

JANUARY

edit

negroes, better, and was able to talk with his parents, and ask them how they

"It was the newspaper," said his mother, "just three words in the paper told you your ship had come. You did not come home, and so we came to see if you were sick. You'll soon be well enough to go home my son. God be thanked," she added reverently, "for sending us to take care of you."

At length Alfred was pronounced well enough to ride, and in a few days the pleasant homestead gladdened his sight. How beautiful it looked as the sun shone on the vines with their wealth of grapes just purpling in the autumn sunshine. No one seemed so joyful as Mr. Heath, who, after being gladdened by hearing Alfred say he would never go to sea again, expressed his opinions of newspapers in general, and his newspaper in particular, in this wise:—

"I am so glad, Millicent, that you took that paper, for I count a newspaper the most necessary thing in the family. We never should have had our boy here, well and strong, if it hadn't been for it. It is an excellent thing, and I shall subscribe for it as long as I live."

How A SIEGE IS CARRIED ON.—The first object is to establish a body of men in a protected position within a certain distance of the place to be attacked, or in technical language, to "open the trenches." The trench as its name implies, is an excavation forming a line of sunken road in a direction parallel with that of the enemy's fortifications, and of such dimensions that troops and guns can move along it at pleasure. The earth taken from this road is thrown up on the side towards the town, so that a bank or parapet is raised for the further protection of the troops in the trench. At the most favorable points of this covered road batteries are constructed, which open upon the works of the place, and, when sufficient advantage has been obtained through their fire, a second trench, parallel to the first, and connected with it by a diagonal cut, is opened at a shorter distance from the town, and armed with fresh batteries, which go to work as before.

This process is again and again repeated, and the "approaches," as they are termed, are pushed forward by successive "parallels," until they are carried up to the very walls of the place, which by that time have been "breached" or battered down at this point by the besiegers' guns. Then comes the period of the "assault." The troops advance in strong columns from their covered road, rush to the breach, and take the best chances for the consist in difficulties of the which may either be so as to prevent the execution of the approaches, or as is often the case in Flanders, so exposed to foundations at the command of the garrison that the trenches may at any time be put under water, and the besiegers swamped at their posts. If the garrison, too, is very strong, it may make successful sorties, fill up the trenches opened by the enemy, spike their guns, and greatly delay the approach of the batteries to the walls of the town. In the absence, however, of any such impediments to the works, it is perfectly understood at the present day that every place, however strongly fortified, must ultimately fall.

Some idea of the means, the resources and the spirit of Russia may be formed from the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in St. Petersburg to Prof. Morse at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., published in the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

"I am here alone, sitting by a snug fire, writing to my friends in America, occasionally casting a glance out of the window at the glittering domes of one of the churches.

"The gold on the domes of the church amounts to fifteen bushels of solid metal, of millions of value. When completed, I am told that this church will have cost at least six hundred millions of dollars. I thought that I had seen the greatest wonders of Europe, but in comparison I had really seen nothing. In some of the churches, the railings around the altars are silver, and gold, and gold is seen everywhere.

"As to soldiers, there are thousands upon thousands. By spring there will be one million five hundred thousand ready for service. The war, as far as Russia is concerned, will never end until Russia succeeds.

The people are warm for the Emperor, and he never will give up. He has no trouble in procuring soldiers—indeed, he has to select from thousands that offer. More offer their services than he can present needs, and he can easily add another million if necessary. The Church feels a deep interest in this war, and with the people it is a war of religion. The feelings of religion is at the bottom of it. I am sure of these facts. All the gold from the domes of the churches, and from their interior, and every dollar owned by the people, will be sacrificed they give up. Such is their enthusiasm. These you may be sure are facts."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1855.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

Necessary absence from home during the past week, must be our apology for any deficiency of the present number. And we claim the indulgence of our readers with the more confidence, because, up to the present number, which closes the 18th volume, we have never failed a single week to issue our paper. Some of our exchanges we notice have issued a half sheet for Christmas week, and others have omitted to issue any; and we think it very probable, our patrons would not have been captious had we thought proper to pursue the same course.

We offer to our patrons and friends, and to all, the usual compliments and congratulations of the season, and assurances of our best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—We have only room this week to call attention to the card of Mr. J. H. Caldwell, and the resolution of the Board of Trustees. In our next we design to refer to the subject more at large.

Austria has at length declared openly for England and France—they to guarantee her subjected provinces, and she to declare war against Russia within a month.

Mr. Clingman has introduced resolutions in Congress, empowering the President to tender the mediation of the United States to the powers engaged in the Eastern war.

Land Office at Lebanon, Ala. } Dec. 19, 1854. } Mr. J. F. GRANT.

Sir—Under a strict examination of the law of 4th August last, known as the graduation act, we have come to the conclusion, that all lands that were offered for sale during the year 1854 are subject to be entered at fifty cents per acre—hence all of Benton & Randolph counties can in future be entered at the price above stated.

Yours respectfully, J. CUNNINGHAM, Register.

The War in the Crimea.

We find the annexed letter from Paris in the New York Times. It wears an air of probability, and, if the alleged facts respecting the condition of things at Sebastopol be true, it opens a chapter in prospect terrible to look at.

PARIS, November, 1854. Before the embarkation of the troops at Varna, it will be remembered, a council of war was held. The first proposal submitted was the advance of the Allied troops through the Danubian provinces to the lines of the Pruth; the English troops to occupy the Dobruzha, having the Black Sea on their right flank and Ismail in front; the Turkish army form the centre, while the French corps d'armes wheeled round so as to face the Russian centre at Jassy. Halting upon the Muscovite frontier, a further appeal might be made to the Czar before crossing the Pruth and performing the act of invasion. If forced to a battle in the open fields of Bessarabia, it was presumed that Russia would be defeated. The Allied troops would then proceed upon Odessa, where Oster Sacken's force was stationed as the base of action for the retreating army. Here the fleet which should accompany the Allied army along the coast would co-operate with it in its assault upon the city. The Allied troops would here receive their reinforcements previously to an advance upon Perekop. This isthmus was considered the key to all future action. Here the Russians would have made a determined stand. It was proposed to land a portion of troops and guns in the Crimea, together with the whole of the marines, with a large force of blue jackets. This force would be landed as near as practicable to the isthmus at the moment when the Allied troops entered it from the northern end. By this means the defences of the Russians, of whatever nature they might be, being attacked in front and rear, must have yielded. In possession of this isthmus, all reinforcements was cut off from Sebastopol, and its reduction might be undertaken in any form, either by investment or assault, that might be considered expedient.

Such was the matured advice proposed by the corps of French engineers, to whose opinion Lord Raglan leaned. The Marshal St. Arnaud, whose temper had been inflamed by the attacks of the English and French journals upon the inaction of the army, was determined upon a coup de main. Odessa was but a mercantile city, and its capture was no feat of arms; a blow must be struck at the power of military Russia, and the public voice demanded the attack of Sebastopol.

The English corps of engineers pronounced in favor of the Marshal's plan. It was furthermore urged that Austria was still in a doubtful attitude, and it would be highly imprudent, by advancing on the Pruth, to place the Allied troops between the Austrian and Russian forces.

The Emperor, Nicholas, whose object was to induce the Allied army to embark at once for Sebastopol, had privately assented that Austria should occupy the Principalities, and withdraw his troops hastily, so that the Austro-Turkish forces should seem to keep him in check. The French and English camps were filled with Russian deserters and spies, whose real mission was to spread the report of the ease with which Sebastopol might be attacked from the land side.

We know the result of this fatal step. The armies embarked and were found caught in a trap. It was found impossible to invest Sebastopol and its defences on the land side; that of detached forts, the least formidable in appearance are known to be the most difficult of attack.

The English engineers made their first report that the town could not hold out a week. The French corps d'armee having reviewed it, declared it to be impregnable, or if carried by assault it would cost 30,000 men.

Such is the present attitude of affairs. 17,500 men have fallen among the Allied troops since they landed in the Crimea. The town is reported ready for assault, but it is also known that every fort and every street is undermined. All the stores have been transferred to the north side of the harbor, and when the besiegers shall have driven the remnant of the besieged fort by foot to the water's edge, they will plunge into the harbor, and at the same moment the great mine under the whole city and its forts will be sprung, reducing Sebastopol instantaneously to a mass of ruins.

This is the juncture at which it is expected that Menschikoff, with his entire force, will fall upon the Allied army. The reasons of this complicated attitude was admirably expressed by a French Colonel of Engineers who had just completed a reconnaissance. Standing up in his stirrups, he threw a look over the city and bay beneath, then, shaking his head with a smile, he turned to his officers and said: "That rogue, St. Arnaud; what a lucky dog! He is dead!"

Mr. Bull Threatens.

We commend the following remark from the London Herald to the attention of the whole Anglo-American press, and the admirers of John Bull generally. It should be worth as much to them as a good actual British victory over the dreadful Russians. Bull, we are free to admit, possesses many noble qualities; but sometimes the old gentleman gets on his high horse, and when in that elevated situation he is apt to threaten with a vigor of lungs not exactly in keeping with subsequent performance. The intimation that two British frigates are to be dispatched immediately (if not sooner) to blockade our coasts, ravage our harbors, and to take into captivity the Yankees, will doubtless exercise a potent influence over the future foreign policy of President Pierce's administration.—Wash. Union.

Increase of the Squadron in the West Indies and North America.—From the preparations actually made and in progress it would appear that some work has been set out for the Baltic fleet during the winter. Our trans-atlantic friends, true to their characteristics, have begun to be troubled now that they fancy we have got our hands full; but it would seem that England has not yet entirely given up the fishing grounds to Brother Jonathan; they have not fallen in with the notion that Bermuda and the West India Islands should be outside States of the great Republic; nor will they permit any more filibuster invasions of Cuba, or cowardly piratical attacks upon unoffending, and we regret to add, unprotected independent territories. Our Yankee friends have grown saucy with impunity and insolent with indulgence, and especially so the men of war's men with their puny shadow of a fleet. Because they do not see so many line of battle ships and frigates knocking about the West Indies as they were wont to see some ten or a dozen years since, they fancy that, like the frogs in the fable, they can puff themselves up as big as John Bull himself.

The piratical affair of Cuba and the bullying and swaggering about the fisheries, the British government could afford to treat quietly and indulgently; but now in a state of war, the case is altogether different.—Great Britain has naturally become more jealous of her dignity, and more tenacious of her rights. The affair at Greenvine, as cowardly as an act ever disgraced a man of war, and the insult to the British flag on that occasion, followed up by the shameless bragging of the Captain of the Cyane, seem to have brought matters to a climax, and those little circumstances, taken into consideration with the reports of American purchases of Russian territory, and the fitting-out of American ships as Russian privateers, have moved the English Government to prepare a slight correction for our goaded friends, which will do them a great deal of good, and lower the tone of that offensive swaggering which is only an affectation of real courage.

With our hands full with the Baltic and Black sea fleets, we have yet a man of war or two to spare to put the Yankees down, and if Brother Jonathan means mischief, he will assuredly have to pay dearly for his folly. It is known that the *Dorchester*, Captain Glanville, came home from the Baltic to proceed to Halifax. She is there and has the Admiral's flag. Another line of battleship, the *Colossus*, 81, is to proceed to the West Indies, to be under Rear Admiral Fanshawe's command. A screw frigate, the *Tern*, is already on her passage there, to take the commodore's broad pennant at Jamaica; and it is reported that an additional line of battle ships, three frigates (the *Hannibal*, 91, screw, Commodore the Hon. F. W. Grey; and *Curacoa*, 31, screw, Captain the Hon. H. F. Hastings, and the West India squadron. If these vessels should be added to the force already there en route, we shall have the following on the station:

- Hannibal, 91, screw ship
 - Colossus, 81, screw ship
 - Boscawen, 70, sailing ship
 - Curacoa, 31, screw frigate
 - Tern, 24, screw frigate
 - Vestal, 20, sailing frigate
 - Calypso, 18, sailing corvette
- with smaller steamers, sailing sloops, &c.

We trust that this force will be quite sufficient to induce the Yankees to draw in their horns, and behave with decency to weaker as well as stronger powers. If not, there are not only means, but inclination, we believe, to compel them.

The impudent bully of the Cyane was so sorry there was not an English man of war at Graytown larger than the schooner *Bermuda*, may now have a chance of picking up his match, if his government dare to trust him with a command.

[From the N. Y. Herald of Monday] IMPORTANT PRIVATE INTELLIGENCE FROM RUSSIA.

RETURN OF MR. SHAFNER FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

What the Russians think of the War.

Mr. T. P. Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Company, recently returned from Russia, has favored us with some interesting information on public opinion there in relation to the Crimean campaign and the prospects of the war. Mr. Shaffner left the capital after the battle of the 25th of October.

When the report reached St. Petersburg the Allied forces had actually sailed from Varna, it was scarcely credited that invasion of the Crimea was seriously contemplated. The events which have subsequently taken place in this peninsula, have sufficiently proved this. Nicholas never fancied that expedition would be undertaken in the face of a severe winter. He gave the Allied commanders more credit than to suppose they would risk the defeat, and, perhaps, the total annihilation, of their army. The climate of the country, and the tempestuous season of the year, so near at hand, were as hostile to the English and French as they were favorable to the Russians. In the middle of October, the storms which have already wrecked so many vessels of the invading fleet begin to sweep with resistless fury over the Black Sea, and render the transport of troops often impossible, and always attended with more or less danger. The regular supply of provisions and ammunition is then precarious, and in a country where no food can be obtained, the situation of a hostile army under the most favorable circumstances must be critical in the extreme. Hence the Crimea was the last point in his dominions where Nicholas anticipated an attack. The danger as he conceived, lay in Poland and along the Austrian frontiers, and there three hundred thousand men were under arms ready to meet it.

When, therefore, the allied forces landed at Eupatoria, the Russian commander was almost taken by surprise. His whole available forces in the Crimea amounted only to some 25,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol. Reinforcements, however, could be brought up within a fortnight's time, and provided a sufficient delay could be obtained, Sebastopol and the Crimea were safe. In Prince Menschikoff's dispatch sent to St. Petersburg before the battle of the Alma, the plan of the campaign was distinctly laid down. He was to hold the allies in check by a series of engagements, retreating if unsuccessful, on the city. There he expected to receive the powerful aid of Liprandi's division. But if this, from any unforeseen accident, did not arrive, and he found it impossible to defend Sebastopol with the force under his command, he intended to blow up the forts, sink the ships, and hold off until, with an increased army, he could offer the enemy battle with hopes of success.

Pursuant to this plan a skirmish first took place near Eupatoria, in which the Russians lost 1,500 men, occasioned chiefly by the guns of the allied vessels. This affair has been scarcely noticed in the reports we have received. At Alma the Russians declared they had but 22,000 men, and that after the battle they were enabled to retreat in good order to the city. They expected that the allies would speedily follow. Menschikoff declared in his dispatches to the Czar, that by vigorous assault the stronghold might have been captured. For such a result he seems to have been fully prepared. But when he saw that the allies hesitated to advance, his hopes of defending the place were strengthened. Couriers, morning and evening, were sent to St. Petersburg with the intelligence that the enemy had not altered his position. And when at last the enemy did press forward, and invested a portion of the city, the anxiously expected reinforcements, under Liprandi, had arrived, and Menschikoff felt certain of ultimate success. With hundreds of thousands of men

at his command, and a communication to the Crimea open during the winter, by means of sledges, the battle of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann have been as good as so many victories to the Czar. But the allied troops, decimated by war and disease, with their supplies of ammunition and food cut off or delayed by the storms on the Black Sea—must be considered a lost army, though every man should display the courage and endurance of a hero. It is a serious question now whether even a retreat is possible. It was considered miraculous when cavalry, infantry and artillery were all safely landed at Eupatoria in calm summer weather, but how would they fare now, when it has been found impossible to land the wounded, who were obliged to remain in the ships, tossing for days upon those stormy waves?—What would become of the remnant of that magnificent vessels of the fleet? To winter the Crimea would be scarcely less disastrous. The severity of the climate, and the increasing hostilities of a relentless persevering enemy would fearfully lessen their numbers. It is barely possible that they could maintain their present position. The Russians have already profited by the experience of the campaign. He has learned that his own musket is a very inferior weapon to the Minie rifle, and it is expected that this disadvantage under which he now labors will shortly be removed. Under every aspect of the case fortune seems to frown upon the allies. Bravery can do much in most cases, but in this even the dauntless courage and impetuous bearing displayed at Inkermann can only prolong the struggle.

A defeat before the walls of Sebastopol will entail results upon which it would be vain to speculate. Dissatisfied with the failure of the ill-planned expedition, the French people may break their vengeance on Napoleon. The alliance between England and France will then be blown to the winds. The policy of Austria and Prussia will vacillate no longer for self preservation will force them to side with Russia. The revolutionary spirit now smouldering in the German States will no longer be controlled, and the regions of republican and despotic Europe will once more be brought face to face.

But Russia will continue to struggle for that political ascendancy, which is the end and aim of her monarch's ambition. Mark the elements of her strength. Throughout all her vast dominions, from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus, one feeling—induced by a firm belief in the justice of the war—is predominant, Emperor, noble, peasant and serf seem animated by the same intense enthusiasm. The ostensible object of the struggle is to secure religious toleration to the Greek subjects of the Porte, and if territorial aggrandizement be the real design, it is for the present thrust in the background and remains where it was engendered, in the subtle brain of the Czar. The people are told that they aim in defence of Christianity—that their Emperor, the head of their church and champion of their faith, has taken up the gauntlet of battle which the heathen has flung down—that France is opposed to them from the remembrance of old hostilities, and that England, who she holds the cross in one hand, wields the sword of the devil in the other. Monks and priests are scattered over the empire preaching the boldness of the crusade, promising success, and calling upon all to aid its speedy accomplishment.

For this purpose they are provided with boxes on which is carved the form of the cross, and every one contributes his mite. No patriotic fund is raised for the wounded, but the Czar declares that they are under his especial protection and the Government will provide for them. Throughout the land the churches are open day and night, and prayer for the triumph of the Russian arms is the universal theme. The soldiers are impressed with the conviction that the sixteen hundred saints of their church are interceding in their behalf, and that when they are killed in battle they are received at once into glory. And besides this fanaticism, which of itself would be resistless against an ordinary enemy, they have proved themselves equal, both in courage and discipline, to the best troops of France and England. If a million of such men can be brought into the field—if the fortresses on their frontiers have already been found impregnable—if a successful invasion of the Czar's territory is known to be an impossibility, and if his resources are unlimited, where is the colossal power which can eventually subjugate this imperial autocrat.

Nor is this all. Unlike other crowded heads in Europe, the Emperor of Russia has no revolution, no internal dissensions to fear throughout the length and breadth of his dominions. He could concentrate his whole army at any given point, and the rest of the country would remain in perfect security. He is idolized by his subjects, who look upon him as a father. By his soldiers he is regarded as a demi-god. Daily he may be seen taking his usual walk or ride through the streets of St. Petersburg, and often entirely unattended. This again completely refutes the idea started some time since in Paris that a stray bullet would one day terminate his existence and put an end to the war.

degradation, nor is it incompatible with intellectual cultivation and material improvement. Manufactories in silks, laces, cloth &c. are to be found every where, and the quality as well as the cheapness of these articles, when compared with French goods, often surprises the American traveller. The manufacture of the munitions of war is of course carried on to a very large extent. Russia, as we know is a great exporting country, and it has been estimated that if obliged to live on her own resources, she can grow enough wheat to supply double the amount of her inhabitants, who live almost altogether on farinaceous food. The superabundance of gold and silver ornaments, in the churches of St. Petersburg alone is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the nation, and so enthusiastic are the people—so determined are they to succeed in the cause in which they have embarked, that every church in the empire would be despoiled rather than money should be wanted to carry on the war.

Meagher's Eloquence.

Thomas Francis Meagher, on the occasion of the annual ball of the Meagher Cadets, in New York, on Wednesday night, delivered one of his characteristic speeches. We extract a passage which is full of fire and eloquence:

"These occasions, sir, are not merely for the purpose of social recreation. They are summer seasons; they are harvest homes; and though we may reap and garner in much fruit, and make merry, still there are seeds to be cast abroad, from which a fresh harvest shall spring up. These festivities, then; have their utility; and, sir, their uses do not consist alone in renewing the intimacies which may have occurred among us, but, also, in reminding us of the duties we owe, both to the country from which we have been driven, and the country in which, with grateful confidence, we have cast our fortunes. [Loud cheers.] Our position and relation to these two countries cannot be more expressively or more vividly described than this, that we have taken to ourselves a bride, and while we love and honor, and promise to obey her—to abide with her for better or worse until death do us part—[loud cheers]—we cannot forget the old mother from whom we came. [Renewed cheers.] So stand we; and so say we all. [Continued cheering.] And yet it stops not here; for, whilst, as you, sir, have properly said, for the well-being and perpetuation of this republic, you have mustered, armed, and drilled, and are prepared to act with vigor whenever the Commonwealth requires it, you are at the same time prepared to act that part which Lafayette, Kosinski, and Pulaski acted when they left their native homes to aid and dignify the revolution of the British colonies, as they were no longer called. [Loud cheers, and hear, hear.] Whilst, sir, this is your position here, you cannot be insensible to the necessities and aspirations for republican institutions in other lands. [Loud cheers.] For myself, let me say that when, as I trust there shall be out of this red storm on the Black Sea an uprising of the nations—when the thunder chorus of France, that hymn, that magnificent hymn of liberty, the echoes of which have just died away—shall again break out, and, pealing from the summits of the barricades, shall shake the plunderer on his throne—[great applause]—whilst in Italy again the youth and gallant priesthood shall leap and rear to victory a cross more radiant than that of Constantine—whilst Hungary, maligned and mocked and spat upon as she has been in her disaster, shall again launch forth her stately chivalry on the tide of war, while yet again along the Rhine the German youths shall buckle on their basket-hilted broadswords, and, casting away their dreamful pipes, shall go forth into the camp and strut, and with the songs of Korner and Freiligrath again invoke the superb though sombre genius of their antique homes in this grand gathering and chorus of the nations, radiant and joyous as it shall be with the descending beams of victory—I trust there shall not then be witnessed at the great feast of freedom a shrouded skeleton called Ireland, [cheers] but that, with the shroud thrown off, and with fresh blood poured into her veins from these and other shores, she shall sit down in the fulness of her pride and beauty among her sisterhood, [cheers.] another evidence to us, and to all men of that law by which the dead leaves of the fall reproduce themselves in the blossoms of the spring—by which the eagle casts his feathers but to renew them for a bolder flight upwards to the sun—by which the tomb becomes peopled with young men clothed in shining robes, and the mortal puts on immortality."

By nine in the morning, in autumn, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and, upon examination, found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe heavily, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, after some further conversation with him and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it.

In repeating this remarkable experiment on a subsequent occasion, Colonel Townsend actually expired.

DISPLACING THE HEART IN A LIVING BODY.—On the 3d of the present month, Mr. Alphonzo Bickford of Palmyra, Me., had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken there from! The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Mason, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Benson, of Newport. The fluid was situated in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart very much displaced; so much so, that it could be distinctly felt beating two inches upon the right of the sternum or median line of the body.

If however gradually receded during the operation and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to amend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery.

This case, with its results, is considered unprecedented in the annals of surgery, in the county of Palmyra.

over the vital functions, when exerted under certain conditions. The condition of trance can be induced by suppressing the respiration and fixing the mind; and we cannot convey a better idea of it than by giving after Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, the following account of the case of Col. Townsend, of Bath, a gentleman of a high and Christian character:

Colonel Townsend could die or expire when he pleased—and yet by an effort or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made that we were at last forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse first—it was clear and distinct; though small and trepid; and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself upon his back and lay in a still position for some time, while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually till at last I could not feel any by the most exact and nice touch.

Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in the heart, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the mirror he held to his mouth. Then each of us by turns examined his arm, heart, and breath but could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptoms of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last we were satisfied that he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour.

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THE FIELD OF INKERMAN AFTER THE BATTLE. NOVEMBER 8-1 p. m.—Now that we are able to think over the battle of Inkerman, we find our losses to be really alarming.—Genl's Torrens, Cathcart, Goldie and Strangways were killed. Yesterday afternoon, near the camp, Lord Raglan and most of the chief English and French officers attended their funerals. Strangways was killed by a piece of a shell, which struck and burst on Colonel Pount Somerset's horse, close by Lord Raglan. The Guards have lost upwards of 500 men killed and wounded, and 23 officers. The Coldstream Guards had eight officers killed. The 80th, 41st, 47th, 49th and 55th are entirely cut up. The returns to-day give 35 officers killed and 95 wounded. Our total loss is 2,360. Upwards of 8,000 Russians, dead and wounded, remain on the field of battle. Of these more than 5,000 are dead.—Our Minie bullets have mangled Russians in the same awful manner as at Alma. Nearly all our dead were killed by shot and steel.

Voluntary Suspension of Vitality.

As the voluntary trances which are frequently brought in as auxiliary agents in the exhibition of the Spiritualists, the following well authenticated fact is added by a writer in the Northern British Review, as showing what the will may effect:

File

of them were so mangled as to be recognizable for any remains. It was awful to stand on the heights and look over the ground hidden by corpses. Round the little battery which was taken and retaken again, are 2,500 dead Russians, about 50 yards around the out-lying battery; the corpses lie two and three deep. A single, though the gray great-coats, stained with blood, rendered them alike externally. They lay as they fell, in heaps; sometimes one or two men over three or four Russians, and some times a Russian over three or four of ours.—Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and seemed as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distorted eyes and swollen features appearing to have been in agony, but dying to the last.

Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled limbs, while others, again, were almost startling positions, half standing or kneeling, clutching their weapons, or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended towards the sky, as if to avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while others had a malignant scowl of mingled fear and hatred; as if indeed, they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural paleness to their forms; and, as the cold, damp wind swept around the hills, and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it seemed as if the dead were heaving, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field.

"The Russian soldiers I have already remarked, were infinitely inferior in appearance to those we met at Alma. In all that relates to discipline and courage our late antagonists were far superior. They were clean, but ragged in the extreme. None had knapsacks, but merely a little canvas bag of that disgusting, nauseous looking stuff they call their bread. No other provisions were found on any. The knapsacks, I presume, were left behind, in order that they might scale the heights on our left with greater facility. Every man wore strong well made Wellington boots, of a stout, but rough looking brown leather on one, that I have heard of, were found either money or beads. On many were miniature of women, and locks of hair. They appear to have been veteran troops, as a large number bore the scars of previous wounds. The dead officers, as at Alma, were with difficulty to be distinguished from the men. Their officers behaved very well.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners, not wounded, or only merely grazed, fell into our hands. One among them is now about the largest and most powerful man in the camp of the Allies. He stands nearly six feet six inches, and is broad in proportion. He surrendered, when pursued, without attempting resistance.

Cor. of the London Morning Herald.

HEAR!

My Merchants pay not their debts punctually, they suffer loss. This I cannot accomplish, unless my collections improve. May I not then, with propriety, solicit those who owe me, to hasten payment.

REMEMBER, I sold you Goods cheap, hence the greater necessity for promptness on your part.

Short profits require punctuality.

E. L. WOODWARD.

Jan. 1, 1855.—Gt.

JACKSONVILLE Male Academy.

THE Undersigned will RE-OPEN his school for the instruction of young men and boys on Monday the 7th of January 1855. He trusts that the success which has attended his labors in the schools of this community during the past seven years, will be a sufficient guarantee that the school will be conducted in a judicious manner to meet the educational wants of those committed to his charge. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of TWENTY ONE WEEKS each, at the following rates:

TUITION.

Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic per session	\$2 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic	12 00
Logic, Algebra, Chemistry, History Rhetoric	15 00
Latin and Mathematics	25 00

Persons at a distance who may desire to give their children or wards an academic course or prepare them for college, can obtain boarding in good families at moderate rates. Application will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. D. CALDWELL.

January, 24 1855.

Whereas the Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy, have well pleased to re-open the same under Mr. John H. Call, well known and known to be a gentleman of fine talents, a Good scholar in the various branches of Science and Literature, and well qualified to prepare young men for college in good families, and to commence the study of the learned professions, therefore Resolved,—That we tender him the use of the Academy for the ensuing year, the privilege to manage the same as he may think best, and to regulate the tuition of the various branches.

J. D. HOKK, } Trustees.
E. L. WOODWARD, }
A. ADAMS, }
JOHN R. CLARK, }
JACOB FORNEY, }
B. C. WILEY, }
J. F. GRANT, }

ADMINISTRATORS SALL.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, made on the 20th day of November, 1854, the undersigned will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder at the late residence of said deceased, on the 30th day of December next, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, all the personal property of said dec'd consisting of one Horse, some cattle, a lot of seed cotton, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles.

LUCY F. NELSON, Adm'x.
S. D. McCLELLAN, Adm'r.
Nov. 21, 1854.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and in me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, the following described land to-wit: the south east 1/4 of the south west 1/4 of section 33, township 13, range 6, containing 36 1/2-100 acres, levied as the property of Henry J. Bryant, to satisfy said order in favor of Lewis T. Mahargue.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
January 2, 1855.

Also at the same time and place, BY virtue of two fi fas, to me directed from the Circuit Court of Benton County, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Lawrence Brock, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the east 1/4 of the south east 1/4 of section 33, township 13, range 6, 80 acres, and the west 1/4 of the south west 1/4 of section 34, township thirteen, range 8, 80 acres; levied on as the property of Wm. Bonds, to satisfy said fi fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
January 2, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, BY virtue of one fi. fa. from the Circuit Court of Benton County, to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, Fraction seventeen, section 29, township twelve, range eight, containing 40 acres; levied on as the property of Augustus Snell and A. H. Colvin, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of Green B. Watkins.

A. BROWN, Shff.
Jan. 2, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place, BY virtue of an alias fi. fa. from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and claim, which Wilson A. Davis has in and to the following described land, to-wit: the northwest fourth of the south west fourth of section two, township thirteen, range eleven; levied on as the property of said Davis, to satisfy said fi. fa. in favor of Hudson, Terry and Wylie.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
Jan. 2, 1855.

Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Alexander W. Greer, late of St. Clair County, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for said St. Clair County, Ala. on the 4th December, A. D. 1854; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred—this 5th Dec. 1854.

REBECCA GREER, Executrix.
HIRAM LITTLE, Etc.
Jan. 2, 1855.

Postponed Sale.

OF A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND. BY virtue of authority given me as the Executor of the last will and Testament of James J. Skelton, deceased—I will proceed to sell at public sale before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville OY MONDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the Real Estate of my testator, being the plantation lately occupied by James J. Skelton, lying two and a half miles south of Jacksonville, and containing about one hundred and eighty acres. One hundred acres of said land is in a fine state of cultivation—a small creek running thro' the tract—and two wells of never failing water. The said land will be sold on a credit of one year, with interest from date, with note and approved security.

ASA SKELTON, Executor, &c.
Jan. 2, 1855.

Stray Mare Note.

TAKEN UP and posted by Joseph Echeider, on the 29th day of Dec. 1854, a sorrel mare Mule, supposed to be four years old next Spring; no marks or brands perceivable, 4 feet 8 inches high, well made, paces well—appraised to eighty-five dollars.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Jan. 2, 1855.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

(BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF ALA.) Conducted on the Atlantic plan. GRAND SCHEME: CLASS I. TO BE DRAWN 10th JAN. ONE PRIZE TO 20 TICKETS—AND REMEMBRANCE, EVERY PRIZE DRAWN!

CAPITALS,	\$15,000	
"	5,000	
"	4,000	
"	3,000	
"	2,000	
"	1,500	
"	1,100	
"	5 of \$1,000	5,000

In all 501 prizes, amounting to \$60,000
Tickets \$10—Halves and Quarters in proportion.
Every prize drawn at each drawing. Bills on all solvent banks taken at par. All communications strictly confidential. SAMUEL SWAN, Ag't. and Manager, Sign of the Bronze Lions, Montgomery Ala., Dec. 26, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain promissory note given by the undersigned to John Meadows, for one hundred dollars, dated the 11th day of November, 1854, and due the 25th day of December, 1855; as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

LEWIS S. DOWNING.
Dec. 26, 1854.—41.

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 Rail Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga 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 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road runs 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 arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 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 29 Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala., Dec. 20, 1854.—41.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the estate of David P. Roberts deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 13th day of December, 1854, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala; all persons having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID SEIBERT, LUKE R. ROBERTS, Administrators of said Estate.
Dec. 26, '54.—Gt.

Guardian Sale OF LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. made on the 18th day of December, 1854, the undersigned Guardian of James P. Lowry a minor, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 19th day of January, 1855, the following described Land to-wit: it being a part of the south half of section (1) one, and a part of the north half of section (12) twelve, township 16, range 9 east in the Coosa Land District and in Benton County, Alabama, estimated to contain three hundred and eighty acres, more or less. Said Land is in a high state of cultivation and lying near Teagans cross roads—sold on one, two, and three years credit, with interest from date. Notes & approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

C. C. PORTER, Guardian of Jas. P. Lowry.
Dec. 26 '54.

Executors Sale.

WE the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Solomon Murphree, deceased, will, by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala., sell to the highest bidder, ON A CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, on Monday the 15th day of January, 1855, all the Real Estate belonging to the estate of the said Solomon Murphree, deceased, consisting of the following described Land: to-wit: The west half of the North west fourth of Section 16, Township 16, Range seven east in the Coosa Land District; and also six acres, lying and being in the south west corner of the South west fourth of the North west fourth of Section nine, same Township and Range.

Sale to take place at the late residence of the decedent. SOLOMAN MURPHREE, BENJAMIN EASLEY, Executors of said Estate.
December 26, 1855.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Broyles, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of December, 1854, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala; all persons having claims against said estate, will present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

ROSANNA BROYLES, B. F. BROYLES, Adm'x and Adm'r of said estate.
Dec. 21, 1854.

ADMINISTRATORS Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 6th day of December, 1854, I will proceed to sell:

On Wednesday the 3rd day of January, 1855, at the late residence of Alvin M. Hines, deceased, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, the following described Lands belonging to the estate of the said Alvin M. Hines, dec'd, to-wit: The East half of the north east fourth, and the north west fourth of the north east fourth, and north east fourth of the north west fourth, all of section six, township 16, range 8 east—and also 17 acres more or less of the south west fourth of the north east fourth of said section 6, township 16 range 8, which lies east of the Rail Road track; also the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section 31, township 15, range 8: all of said lands lying in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, and is well adapted to farming purposes—sold for a distribution among the heirs, &c. Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

DANIEL HINES, Adm'r of said estate.
Dec. 12, 1854.

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA, AND TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE OR AS A BEVERAGE.

Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S Scliamm Aromatic Schnapps.

1. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fust oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavoured with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of juniper heretofore used, but with a specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure on its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has achieved.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of indolent dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspeptic fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces any fever; but tends rather to subdue the latter faculty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Houses in New York and other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPH WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver st., New York.

The word "Scliamm" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

Dec. 12, '54.

Last Notice and Fair Warning.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Joel Adler & Co., and Adler & Kahn are informed that unless payments are made by or before the first day of January next no further indulgence can be given. That they will then find their notes and accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

I must and am determined to collect.

JOEL ADLER, Jacksonville, Dec. 5th 1854. 41.

THE HOME COURIER,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.

To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Courier." It contains fourteen columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices Current" corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market.—Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$5.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

Americans, EcLaines, At-pacis, &c. of the latest style for dress-es.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

EVERY FAMILY should at once procure a bottle of this great Arabian Liniment for man and beast, called H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT. It relieves the most intense pains in a few minutes, restores the system, and of joint water, and thus cures stiff joints, it penetrates the flesh to the bone, relaxes contracted cords, cures rheumatism and palsied limbs of twenty years' standing, also tumors, swelled neck, enlargement of the glands, and is the best medicine for ailments of cattle ever discovered, curing swoeny, spavins, and all diseases which require an external application.

Sun Pain of 10 years' standing cured by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.

Mr. H. G. Farrell—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with the "Sun Pain" for the last ten years, and could never get relief except by bleeding; but by the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, applied over the temples about three or four times a day, it was entirely removed, and I felt nothing of it since.—I went into the stable one night, to apply it to a horse's sore leg, and being very lame he stumbled and fell against my legs, crushing and bruising them so badly that they turned black as my hat, rendering them powerless. I applied your Liniment, and was well enough in a few days to go about again as usual.—I also crushed my finger in a shocking manner, by letting a back log fall upon it; your Liniment soon healed it up, though.

JOHN B. M'GEE, La Salle precinct, Peoria co., Ill., Feb'y 6, 1849.

Esp. Barker, of New Canton, Ill., says.

Mr. H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment has cured some bad cases here, which every other remedy had failed in; one was a white swelling and contracted cords in the leg of a boy twelve years old. The leg had withered away, and was so contracted that he had no use of it. Three doctors had tried their skill upon it in vain, and he was just sinking to the grave, when the boy's father was induced to try H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. Before the first bottle was used he came to Mr. B.'s store, and the first words he said were, "Mr. Barker, I want all that Liniment you have in the store; the one bottle I got did my boy more good than all that had ever been done before." That boy is now well and hearty, and has tree use of his legs. It is good for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns and swellings.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County by McCoy & Goss, Rossmore; J. W. Bachelor, Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arborescence; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. G. Hendrick, Silver Sun; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

WOODLAND Female College.

CEBAR TOWN, POLK CO., GA. THE first term of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February next.

FACULTY: W. B. CRAWFORD, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science. J. D. COLLINS, professor of Natural Science and Languages. Professor of Music, (to be supplied.) Wm. A. MERCER, Principal of Primary Department. Prof. CARMILLE LEHARRY, of Charleston, will be engaged to give instruction in the French Language, and in drawing and painting.

The scholastic year will consist of but one term—of ten months—commencing on the first Monday in February, and closing on the third Monday in November—which will be commencement day. Pupils may be entered for half the term, (five months,) or for the full term.

TERMS: In the Primary Department, \$25.00 per term. " " College, 40.00 " " Music, (use of Piano incl'd.) 50.00 " " Half the tuition to be paid in advance, in cash or note,—the balance at the end of the term. Mr. Wm. A. Mercer will have charge of the Boarding department. The price of board will be eleven dollars per month, everything included except candles. Board may also be obtained in private families in the village. For further information address Wm. Peck or J. M. Wood, agents. By order of the Board of Trustees. Nov. 25, 1854.

The Christian Index, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Cassville Standard, Rome Courier, and Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will each publish three months, and forward account to the President. Dec. 5—3m.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber

building (nearly all dry,) on hand for sale by MORRIS, HICK & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

A CURE FOR ALL.



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

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y. ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yadin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

Read His Own Words.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD ULCER, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Lumbago |
| Bad Breasts | Piles |
| Burns | Rheumatism |
| Bunions | Salt Rheum |
| Chilblains | Scalds |
| Clogged hands | Sore Nipples |
| Contracted and Stiff Joints | Sore Throats |
| Fistulas | Skid-diseases |
| Gout | Scoury |
| Humors | Sore Sores |
| Inflammations | Wounds |
| Swellings | |

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed their Blacksmith Shop to the south end and west side of main street. They have erected a new shop and have every necessary variety of good tools in excellent order, and are prepared to execute promptly, in a neat and substantial manner, all work in their line with which they may be favored. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

A. G. NUNNELLY, J. F. NUNNELLY.
Nov. 28, 1854.—3m.

CHEAP STORE.

THE undersigned have just received, at Stevenson's Mills, two miles south of Jacksonville, and now offer for sale, low for cash or Country Produce, a fine assortment of

Fall & Winter GOODS. Also a good stock of GROCERIES, NEGRO SHOES, FACTORY YARN, &c. J. A. STEVENSON & SON. D. 9, 854.—4f.

JUST RECEIVED, for sale low, for Cash or Country Produce.

Gunny Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Molasses, Iron, &c. &c. J. A. STEVENSON & SON. D. 9, 854.—4f.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of H. M. McCaghren, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. on the 13th day of December, 1854; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

DAVID V. CRIDER, Adm.
Dec. 19, 1854.—6t.

