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Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 5, 1855.

Whole No. 965

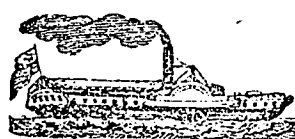
EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to
discontinue will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Far Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



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

SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons. — Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. — Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,
200 Tons. — Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
000 Tons. — Commander.
Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Carr from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built expres-
sly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steorage, \$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
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 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.

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 and Harrell, & Co. and
and co, Charleston.

Haviland, Bissley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.

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

April 27, 1855—6m.

MASOIC CELEBRATION.
There will be a procession and
public installation of the Officers of
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-
coccohe, on the 23d day of June
next. Brethren from the adjoin-
ing lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
Jas. MARTIN, Sec'y.

POETRY.

NATURE AND MY HEART.

The tender flower bedrenched with
rain,
Still lifts its head and smiles again
When morning light dispels the cloud,
Which lately thundered fast and loud,
And thou, my heart, be as the flower.

The little stream, with crystal flow,
By some rude storm, doth murky grow,
And angry rushes, dark and fast,
Yet soon will clear and calm at last,
And thou, my heart, learn from the
stream.

The mighty oak, at winter's blast,
Strips off its leaves, and limbs, and
mast,
And stands a type of mute despair;
But blooms again with vernal air,
And thou, my heart, be as the oak.

Old ocean's tide, in tempest driven,
Lashes the shores and cries to Heaven
In fearful woe, in fury wild,
But soon is still as nestling tide,
And thou, my heart, learn from the
sea.

The flower, the stream, the oak, the sea,
All have their times of gloom and grief,
To them there comes at least relief,
But souls ne'er find surcease of grief;
Then thou, my heart, learn to submit.

All nature has some fitting balm
To heal, renew, refresh or calm,
But there are hearts whose ceaseless
woe
Solace or calm can never know;
Then thou, my heart, learn to endure.

Cast up thy gaze from earthly things!
Deem sorrow good; to thee it brings
Promise of Life when nature dies,
For Nature's voice forever cries,
Oh, bruised heart, trust God alone!

LITTLE MABEL.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Beloved little Mabel,
She perished in the Spring;
When the flowers began to blossom,
When the birds began to sing.
Our precious little Mabel,
Had been fading all the year;
For though she was our idol,
We could not keep her here.

Had you seen our little Mabel,
You would have loved her well,
For everybody loved her,
More than words can tell.
Our beautiful, little Mabel,
With eyes of dewy jet,
With voice of rippling music,
I see and hear her yet!

Our blessed little Mabel,
Now lies fast asleep,
In the heart of a green valley,
Where the early violets weep;
Where the sighing trees above her,
Weave shadows o'er her bed;
Where the low, sad winds of summer
Sing dirges round her head.
Where the lapse of silver mountains,
Upon the still air's flow,
And round her grave the angels
Do softly come and go.

At home our little Mabel
Shone like the morning star,
Which lights the mellow heaven,
And sends its rays afar.
Our holy little Mabel
Was a cherub from the sky,
Whom God has sent to teach us
How we must live and die.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Sunday Feb 25 '55.
I have detailed to you in previ-
ous letters the debased condition of
the women of Utah. The Mor-
mons, after their passions (or as
they call it, their holy desires to
people the earth,) are gratified,
seldom pretended to support their
numerous wives. Brigham Young
declared, last conference, that he
did not know how many wives he
had. "Tell the gentiles," said he,
"I do not know half of them when
I see them." The majority of
these poor women are compelled to
work for their daily bread,
and many are in such a
destitute condition that they are
forced to seek the charity of stran-
gers. It is an actual fact that one
of the wives of the Chief of the
Apostles gained her livelihood by
washing for the boarders of a pub-
lic house in town. Indeed, it is
nothing uncommon for these lords
of creation to send their wives out
in the canons for wood, and any
day you can see women chopping
logs and driving cattle to the moun-
tains.

Subjected to a slavery worse than
can be realized in the South, turned
against their will, denied even
woman's chief prerogative, the use
of her tongue, there are now hun-
dreds of females who only want
the opportunity to abandon forever
a life so illy befitting the proud
spirit of American womanhood.
It was but yesterday, that a wid-
ow with her daughters called upon

me, and, after asking me to lock
the door of my room for fear she
should be surprised in the house of
a "gentle, unfolded her story of
bitter wrongs, and sufferings. The
bishop of her ward had demanded
her whole family, including herself
in marriage. She had given up all
she had for tithes and other taxes,
and was now in the dilemma of
either starving or of being com-
pelled to share an incestuous bed
with the daughters of her own body.
With tears in her eyes, she
prayed me to afford her the means
of going to California in the Spring.
These cases occur every day—in-
deed, the spirit of dissatisfaction is
universal. I have never conversed
with a solitary woman who was
not discontented with her situation
and prospects. This speaks more
than all the ingenious arguments
in favor of polygamy, and demon-
strates that the practical working
of the "plurality system" is ad-
verse to domestic love and happi-
ness.

Here would be a great field for
your strong-minded women. If a
few Bloomers and fast young ladies
would come out to Utah and raise
the cry of "virtue and independ-
ence" in the valleys of the moun-
tains, the whole Mormon female
community would rise in a mass
and shake off the shackles that
bind them. But there is no one to
lead them on. The fear of being
cut off from the church, and of
being "sent to eternal hell across
lots," as Brigham classically ex-
presses it, deters them from such a
course, and the desert plains that
hem them in on every side, prevent
them from slipping secretly away
to California or the States.

Herold.

JULIUS CESAR.

We have, fortunately a complete
enough portrait of Julius Caesar,
and we know a good deal, though
not near so much as it would be
desirable that we know of his hab-
its and mode of life. He was a tall
slender, well-made man, with a
long, pale face; his brow was high,
but not broad, he had dark, spark-
ling eyes, and his mouth was rather
large. "A slight puffing of the
under lip," says Merivale, "which
may be traced in some of his best
busts, must undoubtedly have de-
tracted from the admirable con-
tour of his countenance. Yet he
was still reckoned handsome, and
in his moments of vanity he de-
lighted to trace his descent through
his ancestor Julius, to the love
of the goddess of beauty for the mor-
tal Anchises; while the name of his
ancestress, Venus, was actually
stamped on some of his coins."—
Micheliet, in his history of Rome,
has a fine picture of Caesar. "It
should like," he says, "to have seen
this white and pale figure, faded
before its time by the debauches of
Rome, this delicate epileptic man,
marching under the ruins of Gaul,
at the head of his legions, swim-
ming over rivers, or riding on horse
back between the litters on which
his secretaries were carried."—
Suetonius, in a short chapter, (fifty-
seventh) has furnished the idea so
beautifully brought out here.

In manhood and in his latter
years, the once "ill-fated boy" paid
attention to the neatness of
his attire. He shaved carefully—
there is no bust or coin of Caesar
with a beard—he was fond of gems
and jewels, and loved a magnifi-
cence in his houses. Caesar though
his health was generally good, was
subject to starting in his sleep, to
fainting, and to the fabled sickness,
having twice been seized with ep-
ilepsy in public. This latter mal-
ady is generally found in connec-
tion with feebleness of mind, or
rather tends to induce mental weak-
ness. Merivale in noticing the
case of Caesar, mentions that Na-
poleon had had attacks of epilepsy.
Caesar's intellect certainly is among
the very highest that ever shone
upon the world. The story that
Mahomet, a man of the most vig-
orous mind, was subject to falling
sickness, is unknown to genuine
history, being a fable invented by
his Christian opponents. Caesar's
baldness, with the notion which
the ancients attached to the falling
of the hair from head, subjected
him to much ridicule. His soldiers
when they accompanied him in his
Gallic triumph, with a license ac-
cording to them on such occasions,
did not fail to jeer him on this
score. He tried as far as he could
to conceal this defect by bringing
forward his hair; and as I have
elsewhere noticed, of all the hon-
ors conferred upon him by the Sen-
ate, that which most delighted his
heart was the right of continually
wearing the laurel wreath round
his brows.

TERRIBLE MURDER.

From the Sumter co. (Ala.) Whig.
Mr. Editor:—It becomes my
melancholy duty to record an act
of the most outrageous cruelty; a
murder the most diabolical in the
annals of time. Sunday evening,
the 29th of April, between two
and three o'clock, a little girl, (14
years of age,) the daughter of James
D. Thornton, a well known citizen
of this county, stepped out at the
back door of her father's house,
and as she walked towards the gate
looked back and spoke to her moth-
er, who sat in the passage. She
passed through the gate, and walk-
ed on, so all at the time thought,
to one of the negro cabins that
stood close by. After some time
elapsed, an hour and a half, per-
haps, and she did not return, her
mother went to the cabin to see
what detained her. On arriving
there, what was her surprise to
learn that she had not been near
the cabin, and none of the servants
seemed to know anything of her.
Becoming alarmed, all begun at
once to search for her, sending at
the same time to the neighbor's
houses to see if she had gone to
any one of them. That, though,
was hardly probable, as no one
lived very near, and she was never
known to leave the place alone and
without first obtaining permission
of her mother. The search con-
tinued from about two hours by
sun—the time when they first mis-
sioned her—till dark, but no traces
of her was found. Several of the
neighbors then collected, and the
search became more general. They
scoured the fields and woods till
nearly day, when all retired to
snatch a little repose, preparatory
to renewing the search with the
return of daylight. With the ear-
liest dawn, all were again hunting.
At length, between eight and nine
o'clock in the morning, she was
found—and oh! what a spectacle!
Some incarnate devil had wander-
ed here—thrown her into a ditch
and covered her up! One of her
feet was partly uncovered—a part
of her head, and a small portion of
her dress was visible; by these
things they discovered her.

A jury was immediately called,
and the verdict "a bloody murder,"
being rendered, they proceeded to
remove the body. On examination
it was found that she had been put
to death in the most torturing man-
ner. She was bruised all over—
her right arm and hand was sever-
ely bitten, the little finger of her
left hand was also nearly bitten off.
Her head had received several se-
vere blows—the skull being frac-
tured. Her neck and face were
beaten to a complete jelly—she
had received an awful stroke across
her right eye—and her neck was
broken in two. The stick with
which that was done was still there,
having never been removed. Upon
the whole, she was certainly the
most mangled object ever seen. It
now remained to discover the per-
petrator of this foul deed. From
several circumstances suspicion
rested on a servant belonging to
her father—a boy between nineteen
and twenty years old. Accordingly
he, with several others, was taken
into custody and severely cross
questioned. Davy, the boy whom
they suspected, at first strongly de-
nied knowing any thing of the
matter. After a while, however,
he said that he knew all about it—
that he had seen one of the negroes
—a man by the name of Hardy,
snatch her up as she walked to-
wards a branch that was not more
than a hundred yards from the
house—that he had watched him as
he took her off and killed her. He
even went so far as to show how
he picked her up, and threw his hand
over her mouth to prevent her
from screaming. He also stated
that he had heard Hardy express
his determination, about ten days
previous, to kill her. This tale, as
nicely gotten up and told with
such an air of truth, came near im-
plicating Hardy. He was then
questioned, and, luckily for him,
succeeded in proving, beyond a
doubt, that at the time the murder
was committed, he was at a neigh-
boring plantation some six miles
distant.

Dave on being questioned again,
acknowledged that he had done the
deed, but Hardy hired him to do
it, telling him he would give him
five dollars; if he (Dave) would
kill her. He then with some gen-
tlemen went and showed them
where he took her from—said she
was sitting down playing in the
water. He then showed them
where, in taking her off, he had
thrown her on the ground, evident-
ly very hard. A little further on,
and he had thrown her on the

ground again, and then again. It
was supposed that when he did this
she was crying all the time, and
pleading with him not to kill her.
The fourth time he threw her down
he beat her head with a piece of
an old stump. She did not speak
again after that, but cried very
much. When he got to the place
where he buried her, she was not
quite dead, so he cut a club and
struck her on the forehead. He
then got a large stick and put it
across her throat, and put his knee
on each end, and bore down upon
it until she was entirely dead. He
then took a hoe and covered her
up, throwing some leaves and
brush on her. He acknowledged,
finally, that he did it of his own
accord—that no one else knew
anything of it, that he had never
thought of doing it till he saw her
walk down to the branch. He had
not the slightest shadow of a reason
for doing it—said he was not
even mad with her—that she had
not provoked him in the least. He
had belonged to her father ever
since she was quite a small child,
and had always seemed to think a
great deal of her—ever ready to
accommodate her in any way. He
is now lodged in prison, where he
awaits for trial. He will, without
doubt, receive the sentence he just-
ly deserves—that of death.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCUST.

The following information con-
cerning the habits of the fourteen
year locust given by a writer in
the Boston Advertiser will be found
interesting at the present time. In
calling attention to it, we would
suggest to students of Natural
History in upper Georgia the prop-
riety of making accurate obser-
vations of these curious insects, dur-
ing their present appearance in
that region.

The locusts' favorite is that of a
copse of young and rather thin
oak wood, where the soil is rather
soft and light. They are first dis-
covered in the ground near the
surface, in the form of a large white
grub or worm, and a quarter of an
inch in diameter. Where, or in
what mode they pass through the
chrysalis state, and become fully
invested with wings and other
members, I do not know; but they
are soon found in vast numbers,
and in a full chorus of sonorous
voices, among the branches of the
small trees. They have a distinctly
marked W found on the back. In
this stage of their lives, they do
not seem to feed. On opening one,
the body appears to be a mere hol-
low shell, without any feeding or
digesting organs. They continue
in this state, I believe, about six
weeks or two months.

Shortly before their disappear-
ance, many of the small twigs of
the young oaks appear to be gir-
led and partly cut off, and hang
suspended from the extremity of
the branches. The leaves turn red
as when touched by frost in au-
tumn. On examination, these
twigs appear to be sawed about
two-thirds off and girdled, so that
the circulation of sap being cut off,
it soon dies, and probably falls to
the ground during the ensuing win-
ter, by the action of wind, rain and
snow.

The general belief is, that by a
curious and remarkable instinct,
the insect is led to deposit its eggs
in some secure mode upon these
small twigs, and then thus partially
to sever them from the parent stock
so that by their fall the eggs shall
be borne gently and safely to the
ground, into whose bosom they are
in some form received and cher-
ished, to reappear in the form of
the full-grown locust, after a lapse
of seventeen years. I am not aware
that the fact of the deposit of eggs
upon the falling twig has been ver-
ified by actual observation; it is
one of the points which require
careful examination.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

We are glad to find that the
Washington Union, in a leading
article of the 18th inst., places the
quarrel in Kansas between the
Missourians and abolitionists upon
its true grounds. It states that the
latter are responsible for the con-
sequences, because they began the
difficulty by invading the territory
for the express purpose of aboli-
tionizing it. It excuses the Mis-
sourians for retaliating and resist-
ing on the ground of the paramount
interest Missouri, as a slave State,
had in the settlement of the terri-
tory.

We go further and justify the

Missourians. They acted in an
emergency that admitted of no de-
lay, on the impregnable principle
of self-defence, and it is their bound-
en duty, at all hazards and at
whatever cost, to defeat the aboli-
tion scheme of ravishing the terri-
tory to free soil uses. Men have no
right to complain of violence and
prate about law, who themselves
personally disregard the constitu-
tion and trample on the laws. It
is, we repeat, a vital question to
Missouri and the South, and as
such a fighting question. We hope
the Missourians will continue to
regard it so, and defend the coun-
try from abolition monopoly with
powder and ball. The abolitionists
have got Nebraska peaceably and
without hindrance from the South.
When they come to seize Kansas,
also, there is only one way to deal
with them. Tell them they can't
have it, and be prepared to back
the veto with force. Fanaticism
has brought us to the verge of an
inevitable revolution on this ques-
tion. It might as well begin in
time to save Kansas.

Mobile Register.

WANTED—AN ANGEL FOR HEAVEN.

And so Death closed those little
eyes—shrouded their bright glan-
ces. Oh, that the sun would not
come streaming in on that shroud-
ed form, as if there were no grief
in the world.

How sweetly he sleeps, that lit-
tle coveted angel! How lightly
curl the glossy ringlets in his
white forehead! You could weep
your very soul away to think those
cherub lips will never, never un-
close. Vainly you clasp and un-
clasp that passive darling hand,
that wandered so often over your
cheek. Vainly your anguish glance
strives to read the dim story of
love in those faded orbs. The voice
sweet as winds blowing through
wreathed shells, slumber forever.
And still the busy world knocks at
your door, and will let you have no
peace. It shouts in your ear; its
chariots rumble by; it smiles in
the care-worn face; it mocks you
at the coffin, at the grave, and its
heavy footsteps tramp up and down
in the empty rooms from whence
you have borne your dead. But it
comes never in the hush of night,
to wipe away your tears.

Wanted—an angel for Heaven!
Can you look up! Can you bear
the splendor of that sight? Ten thou-
sand celestial beings and your own
radiant child in their midst.

Wanted—angels for Heaven!
Cling not too closely to your beau-
tiful treasures here, children of
Earth!

In the Paris correspondence of the
Precursur d'Auvergne, under date of the
25th ult., we find the following:
"The Empress is enchanted at the
idea of her visit to the East, and she is
proud to find that the Emperor has en-
dured by gaining every one over to his side.
The journey to England fatigued her
greatly, but she always endeavored to
conceal her effects, from an apprehen-
sion that the Emperor would not con-
sent to take her with him to the East.
Whenever the sense of fatigue over-
powered her, she hastened to say that
which tired her most was the continual
efforts in public to which she was con-
demned. Yesterday evening, as she was
speaking with enthusiasm of her ap-
proaching departure for the East, she
added that there was only one thing
that troubled her, in connection with
this journey, and that was the idea of
her stopping at Constantinople. "What
would you do at Sebastopol?" inquired
the Emperor, "would you accompany me
about on horseback?" "No," replied
the Empress, "but wherever there is
suffering to assuage, have not women a
sublime duty to fulfill. Whilst you would
be at the head of your soldiers, I would
be the leader of those meritorious wo-
men who visit the battle field to at-
tend upon and console the wounded."

PARTICULARS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE
EXPLOSION.—The telegraph on Saturday
announced that the locomotive attached
to a freight train had exploded with ter-
rible effect on Friday, near Seymour,
Ind. The Cincinnati Gazette says:
"The locomotive was totally blown to
fragments, a piece of the boiler, weigh-
ing a ton, was thrown 176 paces, and
other heavy pieces, in different direc-
tions, nearly as far. The engineer, Juf-
erson Harris was thrown to the right a-
bout 200 feet, through the branches of
a tree, as indicated by the fragments of
his clothes hanging to the limbs. The
fireman, Thomas Gavin, was thrown 130
feet to the left, and so mangled as to
be scarcely recognizable. A person
sitting on the tender was badly injured.
Six of the cars and their contents were
thrown in different directions, and the
trap was torn up a considerable dis-
tance."

THE BOY AND MAN.
A few years ago there was in the city
of Boston a portrait printer whose

name was Copley. He did not succeed
very well in his business, and concluded
to go to England to try his fortune
there. He had a little son whom he
took with him, whose name was John
Singleton Copley.

John was a very studious boy, and
made such rapid progress in his studies
that his father sent him to a college.
There he applied himself so closely to
his books and became so distinguished a
scholar, that his instructors predicted
that he would make a very eminent
man.

After he graduated he studied law;
and when he entered upon the prac-
tice of his profession his mind was richly
stored with information, and so highly
disciplined by his previous diligence,
that he almost immediately obtained
celebrity. One or two cases of very
great importance being intrusted him,
he managed them with so much wisdom
and skill as to attract the admiration
of the whole British nation.

The King and his Cabinet, seeing
what a learned man he was, and the in-
fluence he had acquired, felt it im-
portant to secure his services for the govern-
ment. They therefore raised him from
one post of honor to another, till he was
created Lord High Chancellor of Eng-
land, the very highest post of honor to
which a subject can attain, so that John
Singleton Copley is now Lord Lynd-
hurst, Lord High Chancellor of England.
About sixty years ago he was a little
boy in Boston, his father a poor por-
trait painter, hardly able to get his
bread. Now John is at the head of the
nobility in England one of the most dis-
tinguished men in talent and power in
the house of Lords, and regarded with
reverence and respect by the whole civ-
ilized world. This is the reward of in-
dustry. The studious boy becomes the
useful and respected man.

Yaukee Factory Girls.

In one of the factories in Maine re-
cently, the proprietors reduced the wa-
ges, whereupon there was a general de-
termination to strike, and as they were
obliged to give notice before quit-
ting work, they have meanwhile issued
a circular to the world at large, in which
is the following interesting para-
graph.

"We are now working out our notice,
and soon shall be without employment,
can turn our hand to most any thing,
don't like to be idle—but determined
not to work for nothing where folks can
afford to pay. Who wants help? We
can make bonnets, dresses, puddings,
pies and cakes, patch, darn, knit, roast,
stew, and fry; make butter and cheese,
milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn;
sweep out the kitchen, put the potato
rights, make beds, split wood, kindle
fires, wash and iron, besides being re-
markably fond of babies; in fact, can do
anything the most accomplished house-
wife is capable of—not forgetting the
soidings on Mondays and Saturdays.
For specimens of spirit, will refer you to
our overseer. Speak quick! Black
eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks,
beautiful as Hebe, can sing like a scorp-
ion, and smile most bewitchingly! An
elderly gentleman in want of good
housekeeper or a nice young man in
want of a wife—willing to sustain ei-
ther character in fact we are in the
market. Who bids? Going gone—
gone! Who's the lucky man?"

THE MASTER SPIRIT AT SEBASTOPOL.

—The head engineer at Sebastopol
is a young man named Tolleben,
who at the commencement of the
siege was a captain and almost un-
known. When the siege commene-
d, Prince Menschikoff, it is said,
asked the then head engineer: how
long it would take to put the place
in a state of defence. He answered
"Two months." Tolleben stepped
forward and said he would under-
take to do it, if he had as many
men as he required, in two weeks.
He did it in twelve days, and was
made colonel. Since that time he
has had the direction of everything
in the way of building batteries,
defences, &c. The other day the
Grand Duke called upon his wife,
who is residing in St. Petersburg,
to congratulate her upon her hus-
band's promotion; for he is now
General and Aide de Camp to the
Emperor. The Russians adopt the
common-sense practice of taking
the man who will do the work best
and they get it the best done. This
is the practice in well-conducted
private business; it is still more
necessary in public service, where
the consequences of mistakes
through incompetency and igno-
rance may affect a whole nation.

Count Rumford loaded a mortar
with one twentieth part of an ounce
of powder, and placed upon it a 24
pound cannon ball; he then closed
up every opening and fired the
charge, which burst the mortar
with a tremendous explosion; and
lifted up its enormous weight. He
also put twenty-eight grains of pow-
der in a cylindrical space, which
it just fitted and upon being fired
it tore assunder a piece of iron
which would have resisted a strain
of four hundred thousand pounds.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

We are authorized to announce REUBEN A. MATHEIS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McOLEN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce DAVID TREDAWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WM. T. YEATMAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JEFFERSON L. MONROE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. EMBRY, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce R. C. LIVERY, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

Our townsman, Col. Wm. B. MARTIN has become a candidate for Congress, and will meet the Hon. S. W. Harris at the appointments published in to-day's paper.

The Wetumpka Dispatch announces its preference for Col. Martin over Mr. Harris.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY. The examination of the pupils of this institution commenced yesterday and is still in progress. We understand it will close to-night with an address by T. H. Lewis, Esq.

We hope that some friend will furnish for our next paper a detailed account of this interesting examination.

SCEDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, about 10 o'clock Mrs. Painter, a widow lady, residing near Mallory's mill, died suddenly in the Harmony Baptist Church. She had arrived before the hour of service, and was conversing with a few others on the subject of the fatal sickness prevailing in the neighborhood, and deaths, 8 or 10 of which had occurred in a few days, when she fell suddenly from her seat to the floor and was a corpse in a few moments.

Three children, we have been informed, in the same neighborhood have gone totally blind recently, from some unknown cause.

RAIN IN ABUNDANCE.—On Tuesday night last we had a heavy rain of some six hours duration—it rained also heavily on Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night, altogether in the opinion of some more rain fell in the time mentioned than for 12 months previous, all put together. We regret to learn that in some parts of Talladega County the rain was attended with wind and hail, doing considerable damage to the crops; and in this County, on the Creek bottoms the wheat was considerably beat down. The land too south of this place is said to be washed worse than ever before known. The land tillers could not hold the soil against such rains.

INDIAN WAR.—It is stated in the papers that some five or six tribes of the western Indians have united and declared war against the United States. They have embodied about 3000 warriors; and ask exultingly if the whites are so strong, why they do not send on their soldiers and give some manifestation of it. If some of their chiefs could be induced to travel through the United States, they could on their return tell their brethren a tale that would stop such vain and ignorant boasting, and perhaps prevent some useless bloodshed.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. Full returns from all the Counties have not yet been received, but a sufficiency however to determine with certainty the result. The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th May, contains returns from 122 counties, which gives Wise a majority of 10,647. The entire democratic delegation to Congress, and State Officers have also been elected.

THE CHOLERA has recently broke out with great violence and fatality in Memphis Tenn.

The name of the Post Office at Chulafuna, Randolph Co. Ala. has been changed to Warren.

MR. GRANT.—Sir—H. T. G. MATTHEW, of Oxford will permit his name to be run for Representative in the next Legislature, he will be warmly supported by many voters at Jacksonville.

"MANY VOTERS."

The following list of the Census of Benton County, taken during seven weeks travelling with the Tax Assessor, and part of two weeks at Court, has been handed to us by W. P. Amorine, Esq., Census Taker of Benton County. In some of the precincts he thinks he lacks a few, in the remainder he has taken all. The list will be completed in a short time, when it will be published in full, with several items of interesting statistical information.

Mr. Amorine says the wheat crop generally is excellent, and that harvesting commenced with some as early as Wednesday the 23d May.

	Whites	Slaves	Total
Jacksonville Pr.	1 910	681	1591
Alexandria	2 1418	819	2237
June Bug	2 630	153	783
Maddox	4 563	165	728
Iron Works	5 666	196	862
Ohatchee	6 1096	263	1359
Colvins	7 1216	124	1340
Allens	8 628	155	783
Ladiga	9 823	130	953
Rabbit Town	10 509	138	647
White Plains	11 781	300	1081
Tesguen & Rds	12 430	206	636
Oxford	13 994	445	1439
Shugar Hill	14 582	72	654
Pine Grove	15 615	46	666
Pounds	16 969	58	1027
Bacchus	17 558	14	570
Muscadine	18 603	1	604
Carmichael	18 723	32	754
Bordens	20 457	12	469
Wills	21 463	72	535

Added, 15,922 4078 20,010

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. JAMES F. GRANT,

Dear Sir:

Personal considerations which I did not anticipate at the time I announced my name as a candidate for Representative, forbid my entering the canvass, and in withdrawing my name, I fondly cherish the hope that my friends will consider it no ingratitude on my part, and that they will allow me to tender to them my grateful acknowledgements for the many high assurances of regard which they have already so richly manifested in my behalf.

Yours respectfully,

BENJ. A. BROOKS.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS.

Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY.

On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.
" Wednesday 25 July " Weogufky
" Friday 27 " " Rockford
" Monday 30 " " Wetumpka

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

On Wednesday 26 June at Westburg
" Friday 28 " " Ronoke
" Thursday 21 " " Lona
" Saturday 23 " " Wadewee
" Monday 25 " " Arbocoochee

BENTON COUNTY.

On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford
" Thursday 28 " " White Plains
" Friday 29 " " Cross Plains
" Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville
" Monday 2 July " Alexandria

St. CLAIR COUNTY.

On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport
" Wednesday 4 July at Ashville
" Friday 6 " " Springfield
" Wednesday 18 " " Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

On Saturday 7 July at Trussville
" Monday 9 " " Elyton
" Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro

SHELBY COUNTY.

On Friday 13 July at Montevallo.
" Saturday 14 " " Columbiana.
" Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

On Monday 18 June at McCounthea's
" Friday 20 July " Eastaboga
" Saturday 21 " " Talladega
" Monday 23 " " Risers
" Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

What is Know-Nothingism? Where did it originate? what are the principles of this newly-gotten-up order? By whom or by what class of human beings was the ball first put in motion? By what class, at this time, are the principles, (if it has any,) of know nothingism advocated. And last, though not least, by any means, what are the objects and designs of the party? These, kind reader, are questions of great magnitude, of vital importance—questions which present themselves to every freeman, to all republicans. Every man should ask himself these questions calmly, candidly and seriously.

There can be no doubt but that as good men as live in the South have joined the know nothing lodge, having as pure motives as ever prompted man to any action. Men have been misguided—misled in all ages of the world.—Men of integrity have joined the order and being displeased with their principles, have withdrawn.

It is possible that men in eighteen hundred and fifty-five have forgotten the principles and precepts of those to whom they are indebted for that peace, prosperity and happiness they now enjoy. Is it possible that men are going round, seeking office, with their tongues tied, with their "principles in their pockets," anticipating and expecting the votes of a free, liberal and independent people? Is it possible that our glorious republic is no longer to listen to the call of free democratic principles, but instead thereof, to meet in little isolated secret midnight wigwag organizations, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of our government. Has the principles advocated by the founders of this Nation, become so

rotten—so worthless, that they will have to be supplanted by those emanating from night associations? Shall one of the greatest and noblest principles ever conceived by man, be sunk into oblivion—*"Sua voluptas quamquatre hit,"* God forbid.

Some say it will be unpopular to take a stand against the order, that many men of respectability and responsibility belong to or sanction the order of know-nothings. This no one will pretend to deny or question. Many have joined who are now sorry for it—saying they were deceived.

Every man, especially southern men, should look upon all Northern terms with that due degree of suspicion and distrust to which they are so justly entitled. Thus are many who are irresistibly led to believe that know nothingism and Abolitionism is one and the same thing. Be this as it may, it is known that the Massachusetts Know-Nothings and Abolitionists occupy the same ground. It is also known by a very large majority of the South that in the passage of the Nebraska Bill, the southern people achieved a victory. That forty members to Congress, scattered from Maine to Wisconsin, voted with the South, and that those forty men have since died a political death. Strange, though true.

All should hold most sacred the Constitution, and keep an eye single to the maintenance of its integrity. Whenever the Constitution is broken, our government will certainly fall with it.

The magnificent sun in his circuit illuminates no spot else on the face of this mighty globe, where equal rights to all are secured—where enterprise is untrammelled—where the pursuit of happiness is regarded and secured as one of the individual rights of man. The conscience left free without the intervention of civil despotical or ecclesiastical authority.

Education, both elementary and finished, is fostered and in the grasp of all. Our country, as it stands, is a model of perfection—just object of admiration for all civilized worlds! What more can we want, what more can we wish, what more can we expect?

Our Institutions, civil, political and religious, sprang from wisdom and virtue, and to these principles we owe our national and individual prosperity, and on the culture of these, too, must and will depend their perpetuity; so long as they are cherished, loved and protected, our Country is prosperous, so soon as neglected, our glory individually and nationally will very surely depart from us and the whole fair fabric, which has ever been the admiration of the world, will fall—sink into nothingness and in its stead anarchy and despotism will reign supremely.

S. P. D.

Further by the America.

Opinions in the Baltic.—The English portion of the Baltic fleet was making up towards the island of Gotland as fast as the ice would permit.

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if this is refused, the allies will then take possession of Bomarsund, and fortify that.

Austria and Russian Diplomacy.—Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. The editors of the semi official journals have united to favor the movement.

FRANCE.—Drouyn de L Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned from an unwillingness to protect the war. Count Walewski, the French ambassador at London, has been appointed his successor.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, has been condemned to death.

The project of a new loan of seven hundred million francs is under consideration by the Council of State.

The police report that they have discovered a vast plot with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Pianori's execution will be postponed in order to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead and that Paris was in a state of insurrection.

Russian accounts from the Crimea are favorable to their cause. An immense number of troops, numbering over 200,000, are in and around Sebastopol, with constant recruits pouring in.

The defence at Sebastopol are greatly increased in strength. There have been several sorties, in which a good many were killed on both sides, but no regular battle. The Russians are said to be in high spirits. Bombardment by the allies has almost entirely ceased.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondence from the camp, April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidentially that the allies advance over the ground bit by bit, and that, while the works go advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will engage the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. On the 28th of April Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

The late official advices from Sebastopol are to May 10. On that day, in the morning, the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies' right advanced trench, but were driven back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

Gen. Marmora had arrived with four thousand Sardinian troops.

Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The English fleet is working up towards Gotland as ice permits. It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp on the Swedish territory, and if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies.

Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White Sea.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian cabinets are attempting to erect a general accord among the German States. Editors of semi-official journals have been invited to favor the movement.

The documents of the Vienna Conference, the whole extending to ninety pages, are partially republished in the English news papers, and have excited much interest.

Palmerston has evaded answering the question whether the conferences are or are not finally broken off; but it is said, as the accredited representatives of all the powers, Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exists, should Russia, or Austria, on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering a prospect of a settlement.

A Russian note, in the form of a circular, addressed to the German States, says that the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to the solution given at the conferences to the two first points of the guarantee.

OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The English Press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently that France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some however, think differently; and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for 21st inst, that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, and stating, as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which it is alleged might have obtained all the advantages which can be reasonably demanded from Russia. Milnes Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The French mail has not arrived. The Vienna correspondent of London Times remarks, that as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as best she can; but if England and France should resolve to form a corps of refugees, and employ them on or near her frontiers, the holy alliance would again be formed.

PARIS, May 11. Evening.—The Monitor does not contain any news from the east.

VIENNA, May 11. Evening.—The rumor that Count Khol had given in his resignation is not confirmed.

BERLIN, May 11. Evening.—Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned from Vienna.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAM SHIP

PACIFIC.

COTTON ADVANCED!

GEN. CANROBERT GOING TO QUIN!

Sebastopol about to be Stormed! The Win dow!!

New York, May 30. M.

The Steamer Pacific arrived this morning. Siege of Sebastopol almost unchanged, to May 12th.

An expedition of 15,000 Allies embarked at Kamschatka, and put to sea in the direction of 32.5 N. returned without having any details known.

Omur Pachas force had returned to Eupatoria. A large reinforcement of the Allies was expected within 10 days.

Negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers unchanged, but between Prussia and Austria negotiations are more intimate.

Russia notifies the German Government that the Czar will only hold to the two first guarantees of the condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden is inclined to reject.

LATEST.—Canrobert has resigned, nominally, from ill health, and has been succeeded by Pelissier.

Liverpool, May 18.—Ottom is buoyant with a speculative demand, and continues considerably advanced, ranging from 1.8 to 3.8. The market closed with an active demand. Week's sales are 112,000 bales, including 49,000 on speculation, and 5,000 for export.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are by mail to the 30th, and by telegraph to the 12th.

Canrobert reviewed the entire French army, and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by the door or window.

A combat occurred on the night of the 24th, between the Russians and the French; it was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them; 200 French were put hors du combat.

A despatch dated May 1, says the advances are approaching surely though slowly. Raglan's despatch of the same date says the Russians have constructed a new battery to the left of Mamelon.

There is every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above Belher on the north side. The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th upon the advanced works of the left. The attack was immediately repulsed with considerable loss.

A new manifesto of the Czar ordered another levy of twelve men out of every thousand in seventeen Western Provinces, to be complete by the end of July.

There are indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia. It is apparent that an armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. There was an important conference between the Representatives of the Two Powers.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—Things have undergone a change. A new Austrian proposition was forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western Powers should she accept and Russia reject the proposition.

The Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hostilities towards Austria.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIFLE PITS.

The London Herald correspondent gives the following account of the English fight for the rifle pits on the 19th.

April 19.—The English had sharp fighting in the trenches last night, and succeeded in capturing the first of the rifle pits. This was the pit to which I have already so frequently alluded, as having caused such annoyance and loss to our working parties in our new advanced trench. Last night an attempt was made to continue the parallel, but the sharpshooters' fire was so galling that it was impossible to persevere without an unwarrantable loss of life. Orders were then sent down for 250 of the covering party on the right attack (composed entirely of regiments from the Light Division) to advance and capture the pit. The men accordingly moved down quickly to where the advanced work terminated, close to the first trench. Col. Graham Edmond, field officer in charge of the trenches, led the party.

At a given signal, our gallant fellows dashed from the breast work, and, with a smothered cheer, ran straight upon the trench. The enemy appeared completely surprised, and fired a scattered volley. One of these shots unfortunately killed Captain Audley Lempiere, of the 77th, on the spot, as he was in the act of cheering on the men. The instant the volley was fired, the Russians, springing out of the trench, without any further attempt at resistance, and beginning in all directions. Some were shot as they ran, but the majority escaped.

The trench was immediately occupied by each of our troops as it would contain (twenty five) while the others endeavored to reverse the sand bags, so as to cover the men from the Russian side, in case of an attempt to retake it. While engaged in this manner, a column of Russians, about one thousand strong, was observed advancing from the shelter of the Mankoff, and hurrying had Col. Edmond time to dispose his men in such a manner as best to contend against the overpowering force, when the enemy rushed up and tried to close with the trench.

They were received with a heavy volley, before which those who survived it recoiled in terror, and stood for a moment as if uncertain or irresolute how to act. They were not, however, left long to deliberate, for as fast as our men could load they fired into their hesitating assailants, who, as if to save themselves, again tried to close. This time their attack was more determined, and an obstinate fight took place. Those that closed with our troops, were met with a shower of lead, and many were killed on the instant. Col. Edmond was in the midst of the contest, cheering and animating the soldiers, when he was struck with a bullet, which killed him in the course of a few minutes, though not before the enemy were again driven back. After the second repulse the Russians contented themselves with skirmishing behind stones and hillocks at a safer distance, and, after collecting their wounded, retired to their works without an attempt to renew the struggle.

Our troops remained in possession of the trench unmolested for a short time after the enemy had retired. The batteries then opened, and knowing doubtless the precise range, we suffered severely from some of the shell, and the round shot also injured the new work, but not by any serious extent. After the cannonade had continued about half an hour a few skirmishers again approached the trench, no doubt in the

expectation of finding it evacuated; but on discovering that we still maintained our posts, they beat a precipitate retreat, and the men were no further interfered with for the rest of the night.

The total loss to the English in this affair was 16 men killed and 26 wounded. Colonel Egerton and Captain Lempiere were also killed, and Captain Baynes, R. E., with four other officers of the Light Division, wounded—the former dangerously.

The enemy's loss was between 40 and 50 killed, and about twice as many wounded; only three of their killed were left on the ground.

April 21.—The attack on the rifle pits on the night of the 19th, was more severe in its results than was at first supposed, 2 officers and 21 men it is said, are wounded. But these details are so uncertain, and are generally so much exaggerated, that without some knowledge of the Adjutant General's return, it is impossible to do more than guess at the total loss.

Captain Lempiere, (who had only just purchased his company,) was shot in the commencement of the fight, through the lungs. He fell and called out to poor Colonel Egerton that he was killed. Egerton turned round, and said, "Don't give way, my boy," but finding that he was mortally wounded, he took him in his arms, and carried him back to the shelter of a breastwork.

The Colonel then returned to the trench in time to make his arrangements for repelling the Russian column, which was then coming on. At the close of the fight he was struck on the upper lip by a rifle bullet, which passed through his head and he never spoke again.

Last night another attack was made upon the second rifle pit. At the first symptom of our advance the Russians fled with precipitation, and abandoned their post to our men, who instantly occupied it. Later in the night a considerable number of the enemy's skirmishers came down, and between them and our men in the pits some hot volleys were exchanged. A desultory skirmishing fight was maintained in this manner, for three or four hours when the Russians, having sustained considerable loss, again withdrew. In this affair our casualties were heavy, but by no means equal to the loss of the night before.

As yet I have heard of no officer being either killed or wounded.

COPPER ORE—SMELTING.

The principle article of export from this port for years past have been confined to cotton and lumber. Latterly Copper Ore is assuming a noticeable importance. The mines newly discovered and opened in Eastern Tennessee, and Western Georgia, are sending forth their treasures in hundred fold returns for the outlay and labor expended upon them.

In the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Central Railroad, we find that 9,545, 986 pounds of ore were brought here for shipment to other ports. Since the date of that report, December 1st, the receipts have continued to increase. The exports from 1st January to the present time, show an aggregate of over 5,000 boxes, principally taken to Europe. Just at this time there are several vessels in port receiving considerable quantities for export. The trade is decidedly on the increase, and destined to assume, at no distant day, an importance second only to cotton itself.

It is now clearly demonstrated that a smelting establishment will have to be erected somewhere convenient to this vast and rich copper region. Many points have already been named as suitable—Chattanooga, Columbia, Atlanta, and other flourishing towns, and cities in Georgia and Tennessee, the names of which we do not at this moment remember, have been especially designated, either of which the interest of the miner would be greatly served over the system that now obtains. The only smelting establishment for the purpose of any importance in this country is in Baltimore. Now, considering the comparative insignificance of the copper trade hitherto, this Baltimore establishment has accumulated great quantities of the demand, made upon it. We are not sure, on investigation, but it may be found that our own city will prove a point at which the mines are so situated, that the best smelting location, there would at least be this advantage, the establishment of the kind here, the local cost always find a ready market in the best direction, and the ships, I have at least the convenience, which our banks afford in making a ready exchange of the money, and from the success of smelting at Chattanooga, it is not a very favorable point, as a smelting point, but that an establishment of the kind here, would be a valuable addition to the commerce of our city and port.—[Seaboard Gazette.]

HUZZA!—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that we state the fact, that the Board of Directors for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, have instructed their President, to have the ten miles of iron that is in Mobile, brought up as soon as it can be done, and also to purchase enough to lay the track across the Cossa River. These facts, we were told by one of the Directors, and there can be no doubt about it. We think, therefore, that it is now reduced to a certainty, that we are to have a road, and that at no distant day. We congratulate the citizens of Selma, and the up-country generally, upon the early prospects of a union, for we believe that when the "tie" is made, it will add greatly to the prosperity of both. In order, therefore, that the bond may be sustained, beyond the possibility of a doubt, it is necessary, that the Stockholders should stand square up to their mark, and pay in what they have subscribed.—[Selma Reporter.]

Sally Jones says that when she was in

happan hour a few skirmishers again

approached the trench, no doubt in the

ways.

comfort and instruction. She died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, thrice exclaiming, in answer to an inquiry as to her state, "all well." While the day of her departure was a gloomy one to her bereaved friends and friends, to her it was a coronation day, full of peace and joy. The large concourse who attended her funeral, evinced the deep regard of the whole community for her, and their appreciation of a life well lived. Let me die as she died, and let me be like her.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 8
This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to outgrow it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try your Liniment, and she gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured a cold in my eye in a few days. **GEORGE FORD.**
Peoria, March 20th, 1849.

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

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Woodrow; Baker & Honea, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabochee. 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.
May 22, 1855.

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.

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.
Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.
Rome, Ga., May 20, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, [ALBERT G. FITZGERALD]
STANFORD & FITZGERALD,
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.
H. G. Farrell & Co., Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee, Augusta.
J. & S. B. Jones & Co., Augusta.
May 20, 1855—17.

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 Manufacturing 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 inoo.

Administrator's

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death. Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.
JOHN SPENCER, Admr.
De bonis non with the will annexed.
This 29th day of May, 1855.
June 5.

Administrator's

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell, on the premises, at the late residence of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, on MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of one Lot of Saddle's Trappings & Materials; also 2 new Saddles, and one yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under \$5 cash, and all sums over five dollars, note and approved security will be required of purchasers.
JOHN W. JONES, Administrator.
May 29th, 1855.—Jtds.

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.
JOHN W. JONES, Admr.
June 5, 1855.—Gt.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Benton County, on the 26th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, 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 persons indebted are requested to make payment.
JOHN SPENCER, Admr.
De bonis non with the will annexed.
June 5, 1855.

PROBATE COURT FOR BENTON COUNTY

ALABAMA: Special Term, May the 9th, A. D. 1855.
THIS day came W. M. Hames, and presents a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah R. Likens, deceased, late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thomas M. Likens, Mary Graham, formerly Mary Likens, wife of David Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs at law of said Testatrix, reside beyond the limits of this State, to wit: Thomas M. Likens resides in Hancock County, in the State of Texas, Mary Graham resides in Jefferson County in the State of Tennessee, and Rufus Likens resides in Troup County in the State of Georgia; It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed, and that Friday the 29th day of June, 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said non-resident heirs at law, of said Testatrix, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to the day set for hearing said application.

ARTIST: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
June the 5th, 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 Wm. Dothard & 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 first Monday in July 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.
June 5, 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 L. N. Arnold, one in favor of A. R. Smith & Co., one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one execution from the same court in favor of J. Welch, all against Wm. Bonds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to wit: the east half of the south east fourth of section 33, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Wm. Bonds, to satisfy said vend. exp. and execution.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 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.
June 5, 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 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 16, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 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 G. 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 38 1/2-100 acres, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of the south west fourth of section 24, township 14, range 5, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Fite, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against J. F. Redner, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 14, range 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Redner, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hendrick & Nesbitt, and against Wm. R. Landrum, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one f. f. 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 July 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 f. f.
A. BROWN, Sh'f.
June 5, 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.
June 5, 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 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.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Turnpseed & 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 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.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and 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 50, 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 north 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.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 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. Bidinger, to satisfy said vend. exponas.
A. BROWN, Sheriff.
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of five alias f. f. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co. two in favor of P. M. Horry, one in favor of Harrell, Hare & Co. and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Hunnicutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hunnicutt, 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. 11, and the west half of north west fourth, section 29, township 14, R. 11, and a south west fourth of township 14, R. 12.

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 f. f.
A. BROWN, Sh'f.
June 5, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

S. W. HARRIS,
OF COOSA.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce Asa Skelton, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE H. BORDEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorized to announce Thos. H. Lewis, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce HEBERIAH CROSS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. BORDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce G. C. ELIS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce T. H. MAYHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN L. MEYER, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of JOHN SAYRE, Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SEBLET, as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JESSE C. BETAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH T. HUNNICUTT, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL B. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. AMORINE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce JOHN LAMERS, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. W. KIRBY, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

TALLASSEHATCHEE

Male and Female School.
The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic. \$6 00
The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic &c. \$8 00
The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00
The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.
J. S. LASSITER.
MRS. LASSITER, Assistant.
May 29, 1855.—17.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW GRAND DUCHE OF BADEN LOTTERY LOAN,
Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes, as follows:
14 of 50,000 Fls. 154 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " 55 of 10,000 "
40 of 5,000 " 2 of 4,900 "
58 of 4,000 " 368 of 2,000 "
1944 of 1,000 Fls.
&c., &c.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars.

The next Drawing takes place at Carlsruhe, under the Direction of the Baden Government, on **The 31st May, 1855.**

when every drawn number must obtain one of the above-mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the undersigned. Those fortunate Shareholders not residing on the spot, will have their amt of prizes gained paid to them through an established Bank. The Lists of the result will be sent to each Shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Tickets, viz:
11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " 40
50 " " 80
100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any of the commercial towns of Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland, or Ireland.

For Tickets and Prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking-house, which is appointed for the sale of Tickets:—
MORIZ STIEBEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed, "per Steamer, via Liverpool," to MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the Day of Drawing, will be returned, or invested in the next Drawing, at the option of the sender.

The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Store of M. Joseph Kahn, Jacksonville, where also Tickets may be obtained.

May 1, 1855.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Higart, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—17.

Daguerreotyping.

J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style.

Rooms two doors north of Messrs Woodward and White's store.
April 24, 1855.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.
STILES & ROWLAND.
WE are now in receipt of the latest and most fashionable

Styles of **Spring & Summer GOODS,**

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Bazars, 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.

STILES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY.

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, BOMBAY, INDIA.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County, taken up & posted before J. P. Pettit, a certain

Wm. Pressler, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot—appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 32, 1855.

A CURE FOR ALL!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAST, WHICH SEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.

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

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

Bad Legs, Piles, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Sore Throats, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Mouth, Sore Gums, Sore Throat, Sore Stomach, Sore Liver, Sore Spleen, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladder, Sore Uterus, Sore Vagina, Sore Cervix, Sore Perineum, Sore Anus, Sore Rectum, Sore Colon, Sore Stomach, Sore Liver, Sore Spleen, Sore Kidneys, Sore Bladder, Sore Uterus, Sore Vagina, Sore Cervix, Sore Perineum, Sore Anus, Sore Rectum, Sore Colon.

* * * Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, 244 Strand, London. Also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.
May 30, 1854

THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF
The Art Union Society.
500,000 GIFTS
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of the tenth Distribution of the

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the final Estate and other Land and Property belonging to the Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR. At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the ARTS AND SCIENCES in this country. The certificates of Share will be issued at

ONE DOLLAR accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Stipple Engraving, entitled

WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many valuable Pieces of Property, most costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the

FIRST OF JULY, 1855. The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and on no account will there be any postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the

SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will receive one year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the GIFTS FOR 1855:

- The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$60,000.
- The superb Dwelling, the residence of the late Anson Sully, Esq., 15,000.
- The beautiful superior residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.
- Small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the Society in 92d st., 10,000.
- 10 magnificent country seats, 10,000.
- Those shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000.
- 4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.
- 10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.
- 12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art; one the size of a half dime, 700.
- 10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.
- 50 Boudoir, Toilet and Dressing cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl parrots, Louis XIV., 2,500.
- 1 large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipardi at Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.
- 1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.
- 200 copies of the lives of great saviors, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,000.
- 50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.
- 200 copies of Gutzwill's Republican court splendidly bound, with tinted engravings, 4,800.
- 100 copies of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare. To the admirers of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,700.

PAINTINGS. Venos sending forth Cupid and Hyacinth—Titian, 2,000. There are others by the same artist, all original, besides some splendid Pictures by Alton, Sully, Reynolds, Meade, Doud, Cole, Chapman, David, Verel, Stuart, Herbert, Tack, Bennington, Read, Bartlett, Schloos, Huntington, Johnson, Schmitt, Reber, Funt, Schaub, Perkins, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter, post-paid, to the Secretary, J. H. J. F. NUNNELLY, 1,000.

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. NUNNELLY, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give. A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY, April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry), on hand for sale by MORRIS, HICK & CO. Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

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

PRICES. Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00. Hack & two horses " 5 00. Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00. Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT, April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

ALFRED JOURDAN, Secretary. A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C. MAYNARD LEWIS, FRANCIS INCE, DIRECTORS. FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, T. W. BAUER, Treasurer. January 23, 1855. 6m.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office. Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CORDIAL

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

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

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

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhœa.

2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.

3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhœa.

4th. It relieves the severest Colic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

7th. It cures Painful Menstruation.

8th. It Relieves Pain in Back and Loins.

9th. It counteracts Nervousness and despondency.

10th. It restores Irregularities.

11th. It dispels gloomy and hysterical Feelings.

12th. It's an admirable Tonic.

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

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a sovereign remedy."

Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, disce, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else I have tried by me."

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

Miles G. Dobbin, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credulity in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor all other 'patent' preparations, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried."

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.

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For Sale by J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Ga. & Gunter, Boling Springs, Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, P. Plaines, Deane & Edwards, Asheville, W. C. Denon, Greensport, Wm. Thaxter, Mount Niles, C. M. Pearson, Springville, D. L. R. Butt, Centre, W. E. Eacy & Co. Gadsden, J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town, James Montgomery, Spring Garden, Laney & Harris, Cedar Bluff, Porter & Bates, Gainesville, J. R. and J. M. Hope, Lebanon, S. S. and J. D. Burnett, Brown and Phillips, Hawkinsville, Ga.

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File

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 12, 1855.

Whole No. 966

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 en-
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

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

Personal advertisements double the
foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

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

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

SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.

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

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVANS,
200 Tons, Commander.

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

Trust Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous conductors,
will ensure travellers of this line every
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSISSOON,
CHARLES ST., S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$29 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
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 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 Physi-
cian without a superior, acting by
their different components upon
the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Constipation, 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. Folk,
Cunningham and Clark,
Catoma,

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Baltimore, Md.

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

Haviland, Kitley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.

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

April 27, 1855—Gm.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
There will be a procession and
public installation of the Officers of
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-
cochee, on the 23d day of June
next. Brethren from the adjoin-
ing lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge.
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
J. A. MARTIN, Sec'y.

POETRY.

From the London Athenæum.
GOING HOME.

BY FRANCIS BROWN.

We said that the days were evil,
We felt that they might be few,
For low was our fortune's level,
And heavy the winters grew;
But one who had no possession
Looked up to the azure dome,
And said, in his simple fashion,
"Dear friends, we are going home!"

This world is the same dull market
That worried its earliest sage;
The times to the wise are dark yet,
But so hath been many an age,
And red grow the toiling nations,
And red grow the battle spears;
And dreary with desolations
Roll onward the laden years.

What need of the changeless story
Which time hath so often told,
The sceptre that follows glory,
The causer that comes with gold—
Must be like the far sea foam,
And Death is the only winner—
But, friends, we are going home!

The homes we had hoped to rest in
Were open to sin and strife,
The dreams that our youth was best in
Were not for the wear of life;
For ere we could darken the cottage,
As well as the palace hearth,
And brighten the soil for postage,
But never redeemed our earth.

The springs have gone by in sorrow,
The summers were grieved away,
And ever we feared to-morrow,
And ever we blamed to-day.
In depths which the searcher sounded,
On hills which the light heart climb,
Have trouble and toil abounded—
But, friends, we are going home!

Our faith was the bravest builder,
But found not a stone of trust;
Our love was the fairest glider,
But lavished its wealth on dust.
And time hath the fabric shaken,
And fortune the clay hath shown,
For much they have changed and taken,
But nothing that was our own.

The light that to us made easier
The paths which so many choose,
The gifts there was found no place for,
The riches we could not use;
The heart that when left was wintry,
Found summer in strain and tone,
With these to our kin and country—
Dear friends, we are going home!

A THANKSGIVING.
For the sound of pathless feet,
Where none to us may fall;
For the winds that hush the branches—
The bird's faint call;
For the red leaves dropped like rubies
Upon the dark green sod—
For the waving of the forests,
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the sound of waters, gushing
In babbling heads of light;
For the flocks of snow-white lilies
Firm anchored on sight;
For the reeds among the eddies—
The crystal on the cloth;
For the flowing of the rivers
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the birds that throng to golden
The toils of plodding way;
For the bursting of fresh roses
With every new-born day;
For the bare twigs that, in summer
Bloom like the prophet's rod;
For the blossoming of flowers
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the lifting up of mountains
In brightness and in dread;
For the peaks where snow and sunshine
Alone have dared to tread;
For the dark of silent gorges
Where silent cedars nod;
For the majesty of mountains
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the splendor of the sunsets
Vast mirrored on the sea,
For the gold-fringed clouds, that curtains
Of heaven's blue windows be;
For the burning bars of twilight
Where thought leans glad, yet awed;
For the glory of the sunsets
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the earth and all its beauty—
The sky, with all its light;
For the dim and soothing shadows
That rest the dazzled sight;
For the undulating fields and prairies
Where sense in vain has trod;
For the world's exhaustless beauty
I thank thee, oh my God!

For an eye of inward seeing—
A soul to know and love;
For these common aspirations
Which our high hearts prove;
For the hearts that bless each other
Beneath thy smile, thy rod;
For the anamorphs saved from Eden
I thank thee, oh my God!

For hidden scrolls o'er written
With one dear name adored;
For the Heavenly in the human—
The spirit in the word;
For the tokens of thy presence
Within, above, abroad;
For thine own great gift of being
I thank thee, oh my God!

SHADOWS OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

BY ANTONIETT L. BROWN.

If a man runs away from the
light, he always chases his own
shadow; and even when he ap-
proaches the light, the shadow pur-
sues him. I have seen little boys
attempt to dodge these black ghosts
of themselves, but they always
fail. Run where they would, the
shadow ran too. Then one of them
got mad, and stamped on the
ground, but the shadow stamped
also, foot to foot, in mimic wrath.
"He shall bruise thy heel," sprang
instinctively to my lips, for the
shadow seemed to embody all evil,
as a type.

Then the sun rose steadily in the
heavens, and at mid-day, I saw
the boy stamping upon the head of
his own gray, smug shadow, as it
lay, humbled before him, on the
ground. "Ah, yes, thou shalt bruise
his head!" I exclaimed, triumph-
antly. A dozen fairy feet began to
dance over a troop of shadow heads
simultaneously, as if they had all
caught, sympathetically, the spirit
of my thoughts.

There is, indeed, a deep signifi-
cance in this, as a symbol of higher
things. An opaqueness attach-
es to all finite powers, and throws
a shade of imperfection over their
best works. Whether this thought
is expressed sanctimoniously, as a
dogma of the schools, or most
heavenly, as a biting jest, a
recognition of the same dark
enlightened, civilized, Christian-
ized society has yet the black shad-
ow, more or less dense; on its vine
trellised cottages, and its marble
palaces, its temples of justice, and
its halls of learning, on its costly
churches, built up as grand houses
for God's people, to fall asleep in,
and on its church spires with their
long fingers pointing far up toward
Heaven on the cheek of the little
maiden, and on the brow of the
grave judge. What is there, or
who is there wholly absorbed by
the ideal—becoming a thing of
light, with no shadow falling about
it?

We are all causes, and the deeds
we do are the effects; but they are
always a good deal stained with
earthliness. There is a sting in them
which is so sharp and so fatal, that
I sometimes wonder, after all
whether mankind are not like the
ancient hero, whose mother held
him by the heel when she bathed
him in the immortal waters; and
whether evil is not really bruising
poor humanity in its only vulner-
able and mortal part.

And yet it must be that mankind
are progressing. They are going
toward the light; and one day,
they must come into such a relation
to it, that they will be able at least
to crush the head of all present
palpable evil into the dust. A
score of causes is sometimes bound
up in one little bundle—a bundle
of odorous, irrevocable laws, in-
dividual and social, which we might
easily forget, if there were no re-
wards and penalties attached.

The foregoing train of thoughts
was suggested by the following
events:—

**SLOW STARVATION—INSANITY—
DEATH.**

An orthodox clergyman, who is
at times subject to a hereditary
depression of spirits, a year or two
since became very dull. This so
increased his despondency, that he
left the ministry, and removed to
New York, and began work as a
Daguerreotypist. This infirmity
made him unsuccessful in his busi-
ness, and his wife, who had pre-
viously obtained a situation as a
teacher in an industrial school with
a salary of \$100 a year, resigned
this school into the charge of their
oldest daughter, while she herself
stayed in the Daguerrean room all
day, and then sat up till midnight,
sewing. But for all this, she and
he extremely difficult to support a
family of seven children, during
the hard times of last winter. At
length, she could not bear to acknowl-
edge their poverty, and accept of
charity, so, mother like, she toiled,
and endured a slow starvation.

In the Spanish Inquisition there
was a mode of torture, called the
"Water Drop." The victim was
placed in an immovable position.
A single drop of water fell upon
his head from far above, then an-
other, and another, slowly, steady-
ly, drop, drop, drop. At first the
sensation was rather agreeable; it
then it grew painful—that steady
dropping in one spot, till it seemed
to fall upon the very quick of the
brain—producing the intensest ag-
ony, the most excruciating death.

So it was that suffering came
down on that woman's head. It
was little at first, and she bore it
bravely, but it fell steadily, stand-
ing, till it became agonizing, and
her brain was literally crushed with
the torture. Yet the family could
not realize this.

Then the daughter sickened be-
neath her burden of cares. She
left the school, and came home to
be a fresh sorrow for her mother.
She was a pretty, gentle girl of
seventeen—wasting away with a
pulmonary disease, superinduced
by hard labor and privation. Of
course the father grew more and
more melancholy.

One day a man called at the
house, stating that he was a physi-
cian, and a member of the Board
of Health, sent to make inquiries
about the young girl's condition.
After torturing the invalid with
impertinent questions, he insisted
upon making an indecent examina-
tion, which so wrought upon her
already shattered nerves, that he
left her in a confirmed depression
and delirium. This was the last
drop falling on the brain of the
poor mother; and her insanity as-
sumed so wild a type as to arrest
the attention of all. Mother and
daughter were both taken to the
Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's
Island. I saw them a few days
after. The girl complained of no
pain, though unable to rise from
the bed; but constantly bemoaned
her own wickedness, and the eter-
nal punishment to which she was
doomed.

"You are not a bad girl!" said a
lady who had befriended them in
their need.
"Oh! I am bad," she responded,
looking up most imploringly; "I
never did anything good in my
life."

"Why, yes," said the lady, sooth-
ingly, "you have done a great many
things. Don't you know how
well you taught in our Industrial
School—and how much the chil-
dren all liked you? That was
good."

"Yes, and what did I do for
the school, in an earnest despair.
"It wasn't to do good; I was think-
ing all the while of the money—
just the money!"

"Well, that was good. They
needed the money at home, and
gave it to them when you might
have kept it yourself. Was not
that good?"

"No, it wasn't. I didn't care
anything about them. I just did it
because I wanted to, and I wasn't
sick, but I went home, and sat
there all day, and made mother
wait upon me when she had so
much to do now, and I didn't care.
I am not sick now, and haven't a
bit of pain; but I just lie here because
I will."

"But you are sick, very sick, if
you are not in pain; and then no
one can look in your face, and feel
that you are a bad girl."

"Yes, I know," she replied,
quickly; "it's just like an apple—
very beautiful outside, but rotten
all through. Sometimes I wish I
was insane; for then it wouldn't be
true that I am so wicked, and that
I shall have to suffer so much."

"But I think, my child, you are
insane on this point, not on any
other."

"Oh, no, oh, dear!" moaned the
poor girl; "you think so, but no
one but God can read the heart."

At the suggestion that God could
forgive, she answered—
"No, He can't forgive me. I
committed sins enough before I
was three years old to make it im-
possible for me ever to be forgiven."

"Why, what did you do?"
"I used to miss in the food when
mother told me not, and I knew
better all the time; but I didn't
care. And I's just so now. I
don't want to be any better, and
that's just the trouble about it."

It was useless to talk with her. She
seemed rational about everything else,
but on this point she was fixed. From
her babyhood she had been taught
that a child of three years might commit sin
enough to merit eternal punishment;
and, in her present state, her own guilt
magnified till it seemed too great to be
forgiven. It was a terrible despair—
one that made the soul heavy to witness
it; and we joined in the feeling of thank-
fulness that it was only insanity.

er delight; "else I don't think I could
have gone any further; but I thought
we should be benefited—woman would
be."

Had this thought found its way to
her heart when she was toiling to earn
a scanty subsistence for her dependent
family, making shirts for a shilling, or
teaching for a paltry hundred dollars a
year, in a *disreputable* school? and had
it fingered through all her madness—
mingling with the ruling motive of her
life—that rigid, orthodox sense of duty
—when everything else had gone, when
she had forgotten her friends, and was
not sure even of her own identity—
doubting whether she was among the
living or the dead? It was strange and
passing sad. A few days after, when I
saw them again, the mother was more
at rest; but the hectic was burning brightly
on the daughter's cheek. She could
not eat; and, at my kindly good-bye
at parting, she repeated a phrase she
had used before: "Oh! it is a good-bye
to you—but it ain't to me. There is
nothing good to me."

The father and younger children have
now separated, and gone to different
friends in the country; the mother may
yet recover; but her child must sleep
soon, and awaken to learn that God can
forgive.

And this is the fruit of toil and star-
vation—wasting toil, that could not buy
food enough for all those beloved ones
in their pitiable wages. Nature was
inevitable. She never forgives. When
her laws are broken, her children always
suffer.

*It is cheering to be able to state that
this school has since raised the wages of
one of its other teachers, on the strength
of the above facts.

MONSTER SNAKES.—The long drought,
which appeared so sorely felt by the
snake tribe, forcing their snakeships
from their lurking places to travel over
the country in search of water. A short
time back a large rattlesnake was killed
near the head of Evans' mill pond,
seven feet in length, and eighteen in-
ches girth. The track of another one has
been seen in the same neighborhood,
supposed to be much larger, his track
measuring eight inches across. The
track of a still larger one has been seen
regularly in August of every year, for
the last 37 years, crossing the Cahaba
road, about four miles west of this, in
the direction of a swamp, which is sup-
posed to be his regular hiding place.

The track of this monster is 13 inches
across. Repeated attempts have been
made to capture this patriarch of the
snake tribe, but as yet without success.
He crossed on his usual track last Au-
gust.—*South Alabama.*

CHOLERA IN MEMPHIS.—The Appeal
of the 13th instant, in publishing the re-
port of the Board of Health says:—"It
will be seen by above report that twenty
seven deaths have occurred in the
city during the week. Seventeen of
these are reported to have been cholera.
This fell disease made a sudden out-
break in the upper portion of the city
about the first of the week, and proved
fatal in almost every case. We have
reason to believe that there were local
causes and circumstances giving rise to
it, in the particular localities in which it
made its appearance."

OUTRAGE AND LYNCHING.—The Mon-
rovia (Miss.) Journal of Saturday has
the following:
Just as our paper going to press, we
heard that a rape was committed on the
person of a white lady living near George-
town, on Thursday last, by a runaway
slave, belonging to Gen. Cunningham.
The negro was immediately pursued
and arrested by persons living in the
neighborhood. He confessed his guilt,
and was hung.

**GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION UPON THINGS
AT SEASTOOL.**—A letter from Wash-
ington says, "Gen. Scott has, within a
few days, expressed his opinion on the
subject of the Crimea without
first capturing Sebastopol by a *coup de
main*, or beating the Russian armies of
the interior in a pitched battle. Military
men at Washington agree that the
moment the Allies begin to withdraw
their men from their fortified line, for
the purpose of embarking the Rus-
sian will commence the assault with
irresistible force. The scenes of the 25th
of October, and the 5th of November,
will be repeated with this important
difference, that the assaults, having
forced the entrenchments of the allies will
not be driven out with the bayonet and
the mine rifle, but will pursue the re-
treating lines Wellington did the French
in Spain, as the Allies did Napoleon at
Elopica, and as the French followed Sir
John Moore at Corunna."

**THE LATE ANDER MCGHEE, OF ALA-
BAMA.**—We notice among the bequests
of this most excellent man the following
liberal donation:—American Bible Soci-
ety, New York, \$50,000; McGhee Col-
lege, Alabama \$10,000; Samaritan Fund,
Alabama Conference Methodist Protes-
tant church, \$1,000; Alabama Bible So-
ciety, Montgomery, \$10,000.

This was but a small part of the char-
ities of Mr. McGhee. The last time we
saw his venerable form was during the
Presidential Convention of 1852. He
was a delegate to that convention, and
during his session spent a day with us
in company with another distinguished
gentleman from Alabama. Mr. McGhee

was a Whig and a member of the con-
vention which nominated Gen. Scott,
though he was not in favor of that nom-
ination. Well do we remember peculiarly
endeavoring to persuade him not to
trouble himself about the convention,
but stay quietly with us, because his
time would only be wasted, as we
tended to beat them badly. His calm
and smiling reply to our badinage was,
"Well I think I likely you will beat us,
but we must do our duty."

Thus it was, low. *Keep dark—if you'd speak
one word of English, white man would
have a hoe in yer hand in less than two
minutes.*

gentlemen from Alabama who knew Mr.
McGhee intimately, that he had to their
knowledge given to charitable purposes
during the six months preceding his visit
here, nearly sixty thousand dollars. How
many of the northern fanatics who
are continuously pouring out their
anathemas against the South and her
citizens have lived or will die as did An-
der McGhee, of South Alabama?
—*Baltimore Republican.*

THE WORDS OF THE HEART.—You
may go into a ball-room, where the an-
chor of "Human Nature," where there
are two hundred women. One hun-
dred and ninety-nine of them you will
pass with as much indifference as one
hundred and ninety-nine pullets; but the
two hundred irresistibly draws you to-
ward her. There are one hundred hand-
some and ninety-nine cleverer ones pre-
sent, but she alone has the magnet that
attracts you. Now what is that mag-
net? Is it her manner that charms? Is
it her voice that strikes one of those
thousand and one chords of your ner-
vous system, and make it vibrate as
sound does hollow glass? Or do her
eyes affect you, so that you have no
time to reflect, and no opportunity for
your head to judge how you can digest
the notions they have put into it? Or
is it animal magnetism, or what the
plague is it!

LYNCH LAW.—A few weeks since we
noticed the murder of a Miss Thornton
of this county, by one of her father's ne-
groes. The negro was lodged in jail
—having of his own free will confessed
the crime. The case was called at the
last term of our Circuit Court, and a day
set for the trial. When the day came
on, to the surprise of every one
on application, a change of venue to
Greene county was granted. The mur-
der had been attended by the most dis-
tasteful and aggravating circumstances,
which the imagination can conceive.
Yet, the heart-rended parent and out-
raged community had permitted the
law to take its course till it arrived at
this point, when they would stand it no
longer.

Accordingly, on Wednesday night
last, about 12 o'clock, a number of gen-
tlemen, from the neighborhood where the
crime had been perpetrated, com-
prising, from what we can learn, some
hundred or hundred and fifty, of the
most respected citizens, came to Living-
ston, and some of them, entering the
jail for the purpose, they said, of com-
mitting a negro they had with them,
got possession of this boy Dave. Others
immediately ran to their assistance;
the keeper of the jail was held in du-
ress, and the negro was borne off by the
unfettered throng. We were unable to
learn what the punishment reserved for
the negro was, but it was intimated that
he was to be burned on yesterday in
the neighborhood of Mr. Thornton.

It is proper to remark that the Sher-
iff, one of his deputies, and the jailor,
were at the time on a trip to Wetumpka,
with Robinson who was sentenced at the
last term of the Court, to the Peniten-
tiary. The deputies, however, which
were here, are entirely free from cen-
sure.

We cannot approve this high-handed
measure, for aggravated though the case
was, while we have laws we should ab-
ide by them.

Samter (Ala.) Democrat.

**TWO LITTLE BOYS KILLED BY
LIGHTNING.**

A correspondent of the Toledo Re-
publican writing from South Bend, (In-
diana) May 16 says Upon arriving here
this morning my ears were greeted by
the melancholy fact that about 7 o'clock
last evening, as a very heavy thunder
cloud passed over our beautiful town, a
two-story framed house in Water street,
occupied by Mr. Leonard Hains an old
and respected citizen, was struck by
lightning, shattering the building and
scattering the materials in every direc-
tion, the third passing into a lower room
where Mr. Hain's family were seated,
instantly destroying his son William, aged
eleven years, and rendering inconsi-
derable his son Charles, seven years of age,
who died in about one hour's time. Mrs.
Hains was slightly injured, the little
daughter very seriously, although hopes
are entertained of her recovery.

DANGEROUS RESEMBLANCE.—A gen-
tleman at the South gave his black man
permission to visit a menagerie of
wild animals. Sam soon found himself
under the canvas, and in front of a se-
date looking baboon and eyeing the bi-
be quadded closely, soliloquized thus:
Folks—sure's yer born feet, hands, prop-
er bad looking countenance, just like nig-
gers gettin' old, I recon. Then seized
with a bright idea, he extended his hand
with a genuine Southern "How do ye
do uncle!" The ape clasped the ne-
gro's hand and shook it long and cor-

dially. Sam then plied his new acquain-
tance with interrogations as to his name,
age, nativity, and former occupations,
but eliciting no replies beyond: a know-
ing shake of the head, or a merry twink-
ling of the eye; (the ape was probably
meditating the best way of twinking the
darkey's nose,) he concluded the ape
was bound to keep non-committal, and
looking cautiously around, chuckled out,
"He, he ye too sharp for them old fel-
lows. *Keep dark—if you'd speak
one word of English, white man would
have a hoe in yer hand in less than two
minutes.*

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday
last week, Capt. Sam Jones, of this
place, had four negroes killed by light-
ning on his plantation. The negroes
had taken refuge from the rain under a
mulberry tree, which, it seems, attracted
the electric fluid.

Cumdrn (Ala.) Republic.

BETTING ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.
—The Washington Union says:
"From what we can gather, this bet-
ting mania has been felt over a wide ex-
tent of country; and we question if ev-
er there was so large an amount bet on
any State election as is now 'staked.'"

On the result of the election on Thurs-
day last in the Old Dominion. Hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars must
change hands in the course of a few
days, if not to-morrow.

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

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. W. HARRIS.

W. B. MARTIN.

We are authorized to announce
REUBEN A. MATHIS, as a candidate for
Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce
JAMES LEA, Esq., as a candidate for
Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN M. TEAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
H. CALDWELL, as a candidate for Judge
of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CAPT. J. B. CLARK, as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CALEB G. MORGAN, Esq., as a candidate
for Commissioner of Roads & Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq., as a candidate
for Representative of Benton County in
the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN LANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues
of Benton County.

GOVERNOR WINSTON.

His Excellency, Gov. Winston, is at
present in this section of the State. He
addressed the people of this place, at
the Court House on Friday evening last,
and the citizens of White Plains and vi-
cinity on Saturday. We have heard
and read many statements respecting
Gov. Winston's principles and policy—
his opposition to railroads and in fact
to improvement and progress of every
description. We have waited patiently
to hear from himself, without taking the
statements of friends or foes, and are now
satisfied that he has been misrepresented.

A large proportion of Gov. Winston's
speeches at this place and White Plains
was devoted to a defence of himself a-
gainst the charge of opposition to state
aid to railroads. He acknowledged his
opposition to the plan of Mr. Beth-
ea, and Mr. Phillips omnibus bill, and
used very convincing arguments to prove
the ruinous tendency of such measures;
but said he was in favor of loaning the
surplus funds of the State, to rail roads,
on ample and undoubted security. This
fund amounted, at the time of the loan
to the Mobile and Ohio road to \$1,800,-
000, which could not be used in pay-
ment of the State Bonds until they be-
came due. He also justified very con-
clusively and satisfactorily his vetoes of
the various foolish and extravagant ap-
propriation bills of the last Legislature.

We have no objection to the prin-
ciples avowed by Gov. Winston, and have
no doubt they were in accordance with
the views of a large majority of those
who heard him, and of the people of this
country; and should no more formidable
objection be brought against him than
heretofore, he will no doubt obtain the
usual democratic majority of this Coun-
ty.

Several of our county candidates, also
delivered addresses, (necessarily short
for the want of time) at White Plains,
viz: Messrs. Davis, Lewis, Ellis, Skel-
ton & Abernathy, Cross.

The Rev. Mr. LANE, Agent of the
Conference Female Institute at Tallade-
ga, delivered an able and eloquent ad-
dress or lecture in the Methodist Church
in this place, on Saturday evening the
22d inst; in favor of the interests of ed-
ucation generally, and of the Talladega
Institute in particular. After the ad-
dress, an effort was made to obtain sub-
scriptions which did not result very fa-
vorably, owing in part to the unpropor-
tionate condition of the audience. Mr. Lane
will return to this County in about two
months, when an additional effort will
be made, and an appeal to the liberal-
ity of the friends of education.

Many friends of Wm. Scott, Esq.,
would be much gratified if he would
permit his name to be presented to the
voters of Benton County, as a candidate
for Commissioner of Roads and Reven-
ues.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.—We have received
from the publishers, D. Appleton &
Co., New York, a new Geographical
work, entitled "Intermediate Geography,"
by S. S. Cornell, which we consider very
valuable and useful as a School book.
It is the 2nd vol. of a new and complete
systematic series of School Geographies,
which are about to be placed before the
Instructors of Youth throughout our
country. On an examination of the
work, we find that it differs materially
from any other Intermediate Geography
extant. The following are some of its
original and distinctive features:—

It has been carefully prepared
and rendered sufficiently simple to
meet the capacities of the grade of
scholarship for which it is designed.

viz:—for pupils who have acquired
but a few of the elements of
Geographical science.

The Maps are clear and distinct
containing no more of the earth's
physical and political divisions than
the youthful student, at this
stage of his advancement, may
reasonably be expected to memo-
rize and retain.

The matter contained in the de-
partment of Descriptive Geogra-
phy being arranged under appro-
priate heads, renders it not only
exceedingly easy for the pupil to
acquire, but it assists him in mak-
ing a comparative estimate of the
chief characteristics of the most
important divisions of the earth's
surface.

The work contains an easy and
practical system of studying a map
which will enable the student to
completely decipher its pecu-
liar features with facility and
accuracy upon the tablet of his
memory.

By means of the system, and
the simplicity of the maps, no time
is wasted by the learner in fruitless
searches, as he knows what he has
to learn; and how to learn it.

We have also received from the same
publishing house, a new and interesting
volume entitled "Summer Land: a
Southern Story."

Mr. Editor: Please permit us;
through your paper to call upon
Capt. D. M. Walker to become a
candidate for Commissioner. He
was an excellent Commissioner
when in office, and we very much
desire his services again.

MANY VOTERS.

To the Editor of the
Jacksonville Republican.

DEAR SIR, Suffer me to tell you of a
very strange thing that I saw lately, in
my travels through a portion of your
State.

At a little town called Talladega, the
people have two fine institutes for the
education of females, in successful oper-
ation, and a college for the males in
rapid process of building—at an aggre-
gate cost of some \$80 to \$100,000. Act-
ing, in fact, upon the hypothesis that
Education is of priceless value. Main-
taining in practice, what others do in
theory.

Another quite singular thing is,
the ladies and gentlemen in that village can
sing—and strange as it may appear to
some, they actually do sing at church—
and many of them loud enough to be
heard by others setting near them, and
they really seem to think that it is no
disgrace for a lady, who has been taught,
at great expense, to play the Piano and
sing in the Parlor, to sing at Church in
worship of Almighty God!

Excuse the liberty I have taken in
addressing you—I did it just to let you
know what strange customs were follow-
ed at Talladega.

Yours, in haste,

A STRANGER.

"The Charleston News says that we
should 'fight the devil with fire.' Cer-
tainly not. It would be wiser to fight
him with something he is less used to."

PRELUDE.

S. p. gentlemen! Before you select
your weapons, or engage in THAT com-
bat; what the Devil would you fight
him for? Family feuds are always dis-
agreeable. Besides, should you crowd
the "old fellow" too hard, you might in-
volve yourselves in the crime of *Patricide*.

TRAVELLER.

The United States and Russia.

The following is the letter to the
London Times, which called forth the
bitter remarks of that Journal on Ameri-
can sympathy. The authorship is as-
cribed by the *Philadelphia Ledger* to
Mr. Childs, an American resident of
Paris.

To the editor of the *London Times*.

SIR: Since the commencement of the
war with Russia there has now and then
appeared in English papers an expres-
sion of surprise, real or affected, that
the Americans in their sympathies are not
on your side. It has been attempted to
be shown how by every calculation of
self-interest they ought to set their faces
against the *Czar* and pray for blessings
on his enemies. They have been re-
peatedly told how poor and limited is
their commerce with the barbarians of
the North, and how rich and boundless
is their intercourse with those who are
fighting the battles of liberty and civiliza-
tion. On the one hand, motives the
most mercenary are presented to people
who if greedy of gain are lavish of ex-
pense, and the other, the most Jesuiti-
cal warnings are uttered against the con-
tagion of a despotic Government, when
the English themselves are in closest
contact with another Government which
is not a whit less despotic either in the-
ory or in practice.

Without stepping to decide whether
Americans are more benevolently in-
clined to Russia than to those who in
spite of negative protestations, are evi-
dently straining every nerve to humili-
ate her, it is not difficult to comprehend
why such disposition should be not un-
common throughout the States. If I
mistake not, there exists a strong and
general conviction among disinterested
persons that the present frightful strug-
gle between Christian nations in arms is
a disgrace to the 19th century; that the
object of it is as unattainable and unwise
as it is indelible, that no contingent or
prospective danger to Europe or to Asia
is sufficiently menacing to justify in
the sight of God the slaughter of His
children on earth at the rate of two
hundred thousand souls a year, or in
the sight of man the destruction of
hard earnings, so as to outstrip the al-
most miraculous productiveness of the
present day; and that when Russia con-
tends, as she has done to the demands

of the "Allies" concerning the Sultan's
Greek subjects, the protectorate of the
Principality and the navigation of the
Danube, to require her, in the plenitude
of her strength and the height of her
pride to assist in tying her own hands in
an indignity to which none would sub-
mit save a fool who is more than one
half coward. Is it to be wondered at,
then, if among other impartial observers
some Americans be found who seeing
Russia banned as an annexationist by
the Allies, call upon these, as another
set of self-righteous accusers were once
exhorted, to "cast the first stone."

If American sympathies do indeed
lean towards him against whom, single
handed as he fights, are banded the
hosts of the West, some "good reason"
may perhaps be suggested for what is in
your esteem an unnatural state of
feeling. While English diplomatists
and Consuls have been unwearied in
their efforts to circumvent and destroy
American influence on American territory,
the Russian Government has not only
always maintained amicable relations
with that of the U. S. but it has never
attempted to thwart American agents in
the performance of their duties. Nor
has Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs
at any time ever formally and delib-
erately enunciated, as did Lord Clarendon,
an intention to undertake the supervi-
sion of matters on the other side of the
Atlantic, it was not Russian, but Eng-
lish accredited agents who, aided by
French officials, have within a few years
succeeded in baffling the U. S. Govern-
ment in designs which if accomplished,
would have benefited the commerce of
all nations.

The Sandwich Islands, St. Domingo,
and the State of Ecuador on the Pacific,
bear witness to their mischievous and
clever machinations. England likewise,
through her representative, tried force
upon the Central American Government
of Guatemala a Belgian colonization
treaty, exonerated and repudiated by that
Government, she herself being under
bonds to the United States not to settle
any of her own subjects in that quarter
of the world.

Then again the English Press, not to
be slack in offending those whom it is
bound by duty and interest to conciliate,
never lets slip an opportunity for abus-
ing and ridiculing the Americans, not
even when to do so it is necessary to
confound a few outland men, aliens for
the most part, with the whole nation.

Whether it be the atrocious seizure of
a harmless trading ship by Cuban under-
lings or the unwarranted arrest of a Plen-
ipotentiary, the occasion is pounced
upon with a rapidness which shows how
venomous is the intent which lies be-
hind. I know your reply will be, as it
has been, that you are in the habit of
roughly handling your own Government
and Governors, not excepting even royal-
ty itself, when by chance a "truant dis-
position" untimely appears, and that
therefore you are quite at liberty to
speak your mind about others. But
there is a whole difference between one
who is at liberty to answer and one who
has no organ of communication.

Some people have fancied that there
is another good cause for loving you
less and the Russians more. They be-
lieve that before now had you and the
French Emperor had Russia on your
hands Spain, like Turkey, would have
become a stalking horse of the two first
maritime powers of Europe for the pro-
tection of a Crimean expedition in the
Western Hemisphere. Whatever
credit may have been due to the sur-
mise matters very little at present, with
your impossible task before you since it
is pretty clear that no contrivance and
no application of physical force can per-
manently deprive Russia of a premin-
ence in the Black Sea, for which she is
indebted to nature and circumstances
that are independent of the durable
control of her enemies. Austria, you
may be sure, will never draw a sword to
destroy it, her own constitution and
condition of existence being dependent
on Russian influence to encourage her
in an act so bold. From the beginning
not through wantonness but weakness,
she has been playing fast and loose with
the two Allies of the West, whose diplo-
matic agents, however, to their justice,
knowing the treacherous and dangerous
nature of the party, adroitly humored
her, as one does a nervous horse who may
as he is bid or free himself of the har-
ness at a jump. Whatever may be the
cause there is no denying that Austria
has never gone heartily with you, and
at your utmost need, rely upon it, she
will be found wanting. If Russia were
not sure of this; do you imagine that
she would dare to reject your conditions
of peace?—that she would be mad en-
ough to resist a world in arms, such as
would be Austria, England, France and
Turkey united in head, hand and heart?

Allow me to repeat, in the only jour-
nal whose universal currency tempts one
to address it, that if there be any hostile
sentiment in America towards the allies,
apart from the justice or injustice of their
cause, it is in a great measure owing to
the intrigues of foreign agents and to the
calumnies of a foreign press. In the
course of time the latter have may fur-
ish its own appropriate antidote but it
seems as if no teachings of experience
could ever convince the rulers of man-
kind that in national as individual con-
cerns, unauthorized meddling is always
presumptuous and may be dangerous.—
History in many instances confirms my
words, and to go no further back than
three score years and ten, what have the
inhabitants of Great Britain gained
by Quixotically and always in a thank-
less cause launching themselves upon the
broad sea of battle, murder and sud-
den death, by a crushing debt which it
dizzies the brain to reckon, and a con-
tinental unpopularity which fifty allies
can never extinguish.

Be persuaded then in time, that all
foreign interference is an ill paid trade,
that the sooner it is abandoned in the
East the better it will be for you, and
that the less it is practiced in the West
the more prosperous will be your condi-
tion.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
PARIS.

A "STATES" MAN.

The "Sag Nichts" (Say Noth-
ing) Secret Order has spread
through the West with wonderful

rapidity. It is the antagonist of
the Know Nothing Organization.
In Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana
there are many thousands of mem-
bers and numerous lodges. It is
said to have oaths of unusual so-
lemnity, passwords, signs and
grips, and the members are civi-
lized into squads of ten, each with a
commander who is responsible for
their appearance when ever their
services are required.

LATEST NEWS.
LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAM SHIP
AFRICA.

The steamer Africa has arrived at
Hull. She was detained off the port
nearly all day on Monday. Her letters
will be due at New York Thursday eve-
ning. She brings some week's later intel-
ligence from Europe.

Liverpool Market.
Liverpool, May 19.—Cotton.—Mill-
gan reports extraordinary sales, 4d. ad-
vance on Madding, and 4d. advance on
Fair. Sales of the week, 153,000 bales,
of which 75,000 were taken on specula-
tion.

The War.
The Vienna Conference was not to be
re-opened on Monday.

A secret expedition was preparing for
the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol
was unchanged. Pelissier contemplates
attacking with the Allies in the field.

The motion of a want of confidence in
the English Ministry failed.

The Markets.
CHARLESTON, June 5.

COTTON.—The market to-day con-
tinued unchanged and prices full.

NEW YORK, June 5, noon.
Flour declined 12 1/2 sales of 4,000
bbls good Ohio at 10 to 10 31.
Southern 11 3/4 to 11 62; Wheat a
trifle lower, Ohio sold at 2 60, Michi-
gan 2 50; Corn stiffer, but not quot-
ably higher, sales of 30,000 bushels;
Pork declined; Beef firm; Lard firm;
Ohio Whisky 35c.

AGOSTA, June 6, p. m.
COTTON.—The market opened this
morning without change. About noon,
the news by the Africa was received,
since which we have heard of no trans-
actions.

SAVANNAH, June 6
COTTON.—The sales yesterday were
800 bales at the following particulars:—
140 at 10 1/2, 168 at 11 1/2, and 60 at 12c.
The market continues firm and full pri-
ces are paid.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—The
Steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Lu-
cas, arrived this morning from San Ju-
an bringing California advices to the
9th instant.

The effects of Messrs. Page and Ra-
con had been attached, and the Bank
closed on the 2nd by the sheriff.

The Star of the West left for San Ju-
an on the 25th inst. for New York, with
500 passengers and \$800,000 in spec-
ie.

Many persons are at Greentown, ex-
pecting the arrival of Col. Kinney and
party.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Mr. Soule
has published a letter stating that there
is not one word of truth in Mr. Perry's
late letter, and that the business and im-
pudence of the writer are only equalled
by his hypocrisy and cowardice. He
says that he is preparing for the press a
picture of Mr. Perry's conduct at Madrid
during his mission.

MAY 30.—There were 260 deaths
from Cholera in this city last week.

MAY 31.—The Board of Health have
declared the Cholera to be raging as an
epidemic. The deaths during the pre-
sent week have been heavy.

MAY 30.—Cotton is unchanged and
4,900 bales were sold yesterday.

MAY 31.—Fine rains fell here yester-
day, and to-day, and the rivers are ris-
ing.

Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Friday June 1.
Our affairs with all foreign nations
are progressing peacefully, according to
late reliable advices, and in such a man-
ner as to create the impression that
whatever difficulties exist will be amic-
able adjusted.

Mr. McLane, Minister of China, is
here on business with the Department.
The state of his health is such as to ren-
der it doubtful whether he will return
to his post.

The Markets.

AGOSTA, June 4
COTTON.—The stock on sale is very
small, and transactions necessarily lim-
ited. The market is very firm and pri-
ces full.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

This is the subject of an inter-
esting article in the April number
of the N. Y. Quarterly, in which
the writer examines some of the
popular notions in regard to the
influence of the moon on the weath-
er, on animal and vegetable life,
&c., and endeavors to ascertain
how far they are sustained by sci-
ence. The belief that the moon
influences the weather, is very
old. Virgil, Hesiod, and other
ancient writers, often referred to
it, and the most learned philoso-
phers of those ages gave their sanc-
tion to the popular superstition.
In the middle ages, this belief was
very prevalent, and the pretended
influence was extended to the ex-
planation of many natural pheno-
mena for which the scientific
men of that time could not disavow
sufficiently satisfactory reasons.
It was this exaggeration, concealing

a few simple truths, that caused
most of the philosophers of the
eighteenth century to wholly reject
all terrestrial powers ascribed to
the moon, always of course except-
ing the phenomena of tides. It is
only within the last half century
that the true degree of credence
to be yielded to these theories has
been shown, by the investigations
of scientific men. It has been pro-
ved, by tables of thirty years' ob-
servations, that the quadratures of
the moon are without any marked
effect on the weather. But at the
periods of full and new moon, the
case is different. At these times,
the chances of a change from fair
to foul weather, or the contrary,
are those of a change on ordi-
nary days, in the ratio of 125 to 117;
while the chances of the days suc-
ceeding these two phases are as
those of other days as 154 to 117.
These observations show that fluc-
tuations in the weather do unques-
tionably occur, at the periods of
full and new moon, although they
cannot be predicted with certainty.
The same tables also prove that the
days of the full moon and last quar-
ter are somewhat more frequently
rainy than the other days of the
month. The mean height of the
barometer is less when the moon is
in the perigee than in apogee.
From observations extended thro'
an entire lunar circle of nineteen
years, it was found that the num-
ber of rainy days occurring at the
times of the moon's perigee was
93, while that at its apogee was
but 78.

The writer briefly refers to the
supposed influence of the moon on
man's physical and mental facul-
ties, but expresses no opinion on
this branch of the subject. There
is a common superstition, in this
country and in England, that
persons afflicted with lingering
diseases seldom or never expire
while the tide is running in. This
if true, may be referred to a
change in outward pressure, imper-
ceptible perhaps to our instrument,
but very cognizable by its influence
on a body and nervous system en-
feebled by disease; in the same
manner that some ailments pre-
tend wet weather by increase of
pain. Persons of nervous temper-
ament, when the weather is foggy
and the atmosphere oppressed
with moisture, often aver that they
become more cheerful, when the
tide is high. On the other hand,
the clear minded Others, in a lec-
ture on this subject, stated that in
a prolonged and extensive medical
practice, he had never perceived
the slightest variation in any dis-
ease to occur at such periods as to
give him the idea that they were
in any way connected with the
moons. Even lunacy which de-
velopes its very name from our sat-
ellite, has of late years (in its origi-
nal sense of mania dependent up-
on or caused by certain lunar phases)
been pronounced a fallacy, an
utterly unfounded superstition.

The lunar influence on vegetable
economy is another interesting
branch of inquiry, in which some
progress has been made of late
years. There appears to be no
reason to doubt that the moon ex-
erts an influence on the growth of
plants. There are certain nights
called by farmers "growing nights,"
from the great progress perceived
in the growth of vegetables.

This is particularly perceptible in such
rapidly increasing plants as peas,
cucumbers, and Indian corn. It is
well known that all fruits ripen
sooner when exposed to the full
lunar effluence, than when deprived
of it. A gentleman who was en-
gaged for thirty years in cut-
ting timber in Demerara and the
neighboring shores of the Ameri-
can continent, published a paper in
the annals of philosophy, in which
it is stated that trees cut in
the full of the moon, are inferior to
those felled at its opposite phase,
because they are much sooner at-
tacted by worms, are more liable to
rot, and will split spontaneously at
certain periods after their fall.
The writer of the article in the Re-
view was informed by an intelli-
gent farmer, that he had often no-
ticed, while peeling oak bark for
the tanneries, that a some parts of
the month this was very difficult,
at others comparatively easy. This
he was inclined to refer to the ac-
tion of the moon on the sap.—Du-
pouire, in his "Travels in Terra
Firma," tells us that the planters
of equatorial South Amer-
ica pay strict regard to the position
of the moon, in sowing and reap-
ing, &c.

Equally curious are the lunar in-
fluences on the animal economy.
It is well authenticated, that if the
deech of an animal lately killed be
exposed to the light of the full
moon, at certain seasons, in a few
hours it will be a mass of corrup-
tion; while another piece of the
same animal, deposited near, but
protected from the rays, will re-
main perfectly sound. The Ameri-
can Indian, it is said, always
shields his game from the moon's
effluence.

The moon has also something to
do with those internal convulsions
which make our earth tremble un-
der us, and sometimes swallow
cities in their mighty throes. This
idea has been entertained for more
than a century, but it is only within
the last year that the fact has been
satisfactorily established, by the re-

searches of a French savant, M.
Alexis Perry, who has shown that
earthquakes are more frequent
when the moon is at or near its per-
igee, but diminish when towards
its apogee.

From this rapid survey of the
present state of our knowledge con-
cerning lunar influences, it is evi-
dent that there is yet much to be
learned on this subject, as well as
some things to be unlearned. The
field of inquiry is a broad and inter-
esting one, and will doubtless re-
ceive the measure of attention to
which it is entitled.

N. E. Farmer.

CLERICAL WIT.—The Rev. Dr.
Sprague, in his book on European
celebrities, mentions a capital bit
of Rev. Robert Hall, the famous
Baptist Clergyman, which was re-
lated to Dr. Sprague by Dr. Chal-
mers. One of Dr. Hall's parishion-
ers, said Dr. Chalmers, came to him
to object to his preaching as not
discriminatory evangelical, and es-
pecially as having too little in it of
the doctrine of predestination—to
which Hall replied, "You believe
that doctrine, do you, Sir?" "Yes
Sir," said the parishoner, "indeed
I do." "And so do I," answered
Hall; "I believe you were predesti-
nated to be a fool, and you have
made your calling and election
sure."

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

We issue to-day, in a supple-
mental sheet accompanying this pa-
per, and filling some twenty-four
of our large columns, a List of
Appropriations made at the late
Session of Congress, and prepared
and published agreeably to law.
This document ought to possess in-
terest for every reader, and to be
examined by every one, as exhib-
ing in the main the objects on
which the public revenue is expen-
ded. The aggregates of the classi-
fied heads of expenditure are as
follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscelane-
ous, \$1,203,929
Army fortifications,
Military Academy, &c., 12,571,496
Indian depart., naval,
and other pensions, 4,453,536
Naval service, 15,012,091
P. O. Department, 10,946,841
Ocean steam mail ser-
vice, 3,574,453
Texas debts, 7,759,000

This vast sum of seventy-one
millions five hundred and seventy-
four thousand three hundred and
fifty-seven dollars is only the as-
sessment of specified appropriations.
The great mass of contingent ob-
jects of expenditure, of which the
sums were ascertained and could
not be specified, may swell the
grand total of the expenses of the
year to perhaps seventy-five mil-
lions of dollars. Although the
Government expenses must neces-
sarily increase with the growth of
the country and the corresponding
necessities of the public service,
one can hardly imagine the nec-
essity of so vast an augmentation
of the necessary expenses of the
Government as seventy five mil-
lions of dollars; and the immensity
of the sum must arrest the atten-
tion of every intelligent reader.

Esculapins invented the probe. By
means of silver wire can be made to
freeze in summer. Augustus Caesar
established lending-houses. Romans
were formerly used instead of Mirrors. Blad-
ers were used by the Romans to pre-
serve their hair during the night. Chemi-
cal names of metals were first given to
the heavenly bodies. There has been an
instance of an elephant that walked up
on a rope. (See Sphenops) Fuller's
earth was used by the ancients for wash-
ing. The streets of Rome have no lights,
but those placed before the images of
saints. Mahomet IV was very fond of
the ruminants. The duke of Mantua
is said to have had in his possession a
powder which would convert water in-
stantaneously into ice even in summer.
The Greeks and Romans kept servants,
whose duty was to announce certain pe-
riods of the day. Ancient watchmen
carried bells. Pons, an Indian King,
sent to Augustus a man without arms,
who, with his feet, could bend a bow
and discharge arrows. Fowls are said
to thrive near smoke.

We learn that the venerable RENE
DOSSILL died in Limestone County,
on the 24th inst. aged about seventy years.
He was one of the early pioneers of this
country; a man of strong natural sense
and honest manly character; and the
best days of his life were devoted to the
ministry of the Gospel and in "going a-
bout doing good." He wore the harness
of his Master for about fifty years. He
was the founder of the Cumberland
Presbyterian church in Huntsville, as
well as many others over the country.—
The "fruits of his ministry" are scattered
far and near, and his good works live af-
ter him. Full of years, enjoying to a
"

The Kansas Issue.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says in his last letter:

"The administration very wisely stood aloof from the Kansas question, for they could not interfere in it without aggravating its difficulty. I am afraid that there is more in the matter than meets the eye, and instead of a casual ebullition of sentiment or personal feeling, it is a part of a deliberate scheme of agitation and strife. We have heard much, for some years, of the policy, on the part of both sides to the slavery question, of 'forcing the issue.' If such be the desire of even a few influential men, on either side, it would appear that the Kansas question is one very well adapted for its accomplishment. It is unwise to borrow trouble from the future, but it is prudent to guard against it. We have not seen the end, nor the worst of this Kansas excitement, nor can we exaggerate the evil of its possible complications. Who can say that it will not lead to the long threatened non-intercourse between the North and South?"

"The anti-slavery part seemed determined to force that issue, and when the point of the suppression of the inter-slave trade shall be reached by the federal law, the Southern States will not be slow to meet that issue. It is with much solicitude that discreet men look forward to the next Congress, and to the expected agitation of the slavery question, in connection with the events that have occurred, and more fearful events that may occur in that territory. The South did not originate, nor heartily support the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but they will resist its restoration. The time for compromise appears to have passed by. Our great men who made them have passed from the stage. Now we have agitators and political trouble makers, and mischief makers, but no statesmen. The symptoms of disunion, so apparent in the old world, are becoming manifest in our country. But in every crisis of danger upon which the Union has fallen, we have been saved rather through the intervention of a kind Providence than by our own wisdom. So, we hope, it will be again, and to the end."

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 8

This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affection that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

"PROST GLANDER OF THE TONSILS. My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night she was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to cut out her tonsils. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut out, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and fleshy and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, lums, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured caked udder in my cow in a few days. GEORGE FORD, Peoria, March 20th, 1840."

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 it is having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wadlowe; Baker & Hene, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbacochee. 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. May 22, 1855.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At her residence in this County, on the 28th May, 1855, Mrs. MARY P. CASTLEBERRY, consort of Daniel Castleberry, aged about 38 years.

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 JULY 23, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

\$50,000!

CLASS B.	
CAPITALS—1 Prize of	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,100
1 " "	1,000
5 Prizes of	400
10 " "	400

409 Prizes, amounting to \$50,000. 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. Loomis and Jas. A. Nisner, 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 \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2. 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 was believed to be the most easily understood as well as the most honorable plan.

There are 10,000 tickets that are numbered from 1 to 10,000. In the Scheme for July, there are 380 full prizes and 28 approximation prizes—making in all 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 inserted in small tin tubes one inch long, and about one fourth inch in diameter, 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 certifies that the numbers and prizes were all deposited in the wheel. Each Superintendent takes one key of each wheel, and the wheel cannot be opened without both are present. When the drawing takes 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 snipped off, and the number held up and displayed, so that the whole audience can see it—the number is then called off and registered by the Superintendent. 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 printer, and after comparison the Superintendent certifies 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.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY. On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg. " Wednesday 25 " " Weogutky " Friday 27 " " Rockford " Monday 30 " " Wetumpka

RANDOLPH COUNTY. On Wednesday 20 June at Wesabulga " Friday 22 " " Roanoke " Thursday 21 " " Louisa " Saturday 23 " " Wadlowe " Monday 25 " " Arbacochee

BENTON COUNTY. On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford " Thursday 28 " " White Plains " Friday 29 " " Cross Plains " Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville " Monday 2 July " Alexandria

St. CLAIR COUNTY. On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport " Wednesday 4 July at Ashville " Friday 6 " " Springfield " Wednesday 18 " at Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY. On Saturday 7 July at Trassville " Monday 9 " " Elyton " Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro

SHELBY COUNTY. On Friday 13 July at Montevallo, " Saturday 14 " " Columbiana, " Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY. On Monday 18 June at McCounetha's " Friday 20 July " Eastaboga " Saturday 21 " " Talladega " Monday 23 " " Riser's " Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville. The papers of the District will please copy.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY.

LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Alabama. CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

CLASS Q. To be Drawn June 23, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS!

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize of	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,100
1 " "	1,000
5 " "	400
10 " "	150
12 " "	120
20 " "	100

In all, 480 prizes, amounting to \$50,000. Every Prize, drawn at each drawing, and paid when due, WITHOUT DISCOUNT. Tickets \$8; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager. June 12, 1855.

FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY. CLASS 3. To be Drawn July 3d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$50,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2. Remember every Prize is 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 " 1,000 5 " 400 are 5,000 10 " 400 are 4,000 12 " 150 are 1,500 12 " 120 are 1,440 20 " 100 are 2,000

408 Prizes in all amounting to \$50,000. ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2. SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager. Atlanta, Georgia. June 12, 1855.

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.

Administrator's.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf, and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money. JOHN SPENCER, Admr. De bonis non with the will annexed. This 29th day of May, 1855.

TALLASSEE HATCHER Ma'e and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty one weeks. Terms of Tuition. Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic. \$6 00 The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic &c. \$8 00 The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00 The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage. J. S. LASSITER. Mrs. Lassiter, Assistant. May 29, 1855.—11.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County. TAKEN UP & posted before H. P. 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 23d, 1855. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Myatt, McBurney & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST., CHARLESTON, S. C. August 15, 1854.—1y.

Daguerreotyping.

J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style. Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store. April 24, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage. Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the VARIETY of ARTICLES demanded in this market. Please call. We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.

WOODWARD & WHITE. Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—6t.

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—Bargains, 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. STATE OF ALABAMA. Benton County. TAKEN UP & posted before J. P. Pettit, by Wm. Pressly, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot, appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. This day came W. M. Hames, and presents a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah R. Likens, deceased, late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thomas M. Likens, Mary Graham, formerly Mary Likens, wife of David Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs at law of said Testatrix, reside beyond the limits of this State, to-wit: Thomas M. Likens resides in Henderson, in the State of Texas, Mary Graham resides in Jefferson county in the State of Tennessee, and Rufus Likens resides in Trion County in the State of Georgia; It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed, and that Friday the 20th day of June, 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said Testatrix, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to the day set for hearing said application. ATTEST: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June the 5th, 1855.

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. JOHN W. JONES, Admr. June 3, 1855.—6t.

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 Wm. Dothard & co., one in favor of David C. Haslett, and one 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 first Monday in July 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. BY virtue of one venditioni expona, 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. BY virtue of one venditioni expona, 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 12, 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. June 5, 1855.

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File

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 19, 1855.

Whole No. 967

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 en-
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-
rearages are paid.

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

Personal advertisements double the
forfeiting rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Jacksonville to New
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND JACKSONVILLE
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. Beck,

500 Tons, Comander.

MARION, W. Foster,

200 Tons, Comander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. Turner,

200 Tons, Comander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewas,

900 Tons, Comander.

Leave Jacksonville every

Wednesday and Saturday, af-

ternoon, after the arrival of the

Car from the South & West.

Texas Steam Ships were built ex-

pressly for the Line, and for safety, com-

fort, 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

elaborate State Room accommodations,

apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steerage, \$3 00.

November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL

CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-

parations of all kinds now scat-

tered throughout the country, every

one knows that of them all, not

one in ten is worth anything.

Knowing this to be the fact, we

hesitate somewhat in introducing

Champion's Pills to the Public.

But that which is deserving patron-

age should receive it, and we thus

introduce to your attention the

merits of Champion's Ague Pills,

which we do think worthy of pub-

lic favor. They have now been

before the people of the South and

West for sixteen years, and we do

not know of a single instance where

they have failed to effect a stand-

ing cure when taken in sufficient quan-

tity and according to the direc-

tions.

They also stand unrivalled in

other fevers originating in the same

causes, and are perfectly safe being

entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills

as a Cathartic and general Physic,

stand without a superior, acting by

their different components upon the

Stomach, Liver, Bowels and

Blood, and are especially benefi-

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

in

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—1y.

Daguerreotyping.

J. N. PRIVETT very respect-

fully informs the citizens of Jack-

sonville and vicinity, that he is

now prepared to accommodate

all who wish LIKENESSES

taken in the latest and most im-

proved style.

Rooms two doors north of Messrs.

Woodward and White's store.

April 24, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

and are now ready to supply all who

will favor us with their patronage.

Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-

ing as it does, all the VARIETY of

ARTICLES demanded in this market.

Please call.

We are desirous of having all old ac-

counts closed.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—Gt.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.

STILES & 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—Bazars,

Suits, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,

of all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Bands, Shaws, Hats, &c. A choice

selection of Waxens and fine

linens.

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.

STILES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER.

Surveyor & Architect.

OFFICE: 1202 N. 2d St.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Branta County.

TAKEN UP & pos-

ed before J. P. Pettit, a

Wm. Pressly, a certain

Estray Black H. rose, about eight

years old, about 14 hands high,

with some white on the left hind

feet, a scar on the leg of the

same foot, appraised to forty dol-

lars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 27, 1855.

PROBATE COURT for BRANTA COUNTY

ALABAMA: Special Term, May

the 9th, A. D. 1855.

THIS day came W. M. Haines,

POETRY.

AUTUMN THOUGHTS.

BY FRANCIS DENNOCH.

The leaves are falling! let them fall!
'Tis Heaven's supreme decree that all
That lives must die:
A little while their glory shone,
A little more and they are gone,
In death they lie.

Had we no death, what then were birth?
A chamber of this pleasant earth.
Where all is fair:
Through death alone is found the room
For budding hope, for mental bloom,
And manhood rare.

Deny us death—destroy the chance
Of soul mature, the proud advance
Of intellect:
Controlling conquering every plan
That mars the onward march of man
To high respect.

Where men, like granite columns, stand
Obstructive of the good and grand—
O! welcome Death!
They boast they change not! while they
speak,
Their hearts are stayed; their power
how weak—
How false their faith!

The barque broken, soon the tide
Of life, permitting souls to range
Restless flows:
As age must yield to eager youth,
So falsehood flies before the truth,
And wisdom grows.

Man, proud of life! While living, heed
The myriad lives that die to feed
Thy mortal part.
And when thy immortal soul takes wing
Those myriad forms again will spring
From brain and heart.

The life which earth and air bestows
Builds up the fabric of the rose,
Then earth to earth;
The flower matured, gives up its seed,
The leaves dissolve—dissolving, feed,
A second birth.

The husk of flesh, the hell of clay
Must to the immortal soul give way,
And let it fly—
Emanated phylis—
From cells of pain to boundless bliss—
To never die.

What we call death is only change,
Of life, permitting souls to range
Unfettered, free—
Through all the regions God hath made
In glorious sun of sombre shade,
Eternity.

Thou, body, brace thyself for strife,
Thou, soul, prepare thyself for life!
And whatsoever
Thy noblest nature feels its right,
For it, unobscured, boldly fight,
For God is there!

Loxbox, (England) October, 1854.

HEART HISTORY.

Once on a time, a maiden
Sat beneath a Hawthorn tree,
And her lover, close beside her,
Murmuring vows of constancy,
Fainter, sweeter than the blossoms,
Hanging over her, was she,
And her heart within her bosom,
That beat and glowed tumultuously.

Both were young, and fond and foolish,
Neither rich, the story goes,
Ma was proud and Pa was misanth,
Great their love and great their woes,
So they kissed and wept and parted,
Sweating to be ever true:
Died the maiden broken-hearted?
Was the lover faithful too?

Behold! she we! a wealthy banker,
(Sunder whiskered she was said),
And no city dames out rank her,
With her pockets full of gold;
Queen of every ball and party,
Dressed with lace and jewels rare,
Looking very fresh and hearty,
Rejoins the victim of despair!

He—confound the lucky fellow—
Took a widow with his years,
Fat and forty, ripe and mellow,
With a brace of "little dears,"
Big planations, servants plenty,
Splendid, mansion pomp and ease,
Cured the boyish love of twenty,
The nearabout disease.

Learn from this, ye dotting lovers,
In your anguish not to break,
Anything of greater value
Than the promises you make.
Hearts were made to put in motion
Blood that otherwise would cool,
Pleasure, profit and promotion,
Graduate at Cupid's school.

There is no possession more valuable
Than a good and faithful friend.
Wicked men can not be friends either
among themselves or with the good.
Friendship is one soul in two bodies.
Procure no friends in haste, nor, if
once procured, in haste abandon them.
Real friends are wont to visit us
in our prosperity only when invited, but
in adversity to come of their own accord.

Do good to your friend, that he may
be more wholly yours; to your enemy,
that he may become your friend.
It is pleasant to grow old with a good
friend and reason.
We ought to be equally mindful of
our absent and present friends.

ATTENT: A. WOODS,

Judge of Probate.

June the 5th, 1855.

The scene at Mount Vesuvius
during the present eruption, is aw-
fully grand. A correspondent of
the London Times thus writes:

What struck me at first, and still
strikes me as the most majestic fea-
ture in the whole scene, is a slow,
silent and irresistible motion of
that fiery flood. Active, almighty
power, without an effort! Sweep-
ing everything before it, overcom-

ing every obstacle, growing up
against intervening walls and houses,
and devouring them bodily, and
then marching on in the same si-
lent, unrelenting, irresistible man-
ner as before. There was a spot
beneath my feet where a fall of
masonry had been built to break
the violence of the winter floods.
To this spot all eyes were directed.
The fiery river would fall over it
in an hour. As yet it was distant
from it, seventy yards, perhaps.

Gradually it rose in height and
swelled out its vast proportions,
and then vast masses fell off and
rolled forward; then it swelled a
gain as fresh matter came pressing
down behind, and so it broke, and
on it rolled again and again till it
had arrived at the very edge.
There was a general buzz and mur-
mur of voices. The Royal family
stood opposite to me, intermingled
with the crowd, looking on with
intense anxiety. At last it broke,
not hurriedly, still with a show of
majesty.

At first, a few small lumps fell
down the east side of Ke-wee-
river, in the afternoon of Friday,
the 18th instant. It extended about
two miles in width, and raged with
great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds,
frogs and insects; maiming and
bruising the cattle, and stripping
vegetation of every vestige above
ground. The growing crops, with
the exception of corn, are com-
pletely ruined. R. Stewart, Esq.,
informs us that on the third day
after its fall, the hail was from one
to two feet deep, and in many places,
six feet. The average depth on
a level, after the storm, was four
inches. We are informed by sev-
eral persons that the largest hail
stones measured ten inches in cir-
cumference, and others four inches
in length. It fell with such force
that the boards on several houses
were split to pieces and that now
the stench arising from the decay-
ing vegetable matter is very offen-

sive. We are indebted to the kindness
of W. J. Parsons, Esq., for a small
carpet bag full of the hail, gather-
ed up yesterday, the eighth day
after its fall. Some of the stones
were as large as guinea eggs, and
had been taken from an open field,
the thermometer standing at 90
during the two days past. With
this hail, and a due proportion of
"mountain dew," we very soon en-
joyed the luxury of a "hail storm"
in miniature most devoutly wish-
ing to be spared one of full size.

Keowee (Pickens) Courier.

A WEDDING PARTY POISONED.—
On Wednesday last, as we learn
from the Petersburg Express, a
wedding party, consisting of about
one hundred persons, were poison-

ed at the residence of Mr. Kane, in
Scott county. Mr. H. S. Kane, an
eminent lawyer of that county,
was married on Tuesday night, to
Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. An-

cerson, and on the night after a
party was given at his house. At
a late hour in the evening, about
30 of the guests were taken ill
about the same time, and that fact
nurturing the belief that they had
all been poisoned, a dreadful scene
of consternation ensued, dancing
was stopped and physicians sent
for, but before they arrived the
sickness had become general, and
the patients were enduring the
most mortal agony from arsenic.

The servants of the house were all
taken ill at the same time, and
there was no one on the ground to
render aid until the arrival of
neighbors who were sent for. The
correspondent of the Express said
that the cases of about 30 of the
party were hopeless, and they
were not expected to live, and
among them was the young and
beautiful bride. Upon an anal-

ysis of the stomach it was found
to be strongly impregnated with
arsenic, the greatest excitement
prevailed in the county in relation
to it.

The Abingdon Democrat, allu-
ding to the complimentary party
given the night after the wedding,
says:

On this latter occasion, a diabol-
ical attempt to poison the whole
party was made, by the infusion
of a deadly drug into some custard,
which was partaken of by the en-
tire company, about 40 persons.
A Mr. Bishop has since died of the
effects of the poison, and, we learn

impression of death—as given by
nurses, teachers, poets, moralists
and preachers—need both brighten-
ing and aggrandizing, for truth's
sake, it seems to me.

LOOM OF LIFE.—A man stands
as it were, at the loom of life, and
ties the threads, and arranges the
figures of the tapestry to be woven,
and you see that every day and
week, as the shuttle flies and the
piece grows, only shows what the
man put in at first. Such are our
habits. Every one of them has its
seed, with the tree in miniature.
And as every seed is a prediction,
so is every habit. If then you
wish for a happy new year, put on
the seed of happiness into the first
Sabbath and its first week. Put
them in carefully, as you were bu-
rying a precious charge for the re-
surrection. Put them in with much
prayer, and if you choose, with
many tears, which are as good as
a gentle rain in seed time, and God
will take care of them and make
them grow. So your Sabbath shall
guide your week, and your week
shall predict your year, and your
happy year—happy because holy;
happy, because God is in it, shall
be full of blessedness and praise as
an anthem.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.

The searest hail storm that ever
visited this section of country, passed
down the east side of Ke-wee-
river, in the afternoon of Friday,
the 18th instant. It extended about
two miles in width, and raged with
great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds,
frogs and insects; maiming and
bruising the cattle, and stripping
vegetation of every vestige above
ground. The growing crops, with
the exception of corn, are com-
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after its fall, the hail was from one
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party was made, by the infusion
of a deadly drug into some custard,
which was partaken of by the en-
tire company, about 40 persons.
A Mr. Bishop has since died of the
effects of the poison, and, we learn

that seven or eight more were not
expected to survive—among them
three of the sons of Mrs. Neal, re-
siding at Stock Creek, near Clinch
river. A negro has been arrested,
(whether man or woman we could
not ascertain,) and we learn that
there is strong reason to believe
that he or she was instigated to the
act by a white woman.

EFFICIENCY OF THE PARIS

POLICE.

FROM "BELL SMITH'S" BOOK ON PARIS.

We had been in Paris but a few
months when the discovery was made
that our domestic had very improper
notions upon the sacred rights of prop-
erty, and appropriated various little
articles to herself. We, of course, dis-
missed the offender—and about 3 weeks
after Lucy announced the fact that a
piece of jewelry, not worth in itself o-
ver a hundred dollars, but valuable to
others as a keepsake, was among the
missing. The poor child was in tears,
and, at her earnest request, D. went
to the police with the grievance. To com-
plain of our late domestic was absurd,
as the article had been missed so long
after her departure. We were satisfi-
ed she had taken the pin with her, but
had no evidence. The official listened
patiently, asked numerous questions,
made a few notes, and then, in answer
to some enquiries of D. shook his head
and said nothing. D. again called on
him, instigated by friends, who assured
us the police would not let it rest, but
received no encouragement

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. A. WINSTON.

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

W. B. MARTIN.
OF BENTON.

We are authorized to announce
REUBEN A. MATHEWS, as a candidate for
Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

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

We are authorized to announce
JAMES LEA, Esq., as a candidate for
Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN M. TEAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col.
D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for Com-
missioner of Roads and Revenues of
Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
H. CALDWELL, as a candidate for Judge
of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CAPT. J. B. CLARK, as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CALEB G. MORGAN, Esq., as a candidate
for Commissioner of Roads & Revenues
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq., as a candidate
for Representative of Benton County in
the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN LAYBURN, Esq., as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of
Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
announced D. B. DAVIS, as a candi-
date for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
B. F. TEAGUE, as a candidate for Rep-
resentative of Benton County.

We announce to-day the name of
WM. H. BURTON, Esq., as a candidate
for representative of Randolph County.

Of the politics of Mr. Burton we do not
know enough to speak with any degree
of certainty; but otherwise, from an ac-
quaintance of several years, we know
him to be well educated, intelligent and
energetic, correct and honorable in the
transaction of private business; and the
very sort of man, we would suppose,
whose pride and pleasure it would be
to make an honest, faithful, and efficient
representative.

The Hon. S. W. Harris, will address
the people of Warren, Randolph Coun-
ty, on Tuesday the 26th, inst.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. John H. Martin
has issued a prospectus for a new paper
to be published in Wetumpka, Ala., to
be entitled the "Wetumpka Spectator."

The prospectus makes very fair prom-
ise of a neat, useful and interesting paper;
and from the following notice, copied
from the Montgomery Mail, it appears
that Mr. M. has had considerable experience
as an editor and publisher. We sincere-
ly wish him success in the publication,
and hope he may receive a considerable
accession to his subscription list from
this section of country.

"THE WETUMPKA SPECTATOR.—
Mr. John H. Martin will issue,
about the first of July, a paper
bearing this title, at the city of
Wetumpka. It will be furnished
at \$2 in advance.

Mr. Martin is most favorably
known as a publisher and editor.—
We regard him as one of the very
best political writers in the State;
and as a man and citizen he stands
deservingly high. Sound and firm
on the Slavery question, well-in-
formed generally, outspoken and
reliable, possessing extensive ex-
perience in all the departments of
a newspaper, we do not know the
man, in all respects, so competent
as he to build up a paper on a sure,
permanent basis. We trust he
may exceed his most sanguine ex-
pectations as to patronage. His
patrons will most certainly get the
worth of their money.

The Spectator will be independ-
ent in politics, standing on the
Georgia platform as far as slavery
is concerned; while on the subject
of internal improvements, it will
recommend and advocate judicious
State aid. Those who like such
doctrines, and all who wish to get
a well printed paper, filled with the
best selected and original matter,
and conducted by a man who will
never do anything to lower the
character of the press, will do well
to subscribe for the Spectator."

The latest foreign news, which we
publish to-day, will be found exceed-
ingly important and interesting. As the
hope of peace recedes, the fighting
seems to go on with more earnestness.—
There have been several sanguinary con-
flicts in which the allies were successful,
and about eight thousand killed, Cotton

was still advancing at the time of the lat-
est dates, and at New York on the 14th
inst. was worth 12½ cents. It is a sin-
gular fact, that whilst constant and loud
complaints have been made throughout
the cotton growing region, of the long

continued low stage of water, which
prevented the planters from getting the
last crop to market, it has steadily ad-
vanced in price, until it is now double
what it was at the commencement of the
season. Thus, what appeared to them
to be a great calamity, will no doubt
turn out to be a benefit, and ought to
teach us to be contented with, and re-
signed to the dispensations of Provi-
dence, whatever they may be.

The scarcity and high price of provi-
sions last Spring, caused a larger crop of
grain and smaller crop of cotton to be
planted than usual, and the cotton plant-
ed is not very promising. This will no
doubt keep up the price for the growing
crop. With a good price for cotton and
a plentiful grain crop, the prospect ahead
is truly cheering.

In our notice of a sudden death in
our paper of the 5th inst., it appears
from reliable information since received
that the number of deaths which
had occurred in the neighborhood, was
greatly overrated. Instead of 8 or 10 it
is said there had been but four, one of
these a child, from croup, and another
from poisonous herbs, as supposed, in
place of angelica. No fatal sickness
whatever has prevailed, and the neigh-
borhood of Mallory's Mills is as healthy
as any part of the county.

We publish another communication
to-day, in answer to a former one, on
the subject of know nothingism; but we
must be permitted to say, that we hope
with this number the controversy will
cease. We can see no good that can re-
sult to the authors or our readers, from
a controversy, in which one professes to
know nothing, and the other that he
cannot or will not tell what he does
know.

The office of the "Marshall Eagle" at
Guntersville, Ala. is offered for sale, in
consequence of the continued ill health
of the Proprietor, Mr. Peebles. The pa-
per is doing a good business now, and
will increase in importance and value
for years. We consider it one of the best
opportunities for investment in the busi-
ness which we have noticed for years.

Public Speaking.

The Candidates for Benton County
will address the people at the times and
places following:

Sugar Hill	Monday	July 9th
Pine Grove	Tuesday	" 10th
Pounds	Wednesday	" 11th
Dacchus	Thursday	" 12th
Muscadine	Friday	" 13th
Phipps	Saturday	" 14th
Borden's	Sunday	" 15th
Ladiga	Wednesday	" 17th
Rabbit Town	Thursday	" 18th
White Plains	Friday	" 19th
Tenue's Roads	Saturday	" 20th
Colvin's	Tuesday	" 21st
Wills	Wednesday	" 22nd
Mattox's	Thursday	" 23rd
Oxford	Friday	" 24th
Morrisville	Saturday	" 25th
Alexandria	Tuesday	" 27th
Taylor's old place	Thursday	" 29th
Jacksonville	Saturday	" 31st

MR. GRANT.

In your paper of the 12th inst. I see a call on me to
permit my name to go before the
people of this county as a candi-
date for commissioner of Roads and
Revenues. However desirable it
would be for me to serve my friends
in any capacity, with my humbly
ability, permit me to say to many
friends, through your valuable pa-
per, that I must be permitted to
decline the proposed honor.

Wm. SCOTT.

From the Montgomery Mail.
Shortridge Nominated.—
The bill of Secrecy Re-
moved—Platform Adopted.

The State Council of the American
party, yesterday afternoon, nominated
Hon. George D. Shortridge, of Shel-
by, as their candidate for Governor of
Alabama.

We understand, from the highest au-
thority, that it also adopted a resolution
removing the veil of secrecy so far as
membership and principles are concern-
ed.

The following is the correct Platform.
The copy furnished the Journal, last
night, and which appeared this morning,
contained several errors made in the
hurry of copying at a late hour:

PLATFORM.

Of the American Party of the State of
Alabama, adopted at the State Council
in Montgomery June 12, 1855.

1. Native Americans for office.
2. Amendment of the Naturaliza-
tion Laws.
3. Opposition to the immigration of
paupers and criminals.
4. Opposition to the exercise of po-
litical suffrage by foreigners within any
Territory prior to their naturalization.
5. Protection to all persons "in the
inestimable privilege of worshipping
God in the manner most agreeable to
their own consciences;" opposition to the
election to office of every man who re-
cognizes the right of any religious dis-
tinction to political power, or the au-
thority of any "higher law" than the
Constitution of the United States.
6. Non-intervention with slavery by
the Federal Government, except for the
PROTECTION of our constitutional
rights.
7. The perpetuity of the Union of
these State upon the principles of the
Constitution, and a perfect reservation
to them of all the powers which they
have not delegated to the Federal Gov-
ernment.
8. The purity of the ballot-box and
the enforcement of law and order.

ATTENTION SOAP-TAILS.

Mr. Editor.—Sir,

It is not my design
to be troublesome to you, neither annoy-
ing to your respective readers; but it is
my wish to make a few simple (but
earnest) remarks respecting an article
which appeared in the Republican on the
5th inst., asking various questions
and defining and denouncing the same,
and in short, giving the Know-Nothings
particular Jesse, and paying them down.
Well, I don't reckon the man who wrote
that meant any harm, if he did, just
wake snakes, and face me, stranger, for I
am for ninety days or during the war.—
I tell you, young man, you had just as
well lay low and keep dark, and not
suffer the present state of affairs to ex-
cite you so, and lead you so far astray
from the path of rectitude and mercy.—
But as you say this is an independent
and free Republic, and are not each and
every individual justly entitled to equal
rights and privileges? Then if so, just
hold a minute or so, and I'll be through
this piece. In the commencement of
your argument, you ask by what class
of persons, or by whom was the ball first
yut in motion, intimating that the most
degraded and most dissipated people on
earth, were those who first rolled the ball;
and then again, you go on to state that
some of the foremost men of the South
have joined this order from pure motives.
Yes, you say men of integrity have been
misguided and misled into this secret
order, and, having become dissatisfied
with it, have withdrawn. Now some of
the strong opponents say that the know
nothings are required to take the most
solemn and sacred oaths—they say that
this oath is so binding, that those who
take it are compelled to tell a lie when
they are interrogated on the subject.—
Now, sir, if this be the case, what kind
of persons (I would ask) are those who
from sinister motives take the most
solemn obligation to maintain perfect
secrecy, and then turn to the world and
divulge all they ever knew, and perhaps
a little more? I would ask if these are
the men whom you call the best men of
the South, and in whom you place such
implicit confidence? If these are your
most reliable men, then I would say truly
this Government is in great danger,
for if such men, as those who care no
more for their oath than that, are allow-
ed to have the reins of government in
their hands, it is very evident that this
mighty republic is in eminent danger.—
If men who are sworn to abide by their
own oaths—obey the constitution of the
United States, and then prove by their
acts, words also, that they do just as
they please, entirely regardless of their
oaths, then such men are not the ones
whom I would prefer to execute the laws
of government over me. I think it very
expedient that they should be kept from
usurping the power and privileges of our
"Glorious Union."

Well, he goes on to state that this
secret order hold their midnight meet-
ings; so far as that is concerned I don't
know whether or not he confined him-
self strictly to the truth, when he said
"midnight," but for fear of an accident,
I shall not give him the positive lie on
that; but as for the reason of their meet-
ing at night, I neither know nor care;
but perhaps it best suits their own con-
venience, as night is a time when labor-
ing men have generally dispensed with
their labors, and it may best suit the
CONCISE. I am well apprized of
one fact, and that is that it best suits
these great Political men of the South,
who confine their delicate bodies to the
shade during the day, to lurk around
(where know nothings meet) like some
hungry wolf around some honest man's
sheep pen, or an old swamp fox, prying
into matters to see how the goose ques-
tion stands. I did hope that those men
who profess to be the leaders of the
South, were men who would be ashamed
to be caught Eve-dropping away off
around some isolated wigwag, at the
hour of midnight; but let us look over
these "accidents" will happen to the best
of families—some times. There are
thousands of men in the country both
whigs and democrats, who honestly be-
lieve that both the old parties have be-
come corrupt and unworthy of preser-
vation, that the only distinctive differ-
ence between them now, is who shall be
in office and who out, and the contests
are not for principles, but have become
mere scrambles for place and power—
that to seek for office is to become an
open mouth, bawling demagogue of
the first water, no one else is com-
mendable and parties seek other gratifica-
tion in their candidates than availability,
hence the country through the operation
of party tactics is in the hands and un-
der the control and administration of
demagogues. This state of things ar-
measurably true in relation both to fed-
eral and State governments, and the
people, that is, the masses, irrespective
of old party lines believing it to be so
feel the necessity of forming an organi-
zation, with more noble objects in view
than the gratification of office seekers—
an organization which will wrest the
country from the domination of Dem-
agogues—put down party leaders—pur-
ify the ballot box, and restore our gov-
ernment to its pristine purity. This is
the work in which the American party
is engaged, and it has brought on a con-
flict, not merely with foreigners, but
with native born demagogues who elat-
ed foreign voters as mere tools to con-
vulse themselves to office. It is a sad
mistake to suppose the know nothings
are striking at foreigners alone. They
are striking over them at the Dem-
agogues who rule them, their design is
not to subvert—but to preserve our gov-
ernment—as originally formed, not to
destroy but to save the constitution—
not to dissolve but to perpetuate the
Union which was formed by Washing-
ton, Madison and their companions.

A. P. JUVENILE.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The whig papers are fond of quoting
from the New York Tribune. Will any
of them copy the following, on the Vir-
ginia elections?

The slaveryocracy in Virginia have ta-
ked the fruits of the administration of
Pierce in the cultivation of which Doug-
las, Toucey, and others of equally infam-
ous distinction in the North had so

large a hand, and they like them well.

On the Kansas Nebraska bill, the Ad-
ministration sold itself body and brains
to Slavery, and for that act it has been
distinctly and emphatically repudiated
throughout the North. There is, there-
fore, an eminent fitness in its being sus-
tained in Virginia, and in every South-
ern State. For it is Southern all over.—
It is pro-slavery all over. It is com-
mitted wholly and irretrievably to Southern
interests. And done more for slavery
than all the Administrations of this
Government, since its foundation. Ex-
cept John Tyler's which acquired Texas,
or James K. Polk's, which brought us so
large a slice of Mexico, never suggested
the faintest idea of giving up all our ter-
ritories to slavery, an act which the pres-
ent dynasty has absolutely accomplished,
so far as it was possible. It is thus no
wonder that Virginia sticks to the Ad-
ministration."

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES.

The cab-
ages of California are famous for their
size; they have had their day in items.
The Sacramento Union is now giving
California strawberries a turn. It chroni-
cles a basket of big ones that was held
before the editor on Wednesday. It
says:

"The largest specimen of the many
presented is of the shape of fig leaf, and
measures exactly six and a half inches
in circumference latitudinally, and five
and a half inches longitudinally. This is
by far the most enormous strawberry
we have ever seen or even heard of, and
we challenge the world to produce its
equal. Only think of a single strawber-
ry measuring over half a foot in cir-
cumference! Other specimens in the
basket, of pine-apple shape, measures
from three to five inches in circumfer-
ence, and ten of the largest weigh "one
quarter of a pound." These huge sam-
ples of our most luscious fruit were
raised in the famous garden of A. P.
Smith, on the American river, three
miles above Sacramento.

From the Hamilton Organ.

Singular Phenomenon.

Mr. Editor.—Permit us to relate to
you and your numerous readers a very
strange phenomenon which took place
in our immediate vicinity on Saturday
the 12th of May. About 3 o'clock in
the afternoon, a small whirlwind arose
in the plantation of Esq. Davidson, in-
creasing in size as it moved slowly along,
gathered up considerable trash and com-
bustible matter; about this time a
very dark smok was discovered, and di-
rectly a popping noise was heard of
combustible matter upon looking, there
was discovered a visible fire or blaze, a-
bout ten or fifteen feet in length. The
ground over which the whirlwind passed
looked as if it had been brushed over
with a large brush, as in pulverizing
wheat land. The leaves of vegetation
were scorched so bad that in taking
hold of them they would crumble to
dust. Several of the negroes were so
badly frightened and excited that they
threw down their tools and made for
home, about a mile off. There is no
mistake in regard to the above state-
ment; our oldest citizens are somewhat
confounded at the strange phenomenon.
T. C. & H. S. R.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.

A Re-
nant of the Philadelphia police, on Thurs-
day night last, was informed of a shame-
ful piece of cruelty to a child, and re-
pairing to the spot indicated, found a
little girl, only a poor white child,
whose father and mother were in the
almshouse, and who was bound to her
employer, tied around the neck with a
rope which was stretched tightly to
her setting down of her neck. The rope
had been placed around her neck in or-
der to keep her awake to attend a cral-
le, and was fixed so that if she had
fallen asleep she would have been stran-
gled. She was taken by the police-
man to a station house.

MORMONISM.

The counties of
Leon and Madison, says the Austin
(Texas) State Times, are still the
scene of Mormon excitement, and
we are sorry to say that the efforts
of the Mormon preachers are not
without success. We learn that
several men and women have joined
the new church, and that they are
fully impressed with the belief
that the "strong in faith" can cure
diseases, heal the wounded, give
sight to the blind, and that they
can speak in unknown tongues.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN TEXAS.

Four Mexicans entered the house
of an American residing at Las Cru-
ces, near El Paso, overpowered
him and his wife, and bound them
hand and feet. The Party then
accomplished their diabolical deeds
of violence upon the person of the
lady and departed—leaving the
husband and wife bound in their
house, and without the means of
extricating themselves. On the
following morning some one visiting
the house discovered their con-
dition and released them. The hus-
band collected a party and pursued
the Mexicans. They were soon
overhauled, brought back and con-
fined in jail. They contrived to
make their escape, however, on the
first night of their incarceration.—
They were again pursued, over-
taken and hung, Judge Lynch pre-
siding.—Texas paper.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE IN SPAIN.

A letter from Barcelona
states that in the course of a vi-
olent tempest, which burst on the
24th ult., over the valley of Arran
in Catalonia, near the French fron-
tier, some enormous masses of snow
fell from the Pyrenees, and com-
pletely buried three large villages,
named Una; Vaqueque, and Li-
bely, each containing from 500 to
700 inhabitants. The authorities
of the district immediately caused
laborers to be employed to remove
the snow, and though the operation
was far from complete when the
letter left, not fewer than 47 dead
bodies had been discovered.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PER STEAM AFRICA.

HALIFAX, June 5.—The royal
mail steam ship Africa, Captain
Harrison, from Liverpool, on Sat-
urday afternoon, the 26th ultimo,
arrived here at 4.20 P. M., to-day.
She was off this port nearly all day
yesterday, but was unable to enter
owing to the thick weather.
The Africa reports speaking
May 26th, in the English Channel,
the U. S. steamer Atlantic, for
New-York.
The news is of an interesting
character, and commercially, it is
highly important.

Re opening of Negotiations.

On the 16th of May, Count Buol,
on behalf of Austria, had an inter-
view with Lord Westmoreland and
Count Bogeny, and suggested
that the members of the Confer-
ence should meet again. The
French and English Ministers
could not give a reply, but it is un-
derstood that if they assent to a
meeting Count Buol will threaten
again attempt to arrange the third
point.

Berlin papers report that the
Austrian mediatory proposals, in
which Russia and Turkey settle be-
tween themselves the number of
ships they will keep in the Black
sea—England and France to keep
each two ships therein, and Tur-
key undertaking not to enter into
any treaty with Russia unless sub-
mitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the
Conference will be re-opened, and
a meeting would be held Saturday
the 26th, without the Russian plen-
ipotentiaries, and another on Mon-
day, the 28th, at which they would
be present. Lord Palmerston's ex-
planations in parliament would
indicate that these meetings, are
preliminary only.
The Austrian envoy, M. Reck-
berg, leaves immediately for Frank-
fort, to urge the immediate mobili-
zation of the German Federal forces.
It is also further reported that
Austria has sent secret circulars
to all the German Courts, insisting
that each State shall specify dis-
tinctly the line of conduct it means
to follow.

THE NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

General Pellissier's appointment
is immensely popular, and opera-
tions on a great scale are con-
stantly hoped for. It is surmised
that Pellissier will make a bold
attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.
It is said that Omar Pacha has
offered to take and hold Simpher-
opol with his Turks if the French
will support his advances.
The secret expedition which was
recalled from Kertsch, is reported
to have again sailed, destination
unknown.

The recent arrival of the French
division, under General Aurell,
Hessillon and Angely, makes the
allied force in the Crimea about
200,000, viz: 120,000 French, 30,
000 British, 40,000 Turks, 11,000
Sardinian.

THE SIEGE.

The correspondence from the
English camp, of May 8th, says
the army is well supplied with lux-
uries as well as necessities, but
some fever and cholera still pre-
vailed. Many improvements have
been made at Balaklava harbor.
Hired labor is abundant.

May 10.—A severe combat took
place during the night along the
right attack, and the musket and
bayonet were used for an hour
and a half, the Russians retired
under the cover of their batteries.
The city and allied batteries there
kept up a hot fire for two hours longer.
The loss is considerable on
both sides, but the number is not
yet reported.

May 11.—Another Russian at-
tack was made to night. The night
was very dark, and the fight lasted
half an hour.

May 12.—During a severe rain
and the darkness of the night the
Russians made another sortie a-
gainst the left attack, charging
clear up to the British trenches,
and some of them leaping over the
British trenches they were bayonet-
ed. They fought most desperately.
The rain having damaged their ar-
mament they attacked with rockets.
The British lost a captain and over
a hundred men killed and wound-
ed.

May 19th.—Gertschakoff tele-
graphs: the enemy's fire is weak.
Our losses are moderate. Both
sides are repairing and erecting
batteries. The battles before the

May 24th.—Gen. Pellissier tel-
egraphs as follows: A very lively
combat against our important po-
sition has lasted all night. We ob-
tained a complete success. The en-
emy's loss was enormous and our
losses considerable.

The Paris Patrie gives further
particulars, stating that the French
attached the Russian entrenched

camp, near the quarantining bastion,

on the night of the 22d, and again
on the 23d, when they carried it
by assault. The battle was begun
by the Russians.

THE BALTIC.

The French fleet left Kiel on the
22d to join the English squadron.
The English cruisers had brought
several prizes to Elsinore. The
bulk of the English fleet was at
Nargen.

Official information had reached
the British Consul at Elsinore,
that the Russian Government had
ordered all ships of war at Cron-
stadt to be sunk, except eight li-
ners.

Advices from St. Petersburg to
the 15th state that all the fortified
harbors in the Bay of Finland are
placed in a state of siege.

General Vivian has selected a site
for a camp for the Turkish force
offered by christians, near Kan-
dilli.

The Austrian squadron about to
leave Trieste and will rendezvous
at Salamis.

The mortality in the Austrian
army in Galicia continues great.
15,000 have died, and 23,000 are
in the hospital.

Lord Palmerston stated in the
Commons that Gen. Coronini's
proclamation of martial law in the
Principalities only referred to per-
sons inducing Austrian soldiers to
desert.

Monther Bey has been appointed
Chief of the Turkish Finance De-
partment. His character is hon-
est.

An imperial "ukase," of March
27th, authorizes the Polish Treas-
ury to effect a loan for the current
expenses of the army in Poland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Great debate took place in
Parliament on the evening of the
24th. D'Israeli brought forward
a motion of want of confidence,
stating that Parliament cannot ad-
journ for a recess, without express-
ing its dissatisfaction with the am-
biguous language and uncertain
conduct of the government in re-
ference to the question of peace or
war, and that under these circum-
stances, the House feels it a duty
to declare that it will continue to
give every support to the Queen,
in the prosecution of the war, un-
til, in conjunction with her allies,
she shall obtain a safe and honor-
able peace.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of
the Government, offered an amend-
ment, that the House having seen
with regret the failure of the Vi-
enna Conference, it will continue
to give every support to continue
the war until an honorable peace
be obtained.

Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to
alter the amendment by inserting
the words, "and still cherish a de-
sire that the communications in
progress may arrive at that success-
ful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of the
amendment of Mr. Heathcote.
D'Israeli and his supporters
lashed the Government, especially
Lord Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J. Russell replied, defend-
ing his conduct at Vienna, when
the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Fri-
day evening, when the House di-
vided, the vote being 219 in favor
of D'Israeli's motion, and 319 a-
gainst it—a majority of 100 for the
Government.

General Pelissier.

General Pelissier, it will be recollected by most of our readers, acquired an enormous celebrity by the cruel exploit which he performed in the Dahur, in 1845, in suffocating 3000 men, women and children of one of the Arab tribes in a cave. We copy from the Pantheon Pelepiere of Paris the following rather apologetic account of this affair:

"The cave had only two entrances, one above the other, to which an enclosed footpath led. A company of grenadiers received orders to follow this difficult route, and to arrive as soon as possible at the retreat of the Kabyles; but the latter had the advantage of firing with a certainty of killing the men engaged in this species of ravine. It was found necessary to abandon the attack in front.

"An investment of the place was then thought of. Famine would probably have compelled the Ouled Rhas to submit. Col. Pelissier was in a hurry to join his colleague. On the other hand, there were not troops sufficient to take up a permanent encampment on these mountains, where an insurrection might annihilate the column; in short a siege was not in conformity with the colonel's instructions. He had, therefore, at any price, to destroy the *prestige* attached to the retreat of the Kabans.

"An infernal idea, borrowed, unfortunately, either from our civil wars or the Spaniards in America, had been indicated as an extreme measure by the governor general. It was to terrify the Kabyles by threatening to suffocate them in their caves by fire. It was thought that in presence of such a menace all resistance would cease. After succeeding, though not without a good deal of difficulty, in placing himself in communication with the defenders of the cavern, Colonel Pelissier threw out the threat suggested by Marshal Bugeaud. The Arabs laughed at it, and one of the French flags of truce was even killed by them.

"A commencement of the project was made, in the idea that their indifference only rose from the certainty which they entertained that the threat would not be put in execution. Heaps of dry wood and straw were thrown from the tops of the Kantara in front of the caves. The Kabyles removed them, according as they were flung down, but the fire of the French having driven them back into the caves, these combustibles after a while made a vast heap, to which it now only remained to apply the fire. No sign of surrender on the part of the Arabs having been made, fire was at length thrown on the pile. As if it did not wish to associate itself with the horrors of this human butchery, it long refused to communicate itself to the combustible masses piled by the French at the entrance of the caverns. A few Arabs escaped, and went to a short distance to obtain water. It was expected that others would follow them, and that the whole body would then submit. This was a vain hope. Just as the sun began to quit its zenith a breeze arose, which blew directly in the direction of the entrance to the Dahur. The smoke began to whirl and curl in the air, the flames burst forth, and were drawn by the current into the caverns. Many thought that the Arabs had fled by some issue, or at least that they had found a retreat where the fire could not reach them. This state of uncertainty lasted all night.

"At daybreak a company composed partly of artillery and partly of engineers, received orders to penetrate into the caves. A melancholy silence, broken by distant moans, prevailed there. At the entrance, the animals, whose heads had been covered over to prevent them from seeing or making a noise, lay half reduced to cinders. Then were two black fearful groups which death had seized upon. Here a mother had been suffocated just as she was defending her child against the fury of a bull, whose horns she still held, and whom the fire had stifled at the same time. To add to the horrors of the scene, the naked corpses poured forth their blood by the mouth, and by the attitudes attested the dreadful character of the death struggle. Here two spouses or two lovers were locked in each other's arms. New-born children lay amongst the chests and the provisions, and in other places were concealed in the garments of the mothers. In fine, scattered in every direction were to be seen mutilated masses of human flesh, trampled under foot during the struggle of the night, and forming altogether a sort of human rag-

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 8

This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.

My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to undergo it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured caked udder in my cow in a few days.

GEORGE FORD, Peoria, March 20th, 1812.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by Mc-Coy & Goss, Rome; by J. W. Bachelier, Woodlee; Baker & Hemen, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; R. E. Alexander, Arabachee; by P. 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.

May 22, 1855.

ATTENTION! BEAR! No. 1.

A Company Master will be held in beat No. 1, at Jacksonville, Ala., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant. All persons liable to military duty in this beat will appear at that time and place, armed and equipped as the law directs.

M. P. HENDERSON, Capt. June 15, 1855.

Office Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co. SELMA, May 26th, 1855.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 14th 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, Sec'y.

The Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy 5 times.

June 19, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of eight f. fas. in favor of Hiram Baird, Chamberland & Miller, Haviland, Harral & Co., Wily, Banks & Co., Townsend, Crane & Co., Hartford, Stoddard & Co., Dewing, Thayer & Co., and F. M. Haney & Co., and against John B. Flays & James B. Flays, 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 July next, the following described property, to-wit: one Bay Horse, one Duggee and Harness one Carriage and one new Saddle, levied on as the property of said John B. Flays and James B. Flays to satisfy said f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 19, 1855.

Office Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co. SELMA, May 26th, 1855.

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The Directors will meet at the same place on Monday preceding.

A. M. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

The Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy 5 times.

June 19, 1855.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Alabama. CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

CLASS Q.

To be Drawn June 23, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize of	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,000
1 " "	1,000
10 " "	150
10 " "	120
10 " "	100

In all, 480 prizes, amounting to \$50,000. DRAWING AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

* Tickets \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2.

* 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. Nisbet, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a full 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.

SAM SWAN, Ag't. & Manager. June 12, 1855.

Administrator's.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; registered and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r. De bonis non with the will annexed. This 29th day of May, 1855. June 5.

TALLASSEEHATCHEE Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.

Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$6 00

The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$8 00

The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00

The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$10 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.

J. S. LASSITER, Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant. May 29, 1855.—11.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County, TAKEN UP & posted before John W. Ledbet before John W. Ledbet, 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.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS. Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY.

On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.

On Wednesday 25 July " Wootenly.

On Friday 27 " " Rockford.

On Monday 30 " " Wetumpka.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

On Wednesday 20 June at Wesabulga.

On Friday 22 " " Rome.

On Thursday 21 " " Louisa.

On Saturday 23 " " Woodlee.

On Monday 25 " " Arabachee.

BENTON COUNTY.

On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford.

On Thursday 28 " " White Plains.

On Friday 29 " " Cross Plains.

On Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville.

On Monday 2 July " Alexandria.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

On Tuesday 3 July at Greenport.

On Wednesday 4 July at Ashville.

On Friday 6 " " Springfield.

On Wednesday 18 " " Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

On Saturday 7 July at Trussville.

On Monday 9 " " Elyton.

On Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro.

SHELBY COUNTY.

On Friday 13 July at Montevallo.

On Saturday 14 " " Columbiana.

On Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

On Monday 18 June at McCouneha's.

On Friday 20 July " Eastaboga.

On Saturday 21 " " Talladega.

On Monday 23 " " Riser's.

On Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

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 JULY 23, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to \$50,000!

CLASS B.

CAPITALS—1 Prize of : \$12,000

1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,000
1 " "	1,000
5 Prizes of : 1,000	
10 " "	400

&c., &c., &c.

408 Prizes, amounting to : \$50,000

* 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. Nisbet, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a full 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 \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2.

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 single numbers, because it was believed to be the most easily understood as well as the most honorable plan.

There are 10,000 tickets that are numbered from 1 to 10,000. In the Scheme for July, there are 380 full prizes and 28 approximation prizes—making in all 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 inserted in small tin tubes one inch long, and about one fourth inch in diameter, 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 padlocks by the Superintendent, who certifies 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 drawing takes 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.

FOOT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY.

Class B.

To be Drawn July 3d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to \$50,000

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	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,000
1 " "	1,000
10 " "	150
10 " "	120
10 " "	100

408 Prizes in all amounting to \$50,000 ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager. Atlanta, Georgia. June 12, 1855.

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.

JOHN W. JONES, Adm'r. June 5, 1855.—6t.

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 Wm. Dohard & 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 first Monday in July 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

BY virtue of one f. fas. 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 July 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 f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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 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. June 5, 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 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 16, township 14, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of five alias f. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & co. two in favor of F. M. Hays, one in favor of Harral, Harc & 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. 11, and the west half of northwest fourth, section 29, township 14, R. 12, and a w fourth of s w fourth of section 20, township 14, R. 12.

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 south 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 f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hendrick & Nisbet and against Wm. R. Landrum, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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. June 5, 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 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Turnpseed & 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. June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.

By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hinson and against T. Chandler, 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 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. June 5, 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. June 5, 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 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

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

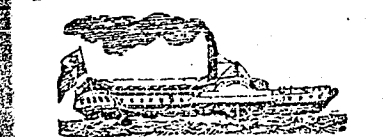
Vol. 19.—No. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 26, 1855.

Whole No. 968

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
renew will be considered an en-
gagement for the next.
No 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
regular rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

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



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

SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons. Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGILL, S. C. TUNNEY,
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVANS,
000 Tons. Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00
Steage, \$5 00
November 7, 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 patronage
should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a standing
cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tion.

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 Physi-
cian without a superior, acting by
their different components upon the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-
gether with all that class diseases.
Also entirely, purely and positively
vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham and Clark,
Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville,
Turkey Town Dublin, and other
places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,
Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen
and co, Charleston.
Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-
ville, Ky.
April 27, 1855—6m.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
THERE will be a procession and
public installation of the Officers of
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-
coccochee, on the 23d day of June
next. Brethren from the adjoin-
ing lodges are invited to attend.
By order of the Lodge.
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
Jas. Martin, Sec'y.

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

Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

Daguerreotyping.
J. N. PRIVETT very respect-
fully informs the citizens of Jack-
sonville and vicinity, that he is
now prepared to accommodate
all who wish LIKENESSES
taken in the latest and most im-
proved style.

Rooms two doors north of Messrs.
Woodward and White's store.
April 24, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.

Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the FASHION-
ABLE ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.

We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.

WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the

Latest and most Fashionable

Styles of

Spring & Summer
GOODS,

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

But the best of all an abundance
of

GROCERIES,

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

STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, BOX 23, GA.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
Benton County.

TAKEN UP & POST-
ed before J. P. Pettit, a cer-
tain

Wm. Pressly, a certain
Estray Black Horse, about eight
years old, about 14 hands high,
with some white on the left hind
fellow, a scar on the leg of the
same foot—appraised to forty dol-
lars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of
May, 22, 1855. Probate.

PROBATE COURT for BENTON COUNTY
ALABAMA: Special Term, May
the 20th, A. D. 1855.

THIS day came W. M. Hames,
purporting to be the last will and
testament of Sarah R. Likens, de-
ceased, late of said county, and
presents the same for Probate in
said court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that Thom-
as M. Likens, Mary Graham, for-
merly Mary Likens, wife of David
Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs at
law of said Testatrix, reside be-
tween the limits of this State, to-wit:
Thomas M. Likens resides in Hen-
derson, in the State of Texas, Mary
Graham resides in Jefferson county
in the State of Tennessee, and Ru-
fus Likens resides in Troup County
in the State of Georgia: It is
therefore ordered by the court, that
said paper be filed, and that Friday
the 29th day of June, 1855, be set
for the hearing and determining
upon said application, and that
notice thereof be given to said Testa-
trix, by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper
printed and published in the Town
of Jacksonville, in said county, for
three successive weeks, prior to the
day set for hearing said applica-
tion.

ATTEST: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

June the 5th, 1855.

POETRY.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying at Al-

giers,
There was lack of woman's nursing;

There was death of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him while

his life blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances to hear

what he might say—
The dying soldier uttered as he took

that comrade's hand,
And said, "I never more shall see my

own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some

distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen, sweet Bingen

on the Rhine!

Tell my brothers and companions when

they meet and crowd around
To hear my mournful story in the pleas-
ant vintage ground.

That we fought the battle bravely, and

when the fight was done,
Full many a corpse lay ghastly, beneath

the setting sun:
And 'midst the dead and dying were

some grown old in wars—
The death wound on their gallant breasts

the last of many scars;
But some were young, and suddenly

beheld life's noon decline,
And one had come from Bingen, quiet

Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my mother that her other sons shall

comfort her old age,
And I was still a true bird that thought

his home a cage.
For my father was a soldier; and even

as a child
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell

of struggles fierce and wild:
And when he died and left us to divide

his scanty board,
I let them take what'er they would, and

kept my father's sword,
And with a boyish love, I hung it where

the bright light used to shine
On the cottage wall at Bingen, fair Bin-

gen on the Rhine!

Tell my sister not to mourn for me, nor

sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home

again with light and gallant tread;
But to look upon them proudly with

a calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, and did

not fear to die!
And if a comrade seeks her love, I ask

her in my name,
To listen to him calmly without regret

or shame.
And to hang the old sword in its place—

my father's sword and mine—
For the honor of dear old Bingen, dear

Bingen on the Rhine!

There's another, not a sister. In happy

days gone by,
You'd have known her by the meriment

that sparkled in her eye,
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond

for scorn;
Oh! Friend! I fear the lightest heart

makes sometimes heaviest mourning;
Tell her the last night of my life (for

ere the moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be

out of prison.)
I dreamed I stood with her and saw the

yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen, sweet

Bingen on the Rhine!

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along; I

heard or seemed to hear
The German song we used to sing in

chorus sweet and clear—
And down the pleasant river and up the

shanting hill,
The echoing shires sounded in notes

most clear and shrill.
And her glad blue eye was on me, as we

passed in friendly talk
Down many a path beloved of yore and

well remembered walk.
And her little hand lay lightly, and con-

fidingly in mine—
But we'll meet no more at Bingen, dear

Bingen on the Rhine!

His voice grew faint and hoarse, his

grasp was childish weak,
His eye put on a dying look, he sighed

and ceased to speak;
His comrade bent to lift him, but the

spark of life had fled—
The soldier of the Legion, in a foreign

land lay dead;
And the soft moon rose up slowly; and

calmly she looked down,
On the red sand of that battle-field, with

bloody corpses strown—
And calmly on that dreadful scene, her

pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen, fair Bin-

gen on the Rhine!
dreams,
His head droops on his breast,
His hands relax their feeble hold,
And fall to his lap in rest;
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he

dreams,
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;
He is a child again:

A mother's tones are in his ear—
And drift across his brain;

He chases gaudy butterflies
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,
And gathers eglantine,

And holds the golden buttercups
Beneath his sister's chin;

And angles in the meadow brook,
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,
And by the brimming pool,

And a sigh escapes his parting lips,
As he hears the bell for school;

And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand pressed on his head,
Her kiss is on his brow—

A summer breeze blows in at the door,
With the toss of a leafy bough;

And the boy is a white-haired man again
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

TERRIFIC BALLOON ADVENTURE.
"You are about to witness Monsieur

G's ascension," said a gentleman to me
as I entered the enclosure devoted to an

aeromatic display. He was an entire
stranger to me; but not being superstitious

in matters of etiquette, as we
might suppose a gentleman of distinc-

tion to be, I did not object to his
brusque mode of introduction, and so

civily answered, "yes."
"But I shall go further to see it than

you will," continued the gentleman. "I
intend to ascend with Monsieur G."

"You may go further and fare worse,"
said I.

"You are pleased to be witty," said
he; "but I intend to make some exam-

inations of those upper regions for my-
self, to ascertain whether the stars cele-

stial are on duty during the day, or whether
their light is as much a sincere as the

office of our stars' terrestrial. Would
you not like to ascend with us?"

"No, thank you kindly," said I; "in
getting into the clouds one might lose

oneself—the way is likely to be mist!
Every one is his taste; the earth has such

claims for me that I would not change
a spade of it for cubic miles of the

blue empyrean. I'm no poet."
Vain declaration! How little did I

imagine the horrors which awaited me!
How little did I foresee my dreadful fate

in hanging between the heavens and the
earth, a spectacle to laughing men, giga-

nting women, and insensate, howling
beasts!

We entered the enclosure. There
was the vast silken bubble, puffing out

its hollow cheeks like the face of a fat
clown when laughing, and rising and

tagging away at the ropes as if impatient
to leave our society.

"You will accompany me?" said my
friend, to which I replied in the nega-

tive.
"Perhaps the gentleman would assist

me in getting up the ropes," said I, re-
turning, which singularly enough, I un-

derstood at that moment, though I never
before or since ventured to exhibit my

knowledge.

"Certainly," said I, "with pleasure."
"Thank you," said the gentleman; "please

take your station."
He and my friend entered the car.

I grasped one of the ropes and awaited
the order. In a moment it came.

"Cut!" said one voice. "No, hold on!"
said another.

I was bewildered, and did both.
When the others cut, I did the same,

and with the direction to hold on, I
grasped the end of the rope still near

me, and "held on." In a moment more
I was fifty feet from the ground.

Imagine my suspense! There was I,
like a freshly caught fish, dangling, at

the end of a line, with the balloon rep-
resenting the boat. I cried out to my

friend and the aeronaut, but in vain.
The spectators below, thinking I was

some aerial acrobat, who was about to
turn fifty double somersets and then a

light upon his feet before them, cheered
sufficiently to drown my voice. The

parties in the car could not see me.
But, by the hat, swung occasionally

over the side, I knew they were howling
to the crowd below. Meanwhile, I was

swinging like a pendulum below them,
with only ten fingers to sustain my

weight of one hundred and 80 pounds
(I'm rather stout), and to preserve me

from being thinly spread over the ground
beneath, from "landing the lean earth,"

with my human form divine. What an
age of terror! The dome of St. Paul's

became a Parosol; men became nine-
pens, and fine Gothic churches began to

look like so many chicken coops.
In the meantime my fingers stiffened,

but I clutched the rope with the energy
of despair. I had long ceased calling;

when I discovered that my "terrific bal-
loon ascent" was nothing more than a
nightmare, superinduced, I am led to
believe, by the festivities usual on—
day, in which I may say I indulged
somewhat on Monday last, in—No! I
will not betray my friends; but allow
me to tell you, dear reader, that such a
Shanghai dinner as they gave, is not to
be sneezed at.—*Yankee Blade.*

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Two painters
were employed to fresco the walls of a
magnificent cathedral; both stood on a
rude scaffolding constructed for the pur-
pose some forty feet from the floor.—
One of them was silent upon his work
that he became wholly absorbed in ad-
miration, and stood off from the picture,
gazing at it with intense delight. For-
getting where he was, he moved back-
wards slowly, surveying critically the
work of his pencil, until he had neared
the very edge of the plank upon which
he stood.

At this critical moment his compan-
ion turned suddenly, and almost frozen
with horror, beheld his imminent peril;
another instant and the enthusiast would
be precipitated upon the pavement be-
neath; if he spoke to him, it was certain-
ly sure. Suddenly he regained his
presence of mind, and seizing a wet
brush, flung it against the wall, spatter-
ing the beautiful picture with unsightly
blotches of coloring. The painter flew
forward, and turned upon his friend with
fierce imprecations; but startled at his
ghastly face, he listened to the recital of
his danger, looked shudderingly over the
dreary space below, and with tears of
gratitude blessed the hand that saved
him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get
absorbed in looking upon the pictures
of the world, and in contemplating them,
step backward, unconscious of our peril,
when the Almighty dashes out the im-
ages, and we spring forward to lament
their destruction—into the outstretched
arms of mercy and are saved.

Father Sawyer, a revered gentleman
in his 160th year, journeyed last week,
some four hundred miles, from Maine to
his native town of Hebron, Conn. He
preached last Sunday. His text was,
"Is it well with thee?" Said he, "It is
now ninety-nine years since my good
father and mother brought me to the
meeting house upon this ground, to give
me up to God, in the ordinance of bap-
tism. I have come back after almost a
hundred years, to administer the same
ordinance to some of the children of the
same church, and to inquire, 'Is it well
with thee?'"

THE TIME TURNED.—A San Francisco
paper, mentioning the departure of a
steamer, with 1300 passengers on her way
from California, says that "the emi-
gration from the State for some time
passed has been confessedly greater than
the accession to its population." This
is remarkable, considering the gold to
be had by digging (and by other less re-
putable means), and that it is said land
yields on an average 50 bushels of
wheat per acre, subject to no vicissitudes
of seasons.

ABOLITION PETS.—The most bar-
barous murder ever committed
in this State occurred yesterday
the 21st ult. in Hopkinton. A man
whose name our informant did not
know went from Contoocookville,
some seven or eight miles, to chop
wood for a Mr. Robinson, with the
understanding that he would get
his meals in a shanty kept by ne-
groes. The wood-chopper went
there, got into some altercation
with the black man and wife, and
they struck him with a club so as
to stun him. He then went off into
the woods some forty rods, and then
sat down holding his head in his
hands. A man came along and
saw him and told the black man
and woman where he was. They
both started with an axe and went
to him, and buried the axe in his
head, cutting it in two. Not satis-
fied with that, they cut him open,
and left him cut up like a beef
creature. The negro man and
woman were arrested. These are
all the leading facts we learn.

Manchester Mirror.

From the Five Points Monthly Record.

A REMINISCENCE.

"I have come to you for a little
advice and assistance, Mr. Pease,"
said a voice at the door of the of-
fice of the House of Industry, about
eighteen months ago. The speak-
er was a tall, stern looking man,
and his face evidently bore marks
of devotion to the bottle. "How
can I serve you?" said Mr. Pease,
looking up from his writing. "I
have a little girl," said the man,
"about eleven years of age, but she
has left home, and I hear that she
is in a disreputable house in—
street. I have been there but can
not obtain a glimpse of her, as I

suppose she watches the door; and
has run and hid when she has seen
me. Now, sir, if you will go and
get her out, and take her to your
establishment for a while, I shall
be greatly obliged to you." In less
than half an hour Mr. Pease was
on his way to the house indicated.
Rapping at the door, it was opened
by the girl of whom he was in pur-
suit. "It's yourself I want," said
he, as she was about ushering him
into the parlor. "You must come
with me; this is not a proper place
for a young girl." "Don't take me
back to father! Don't take me
back to father!" she piteously en-
treated, as Mr. Pease led her along;
and when quieted by assurances to
the contrary, she told him that her
father and mother both drank, and
beat her so cruelly that she was
forced to run away, and went to
that place as the only shelter she
knew. She was soon quite at home,
and very happy among the little
ones of our flock, and by her good
conduct won the esteem of all.

Several weeks had passed and
the man again made his appear-
ance. There was a trace of real
sorrow on his face, as he told us
that his only child at home had
died during the night, and he had
come for E. to attend the funeral.
The little girl shrunk back as she
saw the stern man, and he said,
"Maggie is dead and I want you to
come home. She quickly and al-
most roughly replied, 'I don't be-
lieve it. You only want to get me
home to beat me, as you and moth-
er used to do.'" His renewed pro-
testations failed to convince her,
and he hid his

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 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. BURTON, Esq. of Arbacochee, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Isaac P. Moragne, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. Woods, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Benton County.

An error occurred in our last paper in the advertisement of the convention of rail road stockholders at Shelby Springs. It should have been Wednesday 11th instead of 14th.

We have placed the names of the various candidates this week in a list, under their proper heads, being more convenient in this form for reference, and occupying less room in our paper. And while on the subject we will make an explanation. Some week since, several candidates were announced with three stars, instead of hands at the commencement. We have been credibly informed that the impression was made upon several persons, that this was intended as an indication that they were known Nothings. This was not the case. The stars were simply placed there, in the place of hands, for which they are often substituted, because we had not a sufficient number of hands to supply the large number of candidates. We never have and never will place any private mark to the announcement of a candidate; nor will we knowingly or intentionally give one any advantage over another, by prominence of position in the paper. They are all changed alike, and so far as we are concerned, in announcing their names, they shall all fare alike.

T. R. MANGHAM, Esq. one of the candidates for representative, was overtaken at Oxford on Friday last, by a messenger, with the distressing intelligence of the dangerous illness and probable death of a daughter. He was on his way at the time to Sugar Hill, and some other appointments, and has requested us to inform his friends in that region of the cause of his disappointment; and also to state that he hopes to be able to meet the people at all the regular published appointments, which commence at Sugar Hill on the 9th of July.

The Talladega Watchtower of the 20th inst. says it does not understand the course the Republican seems pursuing, in announcing the name of Col. Martin for Congress; and asks if we are unwilling to commit ourselves for either Harris or Martin. For the satisfaction of the Watchtower, we will state, that at the request of Col. Martin, we announced his name in the same manner we did all other candidates, under the appropriate head; and we did not know unless we take the article of the Watchtower to be information to that effect, that the nomination of a Convention debared us from that privilege.

We perhaps are not in so much trepidation and fear of the destruction and annihilation of the democratic party and principles, as the Watchtower, in the event of the election of either Harris or Martin; and are free to confess, that, under the circumstances, we see no imperative necessity why we should break a lance for one, or run a tilt against the other. We might by so doing get up a considerable family jar in the democratic party of the district, a thing we are anxious to avoid. We believe that the democratic party of the State has suffered more from the indiscreet action of conventicles, and the dictatorial efforts of their friends to enforce obedience to their behests, than from all other causes combined. Nevertheless we believe it will survive Conventionism. Know-Nothingism, Mormonism, Sag-Nichism, and every other ism, that seeks to bring in elements adverse to its principles. We have stood by its flag too long to tremble at every passing breeze. But we can assure the Watchtower of one thing, and that is, that the least that is said by either of us, about the binding action of the Convention, the better for Mr. Harris.

We presume the Watchtower is as well satisfied as we are, that there is not even a remote probability that a Whig candidate will be brought out; but if there should be, he will find us battling, (as he says in reference to the Governor's election,) shoulder to shoulder with him for his defeat.

The 4th of July will be celebrated at J. Schenck's Sulphur Springs, seven miles west of this place, by a Pic-Nic, to which the citizens of the county generally are invited. The Mount Polk Blues will be in attendance in full uniform.

AN EXAMINATION

Of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy, will take place on the 19th and 20th of July. A general attendance is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The July number of this truly excellent literary Magazine has already come to hand. It contains its usual amount of interesting articles and beautiful embellishments. We can always freely and cheerfully recommend this magazine to the patronage of the public, on account of its intrinsic value, an excellent moral tone: Terms—\$2 a year in advance, or 4 copies for \$5. Address T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, Pa.

We published in our last the account of the nomination of Judge Shortridge by the Montgomery Know Nothing Convention. We were then in doubt of his acceptance, but it appears he has accepted the nomination and taken the field in good earnest. He made a speech in Selma on Thursday the 14th inst. We presume he will be in this section of the State before the election and make known his principles and policy, which we will endeavor fairly to report to our readers.

Owners of Land Warrants who may wish to dispose of them are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Daniel T. Ryan, who wishes to purchase \$20,000 worth.

See also advertisement of J. A. McCampbell, Esq. on the same subject.

COOSA RIVER, June 21st, 1855.

MR. GRANT—Dear Sir:

Having concluded to become a candidate for a seat in the Representative branch of our next General Assembly, please insert my name as such. And permit me through the columns of your paper, to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and acquaintances, throughout the County, for their kind assurances of friendship, and let me assure them that whether successful or not, I shall endeavor not to forfeit their esteem.

Owing to the situation of my personal affairs, I shall not be able to enter the canvass regularly, before the fourth of July, after which time, I shall endeavor to meet the people at the various appointments throughout this county, as published in the Sukey South and Republican.

Yours with respect,

ISAAC P. MORAGNE.

MR. REPUBLICAN:—

I noticed the account of the "strange things" seen in the town of Talladega, by a "Stranger," as published in your paper of the 12 inst. I know they are to some considerable extent both strange and new. But sir, I can tell you "strange" things than that; why I know a man at the little town of White Plains, although he is a tobacco chewer, does positively throw out his tobacco before he goes into the Church and will if possible avoid deluging the floor in so indecent a manner as so many do! And although he is not a professor of religion, he has a clean place upon the floor, unless others set near him, and almost always kneels at prayer and stands at singing! If he walks into or out of the church, you have no idea of a thunder-storm or an earthquake shaking the house, nor can you hear him on the floor more than twenty yards distance; some of the ladies sing here, loud enough to be heard too! but few men can! Strange but true, truth is, sure enough, stranger than fiction and often much better.

A. CITIZEN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

PER

STEAM

SHIP

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON ADVANCED ONE

QUARTER PENNY

New York, June 20.—The Steamer St. Louis has arrived at New York, with three days later advices from Europe.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Cotton has advanced one quarter penny. The sales for three days reach 70,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators. The market closed steady. Breadstuffs were unchanged but less firm.

General Intelligence.

The allied squadron in the sea of Azoff drove the Russians from the town of Gretchi and destroyed several vessels loaded with supplies for Sebastopol.

Since entering the sea of Azoff the allies have destroyed four war steamers and 240 transports. The French have sprung two mines in front of Sebastopol, doing considerable damage. They also discovered in the ravine a Russian mine which exploded.

The Vienna Conference has been formally closed.

Gortschakoff says that the allies cannot cut off Russian communications.

Large Russian reinforcements had arrived at Perekoff.

Mr. James Hollingsworth will give a Barbary at Colvin's on the 24th of July. Loss half a million of dollars.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

We have received from a high and perfectly reliable source, intelligence of the most interesting character from the Island of Cuba. The pacific turn which the relations between Spain and the United States have recently taken, has thrown complete gloom over the projects and hopes of the Creoles. Despairing of receiving aid from the United States Government, and their friends here being prevented by the neutrality laws from going to their assistance, they have, it seems, resolved upon a desperate leap for freedom. They have determined to revive the original idea of Lord Palmerston, of throwing themselves into the arms of England, which was not agreed to at the time, because of the condition of the abolition of slavery. The new Club of Independence now consent to admit of gradual emancipation, in order to obtain from England a guarantee of independence, and they have referred the subject not only to Lord Palmerston, but to the abolition Societies of England and France. From recent rapid and increasing enlistment of the blacks, numbering now six thousand men, and from other indications, the Cubans are convinced that the design of Spain is to Africanize the Island, and they are willing to anticipate her in the design, if by it, they can secure the protection of England, and deliverance from Spanish oppression.

The announcement of such an scheme cannot fail to excite attention in all quarters of the country. *Charleston Mercury.*

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Amazon arrived at Louisville on the 31st ultimo, bound for St. Joseph, (Mo.) The Amazon had on board about 550 Mormon emigrants, in charge of Elders Barlow and Stehenson, going to Salt Lake. The deck was crowded with men, women, and children of all sizes and ages—the juveniles having by far the preponderance in numbers. There seemed to be about six children to each woman, and three or four women to each man. They were principally English & Welsh and some few Scotch and French. There are 750 more at Pittsburg waiting for transportation, and we see from the New York papers that the ship Wm. Storton has just arrived there with 203 more. Other ship loads are said to be due. There is a "Perpetual Emigration Fund" to pay the passage of poor Mormons to this country, and "Emigrant Agents" are stationed at various points in Europe, Asia and Africa, to facilitate the transit of the Latter Day Saints to the Great Salt Lake. This season the Liverpool agency has sent off over 3,000, of which above 1,100 were at the expense of the fund.

Louisville Journal.

Approach of the Cars.—The E. Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The track is laid within seven miles of this place and the Passenger cars are now running to Major Heiskell's, within ten miles of our city, and leaving but ten miles of staging, a run the coaches make in two hours and less. Although the cars will be here in June, the grand celebration is not contemplated until the 4th of July, as we are informed. Then "all the world and the rest of mankind" will be here. *Knoxville Whig.*

Circumstantial Evidence.

Noblet was tried in the Superior Court of Burke county, (N. C.) lately for the murder of John Davis. Evidence was altogether circumstantial, but after 12 hours deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty. He thereupon confessed his guilt and implicated the principal witness, Vaughn, who was forthwith arrested.

A comic writer in the California Pioneer says that on the plank road near Southwick's Pass, an inn or hotel is kept by a native American Irishman, whose sign exhibits the harp of Ireland encircling the shield of the United States, with the motto: "ERIN GO ULCER." E PLURIBUS BRUGH.

The proceeds of land and property, ecclesiastical and other, to be sold under the new Spanish law are estimated at \$500,000,000, which, when it begins to come in, will make a great difference in the state of things in Spain.

A little son of Mr. Lynn's, living about three miles from town, started to school a few mornings since, and coming to a creek which was very full, in consequence of the heavy rains a few days previous, his only alternative was to cross upon a log, which lay across the creek near by; when about half way the stream, a dog which had followed him, ran across the log, whirling the little fellow into the swift current. The dog seeing the mischief he had done, plunged into the creek after the boy, and swam with him safely to shore.—Sensible dog that.

Troy (Mo.) Gazette.

New Orleans, June 21.—Walker Town, Bayou Sara, is nearly destroyed by fire. Loss half a million of dollars.

Boston, June 15.—The Massachusetts seceders from the American National Convention have reached home, and contemplate calling a mass convention of the Know Nothings of the State; and also a general convention of the people of the Northern States, with a view to concentrating action in the present crisis.

Enlistments for the British army are being made at Niagara on our Northern frontier. The majority of the Pennsylvania delegates to the American National Convention have joined with some of the New Jersey and other delegates in a protest against the slavery platform adopted by that body.

Advices from Mexico state that Guajalato is in possession of the insurgents, and that Victoria and Saltillo had also declared for them. The Know Nothing Convention at Cleveland, has resolved to disperse with oaths, substituting therefor a simple pledge to remain anti-slavery and anti-Papal. Hiram Griswold, of New York, has been elected President of the Convention.

The imports of Dry Goods at New York, for the week, show a large decrease, being \$1,085,885 less than for the corresponding week of last year.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The recent removal of the Know Nothing Messengers from the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is regarded as preliminary to the deputation of a higher grade of officers belonging to these departments. Much alarm exists among the clerks, especially of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Secretary McClelland returned to Washington this evening from Michigan.

Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham of the St. Louis, reached here to day, from Charleston.

Laund Warrants are in good demand at \$1.00 per acre.

New York, June 16.—The firework depot at No. 10, Maiden Lane, was burnt this morning, and one man was killed, and another badly injured by the explosion. The establishment was kept by Messrs. Robinson & Duncan, dealers in fireworks and fancy goods.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—There is an immense American meeting being held here to-night. There are 800 present. Mr. Morehead, the American candidate for Governor, is speaking.

The Philadelphia Times says it has good reasons to believe that the sale of the Canadas to the Government of the United States is about to be taken into consideration by the British Cabinet, and to be submitted to Parliament. The important step, it says, has been suggested by the accumulating debt of England, now amounting to about eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, or four billions of dollars; the amount of new burdens which the war is casting upon an already overtaxed people; the financial embarrassments entailed on the mother country by unproductive colonies, and the formidable attitude of opposition recently assumed by the commercial classes against the rule of aristocracy, and the evils of their political supremacy. It is stated that many of the leading statesmen and political economists of England advocate the sale of some of the principal colonies, with their own consent, or the concession to them of national independence.

An Incident of war.—We extract the following passage from the letter of a private soldier dated at Sevastopol, and published in the London Times: "Having seen Mr. Russell's glowing description of the battle of Inkermann, I need not attempt to say a word on the subject. From his description all you wanted to give life to the word painting was to hear the roaring of the cannons, and listen to the clash of arms. One scene, however I cannot withhold, as it affected me so much. In the heat of the battle a young Russian officer made himself very conspicuous and appeared indifferent to danger. He was young, tall, handsome and indeed beautiful. Twice I had my rifle raised to shoot him, but my heart smote me, and I turned it in another direction. In an hour I saw him again, but oh, how changed. His cheeks, which had been flushed with the heat of the strife, were now deadly pale. He lay, or half reclined on the edge of a hillock, and held the miniature likeness of a pretty young lady in his hand, which had been tied to his neck by a small gold chain. His eyes were fixed upon it, but they were fixed in death. I cannot tell you what my feelings were. Indeed, I cannot venture, it would unman me."

The complete success of the locomotive electric telegraph is now firmly established. The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes: "Bonelli's locomotive electric telegraph is at length demonstrated. The problem was solved under the patronage of the Sardinian government on the railway between Turin and Montecarlo—a distance of six miles—on the afternoon of the 4th inst., when, the first time, a locomotive running at full speed repeatedly exchanged messages from whence it started. The questions and answers were varied and repeated during numerous trips, without a single fault, and the inventor finally announced his complete success to the Minister of Public Works at Turin for a car running at the rate of a mile in two minutes. The ordinary wire-line is thus superseded by this demonstration of the practicability of using the common iron rail way track, as a conductor of electricity generated by a portable machine.

"But this simple and ingenious invention of Italian genius has a still more important bearing. By means of it not only any running trains are instantly arrested by communications from the stations at whatever distance; not only may the central and way side stationary agents hold intercourse with them at will, at any point of the route, or in any stage of their progress, but the opposite train may communicate at any moment without regard to distance or rapidity of movement, with each other, before or behind. Thus, through communications between themselves, and with the stationary agencies on the route, collisions may be effectually prevented, and warnings be given of obstructions or derangements on the road. It would seem impossible to desire anything more for the security of passengers; and you of the United States know better than any other people how to appreciate such a security. This plan of converting railways into telegraphic lines, and making the electromotive machine an attachment and servant of the locomotive opens new and boundless prospects of usefulness for both, while it serves to indicate that no limits can be assigned to the progress of human skill and science."

Murders are said to have become very frequent in Mississippi, and the clergymen are strenuously urging the more rigid enforcement of capital punishment. The frequency of murder there, however, is nothing new, for Gov. Forney, once remarked, that for every two days of his term of office as Governor at least one murder occurred. Society seems to be in a disorderly state, or such a prevalence of crime could not be.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friends.

A pleasant anecdote is told of Dr. Franklin. The town of Franklin was named for him. While in France, a gentleman of Boston wrote to him of the fact, and added that as the town was building a meeting house, perhaps he would give them a bell. Franklin wrote the characteristic reply, that he presumed the good people of Franklin preferred sense to sound, and therefore he would give them a town library. This he did; and the library is now in very good condition, and has been of great service to the readers.

AS EDITOR'S OWN DRINK.—According to the Princeton Kentuckian, the following is a recipe for the exclusive drink of McGowdwin, the magnificently funny editor of the Paducah American:

Take one pint good whiskey, stir in well one spoonful of whiskey, then add another pint of good whiskey, beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whiskey. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonfuls of water; pour out the water and fill up with whiskey, and add to the above. Flavor with whiskey to your taste.

A NICE QUESTION.—Sam.—"You'll get it for hooking that turkey last night. Mas'r knows it." Pompey. "I didn't hook it." Sam.—"Wasn't de turkey mas'r's?" Well, Ain't I mas'r's? Well, I eat de turkey, didn't I? Well, Ain't de turkey part o' me? Mas'r ain't got so much turkey, but he got more nigger? I tell you de turkey only change place o'es."

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AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—At a place called "Squabble Hollow," in Derby, Connecticut, a rattlesnake nine feet and five inches in length has been captured, after having been the terror of the neighborhood every summer for a number of years. The New Haven Journal says he used to "take after" any person who approached him, and came near killing a young lady.

THE FAITHFUL DOG.—We were touched by a simple statement of the loss of a boy and the fidelity of a dog in last week's *Caledonian*. The boy fell into the river in Barton, unseen by any one but a girl. A large dog owned near by heard the splash, ran to the spot and leaped into the stream. It was just dark, and boy and dog disappeared before any help arrived; next day the bodies were taken from the water together; the dog grasping the boy's coat and vest collar in his mouth, and the arms of the boy clasped around the dog's body. So firmly were they united in the struggle of death that they were separated with no little difficulty. The grasp of the dog was such as to prevent him from using his legs, otherwise he would doubtless have rescued the boy.

Burlington Free Press.

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[From the Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.] A Remarkable Phenomenon.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of the 15th inst. you seem to invite communications in relation to the very remarkable phenomenon that was seen in this place on Wednesday night last, 13th inst. As much for your own gratification and that of your readers as that of calling the attention of scientific men abroad to the curious spectacle, I give you the following imperfect description of it, made up of the writer's own observations in part, assisted by the more extended observations of one or two friends who were watching with him. For his general correctness I can safely vouch, but owing to the unnatural character of the thing described, I fear that it will not convey a very exact or intelligible idea to those who were not eye witnesses.

It was a bright—unusually bright—starlight night, with not a speck of cloud visible in all the heavens, and with a temperature very cool for the season—indeed so chilly as to render one or two blankets necessary for comfortable sleeping. At about 9 o'clock the appearance began, with two faint streaks starting in the East and West, at points upon the horizon nearly identical with the points of sunrise and sunset, and running up the heavens until they met and united in the zenith. This formed an arch or belt spanning the heavens. This belt had the appearance of a dark thick smoke near the horizon and for about 25 degrees above; beyond that and about the zenith it was not so dense or dark, but still clearly perceptible, and thick enough to obscure entirely the stars which it covered. Near the horizon it resembled very much in color and density the black smoke which issues from the chimney of a machine shop using bituminous coal for fuel. This belt—narrow at first—immediately increased in width, and in about fifteen minutes it covered an extent in the heavens of from 5 to 10 degrees. It then remained stationary for some time in size and position, with outlines clearly defined against the sky.

In a few minutes, a second belt, similar to the first, except that it was of less width and density, was seen forming—connected with the first of the points on the horizon and spanning the heavens a little South of the one just described—leaving the space of a few degrees all around between the two. Fifteen minutes sufficed to form this one, when a third began to appear in the same manner—then a fourth, and so on, until about 11 1/2 o'clock, six of these belts were visible—all joined at the points of connection on the horizon, and together with the intervals between them occupying all the space in the heavens from the zenith to the Southern horizon.

They diminished gradually in width from the first to the sixth; the last being but a faint narrow streak; yet all possessed outlines clearly defined. The phenomenon remained in this position for about thirty minutes. These six belts then began to separate from each other in the following manner:—the horizon, they turned upon the points as upon pivots, until the one or originally in the zenith had passed over to the Northern horizon—the others occurring at regular intervals, the whole space of the heavens to the Southern horizon. In this position they remained a short time, then all the belts still turning upon the original points on the horizon, moved over to the North, and arranged themselves there, one above the other, in the same order that they had assumed when first seen in the Southern Hemisphere, or as one of the watchers expressed it, "they folded themselves up like the ribs of a large tent."

At this stage, however, the highest belt was only about forty-five degrees above the Northern horizon. In this position they were seen for over an hour, until at 12 o'clock, A. M., when, without watching, we left them.

Now, Messrs. Editors, who will account for this extraordinary phenomenon? From the rapidity of their changes and movements, these belts could not have been very high above the earth. They were of course, this side of the stars, and we take it for granted that they were within the earth's atmosphere. That it was possible for them to have been composed of cloud or smoke, any man of common understanding who witnessed them, would deny. But what were they? was a question that puzzled more than one observer.

The Amazon, and Atlantic Slopes.

BY LIEUT. M. P. MACY, U. S. NAVY.

The "policy of commerce," and "the policy of conquest," is the policy of the United States.

The spirit of the age, animated by private enterprise, is every day seeking new fields for its peaceful triumphs, and new commerce can accomplish throughout the world no achievements like those which will note the Amazon, and the other great rivers of that greatest of water-sheds, the Atlantic slopes of South America.

Men may talk about Cuba and Japan; but of all the diplomatic questions of the day, the free navigation of those majestic water courses, and their tributaries, is to this country the most interesting and important. It surpasses them all. It is paramount.

The country that is drained by the Amazon, if reclaimed from the savage, the wild beasts, and the reptile, and reduced to cultivation now, would be capable of supporting with its produce the population of the whole world.

It is the policy of commerce, States—to open that river to steam commerce is the policy of these States—its air, its soil, its waters, its valley to settlement and civilization, business and wants of trade and commerce. There, upon that Atlantic slope, South America, in the valley of the Plata, and in the valley of the Amazon, Nature in all her ways has been bountiful.

There the vegetable kingdom displays its forces in all their most perfect gear, and in all their might; and there, too, the mineral kingdom is meeting with its wealth.

In that region of country wagon roads are few, turnpikes unknown, and though the La Plata drains a country nearly as large and many times more fertile than our own Mississippi valley, and that of the Amazon is twice as great, and its tributaries many times longer, more navigable, and numerous, yet the steamboat upon those waters is a problem almost untried. In the key of the Amazon the plough is known; and the American rifle and the great implements of settlement and civilization, are curiosities.

For more than three hundred years no white man has been established there. Three hundred years it has remained a howling wilderness. Owing to the management of its rulers, the European has made no impression—none, not the least—upon its forests. It is long shall this continue to be so?

Has diplomacy no arts, commerce no charms, by which this policy may be broken up by which its rivers, made open to navigation, its forests to civilization, its pampas to cultivation?

What commerce has done for South America is as nothing in comparison with what it will do. It has fringed only the sea coast of that continent with settlement and cultivation. The great interior of the country is a commercial blank; nor is it to be reached except through the power of steam, and the free use of its majestic water-courses.

It is of this country—the importance of settling it, of sending that the emigrant, the steamboat, the agencies of commerce—that I wish to speak.

Let us, therefore, first see where it is, how far off it is, and what is its condition, and then we will be enabled the better to judge as to the true commercial policy which it would be best to pursue with regard to it.

The semi-continent of South America is very nearly in shape that of a right angled triangle. Its hypotenuse rests on the Pacific over the line of its legs extending from Cape Horn to Cape St. Roque. Here the right angle is formed with the other leg, which extends from Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5 deg. south, to Cape La Vela, of the Caribbean sea, in latitude 12 deg. north.

The longer leg is that between Cape Horn and St. Roque; it is 2,500 geographical miles in length. The other leg has only 2,500; but the hypotenuse, which stands on the Andes and rests on the Pacific, is more than 4,000 miles long.

This configuration exercises a powerful influence upon the climate of South America, especially as it regards its topography. The great rivers of that country, the mighty Amazon and the majestic La Plata, are resultants of this configuration. In consequence of the short leg in the northern hemisphere, and looking to the northeast—and in this stage, however, the highest belt was only about forty-five degrees above the Northern horizon. In this position they were seen for over an hour, until at 12 o'clock, A. M., when, without watching, we left them.

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country in the world that is so finely watered as this great Amazon country of South America.

Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, along the coast of China and the east coast of New Holland, the land trends along with the direction of the trade winds of those regions. These winds, with their moisture, travel along parallel with the land. They do not blow perpendicularly upon it, nor push their vapors right across it into the interior, as they do in South America.

The consequence is, none of those inter-tropical countries can boast of streams and water-courses like those of South America.

The shore line of eastern Africa is arranged like that of the South American water-shed; but it has not sea enough to windward to supply the vapor to feed springs enough to make large rivers.

The southeast trade winds, when the monsoons of the Indian ocean will permit them to blow, strike perpendicularly upon the east coast of South Africa, as they upon that of South America.

In the American case, they blow perpetually—in the African case, for not half the year. They, therefore, cannot give Africa half as much rain as South America receives.

At Cape Guardafui the right angle of the African coast line is formed, as it is at Cape Roque for America; but the winds which cross this line between Cape Roque and the isthmus have traversed the Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea—hence they reach the land dripping with moisture; whereas, in Africa, the northeast trades, which cross the coast line from Cape Guardafui to the isthmus of Suez, have sucked up vapors from the Red sea only—therefore the moisture which these winds carry into the interior of Africa is not by any means so great as that which those of the Atlantic carry over into South America.

The difference is as great as the difference of the evaporating surface exposed to the northeast trade winds by the Atlantic on the one hand, and by the Red sea on the other.

The two systems of trade winds—the northeast and the southeast—meet in the interior of South America, somewhere between the equator and the isthmus of Darien. This place of meeting is a place of calms, and where it is, there it is rainy.

This circumstance, and other meteorological agents, divide the seasons in the northern portions of South America, especially of the Orinoco, into the rainy and the dry—six months of constant rain, six months of blighting drought, is the condition here.

Not so in the valley of the Amazon. There the weather is agreeable all the year round; and though more rain falls there, in some months than in others, as it does here with us, still there as here, it may rain, and does rain, any day in the year.

Now, I think that any one who has followed me with a map will perceive why this inter-tropical region of South America, or that part of its water-shed which from Panama to the parallel of 30 deg. or 35 deg. south slopes towards the Atlantic, has, and ought to have, the most remarkable climate in the world.

We have seen that Eastern Africa, and Eastern Africa alone, resembles it in configuration of shore line; but the evaporating surface and the supplies of vapor are wanting, and therefore South Africa cannot be nearly so well supplied with rains, and consequently with rivers, as is South America.

In all the other inter-tropical regions of the world—in India, in Western Africa, New Holland, and Polynesia—the year is divided into the rainy season and the dry; during the latter of which little or no water falls, springs go dry, and cattle perish, and dead bodies putrefy in the sun. Then, too, stalks forth in these countries the "pestilence that walketh in darkness."

In the valley of the Amazon no such condition exists. There the fall of water, though copious—the river Amazon is the rain-gauge—is not compressed within a few months, nor accompanied by the terrible hurricanes and tornadoes which rage at the change of seasons in India. Here, in America, gentle and fruitful showers fall daily, and tornadoes are rare.

Because the Amazon is in a tropical country, the public is disposed to judge of its climate by comparing them with the climates of other tropical countries—as India, for example. But for the reasons stated, and because there are no monsoons or other conditions to cause the valley of the Amazon to be parched with drought at one season, and drenched with rains at another—as India is on one hand, and the Orinoco country on the other—there is no more resemblance between the climates of India and of the Amazon than there is between the climates of Rome and Boston; and any one who would infer similarity of climate from the fact that Boston and Rome are in the same latitude would not be more out than he who infers similarity of climate between India and the Amazon because they both are tropical countries.

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, Tax Collector and Tax Assessor, and four County Commissioners.

A. BROWN, Sheriff, B. C. June 25, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.
ASA SKELTON, Esq.
MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY,
GEORGE H. BORDEN,
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
S. D. McCLELLAN, Esq.,
DAVID TREDAWELL, Esq.,
THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq.,
HARRISON CROSS, Esq.,
WILLIAM J. BORDEN,
G. C. ELLIS, Esq.,
T. R. MANGHAM, Esq.,
WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq.,
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq.,
B. F. TRAGGE, Esq.,
ISAAC P. MORAGNE, Esq.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
HOS. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.,
JOHN SMITH, Esq.,
CALDWELL SULLETT, Esq.,
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.,
JOSEPH C. BARR, Esq.,
JOHN H. CALDWELL,
JAMES LRA, Esq.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.
JOSEPH T. HENNINGTON,
WM. T. YEATMAN,
JEFFERSON L. MONROE,
JESSE U. BRYAN,
SAMUEL B. WHITE,
D. B. DAVIS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
WM. P. AMORINE, Esq.,
JAMES MEHARG, Esq.,

FOR COMMISSIONERS.
JOHN M. TRACER, Esq.,
THOMAS J. EMBRY, Esq.,
R. C. LIVERY,
CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE,
A. W. KIRBY, Esq.,
COL. D. M. WALKER,
CAPT. J. B. CLARK,
CALEB G. MORGAN, Esq.,
JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.

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.—2m.

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.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

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

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will sorely grieve down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, this will tend 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 most inveterate disease, after the glands are cleansed, and unobstructed, it does not interfere with the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by itself, abuse, a most common disease, which has blighted thousands of the human race, and is a great source of the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this invaluable remedy, and as a medicine which must benefit every body, from the simply delicate to the confirmed 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 Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, 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. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised.

These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in restoring soundness to the system, and curing the glands which were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notwithstanding the fact that this medicine is a powerful purgative, and that it is a most efficient remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

II. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

II. 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. It is composed of balsams, extracts and gums peculiar to Arabia—possessing, in a concentrated form, all their stimulating, anodyne, penetrating, unctuous and revulsive properties, and the same which, ages ago, was used by the "Sons of the Desert," with such miraculous success, in curing the diseases of both man and beast.

Read the following remarkable cure which should of itself place far beyond any similar remedy.

Mr H. G. Farrell—Dear Sir: Actuated by a sense of gratefulness, I submit the following as an instance of the utility of your great medicine. My child, three years old, was suddenly attacked with a terrible disease, which in less than six hours prostrated it to total helplessness. The limbs became so rigid that not a joint could be bent; the flesh turned black and cold and entirely deprived of feeling; the eyes fixed, partially closed and altogether blind, following this became contracted and so curved that when lying on its back the head & heels only touched. Indeed, the child presented every appearance of being dead. Immediately on the a-tack, the family physician was called in, and for three weeks he labored to restore it to feeling, but all in vain, although it was blistered a dozen times and various rubefacient liniments applied. A consultation of physicians was then held, but to no purpose, the case was then brought before Medical Society, but nothing could be suggested which had not already been done, and the doctor then told me he could do nothing more. We then commenced applying your Liniment freely over the entire length of the spine, and you may imagine a parent's joy, when, after a few applications, returning animation was apparent, and it rapidly recovered with the exception of the sight, which did not become perfect for near a month. The child is now healthy and robust as can be. Five other cases of the same kind occurred previously in my neighborhood, all of which died, when there is no doubt if your Liniment had been used they would have recovered.

HENRY G. CLELAND.
Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

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 its 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 Agents must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCay & Goss, Rome; J. W. Bachelor, Woodstock; Baker & Jones, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milford; P. E. 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.

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 F. Smith, and Emeline I. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 12 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 held 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.

TALLASSEEHATCHEE Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$6 00

The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$8 00

The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic, \$10 00

The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.

J. S. LASSITER, Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant. May 29, 1855.—1f.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY.
On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.
" Wednesday 25 July " Weogufly
" Friday 27 " " Rockford
" Monday 30 " " Wetumpka

RANDOLPH COUNTY.
On Wednesday 20 June at Vesabulga
" Friday 22 " " Rome
" Thursday 21 " " Louisa
" Saturday 23 " " Wedowee
" Monday 25 " " Arbuckle

BENTON COUNTY.
On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford
" Thursday 28 " " White Plains
" Friday 29 " " Cross Plains
" Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville
" Monday 2 July " Alexandria.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport
" Wednesday 4 July at Ashville
" Friday 6 " " Springville
" Wednesday 18 " at Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
On Saturday 7 July at Trussville
" Monday 9 " " Elyton
" Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro

SHELBY COUNTY.
On Friday 13 July at Montevallo,
" Saturday 14 " " Columbiana
" Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.
On Monday 18 June at McConnettsville
" Friday 20 July " Eastaboga
" Saturday 21 " " Talladega
" Monday 23 " " Risers
" Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

Public Speaking.

The Candidates for Benton County will address the people at the times and places following:

Sugar Hill Monday July 9th
Pine Grove Tuesday " 10th
Pounds Wednesday " 11th
Bacchins Thursday " 12th
Muscadine Friday " 13th
Borden's Saturday " 14th
Hobbs Tuesday " 17th
Ladiga Wednesday " 18th
Ladiga Thursday " 19th
White Plains Friday " 20th
Talladega Saturday " 21st
Columbia Sunday " 22nd
Brown's Wednesday " 25th
Mittos Thursday " 26th
Mittos Friday " 27th
Morrisville Saturday " 28th
Alexandria Thursday August 2d
Taylor's old place Friday " 3d
Jacksonville Saturday " 4th

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of eight fl. fas. in favor of Hiram Baird, Chamberlain & Miller, Haviland, Harral & Co., Wily, Banks & Co., Townsend, Crane & Co., Warrford, Stoddard & Co., Dewing, Thayer & Co., and F. M. Hane & Co. and against John B. Hays & James B. Hays, 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 July next, the following described property, to-wit: one Bay Horse, one Buggy and Harness one Carriage and one new Saddle, levied on as the property of said John B. Hays and James B. Hays to satisfy said fl. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 19, 1855.

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 12th 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 10, 1855.

ATTENTION! BEAR No. 1.

A Company Muster will be held in beat No. 1, at Jacksonville, Ala., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant. All persons liable to military duty in this beat will appear at that time and place, armed and equipped as the law directs.

M. P. HENDERSON, Capt. June 15, 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 JULY 23, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

\$50,000!

CLASS B.
CAPITALS—1 Prize of : \$12,000
" " " : 5,000
" " " : 3,000
" " " : 2,000
" " " : 1,500
" " " : 1,200
" " " : 1,100
5 Prizes of : 1,000
10 " " : 400
&c., &c., &c.

408 Prizes, amounting to : \$50,000

* 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. Nisner, 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 \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2.

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 was believed to be the most easily understood as well as the most honorable plan.

There are 10,000 tickets that are numbered from 1 to 10,000. In the Scheme for July, there are 380 full prizes and 28 approximation prizes—making in all 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 inserted in small tin tubes one inch long, and about one fourth inch in diameter, 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 certifies 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 drawing takes 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.

Fort Gaines Academy Lottery.

LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY.

Class B.

To be Drawn July 2d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$50,000

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 : \$12,000
" " " : 5,000
" " " : 3,000
" " " : 2,000
" " " : 1,500
" " " : 1,200
" " " : 1,100
5 " " : \$1,000 are : 5,000
10 " " : 400 are : 4,000
10 " " : 150 are : 1,500
12 " " : 120 are : 1,440
20 " " : 100 are : 2,000

498 Prizes in all amounting to \$50,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager, Atlanta, Georgia.

June 12, 1855.

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.

JOHN W. JONES, Adm'r. June 5, 1855.—1f.

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 Wm. 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 first Monday in July 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. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, 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. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. June 5, 1855.

Sheriff Sale.

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, I

DISSOLUTION.

This 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, 1855.—y

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

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1855.—ly.

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, Marshall, 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, 1852.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
ATLANTA, 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 Molekin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS,** Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

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.—ly.

BENTON STEAM

MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, 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.—y

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.

Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.
Rome, Ga., May 29, 1855.

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.—tf.

COUNTY 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, 1855.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

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

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

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

W. G. VENABLE.
REFERENCES:
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!
Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & 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, Holne Southern, West Point Beacon, Langrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffling Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

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

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
KROLLERION!

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

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

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

Direct to **H. A. FREEMONT,**
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
April 24, 1855—3m.

Wool Carding.

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

J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.

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

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

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

The best price paid for good wheat.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LIKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co., Ala.
Feb. 6, '55.

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

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, do.
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.,
April 11, 1854.—ly.

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arabachocchee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855.—ly.

A TEACHER WANTED, in Township 17, Range 11, Randolph County, Ala.
Applicants will apply to
R. G. BARRS, Esq.,
Col. R. G. ROBERTS,
A. H. ONARROW.

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

COLLEGIATE

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

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this county, (known) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name,—has undertaken to found here upon his own resources and at his own expense, an Institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 30 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. FOUCHÉ.
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Crawford and Lusk, of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.
Aug. 29—ly.

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 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travelers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement. Those are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in day-light. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

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

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 29, 1854.—u

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

Will attend promptly to all business committed to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, West ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.
JAMES LOYD,
June 1, 1852.—y. Proprietor.

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.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.
By Authority of the State of Alabama.
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

CLASS Q.
To be Drawn June 23, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize of : : : \$12,000
1 " : : : 5,000
1 " : : : 3,000
1 " : : : 2,000
1 " : : : 1,500
1 " : : : 1,200
1 " : : : 1,100
1 " : : : 1,000
10 " : : : 400
10 " : : : 150
12 " : : : 120
20 " : : : 100

In all, 480 prizes, amounting to \$50,000. EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT EACH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

* Tickets \$8; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

SAN SWAN, Ag't. & Manager.
June 12, 1855.

Administrator's
SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson dec'd, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.

JOHN SPENCER, Admr.,
De bonis non with the will annexed.
This 29th day of May, 1855.
June 5.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

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

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

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

Masonic.

The members of all the Lodges in Benton and adjoining counties are most respectfully and cordially invited to attend a celebration of St. John's day, at this place on Saturday, the 23rd June, proximo. The people of all ages, classes and sexes are also respectfully invited. There will be masonic address, public installation of the officers and other ceremonies suitable to the occasion.

J. L. WHITESIDE,
B. F. BRAY,
Surviving Committee of
Crozier Lodge, No. 78,
White Plains, Ala. May 12, '55.

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

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

TANFORD & PITNER.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,

And General Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGIES, BALE ROPE, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

* All kinds of Country Produce, Provisions, &c., bought and sold, or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.
Pyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee, }
Hend & Williams, }
J. & S. Bonos & Co. } Augusta.
May 29, 1855.—ly.

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 inoo.

CRAWFORD'S

Cottage Bedsteads.
This subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

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

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

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

J. H. C.
Feb. 13, 1855.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

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

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

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

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.
April 2, 1855.

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

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

New Livery Stable.

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

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 committed to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

ADMINISTRATOR'S
SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell, on the premises, at the late residence of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, on MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of one Lot of Saddlery's Trimmings & Materials; also 2 new Saddles, and one yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under \$5 cash, and all sums over five dollars, note and approved security will be required of purchasers.

JOHN W. JONES.
Administrator.
May 29th, 1855.—Jtds.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doct. Hicks and Prof.