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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 19—No. 29

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1855

Whole No. 970

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 year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates. Annunciation of Candidates \$3. Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

Fare Reduced! Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS. S. E. M. WEEKLY. NASHVILLE, M. BEYER, 500 Tons, Commander. MARION, W. FOSTER, 200 Tons, Commander. JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, 200 Tons, Commander. SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN, 200 Tons, Commander. Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West. These Steam Ships were built expressly 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 accommodations, apply to HENRY MISSROON, CHARLESTON, S. C. Cabin Passage, \$20 00. Steerage, \$8 00. November 7, 1854.

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 Costiveness, 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. 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, Louisville, 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 12, 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 necessary 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, BONE, GA.

Office Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co. SELMA, May 26th, 1855. THE Sixth Annual Convention of the Stock holders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 11th day of July next, 1855, for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors, for said company, for the ensuing year, pursuant to adjournment of former convention. The Directors will meet at the same place on Monday preceding. A. M. GOODWIN, Secy. The Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy 5 times. June 19, 1855.

\$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, Jacksonville 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 Gin Manufactory, which the proprietor thought more profitable in this section of country. There is no doubt in the mind of the subscriber, but that the Cotton Manufactory business would pay well in Alabama or Mississippi, and he is willing to hold an interest, if the right kind of Company can be got up. For further particulars, address 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 20, 1855.—1t.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney a Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties. March 7, 1854.—1y. JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. FITSER. STANFORD & FITSER, 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, Hand & Williams, J. & S. Bones & Co., Augusta. May 29, 1855.—1y.

POETRY. DICKIE LEE. BY JENNY MARSH. Oh, Dickie Lee, Oh, Dickie Lee, Of the sunny days gone by, The bonny lad I called my lover, The bonny lad that loved no other, No other lass but me!

Oh, we were in love when our years were few, And our hearts were fresh as the morning dew, Six years was I, and seven was he, And since those days long years have passed, Long years of blossom and of blast, But in them all there never grew A love more sweet, a love more true, Than that of Dickie Lee.

I often think of Dickie Lee, And the summers long ago— Of the old school house and the little brook, With its mossy banks in the shady nook, Where we would fish, till the bell did ring, With our "home-made line" of a bonnet string, And a crooked pin that served for a hook, And earned more joy than the spelling book. But if we were late and the teacher cross, The blow and rebuke I counted as "dross," And during it all I only could see The sparkling dark eyes of my Dickie Lee!

I wonder now if Dickie Lee Looks back across the years, Smiling, perhaps, at the thought of me, And the funny times we used to see, In that old school house of yore! On the little bench close by the door, The little bench that would hold but four— Jane, Lois, Dickie and me— And the lambs of the flock were we. I wonder now if he ever thinks Of the dreadful time he stole the pinks, And roses rare to give to me! And what befel poor Dickie Lee?

They tell me that my Dickie Lee Is a man of wealth and pride; That he has ships upon the sea, Titles, too, of a high degree, And that a lady became his bride. Very well, so let it be, Fickle have I been as he.

'Tis many a year since he was my lover, Loving me well, and loving no other; 'Tis many a year since the barefooted lad Rimped close by my side, making merry and glad; 'Tis many a year, 'tis many a year, That seals up the past and brings down a tear— But I think of him yet as a laughing boy, Knowing or dreaming of naught but joy, Unless he dreamt of me.

And I would not see the man of care That calls himself Richard Lee; That has wasted cheeks and thin gray hair, For oh! he would steal from me Something I love and cherish well, An image shrined in a secret cell, And it is dear to me; Though the face is freckled, and plain and lean, Yet memory calls it bright and serene, And keepeth the spot of its dwelling green. For the sake of Dickie Lee, The little boy that long ago Was really in love with me!

The Amazon and Atlantic Slopes. BY LIEUT. M. P. MACRY, U. S. NAVY. (Continued.) Castelnau estimates that from 1830 to 1837 not less than 800,000 pounds of this drug were exported from this province to Rio. This abundant supply brought down its price. But here is the singular feature of this trade: this produce is taken from the very banks of one of the noblest rivers in the world, and transported by mules for the distance of 1,200 miles to the seacoast, in spite of Nature's great highway. The ipecacuanha delights in flat or sandy soil, and is found also in great abundance on the banks of the Vermilion, the Sepultura and the Cabacal. Vanilla is also abundant. Its price, when Castelnau was at Villa Maria, was sixty cents the pound. But I intended to follow this intelligent traveler up into the diamond country, and with him to visit the "divide" between the waters of the Paraguay and Tapajoes. Ascending the Cuyaba, which is the principal Brazilian tributary of the Paraguay, about 150 miles from its mouth you come to the flourishing city of Cuyaba, the capital of the province of Mato Grosso. It has a population of about 7,000. It carries on a brisk commerce with Rio by caravans numbering from 200 to 300 mules each. The commerce consists of hides, jaguar, and deer skins, gold dust, diamonds, ipecacuanha, and the like. The freight to Rio is about \$15 the 100 pounds. Here, perhaps, among all the wonderful things that are found in these great

river basins of South America, is the most wonderful of them all—a city—the capital of a province larger than all of the "Old Thirteen States" of this confederacy put together, and occupying on the banks of the La Plata very nearly the relative position which St. Louis occupies on the banks of the Mississippi, carrying on its commerce, not by steam and water, but by the mule-load, and over such a distance from the seacoast, that the time occupied by each caravan in going and returning is from ten to twelve months. That this state should, in the middle of the 19th century, be found to exist in the middle of South America, upon one of the finest of steamboat water courses in the world, whose navigable tributaries are owned by no less than five separate and independent nations, and which the "policy of commerce" has not yet demanded to be thrown wide open to navigation and commerce, will, in after times, be regarded as more wonderful than any other reality of this wonderful region.

Nay, Brazil has, within a stone's throw of this very capital, and by easy portage, the navigable waters of her own Amazon; and yet so fearful has she been that the steamboat on those waters would reveal to the world the exceeding great riches of this province, that we have here re-created under our own eyes a worse than Japanese policy; for it excludes from settlement and cultivation, from commerce and civilization, the finest country world. The Atlantic slopes of South America from a country which is larger than the continent of Europe, in which there is an everlasting harvest of the choicest fruits of the earth, is therefore capable of sustaining a population larger than that by which Europe is inhabited. Cuyaba is in the midst of the gold region of this splendid country. The metal is found in veins, among the pebbles at the bottom of the brooks, and in five grains in the soil. After every rain the servants and children may be seen gathering it from the washings of the streets in Cuyaba.

They get in this city a drug from the Amazon called *quarana*, of which the consumption is enormous, and to which medicinal virtues the most astonishing are ascribed. On the head waters of the Cuyaba is the celebrated diamond district of Brazil; and though in this day of sober realities it cannot be said that the city of Diamantina, the principal village of the district, has its streets paved with diamonds, yet these jewels are found there mixed with the earth, like gold in the "diggings" of California.

Just before Castelnau was there, a man planting a post to which to his mule found a diamond of 9 carats. The children here wash the earth in the streets for gold, and diamonds are sometimes found in the crops of the fowls. This stone is found in the bottom of the streams and the most celebrated for it are the Ouro, the Diamantina, and the Santa Anna, in their whole length; the Arinas; the San Francisco, of which there are three; and on the Paraguay itself for a considerable distance down the main stream.

The Sanudoiro, which is on the Amazonian side of this ridge, is said also to be exceedingly rich in diamonds. A Spaniard, one Don Simon, with his slave, washing on the Santa Anna during the dry season, got in four years 7,000 carats of diamonds. Castelnau estimates the whole yield of diamonds from Brazil to the end of 1849 at near \$20,000,000. Its mineral wealth of this water-shed between the La Plata and the Amazon, operating with its gold and its diamonds upon the cupidity of her counselors, that has been the curse of Brazil.

At first the diamonds belonged to the Crown, and no person was allowed to visit the diamond district unless under the strictest surveillance. Military posts were established throughout the whole region to prevent people from gathering its mineral wealth. Suppose the United States had established military posts in California to prevent the people from going there and digging for gold, what would have been the condition of that State now in comparison to what it is? It would have been as in the interior of Brazil now. The policy of Brazil has been not only to shut out commerce, but to shut up from observation the wonderful resources, capabilities, and capacities of the finest country in the world; and among the immense treasures which lie dormant and undeveloped there, I class the precious stones and metals as among the least of the truly valuable. There is now in Rio the original of an order issued when Humboldt was traveling in South America ordering that great man to be made prisoner, and sent out of the country, should he once set foot on Brazilian territory. And it has been but two or three years ago that application was made by this government to that of Brazil for permission to send a steamer up the Amazon to explore it, not for the benefit of the United States alone, but for the good of commerce, science, and the world. Permission was refused. The consequence was, two officers of the navy were ordered to cross over the Andes from Lima, and descend the Amazon as they might. One of those officers (Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N.) has just returned, and is now engaged with his re-

port; the other (Lieut. Gibbon) is still on his way down. Thus, in consequence of this Japanese spirit that still lingers in Brazil, our officers, in pursuit of science and of knowledge for the benefit of the human family, were by this dog-in-the-manger policy, compelled to undergo all sorts of exposure, and, living on monkeys and sea cows, to descend that mighty river, from its sources to its mouth, on rafts in dugouts, and upon such floating things as they could find. The reports of these officers will no doubt open the eyes of the country to the importance of this region.

On the ridge to the north of Diamantina, Castelnau saw the waters of the La Plata and the Amazon flowing from the same farm. We found (says he) one of the very sources of the Amola (a tributary of the Cuyaba), which rises in a ravine of the plateau, and flows toward the south; it is NEW from the fork of it, which they say is a little more elevated. These two sources unite almost immediately in the valley to form the Amola, which crosses the road of Kalos. The farm of Estivaldo, where we were, is situated on one of the most interesting points which the continent presents. There, in fact, and at a few steps one from the other, arise the sources of two of the greatest rivers in the world—the Amazon and the La Plata. It may one day be very easy to establish a communication between these gigantic streams; for the master of the house, as he told us himself, had attempted simply for the purpose of irrigating his garden, to turn the waters of one river into the bed of the other. The source of the river Estivaldo, the true branch of the Amola, whose head is found in a hollow in the plateau, 550 feet east of the house of the same name; and 275 feet west of this appears, in a little grove, the source of an affluent of the Tombador, which is known to be one of the tributaries of the Cuyaba.

The farm of Estivaldo is therefore on the dividing line of the waters which flow north, and those which flow south. The same phenomenon is observed in Macu; in the times of great flood there is a torrent whose waters at a certain point separate in such a manner that on the one hand they flow to the Cuyaba, and on the other to the Tapajoes. "All this great plateau is on the dividing line on the waters. The superintendant of Estivaldo told us that once a canoe had been carried from Cuyaba in the Arinas by means of a portage of only four leagues across the Chapoda, and the proprietor of Macu had proposed to establish this communication."

Diamantina carries on a direct trade with Para, by the Arinas, the Tapajoes, and Amazon. The place of embarkation is ten leagues from the village, and the voyage up and down, thence to Para, occupies eight months. The Tapajoes is said to be sickly. The foreign merchandise that reaches Diamantina by this route is sold at an advance, on the average, of eight hundred and fifty per cent. on its price in Para, which is some fifty or one hundred per cent. on New York prices. Were this trade large, as at present it is not—and without steamboat navigation can never be—Pennysylvania, no doubt, would rejoice in it; for iron in Diamantina and the province of Mato Grosso generally sells at \$25 the 100 lbs.—five hundred and fifty dollars the ton!—a price which ought surely to satisfy the iron men of any country. Salt sells at \$18 the 100 lbs.; flour at \$40 bb.

Castelnau quotes the Par and Diamantina prices of thirty-four of the principal foreign articles of trade between the two places, and the average advance in Diamantina upon these Para prices is, as I have stated, \$50 per cent. Passing from this beautiful country over into Colivia, Castelnau came to an entirely different sort of people, industrious and thriving, the Bolivians, as they contemplate their lovely rivers, the Pileomayo and the Madeira, sigh for the steamboat and the free navigation of the La Plata and the Amazon.

The Pileomayo takes its rise under the south wall of their beautiful "Silver City," as Chiquisaca is called. The Vermejo, another large tributary of the La Plata, has its sources further south. After a course of a thousand miles to the southward and eastward, these streams empty into the Paraguay; and so anxious is Bolivia for the stream navigation of these rivers that she has, I am told, offered a bonus of \$20,000 to the first steamer that will ascend the Pileomayo to the head of navigation.

Chiquisaca stands on a spur of a mountain which juts out from the Andes, and constitutes the "divide" between the head-waters of the Pileomayo and the Madeira. This latter, taking its rise under the north wall of this city and joining a tributary which comes down from the city of Chochobamba, takes a sweep of some three hundred miles southward and eastward; then, covering itself, and swollen by the numerous tributaries received by the way, it turns north towards the Amazon, and flows by Santa Cruz de la Sierra, (the present capital of the republic) a magnificent sheet of water.

From the two first named cities, by the windings of the Madeira to the ocean, the distance is upwards of two thousand miles, more than half of which is in Bolivian territory. Will any man, therefore, sigh for river steamers and the right of way up and down the Amazon.

The climate of Bolivia is one of the finest tropical climates in the world. Indeed, its climate and productions may be considered to include those of all the habitable portions of the globe. Here, one seated at the foot of a mountain, and surrounded with the delicious fruits of the tropic, may be casting his eye up towards the snow-capped peak above him, take in at one view the whole range of the vegetable gamut. Beginning with the chirimoya, the pine-apple, the orange, and the vanilla; as they cast their fragrance around, he passes through the ascends, groves of the olive and the vine, the peach and the pear, until finally having completed the vegetable rotation in the order of production through the Torrid and Temperate zones, he reaches the Frigid, and with its cap of snow he finds the summit crowned with the mosses and the lichens of the Polar regions.

About one-half of Bolivia is in the valley of the Amazon; one-fourth in the valley of the La Plata; and the rest, which is not desert or mountain, is in the valley of Lake Titicaca, that inland basin in which the Incas and civilization of Peru had their origin.

The Evils and Dangers of Mormonism. The recent proceedings at Salt Lake City, in reference to the Indians who murdered Capt Gunnison and his men, will, we trust, direct attention to the necessity of curbing the Mormon *imperium in imperio*, before it becomes too strong. The *Bulletin* says it is high time that something should be done in Utah to establish a decent system of justice, and secure the lives of our citizens from the murderous attacks of the savages, whom the Mormons are affiliating with. But something still more is necessary, and we hope to see all the American press as outspoken as the New York Mirror, which says:

"The disclosures which are daily made regarding the disorganized condition of society in the State of Utah, and the spread of immorality and disaffection to the laws of the country, through the agency of Mormonism, cannot be much longer overlooked by our government. All ought this is a free country, and every person has an indefeasible right to adopt and practice whatever form of religion he may deem fit, still, in any form of worship assumes an aggressive character, setting the laws and the Constitution at defiance, it must be restrained within safe and proper bounds. But when this worship happens to strike at the root of all religion, blasphemes the deity itself—profanes all sacred and sanctified things, saps the foundations of morality, and sets public decency at defiance—it should not be tolerated for a single hour. Our laws will not permit virtue to be outraged by the existence of houses of ill fame in our towns or cities. They are abated as public nuisances. But the Mormons have turned Salt Lake City, and the whole State in which they reside, into a huge den of the grossest sensuality. The mysteries of this iniquitous system, which is based on open and unblushing prostitution, and the nocturnal orgies with which their indecent rites are celebrated have been recently exposed in a pamphlet, written by one of the celebrated dupes who was fortunate enough to escape from this modern Gomorrah. But the details are not such a disgusting character as to bear publication in our columns. The temple dedicated to the Mormon saturnalism, has been reared at an immense outlay, which was levied from the citizens of the State by a compulsory tax. Brigham Young, who has stepped into the prophetic shoes of Joe Smith, and taken unto himself a godly harem, blasphemously styles himself "the younger brother of Jesus Christ"; declares that he is still virtually the governor of the State; openly insists against the administration, and contends that is the mission of the Mormon population to upset the present government, through the aid of the Red Indians, to whom he promises, one day, the entire rule of this continent. By such devices, and by pandering to the bestial appetites of the untutored savages, he has succeeded in gathering many deluded followers around him. The Mormons have not only become dangerous to religious and morality, in that distant State in which they have chosen their abode, but traitors to the Constitution, and avowed violators of the law. The time has arrived when the civilization of the nineteenth century must be vindicated, and the female virtue of the land protected from the contaminating example of these human monsters; and the vindication should be carried out by the strong arm of the

executive government. The canon of the United States should be brought to bear on the Mormon temple, and that Sebastopol of debauchery and open prostitution leveled to the earth. While our public moralists and reformers are making war upon the hotels and taverns and private property of our citizens, a hideous system—immoral, execrable—is allowed to spring up and overtop the Constitution itself. Why are there no public meetings convened to denounce Mormonism? The evil has become a notorious fact—its existence cannot be any longer ignored—and it is not, therefore, prudent that the eyes of the public should be closed to its effects."

HORN SNAKE.—The Eaton, (O) Register says that a gentleman living some miles west of that place, lately killed a "Horn Snake," a reptile often talked of, but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous snake. The Register thus describes it: The monster killed measured 4 feet in length; and the horn at the end of the tail, through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected, was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife.

Read This!—"It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read, that not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading currents of sound—not a prayer lipst that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will."

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST. The Philadelphia "New Church Herald" avers that some of the most eminent doctors of divinity in other churches are maintaining that the day of the Lord's literal personal appearance is rapidly approaching, and that Dr. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, and a popular theological writer, has published a work on the "Signs of the Times," in which he affiliates very closely with the views of the Milleries. His theory is that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed per-millennial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the millennium, and that the millennial glory will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years—that the Jews will be literally gathered to Jerusalem to be converted—that the Moslem power is about to expire, not by destruction of the Turks, but by their conversion and absorption into the Church—the Popery will be destroyed by Christ's coming, and not before it. Strange as his visionary phantasies may sound to one whose mind has been even in the least degree opened to the reception of the rational light of the New Dispensation, adds the paper we are quoting, yet such notions are still extensively promulgated through the pulpit and the press, and not simply by the "deluded Milleries," but by men who are highly esteemed for their learning and eloquence. Dr. Tyng, of New York, has within the last few years publicly and earnestly advocated a doctrine identical in its main features with the one referred to above, and moreover, several of the Episcopal Bishops hold and teach the same doctrine.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. An American gentleman, who has the entree at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York, largely interested in steam machinery: "Do not believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will be England and France off before he has taken the starch out of them. He either has repeated or very soon will repeat plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America, (which carries with it immense wharf fisheries and the unlimited control of the Pacific coast) for the privilege of buying and fitting out steamships and privateers in our ports. "As it is now known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimean army in New York, the allies cannot complain if the American cabinet accepts this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like a native, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him, 'our countries have at heart an interest in common—to cure England of her mania for giving the law to other nations.' Time is so precious that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and that is always taken away before another is given.

of the world. In deed, its climate and productions may be considered to include those of all the habitable portions of the globe. Here, one seated at the foot of a mountain, and surrounded with the delicious fruits of the tropic, may be casting his eye up towards the snow-capped peak above him, take in at one view the whole range of the vegetable gamut. Beginning with the chirimoya, the pine-apple, the orange, and the vanilla; as they cast their fragrance around, he passes through the ascends, groves of the olive and the vine, the peach and the pear, until finally having completed the vegetable rotation in the order of production through the Torrid and Temperate zones, he reaches the Frigid, and with its cap of snow he finds the summit crowned with the mosses and the lichens of the Polar regions.

About one-half of Bolivia is in the valley of the Amazon; one-fourth in the valley of the La Plata; and the rest, which is not desert or mountain, is in the valley of Lake Titicaca, that inland basin in which the Incas and civilization of Peru had their origin.

The Evils and Dangers of Mormonism. The recent proceedings at Salt Lake City, in reference to the Indians who murdered Capt Gunnison and his men, will, we trust, direct attention to the necessity of curbing the Mormon *imperium in imperio*, before it becomes too strong. The *Bulletin* says it is high time that something should be done in Utah to establish a decent system of justice, and secure the lives of our citizens from the murderous attacks of the savages, whom the Mormons are affiliating with. But something still more is necessary, and we hope to see all the American press as outspoken as the New York Mirror, which says:

"The disclosures which are daily made regarding the disorganized condition of society in the State of Utah, and the spread of immorality and disaffection to the laws of the country, through the agency of Mormonism, cannot be much longer overlooked by our government. All ought this is a free country, and every person has an indefeasible right to adopt and practice whatever form of religion he may deem fit, still, in any form of worship assumes an aggressive character, setting the laws and the Constitution at defiance, it must be restrained within safe and proper bounds. But when this worship happens to strike at the root of all religion, blasphemes the deity itself—profanes all sacred and sanctified things, saps the foundations of morality, and sets public decency at defiance—it should not be tolerated for a single hour. Our laws will not permit virtue to be outraged by the existence of houses of ill fame in our towns or cities. They are abated as public nuisances. But the Mormons have turned Salt Lake City, and the whole State in which they reside, into a huge den of the grossest sensuality. The mysteries of this iniquitous system, which is based on open and unblushing prostitution, and the nocturnal orgies with which their indecent rites are celebrated have been recently exposed in a pamphlet, written by one of the celebrated dupes who was fortunate enough to escape from this modern Gomorrah. But the details are not such a disgusting character as to bear publication in our columns. The temple dedicated to the Mormon saturnalism, has been reared at an immense outlay, which was levied from the citizens of the State by a compulsory tax. Brigham Young, who has stepped into the prophetic shoes of Joe Smith, and taken unto himself a godly harem, blasphemously styles himself "the younger brother of Jesus Christ"; declares that he is still virtually the governor of the State; openly insists against the administration, and contends that is the mission of the Mormon population to upset the present government, through the aid of the Red Indians, to whom he promises, one day, the entire rule of this continent. By such devices, and by pandering to the bestial appetites of the untutored savages, he has succeeded in gathering many deluded followers around him. The Mormons have not only become dangerous to religious and morality, in that distant State in which they have chosen their abode, but traitors to the Constitution, and avowed violators of the law. The time has arrived when the civilization of the nineteenth century must be vindicated, and the female virtue of the land protected from the contaminating example of these human monsters; and the vindication should be carried out by the strong arm of the

executive government. The canon of the United States should be brought to bear on the Mormon temple, and that Sebastopol of debauchery and open prostitution leveled to the earth. While our public moralists and reformers are making war upon the hotels and taverns and private property of our citizens, a hideous system—immoral, execrable—is allowed to spring up and overtop the Constitution itself. Why are there no public meetings convened to denounce Mormonism? The evil has become a notorious fact—its existence cannot be any longer ignored—and it is not, therefore, prudent that the eyes of the public should be closed to its effects."

HORN SNAKE.—The Eaton, (O) Register says that a gentleman living some miles west of that place, lately killed a "Horn Snake," a reptile often talked of, but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous snake. The Register thus describes it: The monster killed measured 4 feet in length; and the horn at the end of the tail, through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected, was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife.

Read This!—"It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read, that not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading currents of sound—not a prayer lipst that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will."

THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST. The Philadelphia "New Church Herald" avers that some of the most eminent doctors of divinity in other churches are maintaining that the day of the Lord's literal personal appearance is rapidly approaching, and that Dr. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, and a popular theological writer, has published a work on the "Signs of the Times," in which he affiliates very closely with the views of the Milleries. His theory is that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed per-millennial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the millennium, and that the millennial glory will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years—that the Jews will be literally gathered to Jerusalem to be converted—that the Moslem power is about to expire, not by destruction of the Turks, but by their conversion and absorption into the Church—the Popery will be destroyed by Christ's coming, and not before it. Strange as his visionary phantasies may sound to one whose mind has been even in the least degree opened to the reception of the rational light of the New Dispensation, adds the paper we are quoting, yet such notions are still extensively promulgated through the pulpit and the press, and not simply by the "deluded Milleries," but by men who are highly esteemed for their learning and eloquence. Dr. Tyng, of New York, has within the last few years publicly and earnestly advocated a doctrine identical in its main features with the one referred to above, and moreover, several of the Episcopal Bishops hold and teach the same doctrine.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. An American gentleman, who has the entree at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York, largely interested in steam machinery: "Do not believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will be England and France off before he has taken the starch out of them. He either has repeated or very soon will repeat plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America, (which carries with it immense wharf fisheries and the unlimited control of the Pacific coast) for the privilege of buying and fitting out steamships and privateers in our ports. "As it is now known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimean army in New York, the allies cannot complain if the American cabinet accepts this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like a native, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him, 'our countries have at heart an interest in common—to cure England of her mania for giving the law to other nations.' Time is so precious that there is never but one moment in the world at once, and that is always taken away before another is given.

FOR GOVERNOR, J. A. WINSTON. FOR CONGRESS, S. W. HARRIS. W. B. MARTIN OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BURTON, Esq. of Arabachoe, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

THE AMERICAN is the name of a new paper recently established in Lebanon, DeKalb county, or rather, the name in which the "Will's Valley Post" has been revived. We have received the first and second numbers, which are very neat and interesting; and we sincerely wish the Publishers, Messrs. Findley & Co., success commensurate with the merits of their paper.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—The candidates for Governor, Winston and Shortridge, will address the people at Lebanon, DeKalb county, on the 25th July, at Centre on the 26th, at Jacksonville on the 27th, Talladega 28th, Wetlowee 30th, and Dadeville 31st July.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This very interesting Medical Journal, published under the patronage of the Faculty of the Medical College of Georgia, at Augusta, and edited by L. A. Dugas, M. D. and H. Rossing-nol, M. D. has been enlarged and otherwise improved, without any increase of subscription price. It is now in its 11th volume, and equal in every respect to any journal of like character in the U. S. and well worthy the patronage of the Medical profession throughout the southern country.

ELECTION TICKETS.—We are prepared to furnish at any hour's notice, candidates for all the various offices with election tickets on reasonable terms, neatly printed. Those who cannot conveniently apply in person, can order them by mail.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—We take pleasure in again commending this truly valuable and interesting Agricultural Journal to the patronage of planters in this section of the South. The June number alone is almost worth the subscription price for one year; and we have no doubt it would be worth much more to any farmer who would practically improve on the information it imparts.

It is published monthly, at Augusta, Ga. at \$1 per annum in advance. In consequence of receiving a considerable accession to our subscription list, since our paper was prepared for the first time, we are compelled to send to a portion of our exchanges, papers printed on the inside only. We hope that each and all of them may have occasion soon and frequently to treat us the same way from the same cause, and we assure them we will not complain.

Persons who may wish yet to subscribe for six or twelve months, in order to see the answers of candidates and election news, can hand or send in their names during the present and succeeding weeks.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Wednesday last, the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in a very pleasant and agreeable manner at the Sulphur Springs, seven miles west of this place by a very large concourse of people, variously estimated at from 2000 to 2500. About 11 o'clock the assemblage were invited to the stand where seats had been provided, and where they were entertained about one hour and a half by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by E. T. Ried Esq. and an eloquent address by Col. Wm. H. Forney, Orator of the day.

After the repast, which was free, and provided by general contribution, consisting of a bountiful supply of substantial and choice delicacies, the immense concourse again repaired to the stand, where they were successively addressed by E. T. Reid, J. H. Wright, W. P. Davis, J. S. Porter, G. C. Ellis and T. H. Lewis, Esqs.

Harmony, good feeling and friendship universally prevailed, without the slightest disturbance to mar the beauty of the scene; and all seemed heartily to enjoy the festivities of the occasion and greatly to appreciate the blessings of that Independence which had been so boldly declared, successfully achieved, and so many years enjoyed.

AN EXAMINATION. Of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy, will take place on the 10th and 20th of July. A general attendance is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

In order that all who intended to answer might appear together. The answers of the candidates for the Senate, have also been deferred for the same purpose.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—Mr. Hollifield, Grand Lecturer for the State of Alabama, delivered an address or lecture on the subject of Temperance in the Methodist Church in this place on Thursday night last. Although the notice of the appointment had failed to reach here, and but a few hours notice could be given, the Church was well filled by an attentive and deeply interested audience.

Mr. H. handled this trite subject in a new and original manner, and although he may have some few superiors in eloquence and experience, he has few equals in zeal and earnestness, that important and indispensable element of true eloquence. We think his practical manner of treating the subject is calculated to do much good.

In conclusion Mr. Hollifield informed the audience, that he had refused a liberal salary offered by the Grand Division, because his feelings were deeply interested, and he did not wish to assume the character of a paid or hired lecturer; but that in connection with his tour he was acting as agent for a Temperance and Literary paper, the "Southern Times," published at Montgomery, of which he was one of the proprietors. The Times is a large and truly neat and beautiful paper printed on entirely new type. It has an able corps of Editors and Contributors, and has few if any superiors, as a literary paper, north or south.

South-people ought to patronize southern literature, and we hope Mr. H. will be eminently successful every where in increasing his subscription list. It is offered to clubs of 25 at \$2 per ann. each.

We have been furnished by Wm. P. Amorine, Esq. with a very accurate table of the Census, giving the numbers in each Regiment and Beat separately; but owing to large amount of figures it contains, we are compelled to give one half in this weeks paper, and the remainder in our next. Persons who may wish to preserve the table for reference can cut the parts out of each paper and place them together.

Ed. of the Republican. I notice in your last issue certain interrogatories is propounded to the candidates of Benton County—in answer to which I state. I am not nor never have been a member of the secret political order called "Know-Nothing, or the American Party." I further state, I never have belonged to any political order, organization or party, except the Democratic party—to this I have ever been attached. To the other questions I will merely state, that I will attend the appointments made by the candidates, when and where I will answer everything upon the stump, fully, clearly and explicitly, so that no one can be mistaken as to where I stand upon any question.

G. C. ELLIS. THE MAN FOR THE TIMES. If the shortcomings of the allied army, during the past winter, were due in any degree to the want of decision and energy in their generals, there is but little doubt that all this difficulty is now removed. It is enough to curdle the blood to read the despatches of the new French Commander in the Crimea. Compared with his scrupulous predecessor, Pelissier stands out in a bold relief, that already commands the admiration of the world. To fight all night like tigers—a thing unexampled, we believe, in history—would have seemed enough to have gratified the most blood-thirsty spirit. But to boast of it as a sanguinary and glorious struggle, and glorious apparently because it was sanguinary, finds only its equal in the days of barbarian warfare.

There is indeed, allusion in the despatch detailing the fierce conflicts of the nights of the 22d and 23d, to the great loss of "generous blood," but it is done in such terms as interpreted by the context, as indicates but little serious thought, not to say regret, of the great butchery in which the writer had been engaged. As to the terrible loss of the enemy, it is an actual boast.

"We handed over more than 12000 corpses to the enemy. This field of slaughter reminds us of our old struggles with the Russians, and in those memorial times, the honor of arms in these bayonet fights always remained entirely with our infantry. It is impossible indeed, to conceive the horrors of this terrible conflict, of at least 20,000 men, contending all night at the point of one narrow spot of earth. "Five times," says the dispatch, "the most distant ambuscades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. These bayonet melees were terrible."

And yet this same general with in three days time was leading a break of day, against an unknown enemy, and into the mountainous region, of which he had had but the most imperfect knowledge. Struck with amazement as it were, at such audacity, only equalled by that of the first Napoleon, the enemy fled at the first onset, leaving Pelissier undisputed master of a very important position. Four days after, this

samo General despatches home accounts of our successes, gained under the very walls of the beleaguered city. Everything is done, too, not only at his suggestion and command, but as though he would trust none other, under his eye. Night and day, now here, now there, he carries on a warfare that has its parallel only where he won his sanguinary career, among the caves and fastnesses of Africa. Sav. Georgian.

WHAT IS IT?—The Express seems to suspect that the plague or some other of its nature has made its appearance in New York. A very extraordinary disease (it says) has lately made its appearance, in a few families in the city, some of them eminent in wealth and position,—which has confounded our physician,—because of its novelty. At first they classed it under the head of Erysipelas, but as it would not bear that classification, some of them have given it the name of "the Plague." It appears at first in some discolored spot, say on the face—and extending, without as if by a general mortification.—If suppuration takes place, it passes off—but if not, death is sure to follow. There is no contagion about it—and it is not epidemic in any form. One or two physicians have resorted to the knife, and cut out the Plague spot on its first appearance, and so have saved life. Fever and delirium attend the progress of the disease, if "the spot" is left to spread.

PROPAGATION OF FISH. Mr. Editor: Seeing a statement in the Soil of the South, taken from the Southern Cultivator, that a Mr. Hill, living near Augusta (Ga.) had succeeded in raising fish in a pond of his own construction, I concluded, as Van Buren once said of General Jackson, "to follow in his footsteps." Accordingly, having within a few hundred yards of my house a favorable spot (a small narrow gorge in the hills with several bold springs breaking forth,) I commenced in December last, with one fellow to dig out in the upper side and throw up a dam on the lower, so as to enclose a square space of seventy by forty-five feet. This I accomplished at a cost of twenty five dollars. In the deepest part of this pond I have four feet of water, and two in the shallowest. About two months since, I placed in this pond some six or seven hundred perch, and a few small hrim and mor-small, will not deposit their eggs till next spring. The perch, however, have already commenced bedding and hatching, and the pond is now literally alive with thousands of the funny tribe, from those scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, to those an inch long.

These fish I feed with crumbs of bread, honey, shreds of meat, and the entrails of fowls, pigs, birds, rabbits, &c. chopped fine. I am very sanguine of success and hope ere long, not only to be able to report the fact, but to furnish my table constantly with this now rare delicacy in this region.

It strikes me, Mr. Editor that every planter ought to have this necessary (for it will prove a necessity as well as a luxury to have an abundance of fresh fish always at command) about him, especially when it can be had for so small an outlay of labor and money. As the propagation of fish now exciting a good deal of attention, will you be so good as to publish such facts occasionally, as you may find in your exchanges, calculated to throw light upon the subject, and oblige.

A SUBSCRIBER. P. S.—If any more of your subscribers are disposed to try their luck in this line, I will take pleasure, if I succeed, in furnishing them next spring with a start from my pond.

Winneshorn Register. FISHING WITH A STEEL TRAP.—There is at present a good business doing in hardware, in this city.—One of our merchants, who has an eye to the interest of the trade, has invented a new mode of catching blackfish, viz with a steel trap. It has proved so successful an operation, that all our fishermen are providing themselves with steel traps; and the demand for that article is now greater than the supply! The instrument used is of the old fish-iron sort, with iron teeth closing together.

The modus operandi is decidedly unique. The trap is set and baited, properly provided with a sinker, and let down into the water. An ominous click below denotes the amusement at hand; the fish attempts to steal the bait, but immediately the trap steals the fish; when, presto! he is drawn up to the surface—often three at a time, and at the rate of one a minute! The sport are reported at above one hundred! This is certainly an era of progress and steel traps. Where is Isaac Walton?

New Haven Register. Indolence is a stream which flows slowly, but yet undermines the foundation of every virtue.

INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST. Distressing intelligence, Emigrant train Captured, Fort Laramie in the Hands of the Indians. Council Bluffs, Friday, June 8, 1855.—On Saturday, a Mr. Gallinan, a Frenchman, arrived here from Sergeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kettle Band of Sioux, had had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges, that they left the main body of Sioux at Bear Creek 300 miles west of Fort Laramie, twenty-five days since, coming, and that at that time the Sioux had 100 waggons, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and children and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this Spring. Nothing was said of seeing white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington, and knows the power of the whites and finding his nation determined on war, has come in with his small band.

Gallinan has for a wife a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think this later-in-law would deceive him. Besides, Mr. Vavietat and all the French here believe the report, and they have the best means of information. The emigrants who passed here three or four weeks since hardly had time to get beyond Fort Laramie, and we do not know of any leaving Independence or St. Joseph.

Of course we shall feel no evil effects of this war more than any other part of the country. In a pecuniary point of view it will scatter a great deal of money through Western Iowa. The country here is full of corn, cattle and horses, and Uncle Sam will soon make a great draft on them.—Nothing less than 10,000 men can make successful war on the Sioux, and such a body cannot be supported in the wilderness except at an immense expense. The Florida War will be mere child's play.—We will no longer see the statement of \$20,000,000 surplus in the Treasury.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. CANROBERT PELLISSIER AND PICTON. A Parisian correspondent writes to the New York Courier & Enquirer: "Now—increased though it may appear—all this has taken without the slightest of the slightest suspicion of Canrobert's personal courage—of which indeed, he had given, on several occasions, unmistakable evidence. The fact is, that he wanted that devil in him which Ney, and Murat, and Hoche, and Angerau, and Kleber, and Lasalle, and Pajol, and Exceimans, and even Westermann had, and which Pelissier has not. Canrobert would lead a charge and mount a breach as fearlessly as Pelissier, but he would not calmly and unrelentingly suffocate in a cave as Pelissier did, twelve hundred human beings, of all ages and both sexes. Brave as Hoche, Moreau, or Kleber, Pelissier has not their humanity. Daring, remorseless, bloody, he is, I fear, 'the man' for the occasion. If he possesses talent, and he live, he will occupy a distinguished place in history.

There is a remarkable similarity in his character to that of Sir Thomas Picton, whose dash and courage atoned for his less amiable qualities. Pelissier is the favorite of those dare-devils, the Zouaves, as Picton was of those wild Irishmen, the Connaught Rangers, (the 55th regiment of British infantry) and whom (I wonder why) he dignified with the title of "Connaught Robbers." Ye—everything but 'wards,' he used to say to them, and yet when he joined the British army in June, 1815, immediately before the battle of Ligny, those identical Connaught-men rushed upon him, kissed him—yea, kissed his horse and his trappings—such was the respect they held him in because of his intrepidity.

"Like Pelissier, there was a blot in Picton's escutcheon—inhumanity. The name of the tortured victim of his cruelty—Louisa Cadron—sullies as the smoke of the Daran obscures the glory of Pelissier.

"Like the delight of the Connaught Rangers when Sir Thomas Picton joined the British army four days before the battle of Waterloo, the ecstasy of the Zouaves, at the arrival of their idol, Gen. Pelissier is unbounded."

The journeymen printers of Cincinnati have formed themselves into a military company, being the first organization of the craft in the United States. A more intelligent and reliable body of men for military service than the printers, probably could not be collected.

The victory is not always to the strong," as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a brick-bat.

NAMES & NUMBERS OF PRECINCTS & BEATS.

Table with 2 columns: Precinct/Beat Name and Number. Includes entries like Jacksonville, Alexandria, June Bug, Maddox, Iron Works, Ochatsee, Colvin's, Allen's, Sul Springs.

ADDED. 3 25 952 1740 2573 1690 2372 1047 8268 3 2792 4 10994

Burning of a Negro Alive.—Shocking spectacle. A few days since, Miss Thornton an interesting young girl, residing near Gaston, Ala., was most brutally murdered by a slave. Immediately after the murder and detection of the negro, his immediate punishment was seriously contemplated by the people of Sumpter county, but after mature deliberation, the law-abiding citizens delivered him into the custody of the proper officers, and he was committed to prison.

At the last term of the circuit court of Sumpter county, the attorney appointed by the court in the discharge of his duty moved for change of venue to Green county. The Judge as the duty granted the application.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult., the citizens of South Sumpter assembled en masse at Mr. Wm. McElroy's, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions, relating to the case of the convicted slave, and after having pledged themselves to sustain each other, a portion of them proceeded to Livingston, and took the miserable criminal by force from the jail where he was confined.

On Friday following, after the preparations they had carried him to the spot where he so cruelly murdered his innocent victim and burnt him alive at the stake. About three thousand persons were present who witnessed, with various emotions, the dreadful spectacle.

"We were present," says the editor of the Marion (Miss.) Republican, "but we hope we may never again witness a scene like it. The pyre was composed of several cords of light wood, the stake of which was a green willow standing in consequence of its inextinguishability by fire.

On the top of the lightwood the criminal was placed and securely chained to the stake. While in this situation he confessed his guilt stating that he had no accomplices, that he was actuated by lust alone, that he had attempted to violate her person, but had failed, and concealed her by beating her cruelly murdered her by beating the poor innocent creature with a stump, that while he was doing this she implored him to carry her home to her father and that she would conceal the violence he had inflicted. He then left her, but soon returned, and after again beating her he concealed the body in the very hole where the stake was planted at which she suffered.

"After this confession was made the degrading flames enveloped the doomed negro, his fearful cries resounded through the air, while the surrounding negroes who witnessed his dreadful sufferings thought, exclaiming, were enveloped him entire reviving a howl and then as they finally swayed under and like a demon of fire, grinning as if in delirious triumph, at his burning flesh and charred skeleton of this human devil who so deliberately perpetrated so foul a crime. The horrid outrage was keenly avenged, and though the heavens were reeking with the stench of burning flesh, yet justice was satisfied; the act of retribution was inflicted as nearly as possible, while the example made of this wretch had no doubt, a salutary effect upon the two thousand slaves who witnessed his execution."

From the Con. de St. Ignace Canada. A certain man, who had not been to a foreign country in the hope of bettering his condition, but all his enterprises failed, and in the end he found himself more poor and embarrassed than ever. In his emergency he went to consult an old man, who was famed in his neighborhood for his wisdom and goodness, and laid before him the unhappy condition in which he found himself, and the sort of beating which followed his steps everywhere. All his questions as to how he had managed his business, and to his poor and habit, the old man at last asked him if he owed nothing to his printer, and if he owed ways paid regularly, or if he had not which he had subscribed. The man replied for a moment, and answered "Yes, I owe for several years subscription to a paper I formerly received, but I had entirely forgotten to pay so insignificant a debt." An indignation, which he did not pay for his paper, will never succeed in his business, I am old, I have seen many men ruin themselves; many men remain nearly stationary with regard to their fortunes, I have always marked, without a single exception, that those persons who remained in the same condition of life, were those who did not pay for their paper till the end of the year, those who grew rich were those who always paid for their paper in advance, and those who were ruined and never got up again, were persons who never paid

Table with multiple columns: Total Inhabitants, Whites, Whites under 21, Whites over 21, Whites between 5 and 16 years of age, Students going to school, Common Schools, Academies, Slaves, Free persons of color, Insane within the county, Total Whites, Whites over 21, Whites under 21, Whites between 5 and 16 years of age, Total Whites, Whites over 21, Whites under 21, Whites between 5 and 16 years of age.

for their newspapers. Believe in my long experience of men and things, and do not delay to pay what you owe the publisher of your paper." The man whose business and fortune had always been so bad, followed the advice of the wise and good old man, and from that very moment Providence did not cease to favor his enterprises. This is an example of success which it is certainly as beautiful as it is easy to imitate.

It is proposed in England to destroy Sebastopol by means of detonating silver, a compound whose explosive power is forty times greater than that of gunpowder. There is to be a large steamer for the manufacture of gas; and then a balloon is to be sent up, with a four hundred weight cask of detonating silver slung to the car. The motion of the balloon is to be partially regulated by coils of wire rope in two small steamers; and when the machine is directly over the devoted city, aerostat is to cut off the cask, which is to explode on all sides, and spread desolation on all sides. "The artillery, bastions, and men," says the enthusiastic suggestor, "will all be blown into the air for a radius of one hundred yards in diameter; the gunpowder or shells in the vicinity will add to the devastation."

Divisibility.—There are many instances in which matter has been divided into almost incredible minuteness.—Gold has been hammered so thin, that 300,000 leaves are required to make an inch in thickness. 360,000 leaves will make 2,600 volumes of 200 pages each, so that in the small space of one inch our little readers might have a library containing as many volumes as the Wilmington Library.

The relative position of the heavenly bodies as seen through a telescope, are marked by fine lines of wire, that cross each other at right angles. It is necessary that these wires should be exceedingly fine, otherwise being magnified by the eye-glass, they would have an appearance of thickness that would render them inapplicable to the purpose. The spider's web was formerly used, but as the power of the glasses was very much increased, these were found to be too coarse.

In the early part of the present century Dr. Wolfston succeeded in obtaining wire for this purpose that did not exceed the 15,000th of an inch in diameter. It is said that a quantity of this wire equal in bulk to a common New York ball would reach from New York to New Orleans. This wire is made of platinum, and the process by which it was made is very ingenious. The Dr. had platinum wire drawn out as fine as possible, and then drawn through the axis of a small glass tube, into which melted silver was poured. The silver and platinum now formed one wire which was again drawn out as fine as possible. The whole was next put into nitric acid which dissolved away the silver but left the platinum wire so fine that it could not be seen with the naked eye.

The organized world affords still more striking evidence of the extreme divisibility of matter. The blood which flows in the veins of animals is not, as it appears to be, a uniform fluid, but is composed of small red globules floating in a transparent fluid called serum. In the human species, the diameter of these globules is about the 400th of an inch, and consequently in a drop of blood that would hang suspended from the point of a fine needle, there would be no less than a million of these globules. But anatomists have been discovered that have globules of blood that bear the same proportion to the size of their bodies, as the globules of our blood do to the size of our bodies, by what process of calculation shall we arrive at numbers sufficiently expressive to convey an accurate idea of the minuteness of these globules?—Delaware Journal.

A WORD TO BOYS.—Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and obey him what ever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who leaves no effort untired to do every day, who busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards his parents. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who respects his father, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and who is not respected, (other) and if he is not respected, such things as truth in this world, respected by boys, and you will be respected by others, and grow up and be a useful man.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—On yesterday morning, a German stranger, journeying to Ohio with a load of wood, was struck under his arm, camp to his camp, and death in a sudden and most singular manner. He was walking along towards the mail

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names and dates like "July 3", "July 10", "July 11", "July 12", "July 13", "July 14", "July 15", "July 16", "July 17", "July 18", "July 19", "July 20", "July 21", "July 22", "July 23", "July 24", "July 25", "July 26", "July 27", "July 28", "July 29", "July 30", "August 1", "August 2", "August 3", "August 4", "August 5", "August 6", "August 7", "August 8", "August 9", "August 10", "August 11", "August 12", "August 13", "August 14", "August 15", "August 16", "August 17", "August 18", "August 19", "August 20", "August 21", "August 22", "August 23", "August 24", "August 25", "August 26", "August 27", "August 28", "August 29", "August 30", "September 1", "September 2", "September 3", "September 4", "September 5", "September 6", "September 7", "September 8", "September 9", "September 10", "September 11", "September 12", "September 13", "September 14", "September 15", "September 16", "September 17", "September 18", "September 19", 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BOARDING OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA—The San Francisco correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes: The United States Mint coined one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The private mints coined one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; making the total coinage for the week, six hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment. H. G. Farrell's Genuine Arabian Liniment is a most extraordinary medicine, the truth of which is placed beyond doubt by the vast sales of the article and the many cures being daily performed by it, which previously had resisted all other medicines and the skill of the best physicians in the world.

By Authority of the State of Georgia. FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY. GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY. CLASS A. To be Drawn July 23d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to \$60,000.

Election Notice. I will proceed to open and hold an election, on the first Monday in August next, at the usual places of holding elections in the different election precincts in Benton County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Governor, Representative to Congress, one Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature.

HAVANA Plan LOTTERY! Jasper County Academy Lottery! By Authority of the State of Georgia, I, the undersigned having been appointed Manager of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, intend conducting the same on the Havana plan of single numbers, and has located his Office in the city of Macon, Georgia.

Public Speaking. The Candidates for Benton County will address the people at the times and places following: Sugar Hill Monday July 30th Pine Grove Tuesday July 31st Pounds Wednesday August 1st

Sheriff Sale. By virtue of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and, against Joseph T. Hunnicutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi fa.

July 3, 1855.

July 3, 1855.

July 3, 1855.

July 3, 1855.

June 12, 1855.

July 3, 1855.

July 3, 1855.

Gene to Rome. Rev. Homer Wheaton and Rev. B. Whitcher, both Episcopal clergymen in the State of New York, have united with the Church of Rome.

Look out for Counterfeits! The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. R. Farrell's Arabian Liniment.

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.

DISSOLUTION. The Copartnership heretofore existing in the city of Augusta, Ga. under the firm of DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY, has become dissolved by the death of Col. Benjamin Dunham, and by the subsequent expiration of the time for which the said Partnership was extended by his Executors under his last will and testament.

CANDIDATES. FOR THE SENATE. ASA SKELTON, Esq. MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY, Esq. MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, Esq. FOR REPRESENTATIVES. S. D. McCLELLAN, Esq. DAVID TREDWELL, Esq. THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq. HEZEKIAH CROSS, Esq. WILLIAM J. BORDEN, Esq. G. C. ELLIS, Esq. T. R. MANGHAM, Esq. WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq. WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq. B. F. TEAGUE, Esq. ISAAC P. MORGAN, Esq.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE. HON. A. WOODS, Esq. JOHN LINDSEY, Esq. JOHN SMYTH, Esq. CALDWELL SIBLETT, Esq. ROBERT W. DRAPEL, Esq. JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Esq. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq. JAMES LEA, Esq. FOR TAX ASSESSOR. JOSEPH T. HUNNICUTT, Esq. WM. T. YEATMAN, Esq. JEFFERSON L. MONROE, Esq. JESSE U. BRYAN, Esq. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Esq. D. B. DAVIS, Esq. FOR TAX COLLECTOR. WM. P. AMORINE, Esq. JAMES MEHARG, Esq. FOR COMMISSIONERS. E. P. GAINES, Esq. G. W. BLACKBURN, Esq. ROBERT MC CAIN, Esq. JOSEPH M. TEAGUE, Esq. THOMAS J. EMBRY, Esq. R. O. LIVERY, Esq. CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE, Esq. A. W. KIRBY, Esq. COL. D. M. WALKER, Esq. CAPT. J. B. CLARK, Esq. CALS G. MORGAN, Esq. JOSEPH LANDERS, Esq.

POSTPONED. Also, at the same time and place, By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c. June 20, 1855.

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STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. In the Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1855. J. C. Francis & C. C. Clark, Attorneys at Law, for the Plaintiff, Leroy Stowe, vs. The Defendants, the satisfaction of the Court that this suit was commenced by original attachment returnable to this term of the court and that the same had been levied upon the tract or parcel of land lying and being in Benton County, to wit: the east half of the north west fourth of section seventeen, township fourteen, and range eight; also the west half of the north east quarter of the same section, township and range, in the Coosa Land District, as the property of Defendant—And it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Leroy Stowe, is a non resident, and resides in Gaston County in the State of North Carolina, his nearest Office unknown. It is ordered by the Court that the writ of this Court, cause notice of the attachment and levy upon the Defendant's property to be advertised 4 successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, and a copy of said paper forwarded to the county of Gaston, the residence of Defendant, if his Post Office can be ascertained. Witness Gabriel B. Douthit Clerk of said Court of Benton County Alabama a true copy of the Minutes this 9th day of July 1855 G. B. DOUTHIT, Clerk.

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Sheriff Sale. By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Herman Pounds, vs. Theophilus Horey; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the following described land, to-wit: All that portion of the north east quarter of section six, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres; also the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 15, range 12, containing 40 acres; also a part of the north east fourth of section 12, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres, in all 200 acres, levied on as the property of said Horey, to satisfy said order of sale. A. BROWN, Sheriff. July 3, 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. TURNPISEED, Adm'r. With the will annexed. July 10, 1855.

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

Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous commanders will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

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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 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 Headache and Sick Stomach, etc.

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.

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JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE. STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of Spring & Summer GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barages, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

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.

EUGENE LEHARDY, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, Surveyor & Architect.

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of land warrants for which liberal cash prices will be paid.

Notice to Capitalists. Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

10,000 Acres Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

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

THE Practice of Medicine, In its Various Departments, by DR. W. W. ANDERSON.

Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Jacksonville Male Academy. J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.

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

POETRY. THE BRIGHT SUMMER-TIME.

We met in a region of gladness, We met in the beautiful bowers, Where the wanderer loses his sadness, Mid blossoms, and sunbeams, and flowers.

That vision of fairy-land never Can fade from my heart or my sight, It casts on my pathway for ever Its sparkles of magical light.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY. This very chaste effusion, originally appeared in Fraser's Magazine of last January.

Heed the heavenly warning—know Fairest flowers thy feet may trip; Fair, that like the sunset glow, Turn to ashes on the lip.

Wilt thou drown in worldly pleasures? Wilt thou have, like him of old, Length of days and store of treasure, Wisdom, glory, power and gold?

When the prophet thought to sin, Trampled by his heathen guide; When a prince's graces to win, Prophet lips would fain have lie'd.

So, when Vice to lure her slave, Woods him down the shining track, Spirit hands are stretched to save, Spirit voices warn him back.

Truth—Ah! if we would but pledge ourselves to truth, as we do to some imaginary mistress; and think life too short, because it abridges our time of service, what a new world we should have.

From the London Times June 23. FURTHER PER AMERICA. The Battle of the 18th of June.

The intelligence of the unsuccessful attack of the allied forces on the Malakoff Tower and the Redan, on the 18th of June, reached us at so late an hour yesterday morning that our own remarks on the progress of the siege had already gone to press; and our readers will have observed that, although we were not acquainted with the sinister reports already in circulation, we were unwilling to place reliance upon them until they had received the unequivocal sanction of official authority.

To this observation it may possibly be replied that, as the Redan is commanded by the Malakoff works, our success in the former was contingent on that of the French against the latter more elevated position, because the Redan could not be held as long as the fire of the Malakoff batteries could

be directed against it. We have some reason to believe that this is what actually occurred on the 18th and that the British troops had already carried the Redan, when they found themselves exposed to such a fire from the enemy's guns in their flank and rear that, as Sir T. Graham said, in his account of the assault of San Sebastian, "No man outlived the attempt to gain that ridge;" and they were consequently obliged to retire.

Some idea may be formed of the appalling difficulties which the French had to encounter at the works round the Malakoff tower, from the obstacles which foiled their first attack on the 7th. The first onset, as described by our correspondents on that day, carried all before it.

The French not only drove the Russians out of the Mamelon, but pursued them to the earthworks abutting on the Malakoff tower. There they found themselves on the brink of a huge ditch formed by the excavation of the earthworks, and in the ditch a strong abatis or palisade was erected, through which they attempted to force their way. The French troops were extremely exposed; it is not clear that any of the usual means had been provided for affecting the descent into the ditch, or for blowing up the abatis; but the trenching was lined with Russians, and a hand to hand battle ensued, which ended in the French being driven back, not only from the Malakoff tower, but from the Mamelon itself, for they were hotly pursued by the enemy, and, to complete their danger, a mine was fired in the Mamelon under their feet.

Nevertheless, after the struggle the French troops returned with indomitable courage, returned to the attack, and ultimately drove the Russians from the Mamelon altogether. Such were the principal incidents of the combat of the 17th, which we must beg our readers not to confound with those of the 18th, as the latter are still very imperfectly known to us; and it must ever remain a doubtful point whether, on the former occasion, the result which had been obtained could not have been turned to more decisive results.

There is, further some difference of opinion among military men, and even between some of the most eminent Generals of the French army, as to the relative advantage of proceeding against Sebastopol at the present state of the siege by way of assault or by field operations against the Russian relieving army.

Our readers are aware that, as far as the opinions of civilians at a distance from the theatre of war is entitled to any weight at all, our judgment has always been strongly expressed in favor of the field operations. It has long been obvious that, from the nature of the resources and fortifications of Sebastopol, our fire has failed either in making a practical breach, or in silencing the guns of the enemy.

This being the case, an assault was necessarily a very perilous and uncertain operation, and even if successful, must expose the troops to a most furious resistance upon the part of the garrison behind their second line of defence. But, supposing the Russian army to be driven back by the advance of the allied forces from Eupatoria or elsewhere, and the supplies and reinforcements of Sebastopol to be stopped, the reduction of the place becomes merely a question of time, and after the siege it has already undergone, its means of defence must ere long be exhausted.

The result of the attack of the 18th, conclusively demonstrates, if any doubt was entertained of the fact, the extreme difficulty of carrying by assault, works of the nature of those which now defend Sebastopol, even when the assault is made by troops of the most daring courage, confident of their own power to overcome every obstacle. The fronts attacked do not appear to be silenced, nor were the approaches carried to the foot of the enemy's works. Under these circumstances the assailants were exposed to a very heavy loss, and the result was in favor of the defence of the place.

Fortunately, the allied commanders have other means at their disposal, which we trust that they will employ, to retrieve a check which, though not discredit-able to our arms, from the extraordinary courage displayed by the troops, is the most painful occurrence we had to record in the course of the war.

Poor Adam found that Paradise Was dark, when wanting—woman's eyes.

attack was made on the Redan and the Malakoff tower, which was repulsed with a heavy and grievous loss on our side. The troops withdrew into our own lines, effecting their retreat in order, and not being harassed by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and English were mowed down by the means of defence accumulated by the enemy in the rear of the batteries. We learn, with the deepest pain, that the losses of the allied forces are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war. Sir John Campbell, Col. Yea of the 7th Col. Shadforth of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks; while the French have lost two general officers and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

This event is calculated to excite the strongest national regret, from the check it gives to the ardent hopes which had been entertained of immediate success, and from the additional losses such a contest has caused to both armies, yet it must be borne in mind that in progress of a long and difficult siege, there is nothing extraordinary in the repulse of one or more partial assaults.

This is, in fact, the first time since the commencement of the Crimean war, that our armies have suffered any check in an important combined operation. The Russians have been repulsed a dozen times during the siege, in their nocturnal sorties and attacks on the French and English lines, although our works are incomparably weaker than the Malakoff tower and the Redan. Scarcely a siege of any magnitude is to be found in any military history in which the garrison has not once or twice beaten back the besiegers from its works.

The Russians made no less than five attempts on Silistria, and were five times defeated. The French were foiled in their first attack on the Mamelon; though they are now victoriously possessed of it. Our sorrow at the failures, and especially at the sacrifice of gallant and devoted men which it has cost us is at least unminged with despondency, although it seems we have yet to learn the whole extent of the resources of the place and the enemy to whom they are opposed.

We ventured yesterday, before we were acquainted with this deplorable result of the attack of the 18th June, to express some surprise and regret that measures had not been taken to derive a more immediate and complete advantage from the capture of the Mamelon and the quarries in the attack on the 7th.

We observed that "when these outworks were carried, a comparatively small additional effort was made to complete our success. The Russians were beaten, their fire had slackened, their defences were injured, and even their fatigue parties had lost their accustomed energy in repairing the damage of the bombardment. One would have thought that it might be far easier to drive the assault home at such a moment than to defer the second half of the operation to a future opportunity."

We venture to quote our own words, because they anticipate with perfect accuracy the danger which has since become known to us with such fatal certainty. The second half of the operation was, or had become the most difficult, and the interval which elapsed between the 7th and 18th gave the Russians an opportunity to concentrate all their resources against the impending attack.

On the 7th, the number of men engaged, at least on our side, was comparatively small—not, we believe, over 1,000—and the losses they sustained occurred chiefly in the defence of their position during the ensuing night. Even on that day they had entered the Redan, and succeeded in spiking 15 guns there. Is it unreasonable to suppose that if this detachment had been supported by stronger reserves, the Redan might at once have been carried? On the other hand, to defer the attack was to give the Russians time to recover the moral and physical advantages they had already lost.

To this observation it may possibly be replied that, as the Redan is commanded by the Malakoff works, our success in the former was contingent on that of the French against the latter more elevated position, because the Redan could not be held as long as the fire of the Malakoff batteries could

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POLITICAL. Mr. Editor:

Sir:— Allow me to return to you my grateful thanks for your kind indulgence in permitting me to pen a few lines in response to a communication which appeared in the Republican on the 3d inst., over the signature of Vive La America.

Before proceeding, however, to answer Mr. Vive La America, I would remark, "en passant," that shortly after the first communication, over the signature of S. P. D., the scurrilous production over the signature of A. P. Juvenile, appeared, replete with contemptible balderdash and low-flung personalities, evincing that the writer was far more skilled or better versed in Billingsgate, than that gentlemanly courtesy which should stamp the correspondence between men of honor. It is not my object to answer or attempt to answer that communication, but as the author of Vive La America assumes higher grounds, I deem it my duty to speak in defense of my first propositions and in answer to his objections thereto.

After reiterating the questions propounded by me, Mr. Vive La America commences according to the regular tactics of the Order, by asserting with Delpic ambiguity, "I do not profess to know the secrets of Know-Nothingism, (if it has any.) but I believe (?) I can satisfy at least in part the honest of all parties on the subject." If Mr. Vive La America does not profess to know the secrets of know nothingism, he comes forward with very bad grace to enlighten the honest of all parties on a subject about which he acknowledges himself totally ignorant. But notwithstanding his disclaimer of any knowledge of the subject, he leaps forth in the dark in the Know Nothing style, by saying, "the principles of the party (Hindoo?) have been spread before the Country in all its public Journals, and have been read by thousands, yet, millions, all the way from Maine to California, for the last two or three years."

I am not disposed to cavil about an immaterial issue; the time of the nativity of know nothingism is not the question before us; whence it came and who are its godfathers is the question. I am not ashamed to confess my ignorance of the existence of the order, until some time during the past year, although I have been a regular reader of the journals of the day.

My information on the subject is, that it emanated from the visionary brain of Ned Bantline, like the fabled Pallas sprung perfect from the brain of Jupiter. That its first appearance was in the hand of born guffins, wooden nutmegs and hickory breech-bands—the fruitful land of notions and isms, and the hot bed of Abolition.

The principles of this new order may have been spread before the select few beyond Mason & Dixon's line, and no doubt many Northerners were fully initiated into all the secret objects, ends and aims of the concern—we doubt but that it was prudent that it should "tarry awhile at Jericho," and gather strength before it reached our beloved Sunny South. Accordingly, we see State after State wheeling into lines at the touch of its mysterious wand and the vital powers of the "old guard," paralyzed by the fast vestige of Constitutional Liberty withered by its torpid touch! Where are the unshaken forty-four Northern Democrats, that nobly dared to stand, side by side, with the Patriots of the South, upon the ramparts of the Constitution, battling for the principles of "equal and exact justice to all" in the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill thereby expunging from the National Statute books, that foul blot upon the American escutcheon, the so-called Missouri Compromise? With the exception of seven they have been capitally buried in the tomb of the Capulets.

"Bloodiest picture in the book of time." They have been ostracized for their manly support of the letter and spirit of the American Constitution, and by the very men who in the South profess to be the "purifiers of the ballot-box."—"Heaven save the mark!"

Who will deny that the Know-Nothing, possessing the power, or the balance of power, to have averted such calamities, have sent to the United States Senate, such men as Wilson, of Massachusetts, Seward of New York, Durkee of Wisconsin, Harlan of Iowa, Trumbull of Illinois, and of crown the climax of this abolition Pyramid, the notorious John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; and in order to stamp the infamy of their detestable acts with indelible disgrace to the American name, and to leave to Southern men "Not a single loop to hang a doubt upon," Trumbull—the abolitionist of Illinois, is caused to triumph over the veteran Shields, for no other reason, than that Shields was born in Ireland. Shields, whose wounds will "Speak out like angel's trumpet-tongued," Against the deep demagogues of his taking off!

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Gordo, battling side by side with and for native Americans, proudly pointing to the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of our Country's glory, and exhorting true Americans, native and naturalized, to rally to the rescue! Yet, according to the standard of this pseudo-American organization, he is unworthy the suffrage of these ultra-Washingtons, the modern Know Nothings; although he is guilty of no greater crime than was Andrew Jackson, that of being an Irishman!

"Put none but Americans on guard to-night." This slander upon the name of Washington, Mr. Vive La America, might have been the watch word of the Know Nothing Legislature of Illinois on the night of the election of the infamous Trumbull, and the political butchery of the gullible Shields, but it was never penned by the "Father of his Country," as Judge Sparks, his historian, testifies. Mr. Vive La America, who were the better Americans, Lafayette, Hamilton, Steuben, Pulaski, and Kosciusko, who had the misfortune to be born abroad, but hearing of a weak people struggling for the rights of man, nobly rushed to the scene of conflict, and allied themselves on the side of liberty, or Conway, Lee or an Arnold? who, though born on our soil, proved traitors to their Country in the darkest hour of peril. Which was the true American at the battle of Camden, the native Gays, who fled at the first tap of the Enemy's drum, or the foreign DeKalb, who "Gallantly did rush to meet the deadly crash

Of glittering pike and fierce battalion." And fell covered with wounds and with glory.

In defence of that glorious liberty so many base ingrates of the present day enjoy? Ah! Mr. Vive La America, the time is come, when the footy, the trickery and the fun incident to the novelty of the last Yankee notion have lost their charm, and sensible men with one accord admit that it is the true American, who possesses an American heart and an American soul, irrespective of the place of his nativity.

It occurs to my mind with peculiar force, that he, who cannot see the origin of Know Nothingism at the North and its identity with abolitionism, must disregard the evidences of his own senses.—Mr. Vive La America, ask yourself candidly as a Southern man, did you take any interest in the triumphs of the abolitionists afore enumerated? As a consistent K. N., did you rejoice in the election of the abolitionists, Trumbull, over the patriot Shields? Was it gratifying to you, to know that the hitherto invincible Democracy of the Granite State had been crushed, by the blending of all the contemptible isms of the North, and John P. Hale, the deadliest foe to the South, sent again to disgrace the United States Senate, by his abolition votes and speeches? Did you, as a Southern man, rejoice when the chivalry of Virginia, that "Mother of States and of Statesmen," rolled back the turbulent tide of abolition and Know Nothingism, on the memorable 24th of May, in the triumphant election of the gallant Henry A. Wise, one of Virginia's noblest sons, whose eye never quail and whose lip never quivers, when Southern rights are to be maintained and Northern aggression fearlessly encountered? And now, Mr. Vive La America, who were the chief mourners at the burial of "naam," or the defeat of the Know Nothing Flourney of Virginia? Were they the Northern Democrats? No. Were they the Southern Democrats? No. Were they the Northern Whigs? The Northern whig party is merged into the isms and has lost its national existence.—Were they the Southern Whigs? No! It would belie the position of a Stephens, a Toombs, a Clingman and a Keer, a Preston, a Jones, and a host of other names to say so. But there is a party, both North and South, that claim a national existence, and mourn the triumph of the national Democrats in Virginia; and that party, by whatever name it may be called in secret convalesce, is known to outsiders by the name of Know-Nothing. If this party then, has a national existence, its principles (if it has any) are, decidedly hostile to the South; it has no national existence, it is certainly untrue, on the score of sectionalism—for whenever you find one section of this Union arrayed, en masse, against another, we may at once set our houses in order, and prepare for a dissolution of the Union. Yes! this glorious Union, purchased by the lives of thousands of the purest patriots the world ever saw, whose sanguinary incense rose to the altar of high Heaven, must totter to its fall. The glorious deeds of a Washington, whether in the tented field or in the Councils of the Nation—the sublime statesmanship of a Jefferson—the patriotic zeal and iron firmness of a Jackson—the military prowess of a Scott and a Taylor, have all been in vain; if we prove ourselves but the degenerate sons of illustrious sires, if intoxicated with the full fruition of liberty, we prove to the crowned heads of Europe, the incapability of the people for self government.

But we are told that one of the great objects of the Know Nothings, is to "purify the ballot box." If this is to be done upon the principle of the Cincinnati and Louisville RIOTS, the Lord deliver us from such purification! Now, will any man in his sober senses, contend that intelligent men, in this enlightened age, are willing to be governed by a set of men whose meetings are secret,

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whose objects are secret, and who are themselves ashamed to acknowledge their connection with the Order, whose mandates they are under solemn obligations to obey, without the privilege of previous investigation, or the exercise of personal discretion.

The Constitution of the United States allows to each citizen the liberty of the tongue, the liberty of the conscience, and admits of no religious test as a qualification for, or inhibition of the tenure of any office within the gift of the people.

Did the United States lose anything by the purchase of Florida from Catholic Spain, of Louisiana from Catholic France, or California, Utah and New Mexico from Catholic Mexico?

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MALE ACADEMY.—We are requested to state that the Male Academy will be open for the reception of pupils on next Monday.

BASCOM FEMALE INSTITUTE.—We have been favored by the Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, A. M. President of this Institution, located at Huntsville, Ala. with several copies of the annual Circular and Catalogue, from which we learn the following particulars; this deservedly popular Institute has been chartered by the State Legislature and in successful operation some years.

The Moral Training and Manners of Pupils receives particular attention. A large and elegant set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been ordered and will be opened by the 1st of September next.

Huntsville is a beautiful and healthy city, and an admirable location for such an institution; and from all we have learned from this Circular and other sources of information respecting the liberal and enlarged plans of its founders, this Institute well deserves the patronage heretofore extended, which we believe is destined to be greatly increased.

Brother Arrary.—We learn that a broy occurred in a Grocery in White Plains on last Friday, during the speaking of the candidates, between a Mr. McWhorter and two young men, brothers, sons of Abraham Burns, in which one of the brothers was dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed behind the top of the shoulder to the depth of 8 inches, and the other had an artery of his arm severed.

We are sorry to hear, within the last few days, that several of our democratic friends have expressed dissatisfaction, because we have not thought it expedient to pursue a more violent or denunciatory course in the present political canvass.

We are convinced that there are few, very few of our democratic friends who are dissatisfied with our course, and we hope we have satisfied them, at least of the correctness of our motives; and we would say to all, let us be careful in these days of political surmise, suspicion and jealousy, not to denounce proscription and be the first to practice it; not to do injustice to candidates, our neighbors or our friends; and especially, be guarded against believing every report that may be circulated upon the eve of the election, when too late to be contradicted.

We believe the time is approaching, and is near at hand, when all sections and segments of parties, except the democratic, will be swallowed up by the two great sectional ones, of slavery and anti-slavery. The democratic party was the last to yield to the storm of Abolition fanaticism at the North, and then only at the sacrifice of their political lives. It is now chiefly confined to the South, and has a platform already erected, wide enough, long enough and strong enough for every true-hearted Southern man. We expect, not to see that platform removed, but more fully and universally occupied.

Medical College of Georgia.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the Medical Profession, Students of Medicine and the Public generally to the advertisement of the commencement of the twenty-fourth course of Lectures in the above named Institution at Augusta Ga. This College has been established for nearly a quarter of a century—has an able Faculty, not inferior to any in the Union—has collected a cost of near sixty thousand dollars, all the appliances for a thorough Medical Education, and can appeal to more than seven hundred graduates, for the evidence of the thoroughness of the course of instruction therein imparted.

have placed the name of Governor Winston at our mast head, endorsed the sentiments expressed in his speeches at this place and White Plains, and expressed the opinion that they were in accordance with the views of a large majority of the County.

As to the Know Nothing or American party movement, we think that many Democrats have gone into it without any expectation or intention of changing their principles or associations, and who will cease to act with it whenever they find it assuming a position antagonistic to those principles. Towards such we do not think it good policy to pursue an intolerant, proscriptive and abusive course. We do not think it right either, to denounce them as unworthy of all confidence, and excommunicate them, from the party. According to our Arithmetic, a party is no increased in strength by unnecessarily thrusting members out of its ranks.

The Examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy came off on last Thursday and Friday. We do not propose to go into a detailed notice of the exercises, but simply to say, that they fully sustained the high reputation which this institution has acquired. We were glad to see that the examination was well attended, and that more than usual interest was manifested throughout. The large and constantly increasing number of pupils is a sure evidence of the worth and prosperity of the Academy. In fact there are few if any institutions of learning in the country where young Ladies can acquire a more thorough extensive, and accomplished education than the Jacksonville Female Academy.

To the Voters of Benton County.—The feeling condition of my health, superinduced in part by the arduous labors in which I have recently been engaged, compels me, however reluctantly, to decline running as a candidate for the Senate. In reading I beg leave to return my deep and heartfelt thanks to my many friends, for the assurances I have received of their kindness and support; and to assure the citizens of the county generally of my unalterable devotion to their interest and welfare. I decline in the midst of flattering prospects of success, as I have ever enjoyed while a candidate in the County; and although it may be a source of disappointment to many friends, I hope the honorable necessity, by which I have been impelled, will be a sufficient apology to them for the course I have pursued.

ASA SKELTON, For the Jacksonville Republican.

Mr. Editor:—The Senatorial canvass as conducted by Cols. Hendrix and Yancey, has assumed a singular attitude. Instead of coming boldly up to the great issues of statesmen, and discussing the question of "State aid to Railroads," they are fighting for the Democrats in Platform. They are disputing as to which is the better Democrat. Col. Yancey charges Hendrix with being the Whig and Know Nothing candidate, Hendrix denies being a Know Nothing, and claims to be the better Democrat, and triumphantly asks Col. Yancey or any other living man to point to the time or place, when and where, he ever deserted the Democratic principles, pledged for Whig votes, and advised Democratic nominees to pander for Whig support, or suffered himself to be used by Whigs to defeat his own party. He boasts of his loyalty to the Democracy and refers to his political history as proof of the fact.

But there is a certain large lump of mortality in this County, known as the "Embodiment of Whiggery" in the person of Maj. Cooper, whose weight he has always had to carry, and who is even now mauling him, and legging and scotching for Yancey. Hendrix charges Yancey not only as being Cooper's candidate now, but he refers back to the last session of the Legislature, and charges him as being Cooper's candidate for U. S. Senator against the gallant young Clay, the popular nominee of the Democratic party. Hendrix not only charges, but actually proves, that after the Democratic caucus had unanimously nominated Clay as their candidate, Yancey came to him and proposed that if he (Yancey) could get the nomination rejected by a few of the Democrats, and could get those few voters to vote for him he could be elected Senator in Congress, that Cooper had assured him he could bring his support the Whig party in the Legislature. Yancey said to Hendrix that he had already received assurances of sufficient Democratic support if Hendrix would take the lead in breaking ground, which added to the Whig vote would be sufficient to elect him. But Hendrix, faithful to Democratic principles and pledges, could not see the morality and patriotism of violating good faith to the country by repudiating the action of the caucus, and discarding a well tried Democrat, to pander to the caprices of Maj. Cooper & his whig allies, although thereby Cherokee could have gained the Senator.

To the man who expects to practice medicine in the Southern country, where the diseases are so strikingly modified by its climate and many local influences, and no inconsiderable proportion of his practice among the colored population, a course of instruction in this or some other similar Southern institution, is almost if not altogether indispensable.

The location of the College is accessible and convenient to all portions of the Southern country, and the great advantages of its thorough course of instruction, can consequently be obtained upon more economical terms, than almost any other. This College has long been, and we hope may long continue to be a blessing to a large portion of the Southern country, and ought to be its pride and boast, and by it universally and liberally patronized.

EXAMINATION.

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Mr. Editor, which is the better Democrat, Hendrix, who with Roman firmness, stands up to the Democratic faith and his pledges to the nominee and party, or Yancey who professing Democracy is willing to see the harmony of the party destroyed, its nominee defeated and himself made the instrument in the hands of Maj. Cooper and his Whig allies for effecting these results? Col. Yancey says that the idea of being a candidate for the Senate against Senator Clay, did not originate with him, that it was the suggestion of Maj. Cooper. This does not alter the case. It places him if anything, in a worse position—it shows that at the mere suggestion of a Whig, he was willing for the sake of personal aggrandisement, to sacrifice his own immediate representative and destroy the harmony of his party: for had Hendrix yielded to Yancey's solicitations, *bolded the nomination*, went over and co-operated with the Whigs and a few disaffected Democrats, he would have lost caste with his own party, been scoffed by the whigs, disgraced at home and lowered in his own self respect. Not only these, but other and more disastrous results would have followed, a division in the party would have been effected which in all probability could never have been healed. But Col. Yancey says he told his friend Cooper, and through him the Whig party, that "he could not surrender a solitary Democratic sentiment—that he was a Pierce Democrat—a warm supporter of the present administration, and if the Whigs voted for him they had to do so without pledges on his part." Grant all this to be true, and does it make him any better Democrat? Is he a good Democrat who will suffer himself to be used by Whigs to defeat his party? Is he a good Democrat who would take an office at the hands of the whigs when he knows he is not himself the choice of his own party? Let us look at this thing in another light. Suppose in the days of the revolution Washington had found an American citizen in the British army, fighting under the British flag against his own country, and when detected this citizen should say, "The British officer, Maj. C., my personal friend, suggested to me, that the British army was willing to support my interests, that if I could induce a few of the disaffected in the ranks of my own countrymen to aid them, and had some of my own brigade to make a breach for their entrance, that they would be enabled to take my own people by surprise, they then into captivity, secure the victory, put me at the head of a regiment, and then fall back upon their old position, and claim nothing of me for their services. I said to my British friend, 'if these things can be done, I will accept of the aid you tender me, but in doing so, I want it understood that I am *thoroughly American*, that I support the Government of the United States; that I will not give up any of my American sentiments, that this is not to be thought of. An old case, I will fight this and then join the British for this fight, but when this victory is won, I go back to the American side, and fight to sustain Washington and his army."

Does any man believe Washington would have received so pure an avowal, particularly when the pure British avowal had no other than a British testimony, and that only the evidence of the man from whom he received the suggestion, viz. Sir J. Washington would not have received the excuse, he would never have trusted that man again. If he had not indicated the extreme penalty of the law, he would at least have disengaged him from the duty, for Washington would not have been so silly as to believe that the British, (had they succeeded,) would have returned from a victory leaving their ally at the head of an army superior in numbers to their own, without securing some secret stipulation for future advantage. Let us draw a parallel; Yancey listens to the suggestions of Cooper, is caught in the attempt to secure Hendrix from his allegiance to the Democratic party, proposes to him to *bold the breach* in the old Democratic lines, let in the Whigs, and surprise, rout and defeat his own party, being caught fighting with the British, he protests he is a Democrat, that he told Cooper it was to be no "Clemens affair," that if he succeeded he would fall back into Democratic lines and fight the whig party on all their old issues; but unfortunately he has nothing but whig testimony and only one witness at that, and he the party that suited & set the whig trap, that concocted the scheme to disorganize the Democratic party. What shall we say to such a Democrat as this? Shall we inflict the extreme punishment of driving him out of the party, or shall we only turn him back and let him spell out? I am disposed to be mild, it will satisfy me as an old line democrat to give him a plan but mild rebuke—stand back awhile, show by your *fidelity and honesty*, that you have repented the premeditated injury intended our party, and we may in time forgive you, for I hold that no Democrat who has passed through the hands of our old political enemy, Cooper, comes out as good a Democrat as before. We have known him long—he is cunning, plausible

and shrewd—he lays his ropes wide—he covers them deep, and once if he escape at all, will hardly be recognized as one of the orthodox Democracy. Look at the present condition of the Democratic party, divided by schisms and jealousies—who does all this? Is it not the enemy of our principles, the Whigs—who but Cooper is the head and front of the whig party, and who but Cooper is it that has always distracted us? how many Democrats has he greened? who can answer?

What man knows better than Hendrix, the trouble he has given the Democracy?—what man has felt more sensibly than Hendrix, the influence he wields among Democrats?—what man in our party has fought him longer or harder than Hendrix? what man has received at the hands of the whigs more violent and constant persecution than Hendrix? what Democrat, has proved himself so perfectly inaccessible to whig seduction as Hendrix? what man other than he could, as Senator from this County, have withstood the joint attack of Yancey and Cooper when they made the effort to seduce him from his party allegiance and cause him to distract its harmony by electing Cooper's candidate to the U. S. Senate? It was fortunate for the integrity of the Democratic party that we had so good a Democrat as Hendrix to guard our interest at that trying hour. In all probability one less firm and less familiar with the party skill and tact of our neighbor Cooper would have been out-generated. Should we then, fellow Democrats, desert an old veteran who has at all times and under all circumstances been found battling for the cause of Democracy, and ever kept our banner undefiled, for one who on the very threshold of his political existence as Col. Yancey. Who knows, should he be elected, but that Cooper may take him under his special care and keeping, it is clear that Cooper has great influence over him. He and Cooper has been seen traveling over the county, stopping at whig houses, he was known as Cooper's candidate up to a few weeks ago, and now it is understood that as between Hendrix and Yancey, Cooper is a Yancey man. It is suspected by many a good old democrat that this know nothing movement is a farce, that Yancey abuses it for effect that the whigs are in fact Yancey men, and that, if any of them belong to the know nothings they joined with the understanding that they were not to be prevented from voting for Yancey, in fact some of them say so. It is a mere scare-crow to drive democrats from the support of Hendrix. Brother Democrats as Yancey has made the issue as to which is the best Democrat, let us take him up on that issue and try him by the evidence adduced, and let our verdict be rendered accordingly.

To sum it up, it is first known that Maj. Cooper was never known to support a Democrat; 2nd, it is known Cooper was never known to support Hendrix; 3rd, it is in proof that Col. Yancey consented for Maj. Cooper to rally the whigs in his support for U. S. Senator against the democratic nominee, 4th, it is an admitted fact, that Maj. Cooper was the first man to whom Col. Yancey communicated his determination to be a candidate for State Senator, and that immediately after Hendrix's refusal to aid him and his whig allies in defeating the regular Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator, and before Hendrix had returned from Montgomery, 5th it is notorious that at about the same time Cooper and Yancey traveled the length of this county together, staying all night at whig houses, or with such old democrats as Cooper controlled; 6th it is a notorious fact, that Yancey has been considered as Cooper's candidate; 7th, it is a fact that the Democrats tried early this last spring, to get Col. Bain out as a candidate against Yancey; 8th, it is a fact that Cooper who is Col. Bain's Law partner, and uncle by marriage, told Col. Bain, that he was committed to Yancey, and if he run he (Cooper) could not vote for him; 9th, it is a well known fact, that the leading whigs in the county are and ever have been against Hendrix and are now for Yancey; 10th, it is a fact that some of the most ultra whigs are or have been traveling around to the different appointments going Hendrix and begging for Yancey; 11th, it is a fact well worthy of reflection, that a good democrat rarely ever present ed so strong a whig record in his favor as does Col. Yancey; 12th, it is believed that no good democrat was ever caught in as bad company. We have now summed up the evidence on our side, except as to Know Nothingism, we have known Col. Hendrix for the last 20 years, and have always found him a frank, fearless, unflinching advocate of the principles of his party; too devoted to and too proud of his democratic doctrines to desert the old democratic phalanx, (even though the price of his treason be a seat in the Senate of the U. S., much less the Senate of Alabama); to attach himself to any secret political party opposed to his own, especially when it was known that it was too weak in number to afford any material aid in the present election. Maj. Cooper stated publicly that he had joined the order, that he done it, not because he liked its secrecy, but that he might influence the order not to oppose Yancey. Fellow Democrats, we have had trying times in this county, the whigs have continued

to divide us; they have on divers occasions run democratic opposition to our regular nominees, against McConnell, Bowden, the gallant Terry, and Dowdle; the whigs have run against us with disaffected Democrats, and have thereby greened many an honest democrat, and in one or two instances succeeded. But Hendrix, ever true and faithful to old line Democracy, has never faltered in his devotion, but was always found shoulder to shoulder with the lamented King, the faithful Fitzpatrick, Clay, Bagby and Chapman. He is one of us; we tried him in youth, he stood to us in manhood—shall we desert him now? No, fellow Democrats, we are the jury to pass upon the issue on the 1st Monday in August; let us return our verdict in favor of Hendrix, and turn our friend Yancey over to the tender mercies of Maj. Cooper and his whig and know nothing accomplices.

A DEMOCRAT.

RECEIVERS OFFICE, LEPANON, ALA. 9th July, 1855. Mr. STIFF.—As I am in the constant receipt of letters of inquiry from almost every portion of the Coosa Land District, in reference to the course the Government intends to pursue with regard to money overcharged under the Graduation act of 4th of August, 1854 you will please publish the following statement, that the Louisa Eagle, Jacksonville and Taladega papers may copy the same, and thereby give the interested parties the desired information. Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the Receivers of Public Moneys at their respective offices, to refund all moneys overcharged under said act, under such restrictions as might be deemed necessary to protect the interests of the Government. As yet no instructions have been received at this office—so soon as they are, I will endeavor to give notice to all interested.

A. SNOGRASS.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. New-York, July 11.—The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at her wharf in this city, at six o'clock this morning, from Liverpool, which port she left on Saturday the 30th ult.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Our files of papers by this arrival are filled almost entirely with the details of the recent repulse of the Allied armies before Sebastopol. It having been reported that Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and had asked to be recalled, Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons, that his Lordship had been ill but was recovering, and denied that he had ever requested to be relieved of his command in the Crimea.

The total loss of the Allies on the 18th ult. was over 5000 men. The position of affairs, however, was regarded as being sufficiently satisfactory, the forces being in good spirits and preparing for another assault. No other battles by land or sea had taken place. The English and French are reciprocally to blame each other for the late repulse. Gen. Pelissier states that Sebastopol will soon be completely invested, and as the Allies retain possession of the Round Tower in the Cemetery and the Mamelon Battery. It is stated that the cholera was prevailing among the French troops.

The allied forces which had crossed the river Tchernaya, had returned from their reconnaissance. Advances from the Baltic, dated the 5th ult., state that Sveaborg had been bombarded and all the stores destroyed. Hango had also been bombarded, and movements were being made by the Allied Squadron. Dispatch from Varna, dated Thursday the 25th ult., states that Generals Brown, Pannecoather and Covington were sick. Part of the Foreign Legion had arrived at Varna from England.

The London Times, of Saturday the 30th ult., states that the Czar of Russia was dangerously ill, and the King of Prussia probably at the point of death. Austria continued to disband her army. The over land mail had arrived from India, bringing advices from Canton to the 8th, Hong Kong to the 10th, and Calcutta to the 18th of May. They contain, however, no intelligence of any interest.—Trade was dull and money tight.—A famine existed in many parts of China, and considerable fighting had occurred with varying success.

BARBOLICAL OUTRAGE. Providence, R. I., July 14.—A keg of gunpowder placed under a bed in the house of John Tucker, near this city, exploded to-day—a train connecting with it having been fired outside by some miscreant. The house was destroyed, but Tucker and his family miraculously escaped.

NEW-YORK MARKETS. New-York, July 11.—Cotton has

S. P. D. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1855.

FOR GOVERNOR, J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS, S. W. HARRIS, OF COOSA.

W. B. MARTIN, OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY. We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BERTON, Esq., of Arabachoo, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

ELECTION TICKETS. We are prepared to furnish at an hour's notice, candidates for all the various offices with election tickets on reasonable terms, neatly printed. Those who cannot conveniently apply in person, can order them by mail.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Johnson and Steel, Grocers and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala. The time is near at hand when the head of the Rail Road will be so near us as to turn all the cotton in that direction to seek a market at Selma and Mobile. Most of our planters and retail Grocery Merchants cannot then do better than to lay in their stocks of Groceries at Selma, and we presume too that they cannot do better at any other house than the reliable and accommodating one of Johnson and Steele.

We are requested to give notice that the Hon. S. W. Harris democratic candidate for Congress, will address the people at Bacehus Store, on Saturday before the election.

We would state for the satisfaction of those voters who may not have an opportunity to hear the Candidates on the stump, that we learn all the democratic Candidates have pledged themselves to the support of the nominee of their party for U. S. Senator. This is right; there can be no success in an election of this sort, without unity and concert of action.

who are themselves ashamed to acknowledge their connection with the Order, whose mandates they are under solemn obligations to obey, without the privilege of previous investigation, or the exercise of personal discretion. The Jeffersonian doctrine is, that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed; but the Know Nothing doctrine is, to follow the "ipse dixit" of the chief without a why or wherefore.

Did the United States lose anything by the purchase of Florida from Catholic Spain, of Louisiana from Catholic France, or California, Utah and New Mexico from Catholic Mexico? Or would the Union of these States be imperilled by the acquisition of Catholic Cuba?

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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

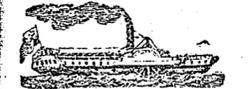
Vol. 19.—No. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JULY 31, 1855.

Whole No. 973.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
\$2 a year in advance; \$3 at the
year.
Notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
Paper discontinued until all ar-
guments 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
above rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!
Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



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

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ASHVILLE, M. BEARY,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.
AMES ADGER, S. C. TRAXER,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
600 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Crest 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 accommodations,
apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00
Steerage, \$8 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
used 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 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.
B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 13, 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, 202 1/2, S. A.

\$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 best
thrown out to give place to a
Gin Manufactory, 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 company can be got
up. For further particulars, ad-
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock
Co., Georgia.

W. J. WILSON,
June 5, 1855.—2m 1/2p.

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
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. FINEER,
STANFORD & PITNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCCERS,
And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
PALE 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., } Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee, }
Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. Bones & 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
Arbacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855.—1y.

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

Jacksonville Male Academy.
J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.
THE exercises of this Institution
will be resumed on Monday the
30th July next.

Terms the same as last session.
June 5, 1855.

POETRY.

WHEN FRIENDS LOOK DARK AND COLD.

When friends look dark and cold,
And maids neither laugh nor sigh,
And your enemy proffers his gold,
Be sure there is danger nigh.
O, then 'tis time to look forward,
And back, like the hunted hare;
And to watch, as the little bird
watches.

When the trader is scant of words,
And your neighbor is rough or shy,
And your banker recalls his hoards,
Be sure there is danger nigh.
O, then 'tis time to look forward, &c.

Whenever a change is wrought,
And you know not the reason why,
In your own or an old friend's thought,
Be sure there is evil nigh.
O, then 'tis time to look forward, &c.

[Barry Cornwall.
From the Dollar Times.
LIFE ETERNAL.

BY MRS. L. C. CHAPPELL.
The glorious dawn of morning
That bathes the earth in gold
The clouds like wandering spirits,
In effulgent garments roll:
The anemone of the ocean,
Of ground and waterfall,
Are grand—but Life Eternal
Is better far than all.

The rainbow sweet and lovely
That spans the arching sky,
The gems so rare and dazzling
That 'neath the waters lie;
The glorious days of summer,
When leaves begin to fall,
Are bright—but Life Eternal
Is the brightest gem of all.

The beauty of the flowers
That gem the vale and hill,
The holy calm of evening,
The murmur of the rill,
All mingle around our pathway
As our earthly coronal:
But the boon of Life Eternal
Is the rarest gift of all.

From our exchanges, we compile the
following abridgement of intelligence by the
steamship Arago:
The Assault on the Redan
and Malakoff.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE, June 17.—7
A. M.—The fire has continued to rage
furiously. The Redan is nearly silent;
one gun opens on it occasionally.—
Four guns are still open in the works of
the Malakoff hill, two in the Karabell
batteries before the ruin of the tower, and
two in the battery on the right (our left
of it). The French have appeared to
suffer severely in the rebolt of the Ma-
nelon Vert; shells from the shipping,
from the Marine batteries, and from
some work which appears to be behind
the Malakoff Tower, have been constant-
ly falling in and about the work. The
battery in front of the Mamelon has,
however, continued very active against
the works in front of the Round Tower.
The large line of battle ships remain sil-
ent. They are drawn up, two three-
deckers and two two-deckers, nearly in
line, some distance out in the roadstead,
and appear as if intended to cover the
Malakoff hill with the fire of their guns.
Several steamers are lying near them.

Two P. M.—The fire has suddenly as-
sumed a subdued energy. The French
have opened all their batteries on the
left. The lines of batteries are enveloped
in a shifting atmosphere of smoke,
through which heavy peals of thunder
are incessantly rolling. Some of the
Russian batteries seem to have become
imbued with fresh vigor. The atmos-
phere seems to be partaking in the gen-
eral revulsi. Clouds have gathered
on all sides. Frequent whirlwinds are
passing over the camp, and high columns
of dust are drawn up in their vortex.—
The wind is veering round to the west-
ward, and though blowing with consid-
erable velocity, affords no refreshing re-
lief to the sun's heat; on the contrary, it
has all the oppressive close character of
the sirocco. The monuments beyond
the Tcheravaya seem to echo more loud-
ly the roar of the guns; the ground un-
der foot trembles. The French say they
have received notice that it is probable
the assault will take place at four this
evening.

Text P. M.—The fire from the batteries
was kept up with energy throughout
the afternoon, and lasted till the daylight
disappeared. At an early hour this morn-
ing, musketry, followed by the reports of
heavy guns, was heard among the hills
beyond Thorgonn, and shortly after one
o'clock in the afternoon, a few guns were
heard in the direction of Mackenzie's
farm. It is probable that a portion of
the force in the plain have been making
a reconnaissance.

The men's rations were ordered to be
cooked and issued this afternoon for to-
morrow, and it is no longer a secret that
a grand attack is contemplated against
the whole of the batteries, from the
Malakoff to the Barrack battery, defend-
ing the Karabellina suburb. The ut-
most confidence is expressed by the
highest authorities of success. The
French are to storm the Malakoff hill
and works with a total force of 25,000;

the English the Redan and Garden bat-
teries, with 8000 troops.
THE ASSAULT.—June 18, 8 A. M.
—A few lines will suffice to de-
scribe the result, so contrary to
what was anticipated, of the as-
sault upon the Malakoff and Redan.
It is a subject that no Englishman
can wish to dwell upon; for altho'
the same indomitable courage was
exhibited that shone forth so con-
spicuously in the fatal charge at
Balaklava, it was displayed to as
little purpose, and was attended by
a like disastrous sacrifice of life.

Shortly before 3 A. M. the attack-
ing columns, supports and reserves,
being in their respective position
in the trenches, and just as the
batteries were expected to open in
full force, a sudden fire of musketry
from the Malakoff works and the
Mamelon attracted universal
attention. The long lines of am-
bulance mules of the French were
only commencing to thread their
way through the ravines to the
scene of intended attack, the lead-
ing troop of the cavalry expected
from below were just appearing in
sight; the reserve of Guards and
Highlanders had not yet arrived.—
A musketry attack was least of all
expected at that hour.

The Russians had advanced by
the left of the Malakoff hill, and
taking advantage of the uncertain
light of the early dawn, had made
a sortie against the French in their
advanced trenches on the Mamelon.
The sortie was repulsed; and, had
it ended here, the chief points in
programme in the day's events need
not have been interfered with.—
But by a fatal mistake the success
in repelling the sortie was at once
followed up, and seizing the tem-
porary advantage, the repulse be-
came converted into an attack upon
the Malakoff itself. Some of the
French troops mounted the hill,
others, pursuing the Russians, who
had made the sortie, followed them
to the gorge of the work, and thus
actually gained admission into the
work itself. Now the error was
discovered; the Russians showed
themselves in overpowering num-
bers, and but few of our allies who
had gained admission into the
works of the Malakoff effected their
escape. At the same time, the
enemy crowded upon the parapets
and poured a deadly rifle fire
into the troops attempting to mount
the hill, while grape and canister
were discharged from field pieces
placed in commanding positions.—
Our allies were absolutely forced to
retire within the protection of their
advanced trench. Before this shel-
ter had been obtained, and while
the troops were fighting within and
around the Malakoff, the flag was
hoisted in the S-gun battery.

Late in the previous arrange-
ment respecting the composition of
the storming column under Colonel
Lysous had been changed. In-
stead of 200 men from the 23d Fu-
siliers and 200 men from the 34th
Regiment, the column was to con-
sist wholly in men of the 34th
Regiment, the number remaining the
same. This involved other chang-
es in the composition of the sup-
ports and working parties. The
storming column from the Fourth
Division remained as before ar-
ranged. The signal for the assault
was no sooner given than it was
perceived, and at once these brave
men left their shelter in the trench-
es. Just what the Russians were
waiting for the columns had no
sooner shown themselves, than the
fire from above opened.—It was
not to be counted by guns—it was
a raging storm, an incessant rain
of grape and rifle balls. The dead
and wounded strewed the ground;
it was a miracle how any escaped.
On the left, Colonel Shadford had
fallen, on the right, Colonel Lysous
wounded in the knee, found him-
self close to the deep fosse, but out
of his four hundred, with not more
than forty around him. Neither
the woollacks nor the ladders were
at hand, but that was a matter of
little import, for the parapets were
covered with dense lines of the
enemy, and on every side the dead-
ly grape swept down its victims.—
The Redan was filled with troops.—
Supports sent to the storming par-
ties could not be of any avail, and
nothing was left but to retire, with
the hope of renewing the attack at
a more seasonable opportunity.

The Russians must have suffered
severely, for the shot and shell fell
thickly in the Malakoff batteries
and Redan, while the enemy crowd-
ed the works.

About 5 A. M. some heavy firing
was heard on the extreme left, and
it was generally attributed to broad-
sides from our fleet. A hope was
suddenly felt that they had forced
their way through the sunken ships
at the mouth of the roadstead, and

would soon divert the fire from
the Russian steamers, which were
making severe havoc in the French
columns near the Mamelon. But
in a short time the fire ceased, and
the hope was dissipated. The ex-
pected attack on the right, by the
army in the plain, against the
Inkermann heights, was also eag-
erly listened for, but nothing was
heard, and it has since been ascer-
tained that it did not take place.—
Two Russian battalions crossed
from the North side after the at-
tack had commenced. The de-
tachments of cavalry which had
been ordered up to the front, and
which it was supposed had been
reserved for protecting our right
flank against any approach of the
enemy, or insisting in some move-
ment in that direction, as it turned
out were intended only to prevent
spectators from advancing to ob-
tain a view of the engagement.—
They extended themselves in a line
across the sloping ground from
Greenhill to the Careening Bay
ravine, and kept back from passing
this barrier many an anxious visitor
from Balaklava and elsewhere.

Two great mistakes appear to
have influenced the whole of this
attack. The first was in permit-
ting the enemy by the early sortie
to divert us from the original plan
of the undertaking; the second
over-confidence in our own strength
and resources compared with those
of the enemy. Had the bombard-
ment from the batteries taken
place, the enemy would probably
have supposed it would continue
the whole day, and withdrawn a
great part of his troops for their
security, from the neighborhood of
the works. It might be presumed
that the enemy would not have
made the attack against the French
at the Mamelon without having
large reserves within reach. To
attack the Redan with two storm-
ing columns of 400 men each, ap-
pears to have been a hopeless case;
the ditch was deep and broad, the
abatis dense, and there were at
least five thousand men within the
work. The sailors, if employed in
the undertaking, might perhaps
have been more useful otherwise
than in carrying the ladders.—
With their comrades falling about
them, and under the excitement of
getting at the enemy, the ladders
were not carried to the place in-
tended. The failure is more than
ever to be regretted at the present
moment, when, beyond all doubt,
the spirit of the enemy had become
depressed by their reverses in the
Sea of Azov.

These charges on the very eve of
a general attack occasioned some
regret for the army was fully pre-
pared to assault the Malakoff for-
tifications; and it had been an-
nounced that on the next, the 17th,
the artillery would be ready to
open the fire of its new batteries.
Gen. d'Autemarre is one of the
most energetic officers in the army,
and his reputation, glorious acquir-
ed, is great among the soldiers.—
But his troops, like those of St.
Jean D'Angely, did not know the
ground on which they were to fight
—a most important point in a siege.
Further, they wanted "cohesion"
of the troops whose place they
took in a word, that unity, that
bond between the general and the
soldier, the fruit of time and mutual
esteem, was altogether wanting.
All these changes took place at
once. It was at the same time
made known that the fire would
open the next day, and that on the
18th, after twenty-four hours can-
nonade only, the assault would be
given, under the immediate orders
of Gen. Pelissier, who reserved to
himself the personal direction of
the enterprise.

The fire was very hot on the 17th
and during the night of the 17th
and 18th. The generals had re-
ceived in the day time all their or-
ders from General Pelissier. Gen.
d'Autemarre, Mayran, and Brunet
were to lead the attack. The di-
vision of the guards and the other
battalions were to form the reserve.
General Mayran was to attack the
point battery (by Careening Bay),
and execute a turning movement
upon Malakoff. General Brunet
was to pass between the fort called
the little Redan, on the left bank
of the Careening ravine, and the
Mamelon Vert, and was to gain
one side of the Malakoff Tower.—
General d'Autemarre was to follow
the course of the Karabellina ra-
vine, which forms an elbow of the
Mamelon Vert, and to pass be-
tween Malakoff and the grand Red-
dan. Such, in the gross, and with-
out entering into minute details,
was the plan adopted by General
Pelissier, under whose direct com-
mand the troops were for the first

time to meet the enemy; it was,
then, from him alone, during the
whole battle, that the general im-
pulsion and the minutest orders
were to emanate.

The English were simultaneously
to attack the Grand Redan. At
5 o'clock signal rockets were to
warn the generals of division that
the moment for the attack had ar-
rived. In the night this arrange-
ment was changed, and the attack
indicated for 3 o'clock. In the
night the Russians made a sortie
on the Careening side, a little be-
fore daybreak. General Mayran's
division was engaged in meeting
them a quarter of an hour before
the time fixed for the advance. In
consequence of this unexpected
circumstance this division received
alone the entire fire of the Russian
batteries, and as the general in-
chief did not arrive on the ground
till the hour appointed, this diffi-
cult situation was cruelly prolong-
ed. When General Pelissier gave
the signal, Rayran's division was
already very much cut up, and the
General himself had received three
wounds, which disabled him. The
two other divisions advanced at the
signal. Brunet then received all
the fire of the batteries, which had
forced the 3d division to halt.—
The Russian steamers, fired ter-
rible broadsides from the bay, and
the batteries on the other side of
the water also vomited forth pro-
jectiles. This division was then
mown down—thrt is the word—
the soldiers fell like ears of corn
under the hand of the reaper. It
did not give way, however, not-
withstanding the death of Brunet,
but, like the 3d division, it was
compelled to profit by the inequal-
ities of the ground, to take shelter
and wait for the reserves.

During this time General d'Autemarre
also was marching. He got up to the
tower, and after a desperate struggle
remained master of part of the ground,
but was exposed to the fire of a redoubt
which he could not scale. For twenty
minutes the eagle of the 19th Regiment
floated on the epaulet, and numbers
of men who came up to cover it were
killed in their turn. The General at last
taken in the rear by fire from the Redan
was compelled to retreat. * * * The
English set out half an hour too late,
instead of marching at the same instant
with General d'Autemarre. They got
up to a ditch, which they could not
cross, lost two generals and several offi-
cers, and then returned to their parallels,
from which they did not stir.

The three French divisions were ter-
ribly cut up. General de Villiers was
wounded. Almost all the Colonels were
hors de combat. Whole battalions dis-
appeared, so to speak. The total loss
is about 5,000 hors de combat—2,000
in Autemarre's, and about 1,500 in each
of the others.

**SUICIDE AND PROFUGACY AT A PRE-
SENT.**—Progress of Morality at the
North.—The excitement and unbound-
ed sympathy manifested on the occasion
of the murder of the notorious Bill
Poole, at New York, hardly died away
before a new excitement of similar char-
acter is aroused, and the public sym-
pathies are directed in a manner as lit-
tle creditable to the moral sense and just
perceptions of the community. Bill Poole,
the bully and ruffian, was honored with
obsequies whose magnificence and os-
tentation were scarcely paralleled in the
proudest testimonials the nation over
paid her tightest and most worthy
dead; extraordinary exertions were
made to discover and capture his mur-
derers, and whole columns of the daily
press were devoted, day after day, to
sketches of his life, dissertations on the
character and detailed accounts of the
pugilistic and other achievements of the
deceased, and to chronicles of the popu-
lar orations to his memory and the
progress making to secure his assassin.
We thought then, and so stated, that
in no city but New York could such
ridiculous demonstrations be tolerated
by public opinion, and the moral of the
whole affair reflected anything but cred-
it upon society in the great metropolis
of the North. But it seems New York
was not to be without a rival in this
field of misdirected sympathy, her neighbor
Brooklyn, famed as the "city of churches,"
boldly enters the lists and according to
accounts before us, may claim to have
surpassed her neighbor in an exhibition
of the same morbid sympathy. Let us
illustrate.

One morning last week a young man
and woman were found lying dead to-
gether in the back of a dwelling in
Brooklyn, with an empty vial labelled
"prussic acid" by their side. The posi-
tion of the bodies was affecting and ro-
mantic. The head of the young man,
who was only 23 years of age, was sup-
ported on the body of the female (aged
about 25) who was herself reclining on
a settee. The alarm was immediately
given, it was apparent that they came
to their death by preconcerted arrange-
ment, by their own hands. The woman
was not recognized, but the circum-
stances clearly indicated that she was not
of reputable character, and the aged par-
ents of the youth, anxious in their afflic-
tion to save as far as possible the mem-
ory of their son from contumely, had
her remains conveyed to the city dead

house. But the story was too exciting
to be kept quiet. The tidings rapidly
spread from street to street, and soon
the whole city was in possession of the
thousand rumors afloat concerning the
tragedy. The tide of sympathy soon
set in favor of the woman who had been
haunted over to the authorities for in-
terment, men and women vied with each
other in expressions of sympathy, purse-
strings were unlocked and soon prepara-
tions for a magnificent funeral were
completed. The coffin was of the most
costly material and an elaborate silver
plate was presented to ornament it.—
No body knowing her history or even
her name, the inscription on the plate
—to keep up the romance and mystery—
was simply

"TO THE UNKNOWN."
An Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, catching
the prevailing infection, furnished a
Cemetery lot to bury the unfortunate
in, and on Thursday week came the in-
terment.

The funeral services were held in the
P. E. Church of the Messiah, in pres-
ence of about 2500 persons, including a
multitude of ladies assembled to sigh
and weep. The body richly dressed,
and in a splendid coffin, lay in state,
and the pastor of the church, the Rev.
Mr. Walker, preached a discourse on
the occasion, lamenting and glorifying
the woman as a "martyr to the sacred
passion of love."

True the rubic of the church expres-
sly forbids the reading of "the order for
the burial of the dead," over the body
of a self murderer, but the sympathizing
minister had caught the prevailing in-
fection and could not resist performing
the service in some sort and admitting
the body into the church. But he did not
even stop here. In his sermon he glo-
rifies and exalts her, making her a hero-
ine surpassing the finest creations of
fiction. Read the following paragraph
from his discourse, marking particularly
the words in italics:

"Surely our sympathies must be en-
listed in behalf of her and her friends,
when overborne as she was by unalter-
ing devotion to the partner of her guilt
—I mean that guilt which consigned
them both to eternity. It was a fearful
crime to lay her hands upon herself;
but when we consider the cause which
must have actuated her, we should cast
the mantle of charity over her name.—
Is there any here who in some sense can-
not honor such a martyr to the passion
of love? Surely if we can secure com-
passion for her from the sterner sex,
those of her own sex can appreciate the
violence of a passion which could enable
her to meet such an awful death without
shrieking. * * * With regard to the
poor unfortunate lying before us I will
express the opinion that her character
was pure. From all that I can learn I
do not doubt that she was a virtuous
woman."

To understand fully the character of
this remarkable exhibition, it is only
necessary now to recur to another scene.
The same day, in another part of the
city, an investigation was had by the
coroner, which revealed the fact the
subject of all this parade had been for
five years a public courtesan in New-
York city, Gustin, the male suicide, being
her paramour. Both went under as-
sumed names: Young Gustin was also
buried on Thursday, and not more than
half a dozen persons, beside his family,
attended his funeral. This cortege pass-
ed the church of the Messiah while the
funeral services of the woman were be-
ing performed there.

How must the virtuous wives and
daughters of Brooklyn, who shed such
copious tears and strewed flowers over
the grave of the deceased courtesan, who
dared to add to a life of unblushing li-
centiousness the dreadful crime of self-
murder, have felt when the actual truth
was known? and what the emotions of
the minister, who, in the face of the
man ner of her death, almost canonized
her as a "martyr to the passion of love."

Were not the above recited facts too
well authenticated to admit of dispute,
we could hardly be induced to credit
them, so monstrous and disgusting are
the revelations made. What are such
manifestations of popular feeling but in-
dications of an unwholesome or grossly
depraved condition of social sentiment
—deplorable and disgraceful, not only
in themselves, but pernicious in their in-
fluence! What are they but premiums
to profugacy, finding its end in delib-
erate self-murder? No wonder that
since this display the number of suicides
at the North has largely augmented, and
that now a distinct department is devo-
ted by the New-York journals, to chroni-
cling them.

Let us thank Heaven that our South-
ern society is yet free from such baneful
and corrupting sentimentalities, which
seem to constitute a marked phase in
the social customs of some of the North-
ern cities.—*Mobile Adv.*

It is stated as an ascertained
fact, that Mr. William Allen, of
Claremont, on James river, (Va.)
will raise for sale this year forty
thousand bushels of wheat; and
without some unforeseen, five thou-
sand barrels of corn.

The enormous quantity of forty-
seven million gallons of whiskey,
rum, and brandy, and thirty-five
million gallons of strong beer, were
made in the United States during
the last year—being more than
three gallons apiece to every man,
woman, child, and snacking baby,
black and white, in the country.

FOR GOVERNOR, J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS, S. W. HARRIS, OF COOSA.

W. B. MARTIN, OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BURTON, Esq., of Arabachoe, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

Mr. Grant!

I was informed this morning that a report was in circulation that I was pledging myself and friends to support certain persons in a coming canvass for another office, in order to ensure my election at present, which report is without foundation and false.

MATTHEW ALLEN.

In order to get the election returns in our next paper, we shall defer its publication until Thursday morning, and shall probably continue that as our regular publication day in future, as it will suit the present mail arrangements better than any other.

We find it impossible to comply with the requests of our friends by mail and otherwise for extra copies of our paper for several weeks past, as our usual number for subscribers and extra papers have been almost within a day after publication exhausted.

We call the especial attention of all who are interested, to the advertised list of appointments, for opening books of subscription to the Coosa and Chattooga, and Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Speeches may be expected on these occasions, and information otherwise imparted.

We invite especial attention to the card of Messrs. Clark & Hatchett, Warehouse, Commission, and Forwarding Merchants, Wetumpka, Ala. who offer to store Cotton, make advances and transact other business, for Planters and others on the most reasonable terms we have seen yet proposed.

Gov. Winston & Hon. G. D. Shortridge, agreeably to previous appointment, addressed a very large concourse of citizens in the Court House on Friday last, supposed by some to number at least 500.

The debate was opened by Judge Shortridge in a speech of about one hour and a half in length. Judge Shortridge said that before entering into the discussion of matters of more importance, he would set himself right, with respect to a charge that had recently been made against him by the Montgomery Advertiser.

During the absence of the School-master, the boys violated the rules of school, by walking in forbidden paths; indeed so great was the crime, that a portion of them could only be retained in school on probation, for how long we have not been informed, but presume that the time will be at least two years—and some of the knowing ones say for four years; and others even for life.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think the school master must be a very austere man? You might answer the question by saying, that extreme cases require extreme remedies. But to the point.

School-Master—Come forward, boys, and give an account of yourselves.

Euter, A. B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., J., K., L., M., N.

School-Master—Well, A., I learn that during my absence you went to the show; is it true or not?

A. Yes sir, I went in a little while. S. Did you see the elephant? A. Yes sir, I just did see him. S. Did you ride him or not? A. I—I—(scratches his head and looks foolish.) did ride him a little bit.

S. Will you promise not to go to that show any more? A. Yes sir, for I am sorry that I ever went.

paupers. 3rd. The settlement of questions arising under the Constitution by the Supreme Court; and 4th. The preservation and perpetuation of our Protestant Civilization against the encroachments and corrupting tendencies of Roman Catholicism. Of course we cannot give even a synopsis of the manner in which he treated all those points; and as we would not willingly do any candidate injustice, especially in this, the last paper we shall issue, previous to the election, we will merely state, that he made a very fair and plausible argument on his own side of the question.

Gov. Winston in the commencement of his speech defended his votes of the extravagant and wasteful appropriation bills of the last session of the Legislature, and said he was only sorry that he had not commenced sooner and given more of them. He then defined his position on the question of State aid, reaffirming substantially the ground taken by him in his speech when here before; that is, in opposition to any system of issuing State Bonds, and in fact any system of aid by the State, except of loaning the surplus revenue to Rail Road Companies, upon undoubted fact, and we do not remember the exact order in which he discussed other questions; but remember that he defended the Editors of the Montgomery Advertiser, in their course respecting Judge Shortridge's debt, and said that it was more in the nature of an enquiry than a charge on the part of that paper, an enquiry which the public interest demanded &c. He also took direct issue with Judge S. on the four points mentioned in the know nothing or American platform, with the exception perhaps, that he was likewise opposed to the introduction of foreign paupers and criminals; but denied that the American party had offered any adequate remedy. As with Judge Shortridge's arguments on this question, we cannot venture, from memory, to give even a brief synopsis. We remember however that Gov. Winston's arguments were well sustained throughout—that he was particularly severe on the oaths and secret features of the organization, denouncing them in no measured terms, in fact we believe with less qualification than any speaker we have yet heard.

He made a much better speech than he did when here some weeks ago, and we believe far exceeded the expectations of his friends.

For the Republican & Sunny South. Cwing to a sick family that requires my immediate attention, I am compelled to withdraw from the canvass. I feel thankful to my friends for the kind manifestations of friendship, they entertained towards me, and the deep interest they took in my behalf; and I hope this is a sufficient apology for my withdrawal.

HEZEKIAH CROSS, July 24th, 1855.

For the Jacksonville Republican. Ma. Editor: During the absence of the School-master, the boys violated the rules of school, by walking in forbidden paths; indeed so great was the crime, that a portion of them could only be retained in school on probation, for how long we have not been informed, but presume that the time will be at least two years—and some of the knowing ones say for four years; and others even for life.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think the school master must be a very austere man? You might answer the question by saying, that extreme cases require extreme remedies. But to the point.

School-Master—Come forward, boys, and give an account of yourselves.

Euter, A. B., C., D., E., F., G., H., I., J., K., L., M., N.

School-Master—Well, A., I learn that during my absence you went to the show; is it true or not?

A. Yes sir, I went in a little while. S. Did you see the elephant? A. Yes sir, I just did see him. S. Did you ride him or not? A. I—I—(scratches his head and looks foolish.) did ride him a little bit.

S. Will you promise not to go to that show any more? A. Yes sir, for I am sorry that I ever went.

S. Do you further promise to be governed by all the rules of this institution, and submit to the dictation of the Trustees in the choice of your future teacher, whether he be your choice or not?

A. Yes sir. S. Sit down, sir, you are retained on probation.

School-master. Did you go to the show? B. No sir. S. Very well; you are in full fellowship.

To C. Did you go to the show? C. No sir. S. Very well, you are in fellowship. To D. Did you go to the show? D. No sir. S. You are also in fellowship. To E. Did you go to the show? E. No sir. S. You are in fellowship. To F. Did you go to the show? F. No sir, I did not go, and furthermore, I have filed an affidavit to that effect.

S. Bravo! my lad, that will stand as a memorial, to be handed down to posterity.

To G. Did you go to the show? G. Yes sir, and rode the elephant. S. Are you willing to make the same promises that A did? G. Yes sir. S. You are on probation. To H. Did you go to the show?

H. You have no right to interrogate me, as I do not belong to your school, but I can tell you that I have seen and rode the elephant, and am now training him for an excursion to the lower country, a few months hence.

S. That is an impertinent boy, how dare him to differ with us. But let him alone, he will see his error. To I. Did you go to the show? I. No sir, I feel easy—no sins to atone for.

S. I wish all the boys could say so; to you you are in fellowship. To J. Did you go to the show? J. I did nothing more than peep in. S. You can remain with us and have certain privileges, but we will watch you.

To K. Did you go to the show? K. Yes I did, and saw and rode the elephant, but did not like him, for he had two tails, and they were too long. S. Are you sorry for what you have done? K. Yes sir.

S. You heard the promises of A, are you willing to make the same promises and vows? K. Yes sir, I am. S. A small lecture at this point will not be out of place: you are a promising youth, and calculated to be useful in your day and generation, and let me exhort you to keep out of all such places, you are on probation.

To L. Did you go to the show? L. I peeped over but did not go in. S. This peeping over is a dangerous thing.

To M. Did you go to the show? M. No sir. S. You are in fellowship. To N. Did you go to the show? N. Yes sir, I did and saw and rode the elephant, but did not like him.

S. Are you sorry for what you have done? N. Yes sir. S. You heard the promises of A and others, are you willing to make the same promises and vows? N. Yes sir. S. You are retained on probation. Yours, &c. MOUNTAINEER.

Long Life, and how to Attain to It. Buffon says that "the man who does not die of accidental causes reaches everywhere the age of ninety or a hundred years." Haller goes even beyond this, and says that man might live not less than two centuries. But then he must not waste himself, either with excessive labor or with mental activity and nervous irritation. Ease is favorable to longevity. Temperance, cheerfulness, moderate labor, moderate exercise, and moderate amusement, and plenty of rest, both mental and bodily, are all favorable to long life. With these, and supposing that a man avoids accidents and malaria, his natural term of life is more than a century.

But few men die of old age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passion shortens life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for they use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper.

The strong are apt to break down, or like the candle, to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen to twenty; the lion about twenty; the dog ten to twelve; the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six to seven years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size.

When the cartilaginous parts of the bone become ossified, the bone ceases to grow. This takes place in man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the lion at five; in the ox at four; in the horse at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea-pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man, of all the animals is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period, whilst the dog reaches six times; the cat six times; and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

Marvellous stories are told of longevity of rooks, swans and fishes in general; but as yet little is known of their period of growth; fishes, however, have soft bones, and some of them are even cartilaginous. This is favorable to growth, and consequently to longevity. For it is when the cartilage becomes hard in man's bones that he ceases to grow, and old age is characterized by dryness and brittleness of bone. This fact suggested to an enthusiast some years ago that the best mode of increasing the life of man was to feed him on substances that would give softness to his bones, and having examined the chemical analysis of bone, he came to the conclusion that bread was about one of the very worst articles of diet that human beings could make use of. He denounced the staff of life with vehemence; anything but bread: eat potatoes, turnips, raw cabbage, or boiled cabbage if you prefer them, but don't eat bread. Even gin and water he preferred to a slice of a quarter loaf; and in the bold conversation we ever had with him he informed

us that he had a female patient whom he was feeding on nothing else except apples and gin. His idea was that by a certain course of diet he would make the human bones like whalebone, so strong, and yet so pliable, that they would be no danger of breaking. It was philosophy in a fever, but it had a fact, as all fevers, have to begin with.

Buffon and Haller both maintain that the longevity of man before the deluge is to be scientifically accounted for—Buffon says that the earth was then less solid and compact, and all its productions less consistency, consequently bones were less bony and more cartilaginous; and therefore, grew a longer time. This was later. Hence we find that the antediluvian was began to have sons and daughters after they were far advanced in life. His numbers, however, will not work in this argument; for he wants to make out that one hundred and thirty years was the period of puberty in those days—in the face of the fact that Enoch lived sixty-five years and begat Methuselah. Seven times the age of puberty, he considers the natural term of life and seven times one hundred and thirty will serve his purpose very well for an antediluvian, but what can he do with seven times sixty-five, but shrug his shoulders and give up? But it is no easy matter to give up a theory; so he overlooked the unfavorable fact, and accepted the favorable one. Nevertheless, there may be a portion of truth in his notion.

Age is evidently a drying up of the texture of the body—a hardening of its parts. This growing result of time is perceptible throughout the frame. The bones of youth are soft, and the flesh of youth is juicy. Even the very plumpness and hardness of youth flesh is but the imprisonment of juice. This juice is youth—its converse is age; and it is seen everywhere—from the skin to the bone. The very amount of age is determined by it. Fat hides it a little, but fat is not juice, and therefore it waxes energy, and very little restorative power. It is therefore even older than leanness. It is a sort of concealed age. Fat people are older than they seem to be, and the exercise they take to keep down their fat is wasting to their strength.

They will live longer by following the example of the good old English gentleman who lives at home at ease. Fatigue shortens life; but it is not muscular fatigue alone, but digestive fatigue also. Phillip Cornaro, who made living a study, and died upwards of a hundred years old, says that glutony kills more than plague, war or famine. To glutony add drunkenness, and you have two of death's most successful emissaries. Perhaps there are very few persons whose term of life is not shortened by one or other of these.

Few are wise enough to learn by experience; and those who do learn, often learn too late. Even a temperate man after a long journey sits down to his supper and a glass of grog, and feeling as sober after it as before it, and without any comfortable and jolly with a friend, he fancies another will make him more so, or do him no harm. So another he takes, and he goes to bed late as a judge, congratulating himself on his prudence in stopping in good time.

But what is the grog about? It is a great hypocrite that grog, or rather merely follows the law of its nature, which deceives only the ignorant and the obtuse. So long as the grog is merely in the stomach it does no harm at all. It lies there just as water might lie. It must be taken up by the absorbents of the system before it takes full effect. It must go into the blood and scald it, and fire the brain, and this process sometimes occupies several hours. Hence the man who goes to bed sober with a couple of glasses of grog, often rises in the morning with an intolerable headache, which continues all the day. His whole system has been debilitated by the subtle poison. His legs are weak, his arms are weak, his brain is irritated. He has lost perhaps a week in a night, and he will never recover it. It is like spent money—it never comes back to his purse. A man who is never guilty of such folly is a man who economizes life. The body tells us when we have drunk too much, or what is not beneficial, and we should follow its advice. Surely no language can be plainer than a bradcase. A man who cannot understand it must be a dunce, and requires a medical man, who is merely a respectable sort of keeper, to one who is not in his right mind.

It is not so easy to discover what is good or bad in solid food, nor is it easy to change it when we make the discovery; but whenever food rises in the stomach, the stomach is speaking to us, and we ought to listen or we shall suffer. In due time heaches will be the result: the liver is oppressed, and cannot fulfil its functions. We have introduced more into our bodies than can be conveniently disposed of. Every part receives some of the unwelcome and destructive matter. It is forced into the absorbents, which would rather be without it. The blood is unwillingly compelled to take a part of it; the brain feels the effect of the gross and poisonous infusion; the circulation is impeded; the heart feels it; and labors hard to do its allotted work. The whole system is enfeebled. We produce the effect of old age by prosing in this habit, and the consequence is that we shorten life. Instant teaches the lower animals to abstain from food in such circumstances. But instinct is weak in man, and he may live thirty or forty years before he discovers by reason what a cat learns by instinct in a month.

Excess has its opposite; too little has its symptoms as well as too much.—The body flags for want of stimulus; it loses warmth, it loses energy; and if we find that more food restores both and brings warmth, then more food is wanted. Cornaro, by dint of constant attention to the condition of his body, and by subjecting his appetite for food to his appetite for health, discovered that twice-amount of solid food and fourteen ounces of wine, were better adapted for his constitution than any other measure. His friends long urged him to take more, and at last he yielded,

and increased the quantity to fourteen ounces of food and sixteen ounces of wine. But he says, "this augmentation of food was so injurious to me, that from being very cheerful I became sad and despondent; every thing vexed me; I got angry at trifles and no one could live with me. At the end of twelve days I had a violent pain in my stomach, which continued twenty-four hours. It is unnecessary to ask if they despaired of my life, or if they repented the advice they had given me." The solid food consisted of bread, soups, yolks of eggs and meat. But Cornaro had no heavy labor to perform, and this portion for him is not a portion for all. Every man should endeavor to discover his own maximum and minimum allowances, and adhere to it. He will find health in so doing.

The younger a man is the more he may eat at a time, and the less frequently. Cornaro ate twice a day in youth, in old age four times. This is wise, there is labor in digestion. Old age is exhausted with full meals; they are excessive labor and exercise. To eat as the birds eat, little and often, is best for very young and old people; they are both weak in digestion. But a certain regularity is suitable for man, he constitutionally fitted for it. Even birds take a rest, and children go to sleep in the day-time. Man makes a compromise, and establishes a system of routine which serves the same purpose. The quantity is not alone to be considered, but the mode and time of taking it.

Cornaro always avoided extremes of heat and cold; he never took violent exercise; he abstained from late hours; he never lived in places where the air was bad; and he constantly avoided being exposed to violent winds, and to extreme heat of the sun. He was a prudent calculating man, who lived by rule. We cannot say that we admire him as a model, nor do we wish the idea of bondage to weights and measures of food and beverage, but a good lesson of temperance and moderation may be learned from his experience; and if long life is regarded as a blessing, it may be enjoyed by pursuing a course that approximates to his. Mere long life is less to be desired than the health that contributes to it. Luther said he would not live even fifty years longer for the crown of the German empires; and there are very few men whose relationships are such as to make life a pleasant prospect; but death is always an abhorrent fact, and health is always pleasant, and death is always easy in old age, which lives in the spiritual world before it enters it—death at last being merely the continuation and figure of the last dream.

Longevity has always been regarded as a blessing; and were the health well preserved by prudence and the body well provided for in a comfortable home, it would always be a blessing. But in modern competitive city life it rarely is; even the rich are burdened, the poor are neglected; and the old people are in the way of the young, who want their money if they have saved any, and their room if they have saved none. Rent—at a modern world rent! that no eastern patriarch could understand—grazes an old man his little bed-room ten or twelve feet square; and the poor dependent feels that however much he dreads the final wooden box, it might be better for all parties if he were transferred to it. It is time to go when we are of use to nobody. But Cornaro was a merry old fellow, and these alone are the fellows to whom old age is a blessing. "What I am going to say," explains the old man, "will appear impossible, or hard to believe; nothing, however, is more true; it is a fact known to many persons, and worthy of the admiration of posterity. I have attained my ninety-fifth year, and find myself as healthy, merry and happy, as if I were but twenty-five." This is as it should be, and as it will be when the world is young again. In the rich prophetic descriptions of the regenerated earth it is particularly stated that the old men will fill up the measure of their days, and even join in the dance with the young men and maids. They will be wise then; they will not have wasted themselves either with excess of eating and drinking, or of mental and bodily labor; they will have studied health as well as wealth, and discover what the true art of living really is.

New York Evening Post.

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

SANDY Hook, N. Y., July 25.—The steamer Atlantic, with dates from Liverpool to the 13th inst., arrived this afternoon.

Sevastopol Bombarded.—Sevastopol had again been bombarded by the allies for two days, but with out success.

The allies were erecting immense works against the Malakoff and Redan Towers, and the Russians were erecting formidable works commanding those positions.

England.—A ministerial crisis had taken place in England, in consequence of Sir John Russell's bungling explanation of his conduct at the Vienna Conference.

On the 16th, Sir Bulwer Lytton moved in Parliament, that the ministry containing Sir John Russell, was unworthy of the confidence of the nation.

It was expected that Lord Palmerston would either throw Russell overboard, dissolve the parliament, or resign.

Parliament would be prorogued in August.

THE WAR. The annexed brief remarks from the Journal of Commerce appear to us to have much of the force of truth, and a just appreciation of the inadequacy of the causes which brought on Europe this great and calamitous war, the end whereof no man can undertake to predict.

"Let those who delight in reading the letter from an American gentleman in Paris, which we copy to day from the National Intelligencer. He will there begin to see what a terrible business war is."

This war between Russia and the Allies grew out of nothing; it was the result of bad diplomacy and presumption. Neither party expected to get into a war until war was actually begun; nor even then did they expect it would long continue. Each party presumed that the other would recede, till they were mutually involved beyond the hope of reconciliation.

At present the war-cloud is darker and deadlier than ever. The fearful bloodshed on the 18th June is, it is to be feared, but the beginning of the end. The failure of the Allies on that occasion will only nerve them for more heroic efforts and greater sacrifices if need be. It will also encourage the Russians to persevere in the defence. Meanwhile it appears that the Russian Government is building a railroad with all possible expedition from Moscow to Perekop—i. e. to the isthmus which connects the Crimean peninsula with the main land—and hopes to have it completed in the ensuing autumn. She will then be able to send men, ammunition, and provisions into the Crimea almost without limit. New forces of the Allies are also gathering to that field of Armageddon—that charnel house of nations—tost help the places of the fallen and help to sustain the dreadful conflicts which must be near at hand.

Whether the Allies have learned by a dear-bought reconnaissance the structure of the Redan and Malakoff Towers, will again attempt to storm them, or whether they will adopt the course which to us at a distance would seem the most feasible, of meeting the enemy in the open field, and then (if successfully) investing Sebastopol on the side hitherto open to the Russians, and thus cutting off supplies and reinforcements to the beleaguered fortress, remains to be seen. The war has now reached a point when every movement of the contending forces possesses absorbing interest. How thankful ought those nations to be which are only spectators of the butchery!"

THE LOVE FOR NAPOLEON IN FRANCE.—HIS TOMB. Extract from a recently published letter from Paris:

"The love of Napoleon is, with the French, an intense and all-pervading passion; in almost every house you enter you find his statue or statuette, or his likeness engraved or painted, or some memento of him. Here and there I found a MS. in pencil marks—in which I believe he usually wrote—and I found it carefully kept, elegantly bound, and placed above all other possessions of the family. Every where the streets of Paris resounded with the cries of boys and men selling descriptions of Napoleon's tomb. That tomb itself speaks volumes. I have seen nothing more gorgeous; everything that marble and gold, sunlight and shade, form and color, can do to dazzle and to awe, seems to have been achieved here. The entrance is flanked by sarcophagi resting upon pinths, surmounted by columns crowned with segmental pediments, and decorated respectively to the faithful Marshals Duroc and Bertrand.

"Passing through a bronze door you behold two bronze cariatides, of colossal proportions, holding the globe, sceptres, and imperial crown. Bareheaded, commemorative of the hero, above the gallery that, running under the high altar, and lighted by funeral lamps, leads to the crypt, whose pavement is ornamented with a crown of laurels in mosaic, sculptured laurel wreaths encircling the names of the victories of Revoli, Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram and Moskowa, decorate the balustrade around the tomb, while twelve colossal statues, each commemorative of a victory, stand against the pilasters that face it. The tomb itself consists of an immense monolith of porphyry, weighing 125,000 pounds, brought from Lake Onega covering a sarcophagus, also of a single block, standing upon two pinths that repose on a block of green granite, brought from the Vosges mountains, the whole exquisitely polished. As the French come in crowds to behold it and read the memorable words borrowed from Napoleon's will and cut in the marble. *Le desir que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la Seine, au milieu de ce peuple Français que j'ai aimé.* you are almost persuaded that their enthusiasm amounts to adulation.

At St. Louis, Mo., a shocking murder and suicide had occurred. A young man named Blessing, whose sister had frequently escaped from a Convent, and fallen

into dissolute habits, went to a house of ill repute, and finding her there, pursued her very quickly and with much apparent good feeling, to take a ride in a carriage with him. They went on to take the country, and alighting to take a walk, he drew a revolver, and shot her fatally twice through the head. Her dead body was subsequently found on the spot. Returning to the city, he spent a gay evening in drinking champagne with some of his relatives, after which he killed himself.

THE GILMAMTON SNAKES AND THE CHARMED GIRL.—The parents of the little girl, Caroline Jane Hill, who is charmed by two black snakes, have changed their residence, and yesterday afternoon made an exhibition at Ramford Hall, Concord. A thousand people visited them, so great is their curiosity to see them. We have seen them—the girl is very pretty, only six years old next month. Only the smaller snake goes with them, and that is four feet three and a half inches long, and is idolized by the girl. Her father informed us last evening that when she sleeps now she curls herself up like a snake, incredibly as it may seem. The father and mother will be present, and some one to tell the story of the girl's being fascinated by the snakes, and the effects upon her. The girl has a wild look, and fears are entertained that she will in time languish and die, in consequence of the magnetic power over her of the snakes.—Manchester Mirror, Saturday.

FATALITY AMONG FISHERS.—We learn from the best authority, that for miles in the waters of the Beech Fork of Salt river, Ky., the fish are dying by thousands. The shore is covered with their dead bodies to such a degree that the atmosphere is loaded with an offensive smell. The hogs have been turned loose to feed upon them. No reason can be given for this fatality. Every kind of fish ever seen in that region, with the single exception of the catfish, has been found killed. Can our wise ones give a reason?—Indianapolis Sentinel.

IMPERIAL TREASURY AT MOSCOW. We take the following correspondence, giving an interesting description of the Imperial Treasury at Moscow, from the Boston Transcript:

Moscow, (Russia,) June, 1855. In my last letter I promised you an account of the Imperial Treasury at Moscow. It is contained in five rooms, through which we were escorted by no less than twelve servants, in addition to the director, and his attendant. I cannot forbear mentioning the attention which we, as Americans, received, not only here, but throughout all Russia, from those in official capacity, and the bare mention of "Americane," produced an open sesame everywhere. In the Imperial Treasury are carefully preserved the platters and salt cellars, upon and in which bread and salt are given to the Emperor on his arrival at Moscow; also a glass blown by Peter himself, with a deuce blown into the bottom of it. In one room are fifteen crowns, including those of the captured countries, Poland, Siberia, Astrachan, Georgia and the Crimea. Peter the Great, and his half brother, the foolish Ivan, who were crowned together, have each a crown of wonderful magnificence. They contain respectively 887 and 841 fine diamonds, besides some of the largest rubies and Emeralds known. The Imperial crown contains more than 2900 fine diamonds, and the ruby under the cross, the largest one known in the world, alone cost 120,000 silver roubles. Peter II. was the first monarch crowned with this, and Anne added the ruby bought by her ambassador at Peking. The crown, made of Poland (so called) is here, but it is merely a crown, made at Warsaw, to be used in the funeral ceremonies at the burial of Alexander in 1825. The sceptre of Poland is a single piece of aqua marina, two feet long, and by some strange fatality it is broken in the middle. There is also a throne here, which is studded with more than 2000 turquoises, and is covered with pure gold. The double throne of Peter the Great and his brother, Ivan, is of solid silver. A certain mangs behind it, under the concealment of which their ambitious sister, Sophia, dictated their answers. Here are also two saddles of the Empress Catharine given her by the Sultan at the peace of 1755 and 1775. The first is all diamonds, the horse shoes silver, and the stirrups gold, (for she sat astride). Onetowpaz, in the martingals, alone cost 10,000 rubles. The two are a perfect mass of diamonds, and altogether my eyes ached with magnificence.

THE LOSSES OF THE ALLIES.—The loss of the Allies in the attack by which the Manzon was taken, is now definitely ascertained to have been 2700 killed and 4,000 wounded. Their loss in the recent unsuccessful assault is set down at 7500. Making a total on these two days of 14,500. A frightful loss of life! Suggestive of the vast

price in human blood which must be paid for the conquest of the forests.

It is sad beyond measure to reflect upon the terrible scenes thus engendered, and that address is enhanced when we add to the horrors of the battle field, the tears, the agony, the despair, which the tidings bore with them to thousands of hearts—and to blight and desolate thousands of remote homes.

COPPER ORE.

The following, which may be of interest to ship owners, is copied from the Liverpool Albion.

The ship Georgia, Malcoon, which arrived at Liverpool 9th June, from Savannah, brought some copper ore in cases, which proves to be an exceedingly dangerous cargo, for so great was the heat evolved, during the passage from the sulphur contained in the ore, that some of the cases were taken out of the ship completely charred, the lids being a mass of charcoal, while the cargo stowed immediately above them was partially burnt, and when landed from the ship was so much heated as to make it painful for a man to thrust his hand into the bales. We believe the copper ore from Adelaide when flat shipped to this country, was of a similarly dangerous character, fill means were taken to destroy the sulphur by roasting the ore.—In its present state, the ore from the mines of Georgia is not to be brought across the Atlantic, and must undergo a process similar to that of the Australian ore to remove all danger from it.

WHAT CONSTITUTES RICHES.

"To be rich," said Mr. Marcy, our worthy Secretary of State, requires only a satisfactory condition of the mind. One man may be rich with a hundred dollars, while another in the possession of millions may think himself poor, and as the necessities of life are enjoyed by each, it is evident that the man who is the best satisfied with his possessions, is the richer.

To illustrate the idea, Mr. Marcy related the following anecdote: "While I was Governor of the State of New York," said he, "I was called upon one morning at my office by a rough specimen of a backwoodsman who stalked in and commenced conversation by inquiring if this was Mr. Marcy? "Bill Marcy?" said he. "I nodded assent. 'Used to live in Southport didn't ye?'"

I answered in the affirmative, and began to feel a little curious to know who my visitor was and what he was driving at.

"That's what I told em," cried the backwoodsman, bringing his hand down on his thigh with tremendous force; "I told 'em, you was the same old Bill Marcy who used to live in Southport, but they wouldn't believe it, and I promised the next time I came to Albany to come and see you and find out for sartin. Why, don't you know me Bill?"

"I didn't exactly like to recognize his acquaintance at a distance, but for the life of me I couldn't recollect ever having seen him before, and so I replied that he had a familiar countenance, but that I was not able to call him by name.

"My name is Jack Smith," answered the backwoodsman, "and we used to go to school together thirty years ago in the little red school-house in old Southport."

Well, times has changed since then, and you have become a great man and got rich I suppose."

I struck my head and was going to contradict that impression, when he broke in:

"Oh, yes you are; I know you are rich; no use denying it. You was Controller for—for a long time, and the next we heard of you, were Governor. You must have made a heap of money, and I am glad it glad to see you getting along so smart. You was always a smart lad at school and I knew you would come to something."

I thanked him for his good wishes and opinion, but told him that political life did not pay so well as he imagined. "I suppose," said I, "fortune has smiled upon you since you left Southport?"

"Oh, yes," said he; "I hain't got nothing to complain of; I must say I've got along right smart. You see, shortly after you left Southport, our whole family moved up into Vermont, and put right into the woods, and I reckon our family out down more trees and cleared more land than any other in the whole State."

"And so you have made a good thing of it. How much do you consider yourself worth?" I asked, feeling a little curious to know what he considered a fortune, as he seemed to be so well satisfied with his.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know exactly how much I am worth; but I think (straightening himself up) if my debts were paid I should be worth three hundred dollars clean cash. And he was rich; for he was satisfied."

THE BASIN OF THE ATLANTIC.

Modern science has made many discoveries in relation to the ocean, its depths, and its basins. Accord-

ing to Mr. Charles R. Weld, who recently made a tour through the United States and Canada, the vast sea-weed meadows of the Atlantic, which cover a space of seven times as large as France, with life, and deep sea-soundings which reveal the sea-floor of the great depths, show that the bottom of the ocean is frequently paved with calcareous and silicious shells. The Atlantic basin is a vast trough, bounded on one side by America, and on the other side by Africa, and rising out of this trough are mountains higher than the loftiest Himalayans, from peak to peak of which huge whales hold their course with the same precision with which eagles pass from crag to crag; and valleys deeper than any trodden by the foot of man, within whose oozy folds the great waters lie in perpetual repose. Depths have been sounded in the Atlantic greater than the elevation of any mountain above the surface.

Another modern writer, speaking of this great basin, says, that could its waters be drawn off so as to expose this great chasm, which separates continents and extends from the arctic to the Antarctic, it would present a scene rugged and grand beyond description. The very ribs of the solid earth would be brought to light, and we should behold at one view, in the mighty cradle of the ocean, the sad remains of a thousand fearful wrecks, with their countless human skulls buried in heaps of pearl and inestimable stones, which lie concealed forever upon the bottom of deep. From the top of the Chumbarozo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in a vertical line, is nine miles. The deepest part of the North Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin, whose greatest depth is about a mile.

A Mormon Revelation.

The New York Mirror gives the following account of the new book about to be issued on Mormonism:

Local Bacon: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." A volume entitled "Female Life Among the Mormons," the proof sheets of which have been sent us by Mr. Derby, is one of the books to be "chewed." It is certainly one of the most extraordinary revelations of fanaticism, licentiousness and cruelty. We have ever read; and altogether a most marvelous, melancholy book. If one-tenth part of the baseness and headiness of Mormonism, as represented in the volume before us, be true, the whole tribe deserve extermination from the face of the earth—not for their pretended belief in the divinity of Joe Smith or Brigham Young, but for their gross and habitual outrage upon the common laws of society and the common decencies of humanity.

The book is well written, and if the community generally have confidence in the veracity of its statements, it cannot fail to excite such a widespread indignation as will sweep the "Latter-Day Saints" beyond the pale of Christendom. The evils of this "spiritual wife" system have become gigantic—a hundred fold worse and more dangerous than African slavery; and we hope to see prompt action taken by the coming Congress, in vindication of the violated laws of the Republic in the two large proscribed territories of Utah. The writer of the book, Mrs. Maria Work, gives a brief sketch of her solution into the hands of a Mormon elder.

The Virtuous Woman is an Angel in Dry Goods and Glory.

She makes sunshine, bluesky, Fourth of July, and happiness, wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume and beauty. She is a sweet poet, written in rare and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before, and worship her as so many admiration points, ready to melt into cream and their boots. Her words flourish around the ear, like music birds of paradise, or the chime of Trinity bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence strengthens the weak, raises the lachry, flannel shirt the heathen, and pluckens the faithhearted.

Wherever you find the Virtuous Woman, you also find pleasant firesides, taste, bouquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light, and moral institutions generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of God. Take our hat, Umbrella, cane and hymn-book will be sent in the morning.—Exchange paper.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of two venditioni exponas, and two executions, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one execution in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of Asa Skelton, Adm'r., &c., all against Joseph Reidner, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to 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 September next, the following described land, viz: the south west fourth of the north west fourth, section 26, township 15, range 8.—Also, the north east fourth of the north east fourth, section 27, township 15, range 8; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 15, range 8, levied on as the property of said Reidner, to satisfy said vend. expas. and Executions.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
July 31, 1855.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—A Teacher Murdered by a Boy.—We learn from a gentleman who was an eye witness, the following particulars of a most horrible affair that occurred at Pontotoc, Miss. It appears that Mr. Brown, the principal of Male Academy at Pontotoc, had punished one of his pupils about a week since. A brother of the boy that was whipped, by the name of Wray, made threats against Mr. Brown, for the aforesaid punishment, to which but little attention was paid. On Monday, young Wray a youth some 17 or 18 years old took a position where Mr. Brown would pass on his way home from school, and waited until he came along; when Wray attacked him.

The two clinched, Brown only acting in self-defense, and those who saw it thought it only to be a scuffle between them, until they saw B. run a few yards, his hands upon his abdomen, and fell down lifeless. While they were clinched, Wray had inflicted two wounds upon Brown with a large Bowie knife, which killed him almost instantly. The young man was arrested at once. Mr. B. was a man much respected, and leaves a young widow to whom he had been married but a few months to mourn his early and untimely end. This is one of the most horrible cold blooded murders we have noticed in some time, and is worse outrage than the Matt Ward case.—Memphis paper.

MARRIED on the 24th inst by the Rev. E. T. Smith. Mr. Jasper. N. Davis to Miss. Mary. F. McElrath—all of this County.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

WHEREVER THAT GREAT MEDICINE called H. G. Farrell's celebrated Arabian Liniment, has been introduced, it has performed the most extraordinary cures in the annals of medical history—every body who uses it once becomes its warmest friend—they not only keep it always on hand for the benefit of its timely use in cases of emergency, but recommend it to all their friends. It has been before the public for nearly ten years, and yet is daily developing new virtues; many diseases have been cured by it, for which the proprietors had never recommended it; its magical virtues spreads through the land with the speed of lightning, and many very many poor invalids who fasted their days on this earth were fast drawing to a close, have been by a persevering use of this invaluable Liniment HEALED, and now rejoice in the blessings of health, and the enjoyment of this beautiful world. Read this to believe, and not to doubt. Inquire of your neighbors whom you know to have used it, and they will tell you that no medicine ever discovered possesses the half of its extraordinary healing powers. The racking pains of rheumatism and neuralgia yield in a few minutes to its powerfully anodyne properties. "The lame are made to walk." Old sores, which have rendered the subject a loathsome thing to behold, are healed. The weak and trembling, from deranged state of the nerves, by the use of this Liniment, receive in the recovery of their former health and strength. Many long standing affections of the liver, lungs and kidney have yielded to its use after the various remedies had failed. It is very efficacious in curing the diseases of horses and cattle, such as sweeny, sprains, bruises, swelling, lameness, dry shoulder, split, &c., and if used in the beginning, never fails to stop the further progress of fistula, poll-evil, ringbone and spavin.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rankoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wadlowe; Baker & Enea, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. A. Alexander, Arbuckle; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 26, 1855.

R. C. CLARK, W. T. HATCHETT, CLARK & HATCHETT, WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION, & Forwarding Merchants, WETUMPKA, ALA.

Will store Cotton for 25 cts. per bale, for the season, and will attend punctually to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.

A. BROWN, Sh'ff.
July 31, 1855.

HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY.

Jasper County Academy Lottery; [By Authority of the State of Georgia.] THE subscriber having been appointed Manager of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, intends conducting the same on the Havana plan of single numbers, and has located his Office in the city of Macon, Georgia. He now offers the following GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST 13, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

\$31,000!	
CLASS C CAPITAL \$8,000.	
Prize of : : : : \$3,000	
1 " : : : : 2,000	
2 Prizes of : : : : 1,000	
5 " : : : : 500	
10 " : : : : 200	
20 " : : : : 100	
75 " : : : : 50	
120 " : : : : 25	

250 Prizes am't to \$31,000 Ten Thousand Numbers.

The chances to gain the capital prize in the old combination plan is 1 in 75,076; in this 1 in 10,000.

* Agents wanted in every town and city in the Union. On application the Terms will be forwarded.

Remember every Prize drawn at each drawing, under the superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and JAS. A. Nisbeter, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duty.—Prizes paid when due without discount.

* All orders, rely on it, strictly confidential. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50; Quarters \$1 25.

Address JAMES F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The plan and manner of drawing of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, is as follows:

The Lottery is set up on the Havana plan of simple numbers, because it is believed to be the most easily understood as well as the most popular.

There are 10⁴ tickets for July, there are 350 tickets for 28 approximation prizes—making 408 prizes.

Slips of paper of exactly the same size, and printed with numbers from 1 to 10,000 corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, are rolled up and packed in small tin tubes one inch in diameter, and one fourth inch in length, and are deposited in one wheel—similar slips, on which are printed the amounts of the different prizes, are also rolled up and inserted in tin tubes and put into another wheel—these are each fastened with two pad-locks by the Superintendent, who certify that the numbers and prizes were all deposited in the wheels. Each Superintendent takes one key of each wheel, and the wheel cannot be opened without both are present. When the draw is taken place, which will be in public, the wheels are unlocked, and after revolving them, a number is drawn out of the wheel of numbers, and at the same time one is drawn out of the Prize wheel by boys with arms bared to the shoulder and blindfolded—the tube is slipped off, and the number held up and unrolled, so that the whole audience can see it—the number is then called off and registered by the Superintendents. The Prize drawn, is credited to the number drawn at the same time, and so on till all the Prizes are drawn out. A copy of the drawing is then sent to the printers, and after comparison the Superintendents certify to the correctness of the drawing. These Superintendents are sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor.

It will be perceived, that in this plan, every Prize is drawn out, and of course some person must get them; a drawing is sent to every one ordering tickets.

The Prizes are payable 30 days after the drawing, in full without any discount.

* Drawings take place every twenty days.

June 12, 1855.

Rail Road Meeting.

By request of Directors and Stockholders in Alabama, of the Coosa and Chattooga River, and the Ala. & East Tennessee R. Road Cos., owing to the great excitement pending the Elections to be held in Alabama, on the 6th August next, the meetings advertised for the 17th to the 23rd July, are postponed, and will be held as follows, for the purpose of exhibiting the profile, maps and estimate of the surveyed routes of the Roads, and reading portions of the Chief Engineer's Report.

Speeches may be expected, and Books of Subscription will be opened.

Stockholders, and all friendly to the enterprise, are respectfully invited to attend.

Coosa & Chattooga River R. Road, August 14th, Gaylesville Ala.
" 15th, Cedar Bluff "
" 16th, King's Hill "
" 17th, Cowan's Store, "
" 18th, Gadsden, "
" Ala. & East Tenn. R. Road, "
" 20th, Jacksonville, "
" 21st, Cross Plains, "
" 22d C. P. Ch. n' Goshen "
" 23rd, Sch'l H. near Col James Lawrence's, Ala.

By order EDWARD WHITE, Secretary.

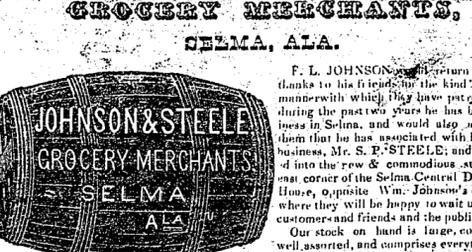
July 24, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, TAKES up a posted, before Peter Acker, Esq., by Edward Lawrence, a certain Estray MARE & COLT; the mare about 13 years old, 14 hands high and blind in the left eye, both hind legs and right fore leg white, and a large blaze in her face; and the Colt, a mare about 10 months old, both hind legs white and a small blaze in its face, both appraised to Seventy Dollars. (\$70 00).

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 3, 1855.—10.

JOHNSON & STEELE, GROCERY MERCHANTS, SELMA, ALA.



Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE, SUGARS of all descriptions, SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs; BACON, Cincinnatti; LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbles. and kits; PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars; BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters; SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that, from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect.

Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

By Authority of the State of Alabama SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST! CLASS S.

To be Drawn August 2d, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following Magnificent Scheme! (See and remember EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT EACH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.)

1 Prize of : : : : 12,000	
1 " : : : : 5,000	
1 " : : : : 3,000	
1 " : : : : 2,000	
1 " : : : : 1,500	
1 " : : : : 1,200	
1 " : : : : 1,100	
\$1,000 are : : : : 1,100	
400 are : : : : 4,000	
150 are : : : : 1,500	
120 are : : : : 1,440	
100 are : : : : 2,000	

All, amounting to \$50,000 THOUSAND Numbers! Tickets \$4 Quarters \$2. SWAN, Agt. & Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

July 31, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia. FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST. CLASS 5.

To be Drawn August 13, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to \$30,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! *And remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of : : : : \$7,500	
1 " : : : : 5,000	
1 " : : : : 2,000	
2 " : : : : \$1,000 are : 2,000	
5 " : : : : 500 are : 2,500	
10 " : : : : 200 are : 2,000	
15 " : : : : 100 are : 1,500	
75 " : : : : 50 are : 3,900	
120 " : : : : 25 are : 3,000	

251 Prizes in all amounting to \$30,000 ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 1/2, Quarters \$1 1/4 SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.

July 31, 1855.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY, Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, July 3d, A. D., 1855.

THIS day came John W. Jones, Administrator of the Estate of Hamilton E. Jones deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands, belonging to said estate, lying in said county, to-wit: The north east fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section four, township fifteen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District.

Also one Lot in the Town of White Plains, No. 29, also one Lot or parcel of land lying due east of Lot No. 5 in said town of White Plains, running from the back alley to within one rod of the creek containing one half acre more or less.

It is therefore ordered that the 27th 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 the town of Jacksonville in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on Monday the 27th day of August next, and 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 14th day of July, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 17, 1855.

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

July 3, 1855.—10.

Election Notice.

I will proceed to open and hold an election, on the first Monday in August next, at the usual places of holding elections in the different election precincts of Benton County, Ala. for the purpose of electing a Governor, Representatives to Congress, one Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature; Tax Collector and Tax Assessor, and four County Commissioners; and the following persons are hereby appointed Inspectors of said election in each respective election precinct, to-wit:

- At Jacksonville, } J. Crow, B. C. } Wyly and F. Snow.
- Alexandria, } A. P. Wade, W. F. } Bush, J. Powers.
- Polkville, } N. Goode, P. Brothers, } Wm Colburn.
- Sulphur Springs } Peter Acker, J } N. Wills, Aaron Green.
- Maddoxes, } J. M. Bagley, I. B. } Wm. Woodruff.
- Oxford, } T. G. Mattison, D. Snow } W. B. Turnipseed.
- Taylor's old place, } J. R. Douglass } A. B. Bonds, G. W. Pinson.
- R. A. Martin's, } John McKamey, } John P. Pettit, L. Martin.
- Edward Allen's } D. D. Draper, R } T. Dowdle, B. Nabors.
- Cross Plains, } Joseph Nolen, J. W } Ledbetter, & Neal Ferguson.
- Ladiga, } W. Todd, W. Stewart, } F. Young.
- Rabbit Town, } Henry Gaines, J. } H. Burton, Calvin Watson.
- White Plains, } M. P. Johnson, T. K } Cook, P. Black.
- Teague's X Roads, } J. P. Laakey, } Sevier Elyton, Robt Boyd.
- Sugar Hill, } Leroy Bedwell, T } Burch, James R. Bl-ck.
- Pine Grove, } Wm Warren, Jos } DeFrees, sr, Abner Coffey.
- Colvin's } A. H. Colvin, S. Ford, } D. P. Posey.
- New Bethel, } Wm B. Doss, Fred } ertick Boozeier, Nathan Reeves, B. N. Page Returning Officer.
- Buckus' Store, } W. Edwards, S. D } Thompson, E. A. Mellon.
- Pounds' Store } C. Norman, James } Kemp, H. Baird.
- Muscadine, } W. R. Brown, sr } Wm King, J. Grimes.
- Jefferson Phipps, } B. F. Parker, } Joshua Roberts, W. Duke.
- Whorton's, } John Wheeler, Abner } Whorton, W. A. Davis.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE. MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY, MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. S. D. MCCLELEN, Esq., DAVID LEADWELL Esq., THOS. H. TRAVIS, Esq., ILLERIAN CROSS, Esq., WILLIAM J. BORDEN, G. C. ELLIS, Esq., T. R. MANOHAM, Esq., WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq., W. F. TEAGUE, Esq., ISAAC P. MORAONE, Esq.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

HON. A. WOODS, JOHN LINDBSEY, Esq., JOHN SMITH, Esq., CALDWELL SUBLETT, Esq., ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq., JOSEPH C. BAIRD, Esq., JOHN H. CALDWELL, JAMES LEA, Esq.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

JOSEPH T. HENNICOTT, WM. T. YEATMAN, JEFFERSON L. MONROE, JESSE U. BRYAN, SAMUEL B. WHITE, D. B. DAVIS,

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

WM. P. AMORIS, Esq., JAMES MEHARG, Esq.,

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

E. P. GAINES, Esq., G. W. BLACKBURN, Esq., ROBERT MCCLAIN, Esq., JOHN M. TEAGUE, Esq., THOMAS J. EMBRY, Esq., R. C. LIVEY, CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE, A. W. KIRBY, Esq., COL. D. M. WALKER, CAPT. J. B. CLARE, CALEB G. MORGAN, Esq., JOHN LANDERS, Esq.

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, D. Kalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A. D. D. R. E. S. S.

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

ISOLUTION.
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 favors 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.**
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, S.

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,
ASHEVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Morgan, 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,
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February, 23, '54.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors, Campaign, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS,** Flowers, Tabs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 2, 1854.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.
Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—1y.

BENTON STEAM
MILLS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCampbell & Co.
Feb. 20, 1855.—1y.

Wm. E. Alexander & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.
30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.
5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.
Depot Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.
Rome, Ga., May 20, 1855.

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

WONDERFUL!
New York in Jacksonville!!
This 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.—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 Montealeo. 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 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 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 leave eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from J. M. to 3 A. M. in Montgomery, making the entire route in 24 hours. Leave Jacksonville on Thursdays and Sundays, at 9 A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 1/2 P. M. Leave Jacksonville on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 1/2 P. M., and arrive at Guntersville on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 1/2 P. M. Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville, \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers pay 50 cts per mile.
Wm. T. Brooks, Proprietor,
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

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.

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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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.

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 Montealeo. 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 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 comfortable."
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A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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.

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 preparing to receive all persons who wish to hire Buggies or other private conveyances, and to complete the necessary arrangements, and his stock and facilities will have equalled those of the young and daring, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the occasion.
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.
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 3, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 2, 1853.—1y.

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 Travellers, 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,
Proprietor.
June, 1852.—1y.

Heimbold's Genuine Preparations.
HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Discharges, Stricture, Hematuria, 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 all the papers with glaring falsehoods, and 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 ever 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, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.
Constitutional Debility, brought on by itself, 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 latter days of their lives, the 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 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 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 preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public, for several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions, and after the many years raised every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking evidence of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most fatal diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.
Notice.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cured patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.
Price, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle or 6 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
P. M. F. HEIMBOLD,
Chemist, 603 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.
To be had of
All Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.
June 26, 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 the use of the musical and primary departments.
The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (to wit: to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of one year, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, has undertaken to found here, under his own auspices, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble name of Cherokee Institute. This most efficient and most assured 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 his own country and throughout the South, 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 any so-called female Colleges of the day. S. F. FORT, 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. DELAUNY, 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 to the families of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the school term of six months. 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 term. French \$20. Drawing \$20. Music \$20 for the Greek and Latin in as many other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 12 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.
S. F. FORT,
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Livingston of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Pick 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 24th Monday in August next, to continue for three days to be held.
2d July 1855.
A. J. WALKER,
Chancellor.
The above is a true copy of the minutes.
R. G. EARLE,
Register 26 Dist.
July 2, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hinnecutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi. fa.
A. BROWN, Shif.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 3, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Turnipseed & Vice, and against Thomas Green, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaacs Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaacs Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sales.
BY virtue of four venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith & Co., one in favor of W. D. Douthard & Co., one in favor of David C. Haslett, and one in favor of Asa Skelton, and one execution in favor of Asa Skelton, Ex'r., and all against David Young, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in August next, the following described land to wit: the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 29, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of David Young to satisfy said venditioni exponas, and execution.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of four vend. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of G. Stipes, one in favor of J. D. Hoke & Bro., one in favor of W. B. Martin, and one in favor of Turnley & Davis, and all against Burwell Alewine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range seven, levied on as the property of said Alewine to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaacs Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaacs Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and one fi. fa. in favor of Daniel Pratt & Co. against T. Chandler, issued from the circuit court and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 30, township 13, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of the s. e. fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section four, township 15, range 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George F. Bolinger, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.
By virtue of five alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co. two in favor of T. M. Horsey, & Co. one in favor of H. H. Hare & Co. and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Hinnecutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hinnecutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to-wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 28, township 14, range 11; and north half of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth, section 22, township 14, R. 12, and the west half of northwest fourth, section 29, township 14, R. 12, and s w fourth of s w fourth of section 20, township 14, R. 12.

Also, at the same time and place.
The north half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 29, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.
The south west quarter of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 25, township 14, range 11.
Also, one Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said alias fi. fas.
A. BROWN, Shif.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Newman Pounds, vs. Theophilus Holey, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the following described land, to-wit: All that portion of the north east quarter of section five, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres; also the south west fourth of the south east fourth section 31, township 15, range 12, containing 40 acres; also a part of the east fourth of section 6, township range 12, containing 70 acres, in 180 acres, levied on as the property of said Holey, to satisfy said order of sale.
A. BROWN, Shif.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Newman Pounds, vs. Theophilus Holey, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the following described land, to-wit: All that portion of the north east quarter of section five, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres; also the south west fourth of the south east fourth section 31, township 15, range 12, containing 40 acres; also a part of the east fourth of section 6, township range 12, containing 70 acres, in 180 acres, levied on as the property of said Holey, to satisfy said order of sale.
A. BROWN, Shif.
July 3, 1855.

ISOUTION.
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 favors 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, 85

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 I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Morgan, 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,
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February 25, '52.
Spring & Summer STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
THANKFUL for past favors, merchants leaving to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Campaign, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS,** Flowers, Tubbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 2, 54.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.
Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—1y.

BENTON STEAM MILLS.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch, and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 855.—1y.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS,
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.
30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in store.
5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.
Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.
Rome, Ga., May 20, 855.

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

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.—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, '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 Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All **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. YENABLE.
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 & 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 29—6m
*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, 855.—3m.

Wool Carding.
The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and beseege 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.

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 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. 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 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 our route 24 hours quicker, and some of our fares dollars cheaper than any other route. Arrangements 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 one night. Leave Guntersville on Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 A. M., and arrive at Jacksonville at 10 1/2 P. M. Leave Jacksonville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 P. M., arrive at Guntersville at 6 A. M. Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passenger tickets not permitted.
Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County,)
TAKEN UP & posted 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 Elzeline 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, 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 280 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 20 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 H. Likens 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 3, 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, 855.—1y.

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 Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Mules 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.
June, 8 1/2—y.

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
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, 8.

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

New Live Stable.
I have now prepared a new and comfortable private carriage for the use of the country. It is complete, and will be ready for use at any time. It is of the best quality, and will be found to be the most comfortable and convenient for the use of the country. It is of the best quality, and will be found to be the most comfortable and convenient for the use of the country.
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 3, 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, 855.—1y.

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 Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Mules 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.
June, 8 1/2—y.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,
For Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Hematuria, 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 vitality of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and sell the papers with glaring falsehoods, and will calculate to deceive the young, and not be so 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 it cures the most obstinate every particle of the rank and poisonous virus, 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 blasting the brilliant hopes of many a young man, and depriving the world of a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'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 disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions 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 efficacious in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla ever offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrophulous diseases have entirely been cured by the use of our Fluid Extract of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.
Scripps—Last brilliant hopes of a young man, and Professor of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.
Price, 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. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 283 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, 855.—1y.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.
This second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st of September, in September, 1855. 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 approval of a number of citizens of this city, (aged to enter and keep in the Institute 500 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named in his name, and undertaken to found a public school for the purpose. 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 lander.

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. K. BRYANT, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.
Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.
Mr. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.
Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

TERMS.
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the rate for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and fuel, will be \$250, for the school year—of \$100 for the Spring term of six months, and \$150 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; Navigation \$20 for the Greek and Latin as most of our institutions. Made \$20 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 12 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ,
Reference is respectfully made to H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Pa. 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 2, 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 26 Dist.
July 18 855

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one filia, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hunicutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said filia.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Turnipseed & Vice, and against Thomas Green, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and one filia, in favor of Daniel Pratt & Co. against T. Chandler, issued from the circuit court and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 30, township 13, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of the s. e. fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section four, township 15, range 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George F. Bolinger, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of five alias fil. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co. two in favor of T. M. Horsey, & Co. one in favor of Haral, Hare & Co. and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Hunicutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hunicutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to-wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; and north half of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, R. 12, and s w fourth of s w fourth of section 20, township 14, R. 12.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one filia, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hunicutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in August next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said filia.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of G. Stipes, one in favor of J. D. Hoke & Bro., one in favor of W. B. Martin, and one in favor of Turnley & Davis, and all against Burwell Alewine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the w. e. half of section twelve, township fourteen, range seven, levied on as the property of said Alewine to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Leaton and against James Burrows and Isaac Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to-wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 15, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land district, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Goode & Moore, and against Henry J. Bryant, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of section 23, township 14, range 6, east in the Coosa Land district, containing 30 S. 100 acres, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, and one filia, in favor of Ann Robinson vs. Pleasant Fite and J. W. Chauslin issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 34, township 14, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Fite, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, and one filia, in favor of Ann Robinson vs. Pleasant Fite and J. W. Chauslin issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 34, township 14, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Fite, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, and one filia, in favor of Ann Robinson vs. Pleasant Fite and J. W. Chauslin issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 34, township 14, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Fite, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.
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A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Newman Peunds, vs. Theophilus Miller, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in town of Jacksonville, on the first day in August next, the following described land, to-wit:
All that portion of the north east of section six, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres; also the west fourth of the south east fourth of section 31, township 15, range 12, containing 40 acres; also a part of the north east fourth of section 6, township 16, range 12, containing 70 acres, in 180 acres, levied on as the property of said Miller, to satisfy said order of sale.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
July 3, 1855.

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