and the only reliable and effectual

known remedy for the cure of Scrofu-

la, Salt Rheum, Scold Head, Ulcer-

ations of the Throat and Legs, Pains

and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter,

Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly

Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the

most distinguished physicians in the country, and

has proved more efficient in practice than any

preparation of Sarsaparilla ever offered to the

public. Several cases of Secondary Syphilis,

Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely

recovered in the incurable wards of our Public

Institutions which had for many years resisted

every mode of treatment that could be devised.

These cases furnish striking examples of the salu-

ary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the

most inveterate diseases of the system, and

restoring the system to its original health.

Notice.—Letters from responsible Physicians and

Professors of several Medical Colleges, and

many other cases from patients will be found

accompanying both Preparations.

PRICES, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle,

or 6 bottles for \$5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle or 6

bottles for \$5. Equal in strength to one

gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Preparations sold by H. T. HELMHOLD,

Chemist, 352 Chestnut Street, near the Girard

House, Philadelphia.

To be had of

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor

or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 28, 1855.—ly.

COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above

Institution will commence on the

1st Monday in September, 1854

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200

pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for

classroom, and for the musical and primary de-

partments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the

entreaties 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 prom-

ising to enter and pay for the number of pupils

annexed to his name, has undertaken to found

here a new and useful institution, 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 reputa-

tion in this arduous and responsible field of la-

bor is not to be overthrown by the breath of the

slender.

Each branch appropriate to the most accom-

plished 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 in this

State. The Principal, and Instructor in

S. FOCHE, Principal, and Instructor in

the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathe-

matics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual

Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in

E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman

and Sophomore Classes, Geography,

N. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the

French Language, Drawing, and Bot-

any, &c.

Mrs. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Mu-

sic—Vocal and Instrumental—on the

Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other

instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the under-

signed, the entire charge for Boarding and Tu-

ition in any of the branches taught in the In-

stitute, without exception, and inclusive of wash-

ing, fuel and lights, will be \$250, for the schol-

astic year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six

months, and \$100 for the Fall term of six

months. Board and tuition can be had at

\$100 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate de-

partment \$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 15 dol-

lars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall

term.

S. FOCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V.

M. Miller, and Judge Underwood and Lum-

ber of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Colum-

bia. Polk Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee

Co. Ala. Aug. 29.—ly.

NOTICE.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made

to me as Trustee, by Lott Whit-

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

THE undersigned respectfully in-

forms the citizens of Jacksonville

and the surrounding country, that

he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square, near

a few doors from the Brick Hotel,

where he is constantly manufactur-

ing all kinds of Furniture, of the

very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale

elegant Secretaries and Book-cases,

Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables,

Sofas, the genuine article of French

Bedstead. Also the COTTAGE BED-

STEAD, together with a large lot of

other furniture too tedious to men-

tion, which he warrants to be equal

if not superior to NEW YORK

FURNITURE, having finished

his trade in New York, and having

a long practice in the business, he

feels qualified to finish anything in

his line in the best manner. Those

desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE

will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all

kinds taken in exchange for furni-

ture. J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—tf.

NEW STAGE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

four horse Post Coaches

is now running and permanently es-

tablished between Jacksonville and

Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct con-

nection with the Tennessee river and

the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via

Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse

coaches from Talladega to the head of

the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail

Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville

is situated half way between Decatur

(the head of the Memphis and Charles-

ton Rail Road) and Bridgeport (the

crossing of the Nashville and Chatta-

nooga Rail Road), it being only sixty

miles, or six hours run on fine Mail

steamers which pass daily to either of

the above points. Whiteburg (the

Huntsville landing) is only 20 miles by

the river, and a splendid line of four

horse coaches over a Macadamised road

ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers

from Nashville, West Tennessee, North

Mississippi, and all portions of North