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# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 11

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 20, 1855.

Whole No. 954

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

### CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his Improved Cottage Bedsteads. These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

### CHINCH-PROOF.

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

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

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

February 13, 1855. J. H. C.

### Georgia Scientific & Industrial INSTITUTE.

STEPHENS, PRINCIPAL.

M. DEBY, Teacher in Sciences.

DELANNOY, Drawing & Engineering.

S. BARCLAY, Music.

This Institute, near the city of Rome, will be opened on Monday Jan. 22d, 1855. The Ancient and Modern Languages will be taught, but the main design will be to furnish facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the Sciences and their applications to the Useful Arts.

The course of Study will embrace English Literature, Mathematics, Natural Science, Drawing, Engineering, Mechanic's Architecture, Agriculture, Commerce, Languages and Music.

The Institute will be provided with Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, Engineering Instruments, a cabinet of Minerals, a Laboratory and Library. The Trustees believe that the healthfulness of the locality, the practical system of instruction and the efficiency of the Teachers afford advantages not surpassed by any similar Institution. They invite special attention to the completeness of the Scientific department under the charge of Mr. Deby.

Board can be obtained in good families on reasonable terms.

Tuition, \$40 per annum; French, German and Spanish, each \$10 per annum extra. Music extra.

J. H. LEMPKIN,  
H. V. M. MILLER,  
ALFRED SHIBTER,  
W. S. COCHRAN.

### MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

### J. M. NEVBY, & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready-Made CLOTHING.

HATS, CAPS, FRINGS, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary to the wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the LOWEST PRICES.

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

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 11, 1854.—y.

### Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration with will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. on the 22d day of February, 1855; on the estate of Nancy Miller, dec'd; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. BROWN, Adm.

Feb. 27, 1855.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me individually, will find their notes in the hands of S. P. Hudson who is my legally authorized agent during my absence. Also the notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell & Co. will be found there—all of which will be sued on unless immediately paid. Also, the notes and acct's of the firm of Woods & McCampbell, will be found in the hands of A. Woods, and money wanting badly, therefore I urge all indebted to me in any way, will come in and pay me as not all.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—f.

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

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

### M. P. Stovall, Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in the extensive Fire-Proof Ware-House, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

### 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.

MAHON, W. Foster, 500 Tons, Commander.

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

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN, 000 Tons, Commander.

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

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

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

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to HENRY MISSROON, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00  
Steerage, \$8 00  
November 7, 1854.

### Spring & Summer STOCK OF Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brash and Cass' soft Hats, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft hats, various colors. Campaigners, Lexhorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats, Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers, Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, Flowers, Tablis 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.

### THE HOME COURIER,

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

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

The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market.— Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.

D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

### THE SEA WAGON.

This is the name of an invention, the patent already filed in the Patent Office by Mr. Fulton of New Jersey, which is to be, if successful, nothing less than a steamship propelled on rollers or wheels that are to go over the water instead of under it. The wheels are four hollow cylinders of boiler iron, air tight, and four feet in diameter. These are to be strengthened by means of compressed air, forced into them by an air pump attached to the main engine. The inventor claims that in about four-four revolutions per minute, his machine would propel a mile, and undeniably would tear things and maul even the sea monster. A letter writer says:—

He has on hand a working model of this machine, eight feet in length, with six inch cylinders, driven by a small engine, that for a diameter pattern is one of the swiftest. It was tried on the canal the other day, and but for interfering trees, would have parted company with its proprietors forever. It pays no respect to sand bars or shallows going over either with ease and facility.

Mobile Evening News.

### VALUABLE HOME.

A stranger, said a cottage in the neighborhood of Montreal, Canada, to a Yankee pedlar, "don't waste that leg away." "Why he ain't no use, no how—he's too homely." "Why, he likes the place and his children, so that we wouldn't part with him now for our new dog, and I'd use to command yet."

From the New York Herald.

### NEW Schemes of Disunion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9, 1855.—I listen to by before you in advance of all publicity, a scheme which is now advancing, under profound secrecy, among a goodly number of our most respectable and influential citizens. I have no time to comment, but give you the plan, as it has been revealed to me without any injunction of concealment.

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to ours on the Atlantic side. The great obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people that the Government at Washington has refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be adjured and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery.—The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors, and ex-Judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old-fashioned political cause.

The President, Senators, Representatives and cabinet ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence to be simultaneous with a well-planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves; with whatever of

### POETRY.

#### CHEER UP.

Never go gloomily, man with a mind!  
Hope is a better companion than fear,  
Providence, ever benignant and kind,  
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;

All will be right,  
Look to the light—  
Morning's ever the daughter of night,  
All that was black will be all that is bright,  
Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up!

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,  
Many a sorrow a blessing most true,  
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,  
With love ever precious and joys ever new

Stand in the van!  
Strike like a man!

This is the bravest and clearest plan,  
Trusting in God, while you do what you can,  
Cheerily, cheerily then cheer up!

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

1776.

Man to the plough,  
Wife to the cow,  
Boy to the barn,  
Girl to the yarn,  
And all dues were netted;

1835.

Man a mere show,  
Girl to piano,  
Wife silk and satin,  
Boy Greek and Latin,  
And all hands gazzeted.

1845.

Men all in debt,  
Wives in a pet,  
Boys never muscles,  
Girls snuff and bustles,  
And every body cheated.

1855.

Men easy wrought,  
Women easy bought,  
Boys whiskered things,  
Girls flomer and rings,  
And foreign lumbags greeted.

#### EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.

The London Lancet presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-rubber cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body pass through them to the surrounding air, but they are not intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible or healthy perspiration is constantly becoming condensed into humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and the result is a morbid condition of the system, unless it must be less injurious to check perspiration, in some degree, by a water proof overcoat, than to get soaked in rain. No doubt water-proof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration. But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on except in cases of extreme necessity.

Any person who has worn a water-proof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor of perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin, to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing condenses to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashion has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old-fashioned, tight, close, and pinching overcoats. Two or three made are worn in America, especially along the Eastern coast, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter, made of woolen materials. Although India-rubber overcoats are excellent for walking in the street in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet wet from outside water.

#### BOUNTY-LAND BILL.

As enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians & privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine clerk, and landsman in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since the seventeenth hundred and ninety, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres of land; and where any of those who have been so mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as shall make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, one hundred and sixty acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: Provided, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service:

moreables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-by.

Here you perceive an opening for all the prominent politicians—a field for powder mills and naval aspirants—a cell for severance will be graciously received by England, France and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment.

Visionary as it may seem, it is not a fancy sketch; fail it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties concerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to draw off citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington government is to be proscribed, and proved to be practically inadequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no governmental protection in return, and that as we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will be startled when they see this letter in your columns, and will begin to leave the lead to find their soundings.

PATRIOT.

#### PROVIDED, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living:— Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of such service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embraced those who served as volunteers at the battle of Plattsburgh, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewisburg, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and thirteen.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Antwerp, Letter of the Emperor Nicholas to President Pierce.—Reception of a conspiracy of the Western Powers against the United States.—Attitude of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

Our foreign relations are hourly becoming matters of difficulty with the administration. After the adjournment, night before last, in the Senate, Senators Mason, Cass and Douglas drove up to the White House, from a special invitation, sent in the morning, through Senator Mason. Our present relations with a majority of the European Governments made necessary this meeting. Governor Marcy alone of the Cabinet was present. An important revelation made: the President placed before the well-known assembled an autograph letter received by the last arrival from Europe, bearing the signature of the Emperor of Russia.— This letter was accompanied by an official despatch from his Minister on Foreign Affairs, communicating to the United States Secretary of State particulars of an organization against this country, advised and encouraged by England and France. Extracts from letters sent to the home government by Russian secret employes distributed throughout the capitals of Europe, proving the above statement, are given; and although those secret agents are wholly ignorant of the existence of any but themselves, their statements are marked by an extraordinary accuracy in point of facts and dates. To show friendship and interest in the success of the Emperor's letter, which fact is still further made evident in the communication of the Minister.

The communication proceeds to show that these interviews were had at audiences given by Louis Napoleon, at which

were present the British, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors. In London, Lord Aberdeen, late minister, received, on the same business, official visits from the French, Spanish and Austrian representatives. This business was the relation of these Powers with the United States. A protracted diplomatic policy was recommended to Spain as all important to be followed out with the United States, while France and England would increase and divide their strength in such a manner, in South America and the U. States, as not to excite suspicion or alarm.

The result of these deliberations mark a determined hostility to this country, which is only awaiting an opportunity to show itself in acts of aggression and violence, which we are so little prepared at this moment to meet. I have reason to believe that Austria, notwithstanding her assurances to the allies, is secretly the friend of Russia, and it may not hereafter be difficult to prove that it is through this power that Russia obtained the information in part now communicated to our government.

We find the foregoing despatch in the New York Herald of last Saturday.— The Herald says it comes from a "special correspondent whose means of knowledge are extensive and who has never misled us." We give the despatch for there is nothing inherently improbable in its statements.

#### A MISSISSIPPI FIGHT.

"Can it be possible that this handsome looking man is the far-famed Col. Bowie?" whispered Mr. M. in my ear.

"It is so," I replied; and before I could say more, Bowie was by us. My friend introduced us, and soon we were conversing together.

"I have not seen you for some time," said my friend, at length.

"I am just returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountains," said Bowie. "Really, Mr. M., I wish you had been along with us. We had several fights with the Indians, and in one of them I received a bullet in the arm. Unfortunately for my friends the gamblers, it is nearly healed," and a terrible look passed over his features. "Our party had a most desperate fight with a party of Indians, near Coon's Hollow—there were twelve to one—but we beat them off."

At this moment a loud shout caused us to turn our heads almost immediately by the cry of "A man stabbed!" reached our ears. Soon the crowd opened, and the gambler came forth. His hands were covered with blood, and in the right hand he bore a huge knife, dripping with blood. Suddenly he turned, wiping his knife on the coat of a man who stood near him, and burst into a loud laugh.

"What's all this about?" exclaimed Col. B.

"On hearing this, the gambler threw the knife into its sheath, and approached us.

"Merely a man stabbed—that's all," he said. "Any of you gentlemen wish to play me?"

"I never play cards with strangers," said Bowie.

"Why not?" asked the gambler.

"Because for all I know to the contrary, the person with whom I am playing may be a gambler," was the instant reply.

"On hearing this a large crowd collected around us.

"Do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you?" said Bowie, surveying the other with a look of contempt—"I insult no man here."

"Because you are too much of a coward to do so," said the gambler sneeringly.

"Is this gentleman your friend?"

"A new friend, sir," replied Bowie.

"Well, I should like him a few minutes ago," said the gambler.

"Is this true?" asked Bowie, turning to Mr. M.

Mr. M. replied in the affirmative.

"What is your name?" asked Bowie.

"My name is McMullen," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" exclaimed Bowie, with a look of delight; "are you my relation to the duelist that slew Joe Wingo, a year ago?"

"Yes; it was I that slew him," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "Perhaps you do not know that Wingo was my cousin?"

"I don't care who he was," returned the gambler. "If you wish, I will serve you the same way."

"Perhaps," continued Bowie, a strange smile creeping over his features, "perhaps you do not know that I swore to avenge his death?"

"Then step out this way, and fight me like a man," said the gambler.

"Grant me one moment," said Bowie; "perhaps you do not know my name is Col. James Bowie."

"On hearing this dreaded name, the gambler staggered back, and gazing at Bowie vacantly in the face, he drew his hand across his eyes.

"Bowie! Bowie!" he murmured faintly.

"Aye, James Bowie," returned the other. "Come, come, you wanted to fight me two minutes ago. I now comply with your request. I am the challenger, and therefore, I choose the weapons and the place. Our meeting will take place here, and our arms shall be the Bowie-knife."

"Have it as you wish," said the gambler, as he threw off his coat.

Bowie placed his hand behind the back of his neck, and drew forth a huge

Bowie-knife. Placing it between his teeth, he threw off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves.

"I am ready," he said, in a clear, ringing tone.

"So am I," exclaimed the gambler.

Three cheers for Bowie were given by the crowd. Bowie smiled while the gambler bit his lips with rage.

"Make room here," said Bowie; "I can't fight without a clear field. Come, Mr. McMullen, are you ready?"

"Yes," cried the gambler.

Bowie raised his knife high above his head, and sprang upon him. Both struggled for an instant, and then fell to the floor. They rolled over the deck, the crowd making way for them until they reached the railing. Suddenly a stream of blood flowed from the gambler's right arm and he uttered a cry of pain. Still, however, he did not release his hold.— Again they rolled over, and again Bowie plunged his knife into his arm. Suddenly each released his hold of the other, and sprang to his feet. With the quickness of lightning, the gambler changed his knife from his right hand to his left, and sprang towards Bowie. Bowie met him half way, and drawing back his arm, he plunged his knife into his body; the gambler held up his hands, dropped his knife, and staggered back. Bowie followed him step by step, still plunging his knife into his body. At the fifth blow, the gambler fell dead.

"It is over," I said, drawing a long breath.

"Gentlemen," said Bowie, placing his right foot upon the gambler's breast, and half extending his right hand, "this man insulted me, and I slew him. If any one wishes to avenge his death, let him step out!"

The particulars of a curious case are given in the "Medical Examiner" for March. It is that of a physician, of Ohio, who had habitually used opium for six years as a stimulant. From the pleasant hallucinations and hopeful feelings experienced at the commencement of the practice, he was suffering pangs of the most awful description, and using the enormous quantity of from fifteen to eighteen grains of the sulphate of morphia in 24 hours. A number of physicians of celebrity were consulted, who all suggested a recourse to substitute—extracts of belladonna, aconite and cannabis were tried, but without the least benefit. Jensen was already partially delirious, and death seemed inevitable. Mr. Myers then addressed a letter to Prof. Dunglison, of Philadelphia, asking his advice, who, in reply, said that the morphia indulged in must be diminished daily, taking during the depression and sinking of spirits, three or four times a day, from forty to sixty drops of the *spiritus ammonia-felices*, of the "London and Edinburgh Pharmacopoeias," *formae* for which are to be found in the Dispensary of the United States.— This plan, persevered in, with the most determined resolution, diminishing almost imperceptibly, the dose from day to day, was entirely successful in twenty weeks in relieving the victim, and curing him of the pernicious habit.

#### THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION.

Sparking of the close of the present Session of Congress, the Union of the 4th inst. says:— "We pen this paragraph amid the noise, confusion, and excitement of the last hours of the expiring session. We are familiar with crowds at the theatre, crowds at the concert-room, crowds at the presidential receptions, and crowds at political conventions, but all these gatherings of humanity are feeble in comparison to the living tide which now ebbs and flows through every channel of the Capitol. The galleries of both houses are packed and crammed with well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, while in the rotunda the echoing noise of the assembled and assembling masses is almost deafening. How the clerks, messengers, and pages manage to thread their way from the Senate to the House and from the House to the Senate is not susceptible of a satisfactory explanation; but notwithstanding the press, and the throng, and the babel-like confusion, and the repeated and earnest invocations of the presiding officers for order, and the impressive eagerness of members to make a few precious passing moments available for purposes which they have perhaps labored in vain for the whole session to accomplish, the business of legislation is proceeding with a celerity and certainty which the mere lookers-on have not the slightest conception of. Few can tell you what has been done, and what has been left undone, so rapidly are amendments to general bills offered and disposed of; and until our reporters' notes are written out, we must plead guilty to an ignorance which appears to be almost universal. At the time of going to press—half-past one o'clock—the Senate was still in session, and the House was engaged with the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. It is not at all probable that the final adjournment will take place before daylight, if then."

moreables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-by.

Here you perceive an opening for all the prominent politicians—a field for powder mills and naval aspirants—a cell for severance will be graciously received by England, France and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment.

Visionary as it may seem, it is not a fancy sketch; fail it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties concerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to draw off citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington government is to be proscribed, and proved to be practically inadequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no governmental protection in return, and that as we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will be startled when they see this letter in your columns, and will begin to leave the lead to find their soundings.

PATRIOT.

#### PROVIDED, further, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child, or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act if now living:— Provided, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of making her application: And provided, further, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by recorded evidence of such service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That said certificates or warrants may be assigned, transferred and located by the warrantees, assignees, or their heirs-at-law, according to the provisions of existing laws regulating the assignment, transfer, and location of bounty-land warrants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the benefits of this act shall be applied to and embraced those who served as volunteers at the battle of Plattsburgh, in September, eighteen hundred and fourteen; also at the battle of Kings Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickajack against the confederated savages of the South.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of the country.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be applied to those men and to those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewisburg, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve and thirteen.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Antwerp, Letter of the Emperor Nicholas to President Pierce.—Reception of a conspiracy of the Western Powers against the United States.—Attitude of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1855.

Our foreign relations are hourly becoming matters of difficulty with the administration. After the adjournment, night before last, in the Senate, Senators Mason, Cass and Douglas drove up to the White House, from a special invitation, sent in the morning, through Senator Mason. Our present relations with a majority of the European Governments made necessary this meeting. Governor Marcy alone of the Cabinet was present. An important revelation made: the President placed before the well-known assembled an autograph letter received by the last arrival from Europe, bearing the signature of the Emperor of Russia.— This letter was accompanied by an official despatch from his Minister on Foreign Affairs, communicating to the United States Secretary of State particulars of an organization against this country, advised and encouraged by England and France. Extracts from letters sent to the home government by Russian secret employes distributed throughout the capitals of Europe, proving the above statement, are given; and although those secret agents are wholly ignorant of the existence of any but themselves, their statements are marked by an extraordinary accuracy in point of facts and dates. To show friendship and interest in the success of the Emperor's letter, which fact is still further made evident in the communication of the Minister.

The communication proceeds to show that these interviews were had at audiences given by Louis Napoleon, at which

were present the British, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors. In London, Lord Aberdeen, late minister, received, on the same business, official visits from the French, Spanish and Austrian representatives. This business was the relation of these Powers with the United States. A protracted diplomatic policy was recommended to Spain as all important to be followed out with the United States, while France and England would increase and divide their strength in such a manner, in South America and the U. States, as not to excite suspicion or alarm.

The result of these deliberations mark a determined hostility to this country, which is only awaiting an opportunity to show itself in acts of aggression and violence, which we are so little prepared at this moment to meet. I have reason to believe that Austria, notwithstanding her assurances to the allies, is secretly the friend of Russia, and it may not hereafter be difficult to prove that it is through this power that Russia obtained the information in part now communicated to our government.

We find the foregoing despatch in the New York Herald of last Saturday.— The Herald says it comes from a "special correspondent whose means of knowledge are extensive and who has never misled us." We give the despatch for there is nothing inherently improbable in its statements.

#### A MISSISSIPPI FIGHT.

"Can it be possible that this handsome looking man is the far-famed Col. Bowie?" whispered Mr. M. in my ear.

"It is so," I replied; and before I could say more, Bowie was by us. My friend introduced us, and soon we were conversing together.

"I have not seen you for some time," said my friend, at length.

"I am just returned from a trip to the Rocky Mountains," said Bowie. "Really, Mr. M., I wish you had been along with us. We had several fights with the Indians, and in one of them I received a bullet in the arm. Unfortunately for my friends the gamblers, it is nearly healed," and a terrible look passed over his features. "Our party had a most desperate fight with a party of Indians, near Coon's Hollow—there were twelve to one—but we beat them off."

At this moment a loud shout caused us to turn our heads almost immediately by the cry of "A man stabbed!" reached our ears. Soon the crowd opened, and the gambler came forth. His hands were covered with blood, and in the right hand he bore a huge knife, dripping with blood. Suddenly he turned, wiping his knife on the coat of a man who stood near him, and burst into a loud laugh.

"What's all this about?" exclaimed Col. B.

"On hearing this, the gambler threw the knife into its sheath, and approached us.

"Merely a man stabbed—that's all," he said. "Any of you gentlemen wish to play me?"

"I never play cards with strangers," said Bowie.

"Why not?" asked the gambler.

"Because for all I know to the contrary, the person with whom I am playing may be a gambler," was the instant reply.

"On hearing this a large crowd collected around us.

"Do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you?" said Bowie, surveying the other with a look of contempt—"I insult no man here."

"Because you are too much of a coward to do so," said the gambler sneeringly.

"Is this gentleman your friend?"

"A new friend, sir," replied Bowie.

"Well, I should like him a few minutes ago," said the gambler.

"Is this true?" asked Bowie, turning to Mr. M.

Mr. M. replied in the affirmative.

"What is your name?" asked Bowie.

"My name is McMullen," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" exclaimed Bowie, with a look of delight; "are you my relation to the duelist that slew Joe Wingo, a year ago?"

"Yes; it was I that slew him," replied the gambler.

"Ha!" he exclaimed. "Perhaps you do not know that Wingo was my cousin?"

"I don't care who he was," returned the gambler. "If you wish, I will serve you the same way."

"Perhaps," continued Bowie, a strange smile creeping over his features, "perhaps you do not know that I swore to avenge his death?"

"Then step out this way, and fight me like a man," said the gambler.

"Grant me one moment," said Bowie; "perhaps you do not know my name is Col. James Bowie."

"On hearing this dreaded name, the gambler staggered back, and gazing at Bowie vacantly in the face, he drew his hand across his eyes.

"Bowie! Bowie!" he murmured faintly.

"Aye, James Bowie," returned the other. "Come, come, you wanted to fight me two minutes ago. I now comply with your request. I am the challenger, and therefore, I choose the weapons and the place. Our meeting will take place here, and our arms shall be the Bowie-knife."

"Have it as you wish," said the gambler, as he threw off his coat.

Bowie placed his hand behind the back of his neck, and drew forth a huge

moreables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-by.

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PATRIOT.

me of our Subscribers.

say some, because it is only to a class we wish to speak. Eight or ten weeks ago, we made an earnest appeal to those who were in arrears for one or more years to settle up, and enclosed the accounts of such in their papers. We at the same time informed them that after waiting a reasonable time, if we did not hear from them we should necessarily be compelled to discontinue their papers, and collect the amount already due us as speedily as we could.

We intend this as a sort of last appeal to those who have as yet failed to let us hear from them, in the hope that they will yet comply with our request and save us the disagreeable necessity of erasing their names from our list.

JACKSONVILLE AND THE ALA. & TENN. RIVER RAIL ROAD.—The Editor of the Talladega Watchtower, recently passed through this place on a tour to some part of Georgia. He has written a letter back to that paper from Rome, in which he alludes in several instances to the citizens of Jacksonville, and the Rail Road, in a manner that seems to indicate that he has learned but one side of the question, and which we think requires some notice at our hands.

The Alexandrians speak of holding a meeting to petition the Directors of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road to run the line of the Road through by the Goode & Moore's Iron Works, as Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads.

And again: "Jacksonville is inimical to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it. This is ungrateful in that place. The Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road was deflected from the proper direction to accommodate its citizens, and it should, out of gratitude, avoid even the appearance of an unfriendly attitude."

Now, let us here make a plain statement of facts, which we think will show both sides of the question, and prove that the citizens of Jacksonville are not opposed to the Rail Road, but that some of them at least, are opposed to being enormously taxed for the privilege of being deceived and disappointed by Rail Road Agents and Officers, and having their property actually depreciated instead of increased in value.

When the Agents of the road came to this County with books of subscription, they were received with enthusiasm, and the utmost liberality manifested in subscribing for Stock. The most flattering promises were made by those speakers and Agents; such for instance as that not a dollar would be called for or expended, until an amount of reliable stock, amply sufficient to finish the road was subscribed—that the work could and would be finished in four years and that perhaps in five years the stockholders would be received dividends.

It is needless to remind the reader, how utterly vain and futile all these promises have proven, and that instead of dividends in five years, by the subsequent action of the Directory, it will be a strange thing if any one almost of the present generation, ever sees a single cent of dividends paid to the short stock. But all this has little to do with the main point of which we wish to speak.

the corporation of Jacksonville. Indeed they were distinctly told to drive down their stake and the Engineers would run to it. Now mark the sequel: when the Engineers came up to this place, the next thing we heard of a depot was, that it was about to be established a mile west of the place. This it was believed by the conditional stockholders was not a fulfillment of the contract with them—that it would build up a trading place, and injure rather than increase the value of property in Jacksonville.

This opinion they entertain still, and to this opinion they have as good a right as others interested on the opposite side have to a different one.

But if the depot has ever been located at all, even a mile from here, and it should be considered a legal fulfillment of the contract, we don't know it. We know it is universally considered an unsettled question here—what is said about the petition of the citizens of Alexandria shows it is there—and the threats of a change of location from various quarters, shows it is elsewhere.

We have said thus much on the subject, not in any spirit of anger or resentment, but because we are unwilling to see it stated in a respectable newspaper, without any explanation, that "Jacksonville seems opposed to Rail Roads" and that "Jacksonville is opposed to our Rail Road, at any rate throws its moral weight in opposition to it," and charged with the additional sin of ingratitude.

We think it would be difficult to find a single man in Jacksonville who would plead guilty to the charge of being opposed to the Rail Road. And now after all, we would as soon trust to Benton to aid the road in a tight place, as many other Counties. Her past history justifies us in this. She has not only subscribed liberally, but has furnished a number of the most faithful, energetic and persevering Contractors along the entire route.

In the same letter the Editor refers to the Winston meeting in Jacksonville, and says it was termed a movement of the "Town Clique," and speaks in no very flattering terms of the part taken by Cols. Davis and Martin. Whatever he may think proper to term it, 't is not present, we know it was a respectable meeting, conducted with order and propriety, where every citizen was at perfect liberty to speak his sentiments; and we have also been credibly informed that it did not contain a single anti-rail road man. We consider Cols. Davis and Martin fully competent for their own defense; but we can inform the Editor that he will not be likely to gain many votes for his state and candidate for Governor, by speaking slightly of meetings of this character, and making unqualified assertions that Jacksonville is opposed to Rail Roads.

Gov. WINSTON has issued his proclamation appointing Saturday the 7th day of April next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, to be observed throughout the State; inviting ministers and people to maintain the worship of God, to meet in their churches, and engage in such services as may seem proper.

In a letter to the Editors of the Advertiser & Gazette, he has issued his proclamation of intelligent and devout gentlemen, and in compliance with his own sense of propriety, under the peculiar circumstances, in which we find ourselves placed, both as regards our pecuniary and domestic affairs, and the gloomy aspect of the political relations of the Southern States.

We invite the special attention of Merchants and Physicians to the advertisement of Dr. H. A. Ramsay, offering for sale an extensive stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., upon terms as low as they can be purchased in any city in the South. It is needless to remind men who know their own interest, of the advantages offered, by the nearness of the place, and the rapidity with which orders can be filled.

er building on the place were blown down, but fortunately no person killed or injured. We have heard also of some destruction in Oxford and vicinity, and also further south towards Talladega.

The Rome Southerner shys a terrible storm passed over the southern end of Floyd County on the same night "taking in its course everything before it, dwelling houses, gin houses, barns, stables, fences and timber."

Veto of the Collins Monopoly Bill.

President Pierce is wielding the power of the Executive Veto with admirable effect. In preventing the passage of the River and Harbor and the Lunatic Land Bills, he saved the Constitution from palpable invasion. In vetoing the French Spoilation and the Steamship Bounty Bills he defeated corrupt schemes to plunder the treasury.

The Collins Monopoly Bill was an abominable measure, and in every feature was antagonistic to the principles and policy of the Democratic party. It discriminated against the general interests of commerce to the special advantage of particular persons. It extorted an immense sum from Government, for a service which responsible individuals had proposed to render for just half the amount. It recognized the odious and unconstitutional principles of Bounty and Monopoly. How then did so iniquitous a measure get the sanction of Congress? By the agency of gold.

The Bill bought a "through ticket." Its passage was the achievement of the grossest corruption. We do not say that the vote of every man who supported it, was purchased for money; but we do affirm, that the opposition of some members was overcome by a tangible appeal to their cupidity; and nobody will deny it. Fortunately, we have an incorruptible Executive; and on that rock the Collins line was wrecked. The country will thank President Pierce for this judicious and wholesome application of the Executive Veto. In his hands the Veto is not only a barrier against Federal encroachment but a sort of physical, rattlestone or strychnine, wherewith he cleanses the capitol of the beasts of prey and creeping things that plunder the treasury and feed upon the substance of the people.—Richmond Enquirer.

A dispatch dated Weldon, the 5th inst., to the Petersburg Express, says: "A most unprovoked and cold blooded murder has just occurred here. The following, in brief, are the particulars: Three men, J. L. Everett and son, and man named Price, all of Spring Hill Halifax Co., N. C., arrived here to-day, for the sole purpose of murdering Mr. Patrick McGowan, as one of them subsequently avowed. Mr. McGowan is of Raleigh, and mail agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Upon the arrival of the Raleigh train here, Mr. G. seeing them, and apprehending a difficulty, quietly remained in the mail car.

The Evverts and Price remained near the car for some time, watching him, and then they became impatient and proceeded to the office of John Campbell Esq., where they stated they wished to see McGowan and make matters up with him. Upon hearing this, Mr. G. came from the mail car, and while talking with Evverts, he noticed one of them draw forth a pistol. McG. immediately caught at him, when Price fired at him, and shot him in the head. The wounded man immediately fell, when young Everett stepped over him, and placed a pistol to his neck near the jaw, shot him again, saying at the time, "that they were satisfied to kill him, and now they were satisfied." Great confusion prevailed among the crowd of passengers and others present, many whom assisted in arresting and tying the murderers. They were conducted to Halifax county jail.

Dr. Goe was promptly in attendance on Mr. McGowan, and upon examination found that six balls had entered his person. The Dr. entertains no hope of his recovery.

From the Montgomery Mail. COPPER IN ALABAMA.—LETTER FROM PROF. TUOMEY.

DEAR SIR: I profanely ask for a little space in your paper in order to point out some of the locations where copper has been actually discovered in the State. The copper region of Alabama is confined to a belt of slaty rock, that enters the State from Georgia, in a north-east and south-west direction, and corresponds nearly with the gold regions of both States.

The first copper that I observed, occurs in a mine, the property of R. L. Wood & Co., in Randolph county. The ore is in the form of yellow and purple pyrites, and occasionally in that of carbonate of copper. It does not, however, occur in a tree hole, but is disseminated through a bed of grey, tough, talcose slate, twenty feet in thickness. The group of rocks to which the copper belongs is about east and west, and the rocks are a good deal contorted.

Copper was first seen, at this place, in a little stream which crosses the upturned edges of the rocks. It was found to be a sulphate of copper produced by the oxidation of the sulphur. Near this spot a pit was sunk and the ore found very uniformly scattered through the rock. A seam of oxid of iron, five or six inches thick, was also cut, and gave promise of terminating below in copper; but unfortunately, the rapid accumulation of water stopped further progress. Another pit was opened on a more elevated ground, and so as to strike the bed a few fathoms below the surface.

The results obtained here were very much the same as those of the first pit, the ore was found under similar circumstances, but as no whim or other contrivances for clearing the shaft of water were erected, of course further progress

was soon arrested, and this second attempt was for the present, at least, abandoned.

The truth is, although no one could display more intriguing energy than did Mr. Wood, in mining project, can be even commenced without a considerable outlay of capital.

Although no true lode was found at this locality, still it appeared to me that the indications were sufficient to warrant a careful exploration, at some expense.

Other locations occur in Talladega, where copper has been found. One of those, a most interesting one, is situated in Hillabee, which presents the phenomena observed at Ducktown, more nearly than any other that I have seen in the State. A few miles from the old Indian village of Sandutchee, a bed of gossan three or four feet in thickness was discovered on the crest of one of the little rounded hills so common in this region.

A shaft was sunk here in a position to cut the lode eight or ten fathoms below the surface. This was a work of some difficulty, as the rocks below the surface proved to be tough and hard. After sinking ten fathoms the lode was cut, but so different was it from the gossan on the surface, that it was scarcely recognized by the miners. The lode at this depth consisted of arsenical iron, with some copper in the form of yellow sulphuretted, and was therefore identical with that part of the lode found below the black ore, in the Tennessee mines. It was now proposed to the superintendent to determine, by a cross cut, the presence or absence of the black ore which there was reason to think would be found above the arsenical iron. The work was, however, suspended at this interesting point. Even if the black ore did not exist, there was still reason to look for the yellow sulphuretted below the arsenical iron, where they were looking for it at Ducktown, but no reasoning could induce the continuation of the work.

Since this was written I have learned, from reliable authority, that the yellow sulphuretted has really been cut in a shaft of one of the mines at Ducktown—a most important fact for both of the Tennessee and Hillabee mines. The Hillabee lode is quite extensive, and is known and leased at several points east and west of the river just mentioned. With this encouragement it is greatly to be hoped that an energetic company, with some capital and skill, will concentrate its force upon this point instead of breaking ground all over the country. A small shaft of some ten or twelve fathoms, to strike the bottom of the gossan, and find, if it be present, the black ore. When the arsenical iron is reached, a deeper shaft must be sunk to reach below it and discover, if possible, the yellow sulphuretted.

A single well-directed effort of this sort, at the locality I have indicated, would put the matter of mere speculation at rest, and would save the country an immense expense.

Your obedient servant, M. TUOMEY.

A Hungarian at Sebastopol.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser has recently had an interview with a Hungarian Chaplain, just arrived from the camp before Sebastopol, and now on his way to the United States, from whom he learns some facts of importance in regard to the situation of affairs. He had been most of his time occupied with the Turkish legions and merchants, in the Turkish division; but he had slept several nights in the English camp, and had been much about it. His picture of the situation of the English and Turkish camps is frightful.

The Turks are pale, meagre, ragged and lazy, and die rapidly, placing all their reliance on Allah, and none on themselves or their superiors. They are mere beasts of burden to the French, and seem glad when attacked with disease, so as to be relieved of work. They frequently sink down under their burdens in the mud, refuse to get up, or to take medical relief, perform their devotions, call on Allah, and die.

The English are disheartened by the fearful losses which they have sustained, and growing careless of life, take no precaution to avoid death. They will only perform such labor as they are forced to by their superiors, and continue to die rapidly from privation and consequent disease. If liquor is distributed, they get drunk, go wandering about the camp, get cold or weak, lie down and never get up again. It is a frequent occurrence to find in the morning two or three soldiers dead behind their tents where they have sunk down from disease, endeavoring to help themselves, or from intoxication.

The French, on the contrary, are supplied with all the necessities of life, are active, and in as good health as could be expected from an unaccustomed winter undergoing the rigors of a severe winter in a foreign country. They do not hesitate to perform any useful labor to secure themselves personal comforts; they run a long distance to hunt for wood, cook themselves nice warm soups, and indulge in wine and segars after dinner. They have an abundance of medicine and medical attendance.

The gentleman who furnishes this information, states further that no confidence whatever is felt, either in the camp or at Sebastopol, that Sebastopol will be taken very soon, and very many of the warmest friends of the enterprise would be perfectly disposed to give it up now, if their honor was not engaged. He states that the combined forces before Sebastopol considerably exceed one hundred thousand men, but the number of men capable of bearing arms, is below one hundred thousand. The entire number of English and Turks who could be brought into action, does not exceed twenty thousand.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.—The following is the order of the Post Office Department in regard to the construction and execution of the late law regulating postage and the establishment of a registry of valuable letters, viz.—Ch. Coar.

"All letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the first of April, 1855, by January next, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes."

"From and after the first of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter, not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents, and over three thousand miles, ten cents. The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada, or other foreign countries; nor does it effect the franking privilege."

quantities of sugar by merely cutting it and threshing the sugar off. They obtain it in a pure crystallized state, without any boiling or refining. There is also, a species of pine that produces sugar in small quantities, but not sufficient to make it an object to collect.

BR FIRM.—Let the winds blow, and the waves of society beat and frown about you, if they will; but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip, with her poisoned tongue, meddles with your good name—If her disciples, who infest every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burden of their song, heed them not. It is their bread and their meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would treat the hissing of a serpent, or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect; and by the serenity of your countenance; and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and be little you. Why be afraid of any man? Why cower and tremble in the presence of the rich? Why "crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning?" No, friend, fear them not! Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be not strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be to the world, a perennial flower, whose leaves will be a healing to the nations, and its fragrance the panacea of the soul.

The New Orleans papers bring the particulars of the explosion of the tow-boat Thomas McDaniels in the lower Mississippi, Monday.

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Department in regard to the construction and execution of the late law regulating postage and the establishment of a registry of valuable letters, viz.—Ch. Coar.

"All letters between places in the United States shall be prepaid from and after the first of April, 1855, by January next, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes."

"From and after the first of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter, not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents, and over three thousand miles, ten cents.

The law does not change the existing rates or regulations in regard to letters to or from Canada, or other foreign countries; nor does it effect the franking privilege."

"The provision in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be carried into effect, and special instructions issued to postmasters on the subject, as soon as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed."

Ten cents is to be paid for the special registry of a letter, but the United States is not thereby rendered responsible for its safety, or the safe delivery of its contents. It will render it somewhat more easy to trace a valuable letter through the mischances of the Postoffice.

Nearly all the members have already left the city, and also many of the office seekers, and waiters on Providence. The Supreme Court is also about to close its present term. The public offices are rendered more busy than usual by the legislation of Congress, which requires so much work, and for the execution of which additional force is to be provided.

The Land and Pension Offices will be the centre of interest to speculators, agents, and claimants until the new Bounty land Bill can be carried into execution. It is well ascertained by an estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions, that this law will call for a hundred and fifty millions of acres. It will require one hundred millions of acres to satisfy the claims of those militia or volunteers who served only fourteen days, and were never included in any bounty land act.

The number of examiners and clerks of the Patent Office has been increased by law, in consequence of the vast augmentation of the business of that office. The proposed income for increasing the rate of the fees paid by patentees was not adopted, but probably will be at the next session, as it meets the approbation even of the inventors, and is denominated by the expenses of the Bureau.

The Fomication Bill which passed at this session, will afford some fresh work for the Engineer Department. No appropriations for Fortifications have been made for several years. The principal works were unfinished and are in a state of dilapidation from neglect.

Congress took warning of the necessity and utility of fortifications from the examples of Cronstadt, Revel, Petropawlowsky and Sebastopol.

It is remarkable that not a single bill granting public lands for rail roads passed at the late session. The Pacific Rail Road Bill, with a large grant of land on either side of it, passed the Senate, but failed in the House, on account of disagreement among its friends, as to its details.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—SANTA ANNA PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.—WASHINGTON, March 9.—A letter from Mexico states that Santa Anna is daily losing ground, and that Alvarez is rapidly advancing towards the Capital. Santa Anna has a steamer ready to carry him off, on the approach of Alvarez, and has horses waiting day and night to aid him in his flight. His valuables have all been sent out of the country. It is further stated that he has sold the scrip for \$3,000,000 due from the United States to Mexico, arising from the Gadsden treaty and transfer of the M. & A. Valley.

Navigation of the Mississippi.—The principal Insurance companies in Cincinnati, owing to the increased dangers of navigating the Mississippi, have advanced their rates to New Orleans, and the minimum now is one per cent. The pilots on the Lower Mississippi say they never saw the river in such a bad state as at present. It is almost impossible to run clear of bars and snags, as the channel is washing out very fast, and old, buried snags, rocks and bars, not down in their metal vociferations are continually getting nearer the surface of the water, and coming into view.

HONEY BEES.—A correspondent of a morning paper says that he has lived three years in a southern portion of Tulare valley and can state that during the dry season the leaves of the oak are completely loaded down with honey, that it drops from leaf to leaf and finally finds its way to the earth in fine, transparent, and crystallized honey. The willow timber in all those southern streams from the San Joaquin down with sugar, so that the Indians collect it in large quantities by cutting off the branches, throwing them on a hide and threshing it off, then winnowing out the leaves. There is likewise a small cane that grows in the mountains adjacent to the Trejon, from which the natives collect large

quantities of sugar by merely cutting it and threshing the sugar off. They obtain it in a pure crystallized state, without any boiling or refining. There is also, a species of pine that produces sugar in small quantities, but not sufficient to make it an object to collect.

BR FIRM.—Let the winds blow, and the waves of society beat and frown about you, if they will; but keep your soul in rectitude, and it will be firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip, with her poisoned tongue, meddles with your good name—If her disciples, who infest every town and hamlet, make your disgrace the burden of their song, heed them not. It is their bread and their meat to slander. Treat their idle words as you would treat the hissing of a serpent, or the buzzing of many insects. Carry yourself erect; and by the serenity of your countenance; and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would berate and be little you. Why be afraid of any man? Why cower and tremble in the presence of the rich? Why "crook the pliant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning?" No, friend, fear them not! Build up your character with holy principles, and if your path be not strewn with flowers, let it be beautiful with the light of divine life, and you will leave behind you a noble example, which will be to the world, a perennial flower, whose leaves will be a healing to the nations, and its fragrance the panacea of the soul.

The New Orleans papers bring the particulars of the explosion of the tow-boat Thomas McDaniels in the lower Mississippi, Monday.

BURNING MUD FOR COAL.—Dr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans, has discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud as a bricklayer would mix lime with sand makes an excellent coal. It can be made and sold in the New Orleans market for thirty cents per barrel, if made by hand, or fifty cents, if made by machinery. It lights easily; there is no offensive smell emitted; but little smoke, and but very little dust orinders. What little cinders are left, is good for cleaning silver, brass, or other similar metals; and the ashes make a tolerable sand paper, and is also good for scrubbing floors, &c. "The patentee also assures us," says the American Exporter, "that it will not only burn well in grates (where we saw it burning)—but in stoves, furnaces, for smelting, and for making steam. In fact it can be put to all the practical uses of wood or coal, except for the purpose of generating gas."

A young man was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for Mr. Peck. His father, astonished at voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his reason for voting so. "Surely, father," said the youth, "you told me to vote for measure and if Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

Certain Cure for Erysipelas, Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Remarkable instance of the efficacy of these Medicines.—Charles Martin, Anthony-street New York, was afflicted for three years with this disease, large blotches, purple, came out on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and this caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many required remedies, nothing would cure him. Five weeks ago, he bought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he has just informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

To THE PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA, AND TO ALL WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE OR AS A BEVERAGE. Physicians who prescribe Alcohol for medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFF'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

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

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

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

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

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

6. It is a most grateful and refreshing cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces febrile action, but tends rather to subdue the febrile action, by creating a dislike to the use of spirituous liquors. And it invariably cures the ill effects of bad water, which is so common in swampy or limestone districts. All of these enumerated qualities are not only in any market in the United States, since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the States, a number of other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The price is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, and labeled. I would advise those who buy it, to purchase by the name of Dr. H. A. Ramsay's Cordial, and to be sure to buy my bottles with common gin and seal for the genuine. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Manufacturer and Importer, 18, 20 and 22 Beaver st., New York. The word "Schnapp" belongs to the territory of my article, all others are counterfeit. Dec. 12, 1854.

To Merchants and Physicians. Atlanta Drug Store. The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Extracts, at wholesale or retail, can be purchased in any city. We invite persons visiting Atlanta and see—we charge nothing showing, and would be glad to see our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY, \*Dahlonoga Signal, Cherokee Co., Cedar Town Republican, Dalton (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Southern, West Point Grange Reporter, Newnan Griffin Union, will copy twice for six months, and forward accor

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m. \*Dahlonoga Signal, Cherokee Co., Cedar Town Republican, Dalton (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Southern, West Point Grange Reporter, Newnan Griffin Union, will copy twice for six months, and forward accor

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JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties: March 7, 1854.—1y.

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

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Mrshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. Hyatt, McBurney & Co. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, 87, HAYNE ST. CHARLESTON, S. C. August 15, 1854.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. ADDRESS M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala., J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala. April 11, 1854.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hops's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 50 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER, April 11, '54.—1y.

BONES & BROWN, Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co. DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Augusta, Ga. April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO., DEALER IN STOVES & GRATES, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps, Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c., AND MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE, METALLIC ROOFING Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms. 210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

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

A. FREDERICK, Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in CONFECTIONARY: OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL," AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, COGNACS, SEAGANS, &c. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. April 11, '54.—1y.

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.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CORDIAL FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES (CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM)

DIARHOEA, DYSENTERY, ALIQUA, ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION. The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."

"I take great pleasure in recommending Jacob's Cordial, as 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."

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

For Sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State. Wm. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors, Savannah, Ga.

Wm. Hays & Co. White Plains, Cover & Gunners, Baiting Springs; Williams & Smith, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, P. H. Denny & Edwards, Asheville; W. C. Denton, Greensport; Wm. Thaxton, Mount Niles; C. M. Pearson, Spruvelles; D. L. R. Dent, Centre; W. E. Eady & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Laney & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Bernard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Haverhill; Jacksonville, GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

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

New Goods. Just purchased in the eastern cities, consisting of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

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

Call early, he will take pleasure in showing his Goods. Jacksonville, Sep. 10, 1854. JOSEPH KAHN.

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

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

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

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturing. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. GATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, '54.—1y.

Planter's Hotel, J. M. SIMPSON PROPRIETOR, BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. OFFICE LOCATED IN OXFORD, BENTON COUNTY, ALA. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

WHOLESALE SALES. THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Trunkcases, &c. Together with an elegant stock of Suspenders, Purses, Bands, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c. Also, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS

PAPER, INK, &c. Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves. DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY, AUGUSTA, (C/O. April 11, '54.—y.

W. H. BROWN AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, In Wetumpka. The subscriber has lately occupied by T. Leah, Esq., and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Warehouse and Commission Business, and with strict attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their business, he hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of patronage.

The rates of Storage for Cotton will continue at 25 CENTS per BALE, for the season. Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and the purchase of goods. I shall at all times be prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, &c. to planters. R. C. CLARK, Ware-House to Mr. R. C. CLARK, I take this occasion to recommend him favorably to the consideration of the public, as being every way worthy of their patronage. TILMAN LEAK, Oct. 31, '54.—6m.

W. T. BROOKS, Proprietor, Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—y.

Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. C. C. Porter, Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.,

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

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

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (to be) 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 there upon its own premises and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in his various 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 a most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the South. S. FOCUNE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

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

Mr. F. 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 any instrument.

Terms. To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the school year—\$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board for most families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate Department \$50 per year. French \$20; Drawing \$20. Novices \$5 for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charges will be 12 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOCUNE, Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. George J. Jefferson, Mayor of the City of M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

Mexican Mustang Liniment. HAVE you Rheumatic Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs—Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you some throat with itching head and painful breast? Have you Corns to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? USE THE MUSTANG LINIMENT! It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment. For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, April 18, 1854.

Money Wanted. All persons indebted to me, either by note or Book account are hereby called on to make payment without delay, as I am obliged to make collections. Come soon and save costs. R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria Ala, Jan. 15, 1855.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville. A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches, 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 the 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 runs 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 the natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement is such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 P. M. to 9 A. M. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Jacksonville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 6 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 1 P. M. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M. arrive at Guntersville same days at 1 P. M.

For more particulars apply to Jacksonville, To Talladega \$9, Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile. Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor, Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—y.

Whitely & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. C. C. Porter, Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.,

Augusta Seed Store. BROAD STREET, (Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels), AUGUSTA, GA. THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEED all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large. The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for. N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Osage Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c. J. H. SERVICE, April 11, 1854.—1y.

LAW NOTICE. SAMUEL L. LUKENS, Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery. Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office, corner row in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

NOTICE. Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist. Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice. April 25 1854. \$2.

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; Boards, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to particular 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. H. LOYD, July 25, 1854.—1y.

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 accurate standard 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 horse will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night. The best price paid for good wheat. Morrisville, July 18, 1854. E. G. MORRIS.

LOOK AT THIS. S. V. & F. M. POOL, WOULD ask leave to inform the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that they are receiving and opening their Fall & Winter STOCK OF GOODS

Which will be found to comprise almost all articles of MERCHANDISE. Which have been carefully selected by one of the firm with an eye single to the wants of the country.

To attempt an enumeration of the various articles would be vanity; but in calling attention to our stock we would say, in beauty and elegance, it is unsurpassed; in variety and style, but few to equal. Notwithstanding our stock is small we will have enough for all.—Come then, the old, the young, the gay, and if there should be one whose wants are unsupplied, from that one we solicit a call. Notwithstanding our goods were bought south of the Mason and Dixon line, we flatter ourselves that we can sell as low as any one—at any rate, we will work for as short profits, and we fully believe that it would be beneficial for all to give us a call, and look at our goods, at least before purchasing elsewhere. The subscribers having just commenced business at Oxford, are determined to establish themselves by keeping good goods and selling them low. In soliciting the patronage of the country, we feel confident that we will be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor us with their trade. For we can offer such inducements as will not fail to please the most fastidious. It being our desire that Oxford shall become a market for the farmer and the emporium of fashion, we will offer inducements to all who may call on us, and to convince you, all we ask is a fair trial—we will risk the rest.

S. V. & F. M. POOL, Oxford, Ala. Dec. 19, 1854.—3m.

JACKSONVILLE Male Academy. The school will RE-OPEN his school for the instruction of young men and boys on Monday the 1st of January 1855. He trusts that the success which has attended his labors in the schools of this community during the past seven years, will be a sufficient guarantee that the school will be conducted in such a manner as to meet the educational wants of those entitled to its advantages. The subscription for the year, the amount of which will be \$1000, will be received at the following rates:

Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic per session \$3 00  
English Grammar, Geography and Antiquities 12 50  
Philosophy, Chemistry, History Rhetoric Logic &c. 15 00  
Languages and Mathematics 20 00

Persons who desire to study in any of these branches, or who wish to attend any course of preparation for college, can obtain boarding in good families at moderate rates. An extra charge will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. B. CALDWELL, Trustees. J. E. DUBOIS, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Pathological Anatomy. J. J. ROBERTSON, M. D., Prof. of Clinical and Medical Jurisprudence. J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. An abundant supply of Medical dissections (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the course amount to \$165. Matriculation (payable once only) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory once only) \$10. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board to be had in the city for \$3 per week. Further information address J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dec. Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 22.

Administrators Notice. ESTATE of Wm. Elston, dec'd. Benton County, Ala. having been granted the undersigned by the Probate of Benton County, Ala. on the 26th of February, 1855; all persons in claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment. JANE ELSTON, Adm'r. NICHOLAS A. DAVIS, Feb. 6, 1856.—6t.

Atlanta Medical College. The first course of lectures in this institution will commence on the Monday in May next, & continue until the following August, during the usual systematic course of study will be given, and Clinical medicine twice a week. Faculty. M. G. Slaughter, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy. J. W. Jones, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Jesse Baring, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. W. F. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery. J. E. Dubois, M. D., Prof. of Physiology. T. Wilburn, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Pathological Anatomy. J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Clinical and Medical Jurisprudence. J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. An abundant supply of Medical dissections (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the course amount to \$165. Matriculation (payable once only) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory once only) \$10. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board to be had in the city for \$3 per week. Further information address J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dec. Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 22.

WONDERFUL! New York in Jacksonville!! The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Cabinet Shop.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, &c., assigned to their care. Advances if required made on duce in Store.

Notice. I will attend at the Court Green, each precinct at the times and mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the year 1854. Jacksonville, Pre. No. 1, Monday. Rabbit Town, 10, Tuesday. White Plains, 11, Wednesday. Tegones & Roads, 12, Thursday. Sugar Hill, 14, Friday. Pine Grove, 15, Saturday. Pounds Store, 16, Monday. Buckles Store, 17, Tuesday. Mus-cadine, 18, Wednesday. Carmichael's, 18, Thursday. Berdens, 20, Friday. Ladiga, 9, Saturday.

E. Allens, 8, Monday. Oak Hill, 7, Tuesday. Okatchee, 6, Wednesday. Alexandria, 2, Thursday. Polkville, 5, Friday. Sulpher Springs, 21, Saturday. Madox Beat, 4, Monday. Oxford, 12, Tuesday. Taylors old place, 8, Wednesday. R. W. DRAPER T. C. B. This March 4th 1855.

As it will greatly facilitate business as Census Taker, I also attend at the times and places above named, for the purpose of taking the Census of Benton County. Wm. P. AMERIN, March 6th 1855.





PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA,  
WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE  
OR AS A BEVERAGE.

Physicians who prescribe Alcoholic  
liquors for medicinal purposes should  
give preference to WOLFE'S Schenap.  
It is manufactured at Sebidam, in  
Tolland, and exclusively in the factory  
of the proprietor, by processes and from  
materials elsewhere unemployed and un-  
known.

Proved, by the repeated anal-  
yses of several eminent chemists, to be  
entirely free from the pernicious fustil  
which remains in every kind of liquor  
distilled from grain, and which is the  
cause of the nervous and visceral de-  
rangements, serious congestion and mor-  
bid desire for habitual and intemperate  
indulgence, which such liquors invariably  
produce to superinduce.

It is proved by the same unerring  
analyses, that the Juniper Gin is not flava-  
red, and exclusively in the factory  
of the proprietor, by processes and from  
materials elsewhere unemployed and un-  
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### H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

**TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.**  
This truly great medicine still goes on  
conquering disease, snatching many a  
poor powerless victim from the grave.—  
By its powerfully stimulating, penetrating  
and anodyne qualities, it restores the  
use of limbs which have been paralysed  
for years; and by its singular power  
of reproducing the synovial fluid or  
joint water, it cures all diseases of the  
joints with surprising rapidity. For  
Rheumatism, and affections of the spine  
and spleen, it has proved itself a specific,  
and for affections of the lungs, liver and  
kidneys, it is a most valuable and power-  
ful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of  
the glands, serous, or swollen neck,  
etc., etc. And indeed for almost any  
disease where an external application  
is required, this medicine stands un-  
paralleled. Sprains, bruises, contu-  
sions, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily  
cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of  
the oldest settlers in Illinois.  
It gives me pleasure to add my testi-  
mony to the virtues of our great medi-  
cine. One of my blooded horses had a  
swelling over the cap of the knee, about  
the size of a hen's egg. I used it, and  
in a short time it was cured. I tried  
other remedies, but it was the only  
one that cured it. I tried it on my  
children and on my friends, and they  
did no more swell than water. I have  
the pleasure of my friends, and I  
am happy to find it so useful. After a  
few days, and it finally cured the  
swelling. I think it is decidedly the  
great medicine for horses, as well as  
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### Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of five executions issu-  
ed from the Circuit Court of  
Benton County and to me directed,  
two in favor of T. M. Horsey, &  
Co., one in favor of Townsend,  
Crane & Co., one in favor of Roos-  
evelt, Hyde & Clark, and one in  
favor of Harrel, Hare & Co., and  
all against Joseph T. Hunnicutt,  
and S. B. Ferguson—I will proceed  
to sell, before the Court  
House door in the Town of Jack-  
sonville, Alabama, on the first Mon-  
day in April next, to the highest  
bidder for cash, the following de-  
scribed land, to-wit: The east half  
of the southwest fourth of Section  
23, Township 14, Range 11; also the  
S. w. 1-4 s. w. 1-4 of Section 28,  
Township 14, Range 11; north half  
of southeast fourth of northeast  
fourth of Section 30, Township 14,  
Range 12; and northeast fourth of  
northeast fourth of Section 22,  
Township 14, Range 11; and west  
half of northwest fourth of Section  
20, Township 14, Range 12; and  
S. w. 1-4 s. w. 1-4 of Section 20,  
Township 14, Range 12, containing  
170 acres, levied on as the property  
of said Joseph T. Hunnicutt,  
and S. B. Ferguson, to satisfy said  
executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Feb. 27, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place,  
BY virtue of two executions issu-  
ed from the Circuit Court of  
Benton County and to me directed,  
one in favor of Ferney and Abner  
Gentry, against Darling Hough  
and Jerome Knight, and one in  
favor of the State of Alabama,  
against Jeremiah Knight, I will  
proceed to sell, before the highest  
bidder for cash, the following de-  
scribed land, to-wit:  
The west half of the south east  
1-4 of s. w. 1-4 Section 14, Town-  
ship 14, Range 11, containing 20 acres,  
levied on as the property of said  
Jeremiah Knight, to satisfy said  
executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Feb. 27, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians:  
Albion Drug Store.

THE Subscriber having pur-  
chased a quantity of the  
above mentioned goods, and  
being desirous of disposing of  
them at a low price, he offers  
them for sale at the following  
rates, to-wit: One dozen of  
the best quality of the  
above mentioned goods, for  
one dollar and fifty cents,  
and one dozen of the  
above mentioned goods, for  
one dollar and twenty cents.

H. A. RAMSAY,  
Athens, Ga. March 20, 1855.

THE Subscriber having pur-  
chased a quantity of the  
above mentioned goods, and  
being desirous of disposing of  
them at a low price, he offers  
them for sale at the following  
rates, to-wit: One dozen of  
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one dollar and twenty cents.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I. FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the  
United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a  
public sale will be held at the land office at AUGUSTA, in the State of  
Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next,  
for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections  
of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line  
of the MOBILE AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA  
and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and  
fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850,  
and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854,  
which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492,  
bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further  
notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Pub-  
lic Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not  
being so subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were con-  
sequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th  
September, 1854, situated in the unmentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.  
Township four, of range thirteen  
Townships three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.  
Township seven, of range eighteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of  
the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not  
since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to  
entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual set-  
tlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act  
of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in  
the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and lo-  
cation on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:  
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.  
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA:  
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian.  
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range  
two.  
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range  
three.  
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range  
four.  
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range  
five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within  
the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road,  
and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the  
map which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the  
Commissioners of the General Land Office.

The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act  
of 20th September, 1850, to the States as aforesaid for said railroad, not  
exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the  
particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as contain-  
ing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which  
they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to  
admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and ap-  
plications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale  
under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the  
two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day  
of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JOHN WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Under the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1853, entitled "An  
act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned,"  
the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate  
odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the  
road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the  
date of enactment; if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars  
and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by  
the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of  
settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled  
and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal  
will be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price of the  
public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre,  
if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore,  
every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the  
above mentioned odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles  
of the route of the road, under the act of 2d March, 1853, above re-  
ferred to, or settlements made prior to the 27th March, 1854, (the  
date of enactment, or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements  
made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from  
market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of  
27th March, 1854, on any of the lands reserved for the railroad, limits  
directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is re-  
quired to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and re-  
ceiver of the proper land office of make payment therefor at the price  
fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before  
the day appointed. For the public sale or restoration to market of the  
lands containing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be for-  
feited.

JOHN WILSON,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
February 27, 1855—w 13w.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby  
leave to inform their  
dear friends and the public  
generally that they have their  
Steam Mills in successful opera-  
tion, ten miles below Jacksonville,  
on the Stage road to Oxford, and  
are now prepared to fill all bills of  
superior, smooth lumber with des-  
patch, and at moderate prices for  
cash, or on short time to punctual  
customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in  
successful operation and are mak-  
ing a fine article of meal.  
A sole patronage of the pub-  
lic generally.  
J. A. McCAMBELL & CO.  
Feb. 20, 1855—4t

### TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF The Art Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS  
VALUED AT  
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS  
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on  
the occasion of this the tenth Distribution of  
the  
WORKS OF ART  
accumulated by the Society during the past year,  
would respectfully call the attention of its friends  
to the fact that, being about to remove to the  
buildings in course of erection for the Society in  
the city of Washington, they will add the Real Es-  
tate and other Landed Property belonging to the  
Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.  
At the last meeting of the Society, it was de-  
termined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF  
SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTER-  
PRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking  
that it will be the means of a more gen-  
eral diffusion of the works of art, and to extend  
their efforts for the advancement of the  
ARTS AND SCIENCES  
in this country. The certificates of Shares will  
be issued at  
ONE DOLLAR,

accompanied which each purchaser will receive  
free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Lane  
and Scripps Engraving, entitled  
WASHINGTON OF DOMESTIC 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 Prop-  
erty, mostly paintings, superb statuary, beau-  
tiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent  
shells, and other beautiful works, such as clocks,  
watches, illuminated works, etc., to the amount  
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  
any of the Society's members be admitted to  
any of the MAGAZINES they may charge for  
their letters, to be forwarded free of charge for  
two times of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the  
GIFTS FOR 1855:  
The splendid House and Lot on the 4th Union  
Square, valued at \$500,000.  
The superb Building, the residence of the  
late Anne Switzer, Esq., 15,000  
The beautiful summer residence, "The  
Cottage," on the grounds at Hack's Nest,  
near Hudson River, 20,000  
5 and 6 acres ground on the lot  
located on the corner of 2d and C  
streets, valued at \$100,000  
10 magnificent and beautiful shells,  
valued at \$100,000  
1 set of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of  
7 pieces, valued at \$100,000  
10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7  
pieces each, all different styles, and of  
the finest quality, 5,000  
12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beauti-  
ful and elegant works of art, one the  
size of a half dollar, 700  
10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very beauti-  
ful and elegant works of art, 1,000  
500 Pictures, Prints and Drawings, ex-  
ceedingly fine, valued at \$500,000  
Louis XIV., 2,500  
1 Large clock, a very beautiful work of art,  
made by Leprieux at Cologne, valued  
at \$100,000  
1000 Gold Trinkets, all different patterns,  
very heavy, 2,000  
200 copies of the lives of great artists,  
superbly bound, with an engraving of  
each artist, 2,000  
200 copies of the lives of great statesmen,  
superbly bound, 50,000  
200 copies of the lives of great warriors,  
superbly bound, 50,000  
200 copies of the lives of great poets,  
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200 copies of the lives of great philosophers,  
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