

MAY

Jacksonville

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 1, 1855.

Whole No. 960

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per square for each continuance.
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above rates.
Circulars of Candidates \$2.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855.—17.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND DESIRABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day. Indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid).
Wm. A. KINSLER,
Box 1223, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOOD.
We are receiving our supply of
**SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does all the VARIETY of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—Gt.

United States Mail Line.
W. F. TOLSON and CHARLES TOLSON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
SHVILLE, M. B. Baux,
Commander.
300 Tons.
KION, W. Foster,
Commander.
200 Tons.
JES ADGEL, S. C. Turner,
Commander.
200 Tons.
LUBNER, T. D. Evans,
Commander.
300 Tons.
Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
cars from the South & West
and Steam Ships were built expres-
sly for the line, and for safety, com-
fort, speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury,
and attentive and courteous commanders,
ensure Travellers of this Line every
comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
great State Room accommoda-
tion, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steering, \$8 00.
November 7, 1854.

**Spring & Summer
STOCK OF**
Cats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
No. 11, Building, Broad Street.
AGENTS for the sale of
THANKFUL for past favors, begs
to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
among which may be found latest
styles of Mole-skin, Black and Drab
over, Brush and Cass' HATS,
Hats, Beaver, and Cass' soft hats
Hats various colors. Camper-
nells, Leghorns, Mandarins and Pan-
amas. Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-
tana, Florence, Padal and French
law do. Double and single trim
in leaf and Canada straw (Hats,
Straw, Florence, Russian and
BONNETS, Ratinaud and
Gingham and Cotton, ULL-
ELLAS, Flowers, Tabas and
and Linings—assortment kept
by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
as low as can be bought at
southern market, and mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE HOME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first
class family newspaper, the
undersigned flatters himself
that he can recommend the
"Courier." It contains four
columns of well selected read-
ing in small print. Much care is
taken to select such articles as will suit
the tastes.
The paper contains a "Prices
out," corrected weekly, and also a
ment of the Home, Augusta, Sav-
annah and Atlanta, Cotton Market—
of five Cash Subscribers will be
sent the Courier at \$1.50 each, or
one who will send me \$8.00 shall re-
ceive 10 copies for one year.
S. E. COBURN.

Notice if you Please.
Runaway from the sub-
scribing in Randolph Co.,
Ala., on the 2nd inst., a
Negro Man named AN-
DERSON, about 32 years old, 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high, a bright
mulatto, some black freckles in his
face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable
stature, broad teeth, little round
shouldered, round bodied, trim
made, flat footed, weighs about
100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the
fiddle. Had on black jeans coat,
casenent pants, blue blanket, slit
before, bound with red flannel, and
buttons up, coarse boots. He will
try to pass as a free man, to a free
State. I will give a just reward
for his confinement in any jail, or
delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE.
April 10, 1855.—pd.

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

POETRY.
THE YEARS.
The years roll on, the years roll on,
And shadows now stretch o'er the lawn,
Whereon the sunlight fell at morn—
The morn of mortal life;
And dusky hours to me have come;
Life's landscape now looks drear and
dumb,
And quenched the light, and ceased the
hum,
With which my way was fife.

I now look backward on the path
Whereon I've walked "mid wrong and
wrath;
I look, and see how much it hath
Of bitterness to tell.
But life's hard lesson must be learned—
By gazing on the things that were,
Then upward to the things that are,
And all earth's scenes are well!

On roll the years, the swift, still years;
And as they pass, how feeling sears!
How dried up the font of tears!
Emotion's fires grow dim;
And as the years go hurrying past,
The blooms of life are earthward cast,
And withered heart and limb

The years, the years suddenly roll,
Unfurling like a lettered scroll!
Look on, and garner in the soul
The treasures of their lore.
It is God's writing there we see;
Oh, read with deep intensity!
Its truth shall with thy spirit be,
When years shall roll no more.

BE CAREFUL OF YOUR MONEY.
Money is a great talent. To know
how to use it is very important. One
thing is certain, it is wrong to waste it,
and it is equally certain that it is wrong
to hoard it. There is sound advice in
the following lines:
When life is full of health and gloe,
Work, work, as busy as a bee!
And take this gentle hint from me—
Be careful of your money!
You'll find it true, that friends are
few
When you are short of money!

The single grain cast in the mould,
May spring and give a hundred fold.
More precious than its weight in gold,
Be careful of your money!
The grain you sow to stocks may grow,
Be careful of your money.
But do not that sweet money's doors
When sorrow pleads or want implores.
To help to heal misfortune's sores,
Be careful of your money!
To help the poor who seek your door,
Be careful of your money!

THE MURDER IN THE ROOM.
FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF AN EMPLOYED
PHILADELPHIA LAWYER, LATELY
DECEASED.
The narrative which I present, I
give as I find it in my note book.
It was taken in almost the very
words of the murderer, though not
committed to writing until the next
day, for the narrative made a very
powerful impression on my mind.
The disappearance of the murdered
man had excited much conjecture
as to his fate; but the general im-
pression was that he had been ab-
sconded, and that he would be
found by his creditors, and his
friends often wondered whether he
would ever return.

THE MURDERER'S STORY.
There were five of us together,
constant companions, and of whom
men, who and the three boys. We
made love in company, and drank
together and gambled from the
same purse. A very slender pur-
se it was, but that's not to the
point.
There was Harry Pierce and his
brother Fred, little Tom Needham,
Jack Fry, and myself. Harry was
impetuous, hot, and irritable,
but in the main, good hearted—
His brother was cooler, more cal-
culating, and if anything a little
avaricious. Tom was a free top-
per, who enjoyed his glass to the ex-
treme, and was never happy ex-
cept when half drunk; and Jack
was a kind of nigger-on and toady
of the whole of us. For myself,
there are only two peculiarities
worth mentioning, from their ap-
parent inconsistency. As quick as
a flash the least angry word would
arouse me to a tempest of ungen-
erable passion, which, when sub-
sided, would find me as cold as
ice, and a mind free to plot and
contrive anything.

One evening we had lost a good
deal of money at poker—a more
deal than we could well afford; and
left the room in no very good spir-
its. Fred, Pierce, had not been
with us, or perhaps we should not
have played so long. For Fred, un-
like the majority of gamblers, who
play most desperately when fortune
is most unkind, invariably stopped
when a maximum of loss was ar-
rived at.

In the morning Fred called to
see me, having heard about the
loss, and was astonished and an-
gry when he learned the amount.
He remonstrated with me and
when I laughed at his words grew
irritated. One word as the saying
is brought on, another, and we
both became angry, and at last he
told me that he considered it an
unjustifiable outrage on our part
to lose his share of the money dur-
ing his absence. I called "in a
fool, and he retorted that I was a
scoundrel. In a frenzied rage I
seized the tongs which stood on
the hearth, before I gave thought
to the consequences, struck him on
the head with all the force of which
I was master. He fell instantly.
The next moment restored me to
consciousness, and I raised him up
the blow had fractured his skull,
and although no blood had flowed
—his thick cap which he had not
removed during the conversation,
deaded the blow—he was evident-
ly dead.

A moment's reflection convinced
me that one of two things must be
done: either to conceal the body,
or disclose the fact, and proclaim
that I had done the deed in self-
defence. The fear that I could not
make it appear so to the public,
deterred me from the latter course.
I stated the day before to my land-
lady, that I intended to send a box
of books and papers to my friend's
residence in the country,
and the packing box procured for
the purpose, then stood in the room.
I determined to put the body in
this, and thus dispose of it. As I
was about to do this I heard a ring-
ing at the door bell. Thrusting
the window curtain aside, I put
my head out, and saw
which was luckily half hidden, and
I saw that my companions of the
previous night had come to pay
me a visit. I knew that they would
at once come to my room, and take
no denial for entrance. In an in-
stant my course was decided on.
I hastily dragged the body to the
closet, placed it upright, and taking
my hunting case from the place of
usual resort, closed the closet
door, and then threw on my great
coat, put on my hat, and tossed
the chairs in confusion around my
room. I gave a tremendous oath,
with every other evidence of dis-
comfited passion.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Harry Pierce,
"what is the matter with you?"
Going out?
"I have this moment come in,"
said I, "to get my pistols. I thought
I'd practice this morning. And
some vagabond has been in my
room, and turned everything up-
side down. I'm too hot, by Jove,
to face a whole lot of chits, just
from the wash, tossed on the
floor."
My friends burst into a wild
laugh, and Tom Needham exclaim-
ed:
"I've got you right. What busi-
ness have you to own so many
pistols? I have only one in fact,
and was what kept me from you
yesterday so long. I had to be in
and while it was being washed and
troubled, and the woman kept it
near a while time because I owed
her a little bill."

"Well," said I, "I wish you'd stop
your nonsense and fix up matters,
and we'll go out and take a crack
or two this morning."
"No," said he, "I answered Tom
that too cold for the fingers. I'll
tell you what we'll do, we'll have
a game of whist. There's just a
sting party. I wonder where Fred
is?"
"I don't know," said I, "he prom-
ised yesterday to come and see
me."
"I'll be a son," cried Jack Fry,
"that he was the Robin Goodfellow
who upset your wardrobe."
"Just like him," I replied, "but
nevertheless I am bent on shooting
this morning."

"So you shoot, old fellow," cried
Tom Needham, "so you shoot; you
need not cool your fingers." "Then
you leave this old rat to my mor-
row, don't you?"
"Yes."
"Very good. Then we'll give
your landlady a proof of our good
regard. Here, and he took a piece
of coal from the hearth as he spoke
"I'll chalk the old lady on the nose,
and load the pistols—let's
about twelve paces to the other
side of the room—and we'll put
more balls in the old feminine than
she puts pepper corns into her
mock turtle soup."

A general yell of approval greet-
ed this novel proposition, amid
which Tom gravely proceeded to
sketch what he called a remark-
ably correct portrait of the mistress
of the house, and Harry Pierce sat
at work loading the pistols. When
Harry had finished he claimed the
first shot for his pains, which Tom
claimed for the same reason, in-
sisting that as he had set up the
windmill he ought to tilt at it. A
puck alteration followed, which
Harry won. He grasped the pistol
accordingly, and fired.

A noise of something followed;
the concussion had disturbed the
dead body which in falling had
struck a side shelf and overturned
some books. We all started. We
Needham, however, did not notice
it and then presenting his pistol
fired again, but entirely too low,
exclaiming when he saw the result,
"There's a ball in her ladyship's
calf, by Jupiter!"
Harry turned to me as white as
ashes, and said, "did you hear any-
thing?"
"I did," I replied, "the ball from
your pistol, and beheaded to you,
has upset some of my books I sup-
pose."
"Oh, my God!" exclaimed Harry,
"I have a terrible presentiment."
Suppose my brother had hid him-
self in the closet? And he sank
into the chair as he spoke. We
gathered round, and Tom Need-
ham burst into a fit of laughter.

"Upon my soul," said he, "you
are worse than the Baker's daugh-
ter. You are the most ridiculous
fools, the whole of you, I ever saw.
Have you any brandy in your den?
I must have a little to revive me
after this scene—you'd better give
Harry some, I am sure he needs
it."

My heart throbbed with a strange
delight. The web of my difficulties
was becoming rapidly unraveled; my escape
was almost certain; but what if they
should discover the fracture? I walked
boldly to the closet, and placing my
hand on the catch knob, said, "I'll open
it to dissipate your doubts, I'll open the
mystery." As I spoke I threw the door
wide open.

Mine was an affected shout, but not
so of the rest. I shall never forget the
wild shriek of despair which left the
breast of Harry Pierce, as he knelt for-
ward and raised the body of his brother,
nor the terrible tones of that hoarse
whisper, in which he said—"I am Cain
—God forgive my folly!" and then sank
into the arms of Tom Needham.

My companions examined the body,
the ball of Harry had evidently gone
through his heart. The absence of
blood was at once accounted for by in-
ward bleeding, and as we were exam-
ining the body, we heard the shrill voice
of our hostess outside scolding because
we were firing pistols and shrieking in
our room.

A debate now ensued in regard to the
disposal of the body. I knew that the
blow on the head would be discovered,
if the thing was divulged; and I at once
suggested that we had better bury the
body secretly. I told them that it could
be packed in the long box which lay
there, and that one of us could make
the conveyance out of town, and take it
to some out of the way spot, where I
could assist to bury the body. In the
meanwhile Needham could purchase a
coffin and other necessary materials,
as though to send it off into the country,
and at night we could bury it.

Harry Pierce made no opposition;
he was incapable of anything. The plan
was carried out as I suggested, and we
parted. The rest were convinced, and
are still that a brother was the unfor-
tunate murderer of a brother. Harry
Pierce died last year in a mad house,
and I am here, twenty years after with
gray hairs on my head, and an unend-
ed reputation, to tell you the tale.

MISERY OF STATESMEN.—Probably
few great philosophic statesmen—few
men, that is, who have acted intimately
in public affairs, as well as contempla-
ted them from the closet, ever quitted
the stage without a feeling of profound
discouragement. Whether success-
ful or unsuccessful, as the world would deem
them, a sense of sadness and disappoint-
ment seems to prevail over every other
sentiment. They have attained so few
of their objects—they have fallen so far
short of their ideal—have seen so much
more than ordinary men of the dangers
and difficulties of nations, and of the
vices and meanness of public men. Not
many Englishmen governed so long or
so successfully as Sir Robert Peel, or set
in such heartfelt blessings and esteem
you, shortly before his death, he confessed
that what he had seen and heard in
public life, had left upon his mind a
permanent impression of gloom and
grief. Who ever succeeded as splendidly
as Washington? Who ever enjoyed
to such a degree, and to the end, the
confidence and gratitude of his country?
"Yet," says Guizot, "toward the close of
his life, in the sweet and dignified re-
tirement of Mount Vernon, something
of insatiable and sadness hung about the
mind of a man so serenely great—a
feeling, indeed, most natural at the ter-
mination of a long life spent in men's
concerns." Power is a very great bur-
den, and mauling a hard taskmaster to

him who struggles virtuously against
his passions and errors. Success itself
cannot wipe out the sorrowful impres-
sions which originate in the conflict;
and the weariness contracted on the
scene of action is prolonged even in the
bosom.

PETER FRANCISCO.
THE SAMSON OF THE WESTERN HEMI-
SPHERE.
We published last week an anecdote
of Peter Francisco, a man whose strength
and personal strength, the following will give
some idea of his prowess in war.

As late as the year 1836, there
lived in Western Virginia, a man
whose strength was so remarkable,
as to win him the title of the "West-
ern Samson." He knew nothing
of his birth or parentage, but sup-
posed he was born in Portugal,
from whence he was stolen when a
child, and carried to Ireland. His
earliest recollections were those of
boyhood in the latter country.

While yet a lad, he apprenticed
himself to a sea captain, for seven
years, in pay for a passage to this
country. On his arrival, his time
and services were sold to a Mr.
Winston, of Virginia, in whose
service he remained until the break-
ing out of the Revolution. Being
of an adventurous turn of mind,
he sought and obtained permission
of his master to join the army, and
was engaged in active service dur-
ing the whole contest. Such was
his strength and personal bravery,
that no enemy could resist him.—
He wielded a sword, the blade of
which was five feet in length, and
though it had been a feather, and
every one who came in contact with
him paid the forfeit of his life. At
Stony Point, he was one of the
"forlorn hope" which was advanced
to cut away the abatis, and next
to Major Gibson, was the first man
to enter the works. At Drandy-
wine and Monmouth, he exhibited
the most fearless bravery, and noth-
ing but his inability to write, pre-
vented his promotion to a commis-
sion. Transferred to the South, he
took part in most of the engage-
ments in that section, and towards
the close of the war he was engaged
in a contest which exhibited in
a striking manner, his self-confi-
dence and courage.

One day, while reconnoitering,
he stopped at the house of a man
by the name of W., to refresh
himself. Whilst at the table he
was surprised by nine British troo-
pers, who rode up to the house and
told him he was their prisoner.—
Seeing that he was so greatly out-
numbered, he pretended to surren-
der, and the dragoons seeing he
was apparently very peacefully in-
clined, after disarming him, al-
lowed him considerable freedom,
while they sat down to partake of
the food which he had left when
disturbed. Wandering out into
the door yard he was accosted by
the Pavmaster, who demanded of
him everything of value about
him, at the risk of his life; in case
of an assa.

"I have nothing to give," said
Francisco, "so use your pleasure."
"Give up those massive silver
buckles in your shoes," said the
dragoon.
"They were the gift of a friend,"
replied Francisco, "and give them
to you I never shall take them if
you will, you have the power, but
I never will give them to any
one."

Putting his sabre under his arm,
the soldier stooped down to take
them. Francisco seeing the op-
portunity, which was too good to
be lost, seized the sword, and draw-
ing it with force from under the
arm of the soldier, dealt him a se-
vere blow across the skull. Al-
though being severely wounded,
yet being a brave man, the dra-
gon drew a pistol and aimed it at
his antagonist, who was too quick
for him, however, and as he pulled
the trigger, a blow from the sword
nearly severed his wrist, and plac-
ed him hors de combat. The re-
port of the pistol drew the other
dragons into the yard, as well as
W., who very ungenerously
brought out a musket, which he
handed to one of the soldiers, and
told him to make use of it. Monn-
ing the only horse they could get
at, he presented the muzzle at the
breast of Francisco, and pulled the
trigger. Fortunately it missed
fire, and Francisco closed in upon
him. A short struggle ensued,
which ended in his disarming and
wounding the soldier. Tarleton's
troop of four hundred men, were
now in sight, and the other dra-
gons were about to attack him.—
Seeing his case desperate, he
turned toward an adjoining thick-
et, and as if cheering on a party
of men, he cried out, "Come on,
my brave boys, now's your time;
we will soon despatch these few,
and then attack the main body!"
at the same time rushing at the
dragons with the fury of an en-
raged tiger.

They did not wait to engage him,
but fled precipitately to the troop,
panic-struck and dismayed. Siez-
ing upon the traitorous villain,
W., Francisco was about to
despatch him, but he begged and
pleaded so hard for his life, that he
forgave him, and told him to se-
crete for him the eight horses
which the soldiers had left behind
them. Perceiving that Tarleton
had despatched two other dragons
in search of him, he made off into
the adjoining wood, and while they
stopped at the house, he, like an
old fox, doubled upon their rear,
and successfully evaded their vigi-
lance. The next day he went to
W. for his horses, who de-
manded two of them for his serv-
ices, and generous intentions. Find-
ing his situation dangerous, and
surrounded by enemies, where he
should have found friends, Fran-
cisco was compelled to make the
best of it, and left with six horses,
intending to revenge himself upon
W. at a future time, "but,"
as he said, "Providence ordained
that I should not be his execution-
er, for he broke his neck by a fall
from one of the very horses."

Many other anecdotes are told
of Francisco, illustrative of his
immense strength and personal
prowess. At Camden, where Gates
was defeated, he retreated, and
after running along a road some
distance, he sat down to rest him-
self. He was suddenly accosted
by a British dragoon, who pre-
sented a pistol and demanded his im-
mediate surrender. His gun being
empty, he feigned submission, and
said he would surrender, at the
same time remarking that his gun
was of no further use to him, he
presented it sideways to the troop-
er, who in reaching for it threw
himself off his guard, when Fran-
cisco, quick as thought, ran him
through with the bayonet, and as
he fell from his horse, he mounted
him, and continued his retreat.—
Overtaking his commanding officer
Colonel Mayo, of Powhattan, he
gave him up the animal, for which
act of generosity the Colonel af-
terwards presented him with a
thousand acres of land in Ken-
tucky.

**DEADLY DEATH OF A CHILD BY
THE FIRE OF A DOG.**—On Thursday
morning last Mrs. Rodgers, who resides
in the 17th ward, near the Catholic
church, sent her son Milton, a small boy,
to the bakery, after a loaf of bread.
On the way, the boy was bit on by a dog,
Milton ran home and dressed the wound
he had received. On Friday night a
hour two o'clock, the mother was awak-
ened by the boy tearing the bed clothes
and scratching his face. The mother
endeavored to pacify him, but the boy
groomed the harder and became more
and more furious. A light was struck
when the mother discovered her boy
frothing and foaming at the mouth. In
three spasms he died about three o'clock.
His leg after death, was found to be
black from his hip down, and very much
swollen.—Cin. Gazette.

Judge Mason the American Minister
in Paris, is said to have almost entirely
recovered his health. During his illness
the Empress and at the Imperial family
manifested much interest in his welfare,
and at the last diplomatic gathering at
the Tuileries, the family of Mr. Mason
were present and were warmly con-
gratulated on the Minister's recovery.

**An American Brig Fired into by a
Spanish Gun-Boat.**—Information has
been received from the American Consul
at Matanzas that a Spanish man-of-war
had fired several shots at the American
brig P. L. Hickman off the Coast of Cu-
ba, between Cape Antonio and Matan-
zas, a few days since.

The particulars of this affair are thus
stated editorially by the Union:
The American brig P. R. Hick-
born, Stephen Ellis, jr. master was
bound from the port of Aston to the
port of Matanzas, and but a few
miles from the coast, she was fired
at by a Spanish man-of-war; the
ball from which passed about half
a cable length astern of the brig,
when she showed her colors. Short-
ly after another ball was fired from
the man-of-war, which passed di-
rectly ahead of the brig and soon af-
ter the position of the ships being
relatively changed, another was
fired, which fell just behind the
brig, evidently thrown with the in-
tention of hitting the American ves-
sel. In a few moments after, the
officer of the Spanish man-of-war
came on board the brig, and after
examining her papers, allowed her
to go on her way.

Peter is not an end, but a means,
through the purest repose of the spirit, to
attain the highest culture.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1855.

We shall be thankful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present term of Circuit Court to make settlement of their accounts due this office.

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

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce WM. P. AXORINE, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

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

We this week surrender the usual space occupied by us on various subjects, to communications, the proceedings of the public meeting, and report of the Grand Jury, which together with the large portion of our time occupied by business transactions, during Court week we offer as an apology to our readers.

The foreign news of this week, though interesting is not decisive. The question of peace or war is still in doubt, with perhaps the prospect of peace a little more dark.

The late notification said to have been given by the French Minister at Washington, that in case of war with Spain, France would feel bound to protect the interest of Spain and the integrity of her possessions, has created considerable excitement; and if thrown out as a threat to intimidate the President in the settlement of Spanish difficulties will fall signally of its object. We shall be enabled next week to publish some interesting information on this subject; and also, if the telegraphic rumors be not false, the account of another great battle, in which many thousands of Russians and Turks were slain, and among the latter the celebrated military chieftain, Omar Pacha.

To the Citizens of Benton County.

You doubtless have heard that there are several persons spoken of as being candidates for Judge of Probate of this county, at the next election in May 1856, and that there are already three who have announced their names as such in our village papers. And in regard to my being before you again as a candidate for re-election, I learn there has been a great deal said. It is said by some that I will not run again, by others that I will, and it is also said again by some more knowing ones, that I will start in the race, but that I will withdraw, and not run through. Now, that my position before you may be fairly understood, I will just say in short, that should my health improve sufficiently, I will certainly be before you again as a candidate for re-election to the office I now hold; but should my health not return, I will inform you in due time so that my friends may have an opportunity of selecting another of their choice. Hoping that I may again have health and strength to enable me to be among you, as I have usually been, I subscribe myself,

Your very humble and
Oblt. servt.
A. WOODS.

30th April, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term of the Circuit Court of said County.

To the HON. THOMAS A. WALKER,
NOW PRESIDING:

The Grand Jury for this term of the Court, having despatched all the public business that has come before them, do now respectfully report. That during this Term they inspected the condition of the Jail and prisoners, and whilst they are fully satisfied that the Jailor is faithfully discharging his duty in furnishing all those in confinement with abundant and wholesome food and every necessary comfort within his power. It was, however, apparent to us from the present crowded condition of the dungeon in which all the prisoners are now confined, that great danger to their health is inevitable, and an enlargement of prison room indispensable, especially for additional prisoners; furthermore, we are of opinion that the fastenings to the inner door of the dungeon, requires repairs and improvement, in order to make it secure against the escape of prisoners. We would also respectfully recommend for the enlargement of prison room, that the jail-room in the basement story of the prison be prepared for the confinement of prisoners, which we are of opinion can be securely done with the small expense of an inner iron grated door with the necessary locks and bolts, and thus afford more ample prison room to the unfortunate inmates.

We also have, during this term, examined the condition of the offices of the Circuit Court, and Probate Court, and we can with much pleasure report that we found the files and public records in these respective offices, in a condition to at once assure every one that examined them, that the duties of these offices are by those into whose hands they have been committed, faithfully and efficiently discharged. We, on examination of the file of bonds of public officers in the Probate Judge's office, discovered the following that we believe are not in strict requirements of law and are as follows, viz:

The Bond of John R. Bledsoe, a Justice of the Peace, requiring an additional security in place of Jesse Butler, removed from the State.

The Bond of M. P. Johnston, a Justice of the Peace, requiring an additional security in place of A. T. Porter, removed from the State.

The Bond of Mathew Alexander, elected a Justice of the Peace, whose Bond was not given until the expiration of fifteen days after his election.

The Bond of James Weatherly, elected a Justice of the Peace, whose Bond was not given until the expiration of fifteen days after his election.

The Bond of William J. Whitlock, elected a Justice of the Peace, whose Bond was not given until the expiration of fifteen days after his election.

We also discovered the following Bonds of Bailiffs, that we believe are insufficient:

The Bond of R. F. G. Porter, a Bailiff, requiring additional security in place of A. T. Porter, removed from the State.

The Bond of John N. McAll, a Bailiff, requiring additional security in place of Sanford Vandever, removed from the State.

The Bond of Spivy Cannon, a Bailiff, requiring additional security in place of Stokely T. Nelson, deceased.

All other Officers' Bonds on file, we believe to be good and valid.

We further report that on examining the condition of the County Treasury, we found from the amount of public money that has come into the hands of the Treasurer and Vouchers on file, that there was a balance in the Treasury on the 21st inst. of \$781 70. This balance in the Treasury, with an amount yet due from the tax of 1854, the Treasurer reports "will be ample and sufficient for all the immediate wants of the Treasury."

The Grand Jury deem it their duty, and it is with much pleasure, to report that the condition of everything connected with the Treasurer's department, exhibits clearly, the continued diligence and faithfulness of the officer into whose hands this important department of the County has been committed.

We feel unwilling to close this report and ask our dismissal, without an expression of the high and many obligations we feel under to the Hon. J. M. ADAMS, the Solicitor for his kind attention to us during our investigations, and the many intricacies from which we were relieved by his able and judicious counsel and advice.

Your Honor will please accept the assurances of our most profound regard, for the facilities in the faithful discharge of our duties, your lucid and comprehensive charge afforded us as Grand Jurors for this term, and for the exalted position you now occupy before the country, as an able, faithful and impartial Judge of the Circuit Court.

All of which is respectfully submitted—

M. W. ABERNATHY, FOREMAN,
T. J. DOWNING,
PETER ACKER,
JOHN BROCK,
WILLIAM DEFRESE,
ANDERSON REID,
FREDERICK ROSS,
JOHN BURGESS,
JOHN WHEELER,
SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY,
WILLY WOODRUFF,
J. J. HENDERSON,
WILLIAM HENRY,
HEZEKIAH CROSS,
JOHN P. LACKEY,
JOSIAH HAWKINS.

Ed. of REPUBLICAN:

"People" again comes out through your columns in a lengthy article in vindication of Mr. Harris, and in endeavoring to ridicule the position that formerly taken in the Sunbury South, to-wit: that a devotion for a series of years to my business or profession, has a tendency to make a man careless indifferent and indolent. That this is true and more especially so in regard to those who have for years been acting in the capacity of public servants, no man who will take a retrospective view of the history of our country can entertain a doubt. It was upon this principle that the great and good men, who formed and adopted our Federal and State constitutions provided that our officers should be elected for stated periods. If People's notions of things were correct, we ought to elect our officers for life. If it be true, that the longer a man has been in office the better he is qualified and adapted to fill it, then why go through the useless form of electing our Representatives to Congress every two years? It would follow People's position, that the constitutional provision which provides that the President of the United States shall be elected for the term of four years, is an absurd and useless provision and should be stricken from that sacred instrument. People would have you believe, because Mr. Harris has been going to Congress for eight years, there is no other man who could fill his seat with as much honor to the State and benefit to the South as he, and that he has almost an indisputable right to continue. The first clause of this, I say is incorrect and stands as a mere assumption unsupported by any evidence—the second I hold to be destructive of the first principles of this republican government—for I have been taught that in this country the places of honor and trust are open to all. Yes the humblest citizen, if he have merits, may well aspire to the highest places of honor. Then People, think it not presumption in me to sug-

gest that we have other men in our district who not only have an equal right with Mr. Harris to go to Congress, but who are equally fitted to make us able and efficient representatives. We say we have such an one in the person of Mr. Curry. He stands before the people of this district an unexceptional, as raised in our midst, and whose talents will ever command respect. He has been the halls of our State legislature or in the Congress of the United States. We still say, the rule to which we alluded is true, and indeed it almost amounts to one of the laws of our nature, and the presumption of this law, is that it applies to Mr. Harris—the onus is upon "People" to show that Mr. Harris is an exception to the rule—have you done it? What can you show that Mr. Harris has done in Congress for the last four years? Where is the record "echo cries where?"

People goes on to give a long political history of Mr. Harris, but ingeniously avoids enumerating any of his acts in Congress. And finally, People winds up his biographical sketch of Mr. Harris by quoting a puff from a news paper published in the City of Washington—We suppose People thinks this settles the question, and the people of this district will conclude that it is not only their interest, but their indispensable duty to send Mr. Harris back to Congress. A news paper puff—like for a puff to show the man that can't get a puff through the papers these days. What an evidence of merit!

Well People, you are hard run for proof to have to resort to such indefinite and unreliable testimony as this. Why the papers puff every school teacher and Doctor in our country. Not only are the School Teachers of our high Schools puffed, but the most common old field School teacher that lives in the back woods receives his full share of puffs through the papers. So my dear People you are mistaken if you think you can gull an intelligent community by such testimony—you will have to get up some more certificates of Stewardship, so that our people may know that your man is not only sound in democracy, but "right side up" upon the subject of rail roads also.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to previous appointment, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Benton County was held at the court house in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 30th April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to select a suitable candidate to represent said District in Congress.

DAVID MILLER being called to the Chair, took his seat, and MAJ. B. C. WILLY was appointed Secretary.

After some discussion, by W. P. Davis, Gen. R. G. Earle, and D. T. Ryan, in opposition to the policy of holding a convention, and W. H. Forney and G. C. Ellis, Esq., in favor of the convention and appointment of delegates; and also some brief but eloquent remarks by Messrs. Curry and Harris, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. C. J. Clark, and adopted.

Whereas, under the new organization of Congressional Districts in this State, the 7th District has an overwhelming majority—a probable majority of more than two Democrats to one Whig candidate on the field, who agree upon all political questions—and as we see no danger of a defeat of the Democratic party in the approaching election—

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to hold the proposed Convention at Talladega, to nominate a party candidate, and displace all other Democratic aspirants.

Resolved, That political caucuses and conventions should only be resorted to when absolutely necessary to prevent the defeat of our principles—that at all times in a Republican Government like ours, the elections should be placed as nearly as possible in the hands of the whole people directly, and not in the hands of cliques and caucuses of interested politicians and their dependents.

Resolved, That in a District with such a majority as ours, to settle down as a fixed system of action on County elections, and a District Convention to select every two years, the Democratic party for Congress, and to hold all the obligations to vote for the candidate so selected—is, to take the election of the member to Congress out of the hands of the people and place it in the hands of a few persons about the village, and their vicinities, who usually make up the primary political meetings.

Resolved, That, under existing circumstances, we are unwilling to saddle the system permanently on the District—and, to call on all good Democrats to vote quietly in the harness, as party hacks.

Resolved, Therefore, we do not feel it our duty—our right, or our privilege to decide between, and take down either of the worthy Democratic candidates on the field—but that we will refer the matter to the people at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to appoint delegates to the proposed Convention, and that we urge our political brethren to lay aside the system in the present instance, as an objectionable system—one only to be resorted to when circumstances make it absolutely necessary to secure the triumph of Democratic Principles.

DAVID MILLER, Chm.

B. C. WILLY, Sec'y.

Horrible Affair.

A Family of Seven Persons Murdered!—The Washburn (Ind.) Gazette extra, contains an account of the discovery of the bodies of a family of seven persons, near that place, of the name of French, who had been brutally murdered. It appears the family consisted of French, his wife and five children. They were very poor, and lived in a cabin, and in September last, another family, of the name of Hubbard, went to live

with them. During October a neighbor proceeded to the cabin to see French and his wife, and was told by the Hubbards that the family had moved away, and that they had purchased all their corn, garden produce and furniture, valued in the aggregate at not over \$50. No suspicion of foul play was aroused until recently, when the Hubbards were arrested on a charge of murdering the French family. One house was then searched up, and a portion of the ground floor dug up, which resulted in the finding of the dead body of an infant, very much decayed. The Gazette then, after referring to the summoning of a coroner's inquest, says:

In the presence of a large company they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, consisting of the entire French family, their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap—the father and the mother at the bottom and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child no older than five years. There were three girls and two boys. The children were well clothed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them. There is not the least doubt that the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damnable murder.

It is almost too horrible for belief, but facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars!

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We really do not know any gentleman who sets a better example to society than the President in his walk in life as a man. No other person in Washington is more regular in his attendance on divine worship. He is regularly to be seen in his pew on Sundays, in the evening as well as at the services in the day time. The strict observance of Christian duty is fully borne out in his invariable conduct and bearing; it matters not in what society he may be thrown. Our attention has been called to these facts by a reverend Christian friend, than whom no other man among us is more keenly alive to all passing circumstances which tend either to benefit or to injure society. We may not inappropriately say that we never before knew an American Cabinet to be one and all so scrupulously observant of the obligations resting on them to set good examples in their conduct in society as men. Those who believe with us, that a well ordered society—a thoughtful, prudent, and conscientious society—is exceedingly desirable everywhere, will doubtless agree with us in awarding to these gentlemen praise for conducting themselves as gentlemen, though at all times gentlemen, in their position their example as men is likely to have due effect on those by whom they are surrounded.

Washington Star.

How can a Broom be an Editor?

An exchange, in answer to the above interrogatory, remarks that that it is a very difficult question, and one which it would take more genius than it has to answer. In the first place, it may be that you cannot become an editor any how. It requires a foundation to begin with, which we do not know that you possess. The first requisite is strong common sense, and upon this you may pile any amount of learning and acquirements of every kind, and will never have enough. An editor has use for all his knowledge, and a great deal more than he has generally for he is expected to know as much of all subjects as each individual in a community does of any particular one. Lord Bacon, when asked on an occasion how he became possessed of such variety of information upon almost every point, remarked that he had always made it a rule to converse with every person he met upon his particular vocation, for he was sure to know more about that than any other subject. This is the rule for an editor to adopt, and this, together with reading, study, and a tact for seeing at a glance, what is and what is not proper for publication, constitutes some of his qualifications. His vocation is eminent, an artistic one, and requires not only keen perceptions, but a talent for discrimination as penetrating as the eye of a critic in examining a work of art. If you are thus mentally endowed, and have a constitution physically as strong as an Arabian horse, can write with your head aches, "the spirit" got off a well written leader when a person at a table is in a furious discussion on politics, whose exciting suggestions you are required to dodge, and can contrive to do it while you are doing your "best" thus saving time and money, if you have the patience to do so, you are the land of Oz. (The editor's reputation if you should ever have a column of answers to correspondents, to answer to you may possibly succeed as an editor; but if you lack any of these qualifications, think of every other business, before you can essay the quill editorial.

Poor whitewash is serious injury to a wall or ceiling, and when once on it is difficult to get it off or properly cover it and produce a clear white appearance. This is the case with a newspaper, and we will give the receipt for a first rate wash. Quick lime, slacked by boiling water, stirring it until so slacked. Then dissolve in water white vitriol (sulphate of zinc), which you get at the druggists, at the rate of two pounds of zinc to a half barrel of whitewash, making it of the consistency of rich milk. This sulphate of zinc will cause the wash to harden, and to prevent the lime from rubbing off, a pound of salt should be thrown into it.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE
U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP
NASHVILLE.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Nashville, Capt. M. Berry, arrived at her wharf in this city at noon to day, from Liverpool, which passed on Saturday the 24th inst.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.—During the week ending the 6th inst. prices were a trifle higher.

General Intelligence.

There is nothing of any importance from the seat of war.

The political position of affairs remains unaltered, although, if any thing, the impression of the public mind in England leans towards the opinion that the war must continue.

The Russian ultimatum not having arrived, the Vienna Conference had adjourned to the 9th inst. Omar Pacha, the statesman, not the Turkish General, arrived at Vienna on the 6th inst. to take part in the future discussion on behalf of the sublime "Sublime Porte." The "third point" will be the first subject brought up for consideration.

A dispatch from Berlin dated the 6th inst. says that the Russian party is predominant there, and that Prussia is likely to throw herself into the arms of the Czar in case of the peace deliberations failing.

A series of sanguinary conflicts had occurred between the French and Russians before Sebastopol, attended with various success and much loss. A skirmish on the night of the 23d ult. put 3000 poor fellows hors du combat.

Further by the Nashville.

The Russians and Allies are both strengthening their positions and preparing for the spring campaign.

A council of war was held by the allies on the 12th, at which Omar Pacha desired the assistance of the allies, which could not be granted. The Turks are only expected to hold Eupatoria, and not on the defensive.

On the 8th inst. large reinforcements entered Sebastopol.

Gen. Canrobert says that in the affairs of the 22d and 23d the Russians lost 2,000 men and the allies 600.

The Russians have established two fortified camps of 30,000 men each, for the defence of the provinces, and blocked up the ports by sinking ships.

A portion of the Baltic fleet had sailed from England.

The London Times has a leading article in defence of the Know-Nothing in America.

Spain has demanded the recall of the English Ambassador for his interference in religious affairs.

The United States Steamer St. Louis, arrived at Gibraltar and sailed homeward the same day.

Riot in Chicago.

On Saturday morning there was a riot in Chicago, Illinois, about the Liquor Law, in which one person was killed and five wounded. A procession of Germans and Irish marched to the public square, where the police interfered and general fight ensued. There was an immense crowd. The military was called out and many of the rioters arrested.

Riot in Moscow.

St. Louis, April 22.

The office of the Luminary at Parkersville, suspected of Free Soil principles, was attacked by a mob and destroyed.

New York, April 22.

Cotton.—The market has recovered from the previous decline. Middling Orleans 16 cents.

New Orleans, April 24.

The Post Master, Kendall, has been arrested on a charge of robbing the mails, by Gen. the special agent of the department. The purport of the charge is, that Kendall purloined a letter of Wm. Rawls & Co., containing six hundred dollars. Kendall has given security in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Savannah, April 24, p.m.

Cotton.—The market is firm. Sales today 1700 bales at 7 1/2 to 9 1/2. Middling Fair is quoted at 9 1/2 to 9 3/4.

Charleston, April 13.

Cotton.—Sales today 1500 bales at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. The market is very firm, and prices firm.

From the Atlantic Examiner.

THE CUBAN OUTRAGE AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We always had considerable respect for the opinions of the Intelligence, and from acquiescence in the position it has taken in our account of the dignity which characterizes the management of such papers. But an article in this issue of the 12th inst. has completely disgusted us with its course upon the Cuban question. Its apology for the conduct of the Spanish officials in firing into our vessels has driven it to resort to the most common quibbling and gets off the following:

"We here is another our outrageous case of firing 'into' an American vessel; and how is it made out? The man-of-war had to fire three guns before the brig would come to, the last shot being evidently thrown with the intention of hitting the 'American vessel.' And how is it evident? Why, because the shot was fired 'behind' and did not hit her!"

perior sailing qualities of the latter, miss his aim; not would he, the editor, consider that intention, thus evident, tantamount to a kick, or would it be necessary that a bona fide "hit" should be made before he felt authorized to consider it an insult? Such would seem to be the Intelligence's code.

Last Words of Nish Jassa.

The N. O. Bee publishes the following passage from a letter, addressed to an eminent foreigner, now in that city, by a Russian friend, residing in St. Petersburg. The Bee says it may be regarded as entirely authentic. The views of the dying Czar in regard to America and the future of England and France, will not fail to arrest the attention of the reader.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1855.

Before my letter reaches you, you will probably have received intelligence of a loss that will spread a gloomy veil over all Russia; for the death of such a man is a blow that not only strikes his own country, but resounds from the shores of the whole world. In my last letter I did not dare openly declare what we were expecting from day to day, for we were unwilling to accustom our hearts to an idea which our minds were incapable of conceiving. The last days of our Czar were a whole century in the history of Russia, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Do not imagine that he was exasperated with his foes. Quite the contrary! Impartially, like a prophet, he gazed upon the present situation of the different European powers, and predicted the future with the accuracy of one who looks far beyond the present.

"England," said he, "has reached her exulting point, either for life or death. There is no middle for her to pursue. One thing alone may save her, and that is a free confession, not only by the government, but by the whole aristocracy, made to the people, that they have been absurd from first to last; that the Crown is unable any longer to maintain its power; and that the people must rise and unite together as one man, to save the honor and preserve the independence of the country. A candid acknowledgment of the truth may even now save England, if her corrupt aristocracy can be brought to the point of confession. France, on the contrary, can maintain herself only by falsehood and deception. The Emperor may proclaim to his subjects that he governs and influences the affairs of all Europe; that not a shot can be fired without his permission, and that France is the first power in Europe. But a single shock, one speech of a demagogue, may overthrow him, and darken the star of Napoleon forever. I have offered him my hand, the hand of reconciliation, but he refused it. He wishes to avenge Moscow upon me, and St. Helena upon England. Ah, misguided man, who seeks to avenge the sin of the fathers upon their children! As for Germany, Austria and Prussia, they would not now exist if I had not saved them when they crouched at my feet six years ago, they think to strengthen themselves in the mighty struggle between the other nations of Europe. But they never have been and never will be more than secondary powers—satellites holding authority by the cleanness of my house, or by permission of the Western powers. Yet amidst of all this ingratitude and villainy, and that is the sliest sympathy of their high hearted people on the other side of the Atlantic; the only hearts in which I hear an echo of my struggles against unjust France. Never have I forgotten the smallest kindness shown to me by the last of my subjects; let my children never forget what we owe to America, and if ever an hour of danger darkens around the Union, let her find a faithful ally in my family."

These words may be of interest to you, my friend, because you are now living amongst the Americans; and I mention them, knowing that your sympathies have bound you to a foreign land nearly half a century. One learns to recognize his true friends in the hour of danger, and you may rely upon it, that as long as a Bonaparte sits upon Russia's throne, the American States will never need a friend.

The above (says the Bee) is a faithful and almost literal translation from the letter, which is written in German; by one of the nobles of Conrard, residing in St. Petersburg. From the source whence we received it, we have no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Sherokee Circuit Court is now in session, Hon. Thos. A. WALKER presiding. The Court, this week has been occupied with the civil docket, and his Honor has displayed much business with the skill which has rendered him so distinguished upon the Bench of the State.

Next week the Court will take up the State docket, JAMES M. ADAMS, Esq. Solicitor of the State.

The Bar, this week, has been represented by much legal talent. JAMES CALDWELL, of the "Gazette," and CHARLES L. SMITH, of the "Herald," were also admitted to practice in this State.

The Hon. W. R. W. CONNOR, representative of the 6th Congressional District, was present, and two days of this term, and by

ly politeness, amounting to an extreme, seemed to be calling his crop to some extent. On Tuesday last, Col. W. P. Davis, of Benton, addressed the people on the subject of the gubernatorial election—taking one ground amongst others, that the rule of Gov. WYSEN, in these times of pecuniary embarrassment, would be conducive to the interest of State and her citizens, and "judicious friends of 'aid' to the roads." We have the honor to side with the Col. upon this occasion, and were glad to perceive his speech was effective and received. The case of Winstanley, certainly flourishing in this regard at one time the aspect quite gloomy. Col. Davis' talented young man—of unusual political integrity—and these traits we admire him, deem him deserving of the confidence of his party and fellow citizens.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.—The close of the late session of the Senate, relative to certain decisions and acts of Great Britain, France, which as they conceived, authorized an unfriendly disposition towards this country, and a deliberate and settled purpose to interfere in affairs in this hemisphere. The administration also had reason to believe the British and French governments pledged by some engagement to oppose in opposition to our movement, thus, we encountered the adverse stance of those powers in a number of instances under the existing administration—in the Sandwich Island case, and regard to the bay and port of San Juan de los Rios, and the Gallapagos question, and the adjustment of the Central American question. Mr. Clayton has stated that he was Secretary of State he was convinced that the French government was unfriendly to us, and that it was an opportunity to exhibit a feeling. The correspondence which was conducted with the French government in relation to their assumption of rights to examine or search American vessels, on suspicion of being engaged in expeditions against Cuba, had not terminated.

But the matter is now brought to a more conclusive point, at least in relation to the French government. The French government, according to credited reports, has informed our government that the government of France will take part in any war that may result from attempts on the part of the United States to seize upon the island of Cuba. It is quite certain that the governments, both of France and Great Britain, will be parties to such war and in hostility to the United States. All these circumstances are appreciated by the administration, it is difficult to suppose that it can madly rush into an unnecessary danger, for which it has no adequate preparation. The administration, however, were determined by the President himself, and the known to be of very positive and decided character. To chance and to the creation of Com. McCauley and the error General of Cuba, is commensurate or peace. It is believed that orders to our Commodore are such as to afford Gen. Concha an opportunity to avoid any difficulty with the United States by preventing the occurrence of any irritating act on the part of the Spanish forces. But if Gen. Concha does not prevent future acts similar to the one at San Juan, then upon their return Com. McCauley is to make a decisive hostile demonstration.—Chas. Court.

THE FIRE AT THE COLUMBIA POT.

The Columbia Times of yesterday gives the following account of the destruction of the Columbia Pottery Works, Thursday afternoon:

"About half past one o'clock P. M. yesterday, fire was discovered in a kitchen below upon the platform adjacent to the large depot, the joint property of the South Carolina and the Greenville & Columbia rail roads. When first discovered by a negro, it was but a small fire, but so dry was the cotton and so combustible was the material, that the fire, fanned by a strong breeze, flashed over the whole platform with such rapidity as to defy the efforts of the few persons at the depot to arrest its progress. It was hastily summoned to the scene the fire-ery of the negro. In the twinkling of an eye almost the entire platform, estimated some to contain about a thousand bales, was wrapped in flames. Only about one hundred fifty bales were saved from destruction. The fire quickly communicated to the other lot of two hundred and fifty three hundred bales on a platform of the South Carolina rail road, located south-east of the one on which it originated. This entire lot was consumed, save about twelve bales. Standing near the platform were two empty cars, which were burnt. In all, it is supposed, there were consumed from twelve to fifteen hundred bales.

The large joint depot, near which the fire commenced, was injured considerably. No other building received injury. The entire loss of cotton, platform and cars may be estimated at one hundred and seventy or seventy thousand dollars. The principal loss, we regret to say, fell upon the South Carolina Rail Road. For free the wind, though high, the depot buildings, or

old have been very much greater. fire, it is supposed, was caused by a spark from an engine.

The N. Y. Evangelist thus refers to the memoirs of Lady Blessington, that she of high life scandal just now "ereing so much excitement in literary circles."

in this attracting attention to a person of unenviable notoriety, we think it is a pity that she should be partially forgotten, as her career had been, there are reasons why it was better that it should fade gently into the past, than be recalled so freshly and vividly to mind.

Madden knew very well that the conduct of Lady Blessington had been as scandalous as possible. Willing would we imitate his prudence and leave, and leave undisturbed the guilt, sorrows, and sorrows, which the grave has covered for many years, were it not that the influence of this veil of fashion and splendor, thrown over guilt and shame, may blind some to the moral baseness of such a life.

This must not be. There is a serpent under the flowers. This woman, whose fascination and wit are depicted with so much complacency—whose noble and generous qualities, as held up to admiration—was a guilty wife and cruel mother. When she married the Earl of Blessington he had a daughter. How she respected the husband who had given her a noble name—how she fulfilled her sacred mission to that helpless orphan girl, who called her mother—all the world knows. This scandal for years was paraded through all the capitals of Europe, and often mentioned, with a jest or sneer, by the literary friends or admirers, whose letters fill the second volume of this book. The author is obliged to allude to this shameful history. And the bare facts which he relates are enough to blast forever the name and memory of this woman of fashion. He tells us of a young girl called from home at fifteen, to be married to a libertine, the handsome, the gifted, the profligate Count D'Orsay, in order to cover with a veil of respectability an adulterous liaison. The mother, not long able to bear even this appearance of restraint, threw off all shame, and drove away the daughter whom she had sacrificed. That young wife fled to the Continent, leading there a life of unhappiness. Those who saw her, as she appeared at times in the gay society of Paris, with a sad, half-frightened look, as if she were a guilty and outcast woman, cannot forget who was the author of this loneliness and sorrow.

These are MONEY ENOUGH. Eight thousand five hundred square miles of this earth's surface are devoted to the culture of tobacco. The quantity annually produced has been recently estimated to be four and a half millions of pounds, or four and a half pounds for each inhabitant. The first cost of one year's growth of tobacco, at four cents a pound, is one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; but the same annually expended for tobacco by the whole human family, is thought to be at least five hundred millions of dollars. This would keep an army of five hundred thousand men at work, at a salary of one thousand dollars each. It would pay a railroad round the world. It would pay for three railroads, double track, from New York to San Francisco. It would support, in comfort, all the honest poor on the globe. If it were within the compass of the human power—which it is not—to expend so vast a sum judiciously in improving the human race by knowledge, discipline and art, it would, in two or three generations, banish from the world ignorance, want, crime and disease. Ah! man earns money enough: what he wants is the wisdom to spend it!

THE SNOW OF AGE.

We just stumbled over the following pretty piece of mosaic, lying amid a multitude of those less attractive: "No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts."

The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is new as well as emphatic. The Scriptures present as by the almond tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white. "The almond tree shall flourish; the head shall be hoary." Dickens says of one of his characters, whose hair was turning grey, that it looked as if time had lightly splashed his snows upon it in passing.

"It never melts,"—no, never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward; they know not any retrograde movement. The old man may sit and sing, "I would I were a boy again;" but he grows older as he sings. He may read of the choir of youth, but he cannot find it; he may sigh for the secret of the alchemy which is able to make him young again, sighing brings it not. He may gaze backward with an eye of long years, but as one gazes on his home from the deck of a departing ship, every moment carrying him further away—Poor old man! he has little more to do than die.

"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blossoms upon the valley and mountain, but soon the sweet spring follows and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the tottering veteran; there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay; its single flakes fell unnoticed; and now it is drilled there. We shall see its increase until we lay the old man in his grave; there it shall be absorbed by the eternal darkness, for there is no age in heaven.

Yet why speak of age in a mournful strain! It is beautiful, honorable and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when life and the world are so full of emptiness. Let the old man be old; if any must weep, let it be the young, at the long succession of years that are before them. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and rest. It is but a temporal snow which shall fall at the gates of paradise to be replaced in a brighter and better world.

Have a plan laid beforehand for every day. These plans ought to be maturely formed, the evening previous, and on rising in the morning immediately entered upon. It is astonishing how much more we accomplish in a single day by having the plan previously marked out.

Lapdogs are not the puppies who engross the attention of ladies. Many a senseless dandy runs off with those purest diamonds of this world—a young girl's affections.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)
TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

BY JOHN MADDOX,
whose advice to all is, "As you go down, pay down, as you go up, pay up."

When thundering war's loud tramp was blown,
We left our families and our homes:
March'd to the field of destiny,
To die or gain sweet Liberty.

Near Nashville Town we did first camp,
And pitched our tents on Cumberland's bank.
Said'third ten days perhaps or more,
Some did rejoice others did grieve.

The Mississippi was deep and wide,
As we sailed o'er its troubled tide,
And many dangers we did screen
In sailing down to New Orleans.
But when those dangers were past and o'er,
We soon did meet a thousand more.

A heavy fog darkened the skies,
A British gun did us alarm,
Which made us all fly to our arms.
The battle lasted the whole day,
Artillery on both sides did play;
The fiery darts that at us flew,
Were cannon balls and rockets too.

We are volunteers from Tennessee,
Turned out to fight for liberty,
We wait to hear our General say,
He'll march us back to Tennessee.

II. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

WE DAILY HEAR of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the celebrated H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, and we can truly say, from our own knowledge, that no medicine ever discovered has performed the same wonderful cures, that it has, both in man and beast, and it is equally good for both, which makes it so truly valuable. It is therefore hailed by the suffering as the greatest blessing of the age; and no one would ever allow himself to be without this sovereign balm, who had once witnessed its magic power over disease, and its wonderful potency in relieving pain, however severe, in a few minutes time. We earnestly desire you to call upon the agent, who will furnish you, free of charge, a small book containing, besides other valuable information, a large list of certificates from many of the most respectable persons, of cures effected by this celebrated medicine, which surely are enough to convince the most sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We mention several certificates of rheumatism cured after the patient had suffered every thing but death for five to twenty years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss of use of the limbs, where the flesh had withered, leaving nothing but skin and bone, presenting a spectacle that their FRIENDS LOOKED UPON THEM APPALLED while physicians pronounced them BEYOND ANY HUMAN EFFORT TO RELIEVE. It is the most efficacious remedy known for burns, sprains, wounds, bruises, chilblains, neuralgia, toothache, bites of insects and reptiles, sore throat, sore or weak eyes, tumors, sun-pain, etc., etc., and is used with unbounded success in most of the ailments of horses and cattle, such as swellings, lumps, sprains, bruises, wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness, swellings, galls or chafes, sore eyes, partial blindness, etc. If used in the beginning of influenza, colds, coughs and croup, it will invariably stop their further progress. Every family should keep this valuable medicine on hand, ready for any emergency.

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

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbit, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Reanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Jewell; Baker & Hene, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbocoe. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Hunt; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.
AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
April 17, 1855.

Holloway's Pills, a Cure for Asthmatic Coughs and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—A gentleman well known and a resident of New Orleans, thus writes to professor Holloway:—For upward of five years I suffered severely from Asthma, attended with violent cough, the trying climate of this place also tended much to weaken me, and I became a mere skeleton, having relatives at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., I went there but derived no benefit, and returned here (business compelling me) in a worse state than when I left. Despairing of being benefited, I tried your Pills, and rubbed some of the Ointment on my chest and throat. I obtained considerable relief after the first fortnight, and in eight weeks was completely cured. I am now in excellent health and strength.

Notice.
On the 18th day of February last, Wm. G. Wright, who said he lived at Spring Garden, took a Watch of mine for the purpose of repairing it, promising at the same time to return it in a short time. As I have heard nothing from him since, should this meet his eye, he will please send the Watch forthwith to White Plains, or write to me at that place, where I can get it.

JOHN A. MOORE.
May 1, 1855.—3c.

Last Notice.

I will attend at the following times and places, on my last round, for the purpose of assessing the remainder of the taxes of those who have not yet given in, and for the purpose of saving themselves and me further trouble. I hope they will be punctual in attendance.
Rabbit Town, Monday May 7
White Plains, Tuesday " 8
Tongues Roads, Wednesday " 9
Singer Hill, Thursday " 10
Pine Grove, Friday " 11
Bacchan, Saturday " 12
Pound's Store, Monday " 14
Muscadine, Tuesday " 15
Carmichael's, Wednesday " 16
Harden's, Thursday " 17
Cross Plains, Friday " 18
Allen's, Saturday " 19
Colvin's, Monday " 21
Polkville, Tuesday " 22
Sulphur Springs, Wednesday " 23
Maddox, Thursday " 24
Oxford, Friday " 25
Taylor's old Place, Saturday " 26

As it will greatly facilitate my business as Census Taker, I will take the opportunity of again taking the rounds with the Assessor, and will also attend at the times and places above named, for the purpose of taking the Census of Benton County—and will thank the people for their attendance, and the members of their families.
Wm. P. AMERINE.
May 1st, 1855.

FEVER & AGUE OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

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

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable.
Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills as a Cathartic and general Physic, and without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, &c., to gether with all that class of diseases. Also entirely pure and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nesbit,
Williams & Smart, Oxford,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham & Clark, Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville,
Turkey Town, Dublin, &c.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors,
Beileville, Ill.
Haviland Barrall & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans.
J. B. Wilder & Bros. Louisville Ky.
April 17, 1855—6m.

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

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store
February 25, 1852.

PUBLIC NOTICE NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN LOT- TERY LOAN.

Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes as follows:
14 of 50,000 Fls. 54 of 20,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " 55 of 10,000 "
40 of 5,000 " 2 of 4,900 "
53 of 4,000 " 366 of 2,000 "
1944 of 1,000 Fls.
&c., &c.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars. The next Drawing takes place at Carlsruhe, under the Direction of the Baden Government, on

The 31st May, 1855.

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

The Price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.

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

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

For Tickets and Prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking-house, which is appointed for the sale of Tickets:—

MORIZ STIEBEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE,
GERMANY.

N. B.—Letters to be directed "per Steamer, via Liverpool," to MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, Bankers, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Remittances which arrive after the Day of Drawing, will be returned, or invested in the next Drawing, at the option of the sender.

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

May 1, 1855.

The Practice of Medicine, In its Various Departments,

Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,
Arbocoeche, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855—1y.

A TEACHER WANTED, in Township 17, Range 11, Randolph County, Ala.

Applicants will apply to
R. G. BARKS, Esq.,
Col. L. G. ROBERTS,
A. H. OHARROW.
Trustees.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

SAVE 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 sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use our MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of itchy, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by
HENDRICK & NESBIT,
April 18, 1854.

DIRECT IMPORTATION. Egypt, McEwen & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.

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

GOODS,

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

But the best of all an abundance of

GROceries,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.
STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

THE AMERICAN TREND!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States.—I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America, and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, as much so that I religiously combat those Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 33, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD, AND LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive miasmas, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period when, distressing to say, many lose their fresh and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, and will never be fully remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. It is the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits. Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copied of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, dated January 5th, 1854.

To THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 33, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.
Sir—It is with much the most grateful pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every Remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for four months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as I ever was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known to the friends of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague Head-ache
Asthma Indigestion
Bilious Complaints Jaundice
Blisters on the skin Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints Piles
Coughs of Bowels Retention of Urine
Dropsy Scalds, or King's Evil
Erysipela Secondary Symptoms
Female In-Sufferies General Debility
Fevers of all kinds Weakness, from whatever cause.

Sent at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 241 Strand London, 80, Modern Lane, New York, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1, each. To be had Wholesale of the Principal Drug Houses in London.
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Daguerreotyping.

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

THE GREAT DISCOVERY. KROLLERION!

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

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

The recipe for making with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.
Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
April 24, 1855—3m.

Wool Carding.

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

J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Taken up and Posted by Solomon Poe before Joshua Baker Esq., a certain Estray Sorrel Horse, has a star in his (forehead) face, one saddle mark on each side of his back bone, a little white snip on the right side of his nose, had old shoes on; about fifteen hands high, and is about seven years old, appraised to sixty dollars. This April 7th, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.



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 Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned 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 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 settlement 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 location 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.
Township seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, and six, 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:

North of the base line, and west 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 and fourteen, 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 diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner 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 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 containing 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 applications 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.
By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d 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 allotment, 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 alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment,) 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 outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 10th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and 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 embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

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

BENTON STEAM FAIR NOTICE.

Money Must Come.
WE would most respectfully and kindly but candidly say to those indebted to us, that we cannot and will not consent to a much longer delay of payments. We have waited with you for your accommodation when we could afford to do so—we now ask for and insist upon early and liberal payments.

This is no idle notice, and those who wantonly disregard it, may find it more troublesome and expensive than they expected.

ISBELL & McMILLAN.
Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1855—3t.

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

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 8, 1855.

Whole No. 961

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
\$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an en-
agement for the next.
The paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
for the first insertion, and fifty cents
square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
going 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
Ware-House,
on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

Having ample facilities for business,
a disposition to extend every accom-
modation to his customers, he pledges
strict personal attention to the inter-
ests of all those who may favor him with
patronage.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
CANNING, &c., promptly and carefully
filled, at the lowest market prices.
October 17, 1854.

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

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ASHVILLE, M. BERRY,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
200 Tons, Commander.

Leaves Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, after-
noon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built express-
ly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room 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, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,
Blank, Beaver, and Cass's soft fur
Hats various colors. Campen-
chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedal and French
Straw do. Double and single Brins.
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and
Lace BONNETS. Rutland and
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UM-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnet Linings—assortment kept
full by supplies received weekly
from manufacturers, and offered at
prices as low as can be bought at
any southern market, and inter-
merchants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE ROME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
B. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first
class family newspaper, the
undersigned flatters himself
that he can recommend the
"Courier." It contains four-
teen columns of well selected reading
matter in small print. Much care is
taken to select such articles as will suit
a diversity of tastes.
The paper contains a "Prices
Current," corrected weekly, and also a
Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Sav-
annah, 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 re-
ceive five copies for one year.
D. 10—8m. B. E. COBURN.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.,
WILL practice in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855.—ly.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day—indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
Wm. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the FINEST and
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—dt.

Notice in Chancery.
ON Monday the 7th day of May
next, I will sell for cash to the
highest bidder, at the Court House
door of Benton County, between
the usual hours of sale, the follow-
ing Lands to-wit: N. E. fourth of
the S. W. fourth, and the S. E. 1-4
of the N. W. fourth, and the N. E. 1-4
of the S. E. fourth of Section 10
Township 16, Range 7, East
Coosa Land District, except five
acres off the north side of the S. E.
fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said
land sold under decree in Chan-
cery, to pay the purchase money at
the suit of the Executors of the
Estate of Solomon Murphy deceased,
against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE,
Register, in Ch.
26 Dist. Ala.
March 27, 1855.—td.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now prepa-
red to accommodate all persons who
may wish to hire Horses, Buggies
Hacks, or to procure private con-
veyance to any part of the country.
His arrangements are so complete
that none need fear disappoint-
ment, at any time, and his stock and
vehicles shall be of the first quali-
ty. He will have spirited horses to
suit the young and dashing, and
gentle and quiet horses to suit the
old.
PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack and two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00
Persons who hire horses or vehi-
cles will be responsible for all
damages; for they who dance always
love to pay the fiddler.
JAMES H. PRIVETT,
April 3, 1855.

Notice if you Please.
Runaway from the sub-
scriber in Randolph Co.,
Ala., on the 2nd inst., a
Negro Man named AN-
DERSON, about 32 years old, 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high; a bright
mulatto, some black freckles in his
face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable
stature, broad teeth, little round
shouldered, round bodied, trim
made, flat footed, weighs about
100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the
fiddle. Had on black jeans coat,
cassinet pants, blue blanket, slit
before, bound with red flannel, and
buttons up, coarse boots. He will
try to pass as a free man, to a free
State. I will give a just reward
for his confinement in any jail, or
delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE,
April 10, 1855.—pd.

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 coun-
ties.
April 3, 1854.

POETRY.

OH! WATCH YOU WELL BY DAYLIGHT.

Oh, watch you well by daylight—
By daylight may you fear.
But keep no watch in darkness—
For angels then are near;
For heaven the sense bestoweth,
Or waking life to keep,
But tender mercy showeth,
To guard us in our sleep.
Then watch you well by daylight—
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
For angels then are near.

Oh, watch you well in pleasure—
For pleasure oft betrays,
But keep no watch in sorrow,
When joy withdraws its rays;
For in the hour of sorrow,
As in the darkness drear,
To heaven entrust the morrow,
For the angels then are near.
Oh, watch you well by daylight—
By daylight you may fear,
But keep no watch in darkness—
The angels then are near.

From the Baltimore American.
THE CHANGED.

"In smiles that least befit who wears
them most."

They'll tell you he is happier now,
Than when in days gone by,
You rallied off his thoughtful brow—
His calmly hopeful eye.

That now, he seeks the giddy crowd,
So lightly prized of yore;
And joins in laughter long and loud,
Where scarce he smiled before.

They'll tell you, now, in idle talk,
He whistles whole hours away;
And now contemns the pensive walk,
Where once so prone to stray.

They'll say he now, no longer loves
To sit and muse alone,
But still from place to place roves,
As seeking something gone.

He seeks it not, they'll now proclaim,
Where nature smiles around;
But in some worthless breath of fame—
Some revels noisy sound.

Alas! he does not roam the fields,
To seek the lost one there;
When every question'd object yields
The same brief answer—Where?

Alas! he dares not ask the flowers
Why she has passed them by;
And brought no bloom from wasting
lowers.

To please her father's eye.

Oh! he bends his reckless quest
Where no memorial met,
No lovely types of her address,
Forbidden him to regret.

Yes, he is gay; but couldst thou know
Such mirth as flows from pain;
Thy heart would spurn its outward show
And wish him sad again.

THE WEDDING RING.

As the earth with sea is bounded,
And the winter world with spring,
So a maiden's life is bounded,
With a golden wedding ring.
This old world is ever new,
Till love waits his purple wing,
And we wage the battles of being,
Through a golden wedding ring.

ILDO STERNBERG.

A TALE OF "CIRCUMSTANTIAL
EVIDENCE."

BY FUL LEAN.

There was a certain heart sinking
look about the steady stranger as
Mr. Talbot told him he was in need
of no help in his warehouses, which
caused that gentleman to look up
again from his ledger and eye the
young man more closely.

With a half audible sigh, and
with an air of hopelessness, utter des-
pondency, the object of his scruti-
ny had turned to leave the count-
ing room.

"Stay a moment, young man
what can you do?"

"I have never been accustomed
to any kind of business except that
of secretary, but I possess an excel-
lent education, and sufficient en-
ergy to undertake and persevere in
any pursuit that may offer itself."

There was a certain something
in the young man's manner that
interested the good Mr. Talbot.
So he told him to take a seat beside
him and answer a few questions.

The young man pleased Mr. Tal-
bot. A mutual confidence spring-
ing up between them, the stranger
confided to the good merchant his
pressing necessities.

He was a Pole by birth; he had
been despoiled of home, fortune
and country at one blow. He had
served as private secretary for sev-
eral years to an English nobleman,
but a misunderstanding occurring
between them he had come to this

country, and had been here several
months, but not being able to
get anything to do, he had spent
his last penny, and had not tasted
food for two days.

Mr. Talbot did not read him a
lecture on the uncertainty of human
prospects, but he put his hand into
his pocket, and handing a tolerably
well filled wallet to the stranger,
bid him go and make himself first
comfortable with good cheer, and
then presentable with good clothes,
and then to return to the counting
room, that he would take him in
his own employ for the present,
and that the contents of the wallet
were but a part of his salary.

With an expression of gratitude
the stranger left Mr. Talbot, wallet
in hand. There was a something
in the lustre of his large earnest
grey eyes that told the worthy mer-
chant he had not misplaced confi-
dence.

Ilido Sternberg entered into his
new occupation with a zeal and
comprehension that shewed Mr.
Talbot had not over-estimated
either his moral or mental capaci-
ty.

Sternberg was employed to write
all Mr. Talbot's most confidential
letters and to attend to his most
private accounts, for the merchant
at that time was deeply involved
in several complicated speculations,
all of which, if successful, were to
benefit the whole system of com-
merce.

After several months of unre-
mitting labor, the schemes ended
in a sudden failure. After honor-
ably satisfying the calls of all cred-
itors who involved through the un-
fortunate speculations, Mr. Talbot
was enabled to continue his regular
business, though on a very much
reduced scale.

"A professional friend of mine
wishes a secretary, will you accept
the situation, Ilido? The salary is
good—far better than anything I
can offer you, for just now, alas!
I can—I can offer you nothing I
mentioned you to my friend, telling
him he could not find a more cap-
able and more unexceptionable
in every way than yourself."

"I cannot sufficiently thank you
for your good opinion of me and
of your care for me," replied Stern-
berg warmly. "I will accept your
friend's offer, whatever it may be
on your recommendation, and I
hope the result will prove your
good word for me not an unjust
one."

Mr. Redfield, the professional gen-
tleman, with whom Sternberg now
took up his abode, was a lawyer of much
repute, practicing in the city and dwell-
ing in much style a short ride in the
country.

"Take care of yourself, Ilido my boy,"
said Mr. Talbot, shaking Sternberg's
extended hand and looking upon him
with the fondness of a father.

"I hope you will not forget your old
friends for your new ones," said Mr.
Talbot with a pretty blush. "Father
and I shall expect to see you as often
as you can make it convenient to give us
a call."

Fanny Talbot's bright eyes lingered
with him as he entered his new abode.
True, looked up from the paper on him,
day after day as it lay before him upon
his desk. They accompanied him in all
his on-ings and in-comings; their light
had become the guiding star of his life,
but yet in his numerous visits to the
merchant's house Ilido preserved the
same respectful distance of behavior to-
ward the bright Fanny that had marked
his conduct from the first.

Mr. Talbot was once in prosper-
ous, and learning wisdom from experience,
he pursued the beaten path to wealth,
leaving chambers to the uninitiated.

It had grown to be toward the close
of summer when Ilido Sternberg entered
the office of Mr. Redfield one morning
somewhat later than usual, and told him
he could no longer remain in his employ.

In vain Mr. Redfield urged him for a
reason, he would give none, merely
saying he had made up his mind to go
to South America.

In about an hour after Ilido left the
office, Mr. Redfield was summoned home;
his eldest daughter had been found dead
in the grove of woods by the seashore,
which had ever been her favorite walk.
Her sister had seen her start in the di-
rection of the grove, in the early morn-
ing, and had also seen young Sternberg
take the same path a short time after,
seemingly following in her footsteps.

Label Redfield was a belle; a dark,
wild beauty, full of headstrong passion
and from her wit and sparkling play-
fulness was the idol of her father and the
imperious mistress of both father and
mother, and in fact the entire household.
Some of the field laborers had seen
Sternberg closely conversing with the
beautiful Miss Redfield in the grove, and
as soon as the news of her death reached
them (for it spread like wild fire)
they came forward to give in their testi-
mony. One of the laborers said that
the young lady seemed very much ex-
cited in her manner and spoke angrily,
and that Sternberg seemed to be expe-
ctating with her, supplicating her to do
something that she seemed very resolute
in refusing.

The testimony crowded in so closely
against poor Sternberg, that a warrant
was issued to apprehend him, and so
rapid had been all the proceedings that
he was taken on board of a South Amer-
ican packet, within five minutes of the
time of sailing.

"Suspected and apprehended for mur-
der!" exclaimed Fanny Talbot. "The
murder of my friend Isabel! oh, papa,
how horrible! but he is innocent. He
never could commit murder. The court
will find the real murderer and will ac-
quit him," and Fanny Talbot spoke confi-
dently.

"I hope so, my child, but appear-
ances are strongly against him."

"But, papa, you do not believe him
guilty?"

"My child, I will not say what I be-
lieve. I dare not believe anything. My
good wishes are for the youth, but I fear
it will go ill with him at the trial."

"Oh, papa," responded Fanny, fer-
vently, "do not say so, even if you think
so."

Meantime, the day of the trial ap-
proached. Fanny Talbot had watched
the tide of public opinion to discover
that the universal voice was against the
ungrateful young man who could murder
his liberal employer's daughter.—
Fanny also watched her father's com-
mune to gain some consolation from
him as to Ilido's chance of acquittal, but
she could glean nothing there.

"To-day the trial takes place, dear
father?"

"Yes, my daughter."

"You are to sit in the jury box—one
of the twelve?"

"Yes, dear Fanny."

"It is a dreadful thing to decide upon
the fate of a human being, and terrible
must be the remorse of him who senten-
ces a brother to an ignominious death,
and afterwards—when it is too late—
finds the murdered man as innocent as
the one he was thought to have murder-
ed!"

"How strangely you talk!" exclaimed
Mr. Talbot, startled by her words and
manner.

"Father, Ilido Sternberg is innocent."

"Very likely," gloomily replied the
father.

"And, dear father, you must not per-
mit his death; if all the others insist,
you must resist to be convinced. They
cannot hang him without your sanction."

"But, child, my friendship towards
him is known—my reputation will suffer,
may be ruined in consequence."

"But then you will have saved an in-
nocent man from a frightful death—
And, dear father, no one can suspect
you, who are so upright, of partiality."

"Well, dear child, we will see what
can be done to save him."

"Father, you must promise me," ex-
claimed Fanny Talbot, with unwonted
vehemence, and then she poured into
her father's ears the deep, abiding in-
terest she took in the young man, also her
deep-seated convictions of his truth and
innocence, and the grounds of these
convictions, saying that if he were hang-
ed and could have been saved by her father,
she could not live to bear the horror of
the thought.

Deeply affected by his daughter's
pleadings, Mr. Talbot left her to attend
the trial, with a solemn promise to do all
in his power to save the prisoner.

The trial proceeded—the evidence
was all convincingly against the young
Pole. His own words were few and
pointed; he declined any explanation of
the case, but distinctly and firmly pro-
nounced that he was not guilty of the
awful charge preferred against him.

His calm, majestic manner did much
toward establishing his innocence in the
minds of some. But all the evidence
being so strong and decided against him,
the presiding judge closed his speech
with pronouncing the prisoner "guilty,"
and recommending the jury to remember
the responsibility resting on them and
their duty to society.

The impatient multitude without and
within awaited the decision of the panel
for twelve long hours. At length they
returned and the crowd were hushed in
to silence.

"We cannot agree," was the response
of the foreman, to the usual question.

The bench was perplexed. The pres-
ident went all over the whole of the evi-
dence, again dilating upon the points
which proved so conclusively the pris-
oner's guilt.

The jury again withdrew and thirty
hours this time were passed before they
pronounced a second decision, and then
the verdict of eleven was "guilty," whilst
the twelfth juror firmly persisted in the
belief of the prisoner's innocence, and
solemnly avowed that he would suffer
death himself before he would assist in
his condemnation.

Finding this man so solemnly impres-
sed with the prisoner's innocence, and
his arguments in his favor still sound-
ing so convincingly in their ears, to the as-
tonishment and indignation of all pres-
ent, the eleven unanimously concurred
with the one in a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner being therefore set at
liberty narrowly escaped the Lynch law
of the infuriated mob without. A strong
police guard alone protected him.

Once more Ilido Sternberg stood upon
the deck of a vessel bound for South
America. A boy whom he recognized
as one in the employ of Mr. Talbot, ap-
proached him and placed a letter in his
hand. The captain's orders meantime
had been given, the anchor was drawn
up and the brig under way. With a
leat-like spring the agile messenger jump-

ed upon parting wharf, receiving a lusty
cheer from the jolly Jack Tar's who wit-
nessed the feat.

Ilido leaned his head mournfully upon
his hands, and gazed abstractedly upon
the receding shore.

Suddenly he bethought himself of his
letter. He opened it, and to his sur-
prise a roll of bank bills fell from it.—
He glanced upon them; they were all bills
of large amount. The letter merely said:
"You will not refuse the enclosed from
one who believes in your innocence.—
When you make the fortune which I
know your energy will achieve in the
new country to which you are going,
you can repay them, if you like, to your
Sister Fanny."

Three years after the above occur-
rence, a young man lay sick to death upon
his bed, raving in his delirium, to see
Mr. Redfield, the father of the murdered
Isabel.

Mr. Redfield stood beside the dying
couch of the man who was to have been
the husband of his daughter.

"I am sorry to see you so low, my
poor Augustus," said Mr. Redfield kind-
ly.

"Oh, speak not to me! It was I who
stabbed Isabel!" exclaimed the young
man wildly.

All were horrified at these words.—
His mother and sister imputed them to
the delirium of disease; but when he
grew more calm, and solemnly repeated
his avowal, they were forced to be-
lieve him.

Before his death, he narrated all the
particulars of his unnatural deed.

It seems that the proud Isabel, from
the time the handsome Sternberg entered
her father's house, had smiled less
graciously upon her affianced, Augustus
Raymond. Stung to madness by jeal-
ousy, he had watched them together,
had heard Isabel, the evening previous,
appoint the grove as a meeting-place,
that she had something very particular
to say to Sternberg.

Augustus retired himself to the spot
before day dawn, secreted himself—heard
the conversation; saw the reluctance of
Sternberg—heard the passionate Isabel
avow her love for him, and urge him to
make her his wife. Sternberg refused
her gently and firmly. At first, she was
angry, but he soothed her into quiet,
and left her after confessing to her that
he loved another. She acquiesced him
of attempting in the slightest to gain her
love, and as he turned to depart, she
smiled sweetly upon him, and said she
would try to forget him except with
the love of a sister, but that none other
could ever supply his place in her affec-
tions.

Perfectly infuriated with passion, Au-
gustus Raymond stood before her upon
Sternberg's departure, and reproached
her more like a demon than a man, with
her perfidy.

Her manner was so haughty and in-
dignant, that insane with jealousy and
passion, her discarded lover plunged the
fatal steel into her fair bosom, and then
dashing into the thicket made his es-
cape with the cunning caution that elud-
ed the eyes of all, and locking the fear-
ful secret up in his own breast, he es-
caped without being suspected even of
the foul deed.

The repentant lover died, and the
father of the murdered girl wished to
make reparation to the falsely accused
Sternberg.

Finding the turn affairs had taken,
Fanny Talbot confessed to her father,
with a countenance suffused with blush-
es, that she knew the hiding place of
the acquitted Ilido. She had correspond-
ed with him faithfully in his exile.

A few weeks more, and the now hap-
py Sternberg returned to his friends
more highly in favor than he had ever
been before.

It was with a proud and exultant
heart that the fond father placed his
daughter's hand in that of Ilido Sternberg,
who, under an assumed name, had won
both fortune and fame during his exile,
—who had also proved himself in all
ways so worthy of the trust now repos-
ed in him.—the sacred trust of the safe-
keeping of a loving woman's heart and
happiness.

IN DEBT AND OUT OF
DEBT.

Of what a hideous progeny of
ill is debt the father! What mean-
nesses, what invasions on self-re-
spect, what cares, what double
dealing! How, in due season, it
will carve the frank open face into
wrinkles; how like a knife, 'twill
stab the honest heart. And then
its transformation! How it has
been known to change a goodly
face into a mask of brass; how,
with the "damned custom" of debt,
has the true man become a callous
trickster! A freed-man from debt,
and what nourishing sweetness
may be found in cold water; what
toothsome in a dry crust; what
ambrosial nourishment in a hard
egg! Be sure of it, he who dines
out of debt, tho' his meal be bis-
cuit and an onion, dines in "The
Apollo." And then for raiment;
what warmth in a threadbare coat,
what Tyrian purple in the faded
waistcoat, the vest not owed
for how glossy the well-worn hat
if it covers not the aching head of
a debtor! Next the home sweets,
the out door recreation of the free

man. The street door falls not a
knell on his heart; the foot on the
staircase, though he lives on the
third pair, sends no spasm through
his anatomy; at the rap of his door
he can crow forth "come in," and
his pulse still beat healthfully, his
heart sink not in his bowels. See
him abroad. How confidently,
yet how pleasantly he takes the
street; how he returns look for look
with any passerby; how he saun-
ters; how, meeting an acquaintance
he stands and gossips. But, then,
this man knows not debt; debt,
that casts a drug into the richest
wine; that makes the food of the
gods unwholesome, indigestible;
that sprinkles the banquets of a
Lucullus with ashes, and drops soot
in the soup of an emperor; debt,
that like the moth, makes valueless
furs and velvets, enclosing the
wearer in a festering prison, (the
shirt of Nessus was a shirt not
paid for,) debt, that writes upon
frescoed walls the hand writing of
the attorney; that puts a voice of
terror in the knocker; that makes
the heart quake at the hunted fire-
side; debt, the invisible demon that
walks abroad with a man, now
quickening his steps, now making
him look on all sides like a hunted
beast, and now bringing to his face
the ashy hue of death, as the un-
conscious passenger looks glanc-
ingly upon him! Poverty is a
bitter draught, yet may, and some-
times with advantage, be gulped
down. Though the drinker makes
fury faces, there may after all be a
wholesome goodness in the cup.—
But debt, however covertly it be
offered, is the cup of a Syren, and
the wine, spicy and delicious tho'
it be, as poison. The man out of
debt, though with a flaw in his
jerkkin, a crack in his shoelather, and
a hole in his hat, is still the
son of liberty, free as the singing
lark above him; but the debtor,
though clothed in the utmost brav-
ery, what is he but a serf out upon
a holiday—a slave to be reclaimed
at any instant by his owner, the
creditor? My son, if poor, see
wine in the running spring; let
thy mouth water at last week's
roll; think a threadbare coat the
"only wear;" and acknowledge a
white-washed garret the fittest
housing place for a gentleman; do
this, and thee debt. So shall thy
heart be at peace; and the sheriff
be confounded.—[Douglas Jerold,
in "Heads of the People."

MURDER.

We extract from the last Repor-
ter the following particulars of the
death of Noah.

Anthony Morgan and Perry
Morgan, his son, have been com-
mitted, on suspicion of implication
in the murder, to stand their trial
at the next term of the court.

Talladega Watchtower:

"Mr. Noah resided some 13
miles North of Town, on the bank
of Coosa river, he was shot on
Tuesday, the 17th inst., at about
half past eleven o'clock, and died
instantly, six buck shot having
struck him, any one of which would
have been fatal; one having entered
just behind the left ear, one in
the neck, one in the shoulder, two
in the side, and one in the hip,
which penetrated his body. As

ENTH 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 tenth distribution of the...

WORKS OF ART accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact 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 Estate and other Landed Property belonging to the Society, to the...

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND DISTRIBUTION, FROM ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the ARTS AND SCIENCES in this country. The certificates of Share will be issued at ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Shilling Engraving, entitled...

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, representing an Eventful Period in the History of our Country.

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

At the Society's expense 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 a new account will here be a postponement from the day named. All letters and communications, "post paid" for certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the...

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

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

- The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$80,000
- The superb Dwelling, the residence of the late Anne Sullivan, 15,000
- The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000
- 5 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the Society in 93d St., 10,000
- 10 magnificent corner chair stoves, 10,000
- Those shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000
- 4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of pieces such as, all antique patterns, in a beautiful new Jeweled box, 10,000
- 10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000
- 12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art, one the size of a half dime, 700
- 10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300
- 50 Bouleaux, Toilet and Dressing cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl parrot, Louis XIV., 2,500
- 1 large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipardi in Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000
- 1,000 Gold Trimbles, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000
- 200 copies of the lives of great saviors, superbly bound, with an engraving of each article, 2,000
- 50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000
- 200 copies of Givens', Republican court splendidly bound, with a large engraving, 4,000
- 100 copies of Lloyd's History of the Slave Trade, 1000
- 100 copies of the Great part, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000

PAINTINGS.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some Splendid Pictures by Cole, Sully, Reynolds, Spangler, Doughty, Alton, Chapman, David, Stuart, Hebert, Tuck, Bennington, Read, Bartlett, Schless, Huntington, Johnson, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schaub, Periss, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter, post-paid, to the Secretary, Edgar Bay, March 27, 1855.

Robt and the Angel—Salvator Rosa 1,000

Night View, Claudio 1,000

Madonna, Corregio 1,000

Head, Titian 500

A Head, Poussin 500

A Free, Guizot 500

Landscape, Poussin 500

Wattle piece, Worcesterman 500

Landscape, Claude 500

Also will answer by return mail.

TERMS FOR CASH.

Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate.

Clubs of 20 2 " "

Clubs of 50 5 " "

The money in all cases to accompany an application for Certificates.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS

Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the presence of a Magificent set of BUDDHIST STATUARY, with Rich Colored Indian Hangings, fine India Lac Curtains and everything of the most splendid Description to the Ladies Club who will send the remittance for Certificates.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a Handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, post-paid) in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.

A. G. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.

MAYARD LEWIS, FRANCIS LEE, Directors.

FERNANDO LIVINGSTON, T. W. BAUER, Treasurer.

January 23, 1855.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.

Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CORDIAL.

FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES

CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM

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

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

1st. It cures the worst cases of Biliousness.

2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.

3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhea.

4th. It relieves the severest Colic.

5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.

6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

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

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

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

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowels, as I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me."

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

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

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bismarck's columns in Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854

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

For Sale by

Wm. H. Underwood, Formery Judge of Superior Court, Clerk of Circuit Court, &c.

A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

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

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

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

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

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

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here upon his 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 profession and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called former Colleges of the day.

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

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

Mrs. F. DeLano, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing and Botany.

Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250 for the school year—\$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$40 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$30 per year. French \$20. Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin in most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be \$12 dollars for the Spring and \$12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lewis of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Goldsboro, and Mr. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co., Ala.

Age 29—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches—

is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail Road, above Monroeville. 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.

White-Jung (the Huntsville line) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travel as comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

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

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor, Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 29, 1854—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

and

Solicitor in Chancery.

ALL attend promptly to all business connected to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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

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

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1854—1y.

Bounty Land.

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

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 2, 1855.

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 and ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put 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 and Winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Ward robes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.

J. R. MORRIS, HIRSH HICKS, J. R. LOYN, 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 accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors, and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to say all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

Morrisville, July 18, 1854.

E. G. MORRIS.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, 1855.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

ALL attend promptly to all business connected to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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

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

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

June 1, 1854—1y.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 15, 1855.

Whole No. 962

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

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

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

M. P. Stovall,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
Augusta, Georgia.
CONSIGNEES OF THE BUSINESS
In all its branches, in the
extensive
Fire-Proof Warehouse,
on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-
tel.

Having ample facilities for business,
and a disposition to extend every accom-
modation to his customers, he pledges his
strict personal attention to the inter-
ests 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.
MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGE, S. C. TUCKER,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVANS,
000 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Cars from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built expres-
sly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivaled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury—
Attentive and courteous commanders,
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.
Steorage, \$3 00.
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Im-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass's soft
fancy Hats various colors. Cam-
pachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, Florence, Pedit 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 Cal-
BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnets 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 mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE ROME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first
class family newspaper, the
undersigned flatters himself
that he can recommend the
"Courier." It contains four-
teen columns of well selected reading
matter in small print. Much care is
taken to select such articles as will suit a
diversity of tastes.

The paper contains a "Prices
Current" corrected weekly, and also a
Statement of the Rome, Augusta, Sa-
vannah, 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 \$6.00 shall re-
ceive five copies for one year.
D. 10-9m. S. E. COBURN.

J. F. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
WILL practice in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855—1y.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day:—indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the VARIETY of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NEW GRAND DUCHE OF BADEN LOT-
TERY LOAN.
Capital 14,000,000 Florins.
THIS LOAN is guaranteed by
the Government, and will be
drawn in different prizes, as fol-
lows:
1st of 50,000 Fls. | 54 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. | 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " | 55 of 10,000 "
40 of 5,000 " | 2 of 4,000 "
58 of 4,000 " | 236 of 2,000 "
1844 of 1,000 Fls.
&c., &c.
The lowest prize being 42 Fls.
12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars.
The next Drawing takes place at
Carlsruhe, under the Direction of
the Baden Government, on
The 31st May, 1855.

when every drawn number must
obtain one of the above-mentioned
Prizes, which will be paid in Cash,
at the offices of the undersigned.
Those fortunate Shareholders not
residing on the spot, will have their
amt of prizes gained paid to them
through an established Bank. The
Lists of the result will be sent to
each Shareholder, and the success-
ful numbers published in the
Newspapers.
The Price of one Ticket is Two
Dollars.
The following advantages are
given by taking a number of Tick-
ets, viz:
11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " 40
50 " " 80
100 " " 150
The Price for Tickets can be
sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, pay-
able in any of the commercial towns
of Germany, Holland, France,
England, Scotland, or Ireland.
For Tickets and Prospectuses
apply to the undersigned Banking
house, which is appointed for the
sale of Tickets.
MORIZ STEBEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE,
Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed
"per Steamer, via Liverpool," to
MORIZ STEBEL SONS, Bankers, in
Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.
Remittances which arrive after
the Day of Drawing, will be re-
turned, or invested in the next
Drawing, at the option of the sender.
The Prospectus of this Distribu-
tion can be inspected at the
Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jack-
sonville, where also Tickets may
be obtained.
May 1, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and pos-
ted before Benjamin F.
Parker, Esq., by W. W.
Grubbs, a certain male, Iron-grey,
about 4 years old, 14 hands high;
no marks or brands perceivable—
appraised to forty-five dollars, by
Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker,
this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855.
d. WOODS,
May 8, '55 Judge of Probate.

POETRY.

From the Southern Statesman. ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year has passed away
With all its round of chance & change;
For twelve long months a weary way,
My heavy steps in silence range.
I scarce can note a single day,
That seemed to bear along its course,
One gleam of bright affection's ray,
Or hope, or bliss from any source.
My brightest hopes were soon forgot,
My airy castles fell to earth;
Nought could change my weary lot,
Nought give my wayward fancies birth.

The busy world had not a charm,
To draw my spirit from its shade;
It was not that I thought it harm,
To join the gay parade.
But that I felt no pleasure there,
Where others seemed so light and gay.
Where every feature seemed to wear
The pleasures of a holy-day.

I'd rather seek some quiet nook,
Where Nature was the only guest;
And o'er the pages of my book,
Lull my weary soul to rest.
I'd rather know that name was near,
To listen while I poured my song
Alone on Nature's listening ear,
While echo would the notes prolong.

It may be strange that one so young,
Should seek such sombre shades;
It may be wrong that youth be flung
Away without one effort made
To rescue from oblivion's shade,
A name our fathers gave.

I said with heavy steps a weary way,
My course through twelve long months
had been.
And yet I doubt if one would say,
A calmer way had ever been seen.
I said I scarce could note a day,
Marked by bright affection's smile;
And yet I doubt if one would say,
Their life had been more blessed than
the while.

If I have erred in calling earth,
A weary place for such as me,
If I have failed to know the worth
Of life and gay society;
I hope I may be brought to see,
The faith of my darling way;
I hope the world is worthy,
Will aid my erring steps to stay.

But if seclusion be the guide,
To mark our way to God and truth;
O, let me in its bosom hide
My weary head in thought, in youth.

THE OLD CHURCH YARD.
Oh! come, come with me, to the old
church yard,
I will know the path through the soft
green sward;
Friends slumber there we were wont to
grieve;
We'll trace out their names in the old
church yard.

Oh! mourn not for them, their grief is
over,
Oh! weep not for them; they weep no
more;
For deep is their sleep, though cold and
hard;
Their pillow may be in the old church
yard.

I know 'tis in vain, when friends depart,
To breathe kind words to a broken heart;
I know that the joy of life seems mar-
red;
When we follow them home to the old
church yard.

But were I at rest beneath yon tree,
Why should I then weep, dear love, for
me?
I'm wayward and sad; ah! why, then,
re-
gard
The rest that I seek in the old church
yard?

CALIFORNIA GAMBLING SCENES.
A writer whose fortunes led him to
San Francisco, in 1852, presents a
picture of the scenes enacted at that
period in the gambling-hells of the
golden capital. He says that the most
corrupt of the gamblers, and the only
ones, in fact, who could compete with
the Spaniards, generally so crafty and
cold-blooded in hazard playing, were
the American "boys," that from the
splendidly decorated saloons at San Fran-
cisco, with its picturesque bay and
hundreds of tables groaning beneath the
burden of gold, to the scanty tent in the
furthest mountains, where the "serape" is
drawn over a rickety box, served as a
cloth by night, and as a bed and blanket
on approach of dawn they were every-
where to be found ready at any moment
to plunder the poor miner of his hard-
earned savings; and the Spanish clock
served to cover the money they won, as
well as the six-barreled revolver and
sharp bowie-knife, as weapons of attack
or defence, according as the moment or
the prospect of gain might demand.
After a graphic description of one of the
most splendid and largest of the "hells,"
over whose entrance gleamed in golden
letter the name of "El Dorado," the
writer says:

"The visitors are suddenly crowding
around a table, where high play is ap-
parently going on. Let us go, too, and
see it. A young fellow is standing at
the table, between the keeper of the ta-
ble and his confederate; the first of
whom is slowly shuffling a pack of cards,
for the sake of employment, till the play
commences, while the other watches,
with his little piercing, grey eyes, the
cards as they are turned up. The game
itself is strange to us, although the Span-
iards on the other side of the table, who
follow its vicissitudes and the hands of
the dealer with a scarcely perceptible
smile, and without staking, for the pres-
ent, seem to understand it better than
we do. It is monte, a Spanish game,
and played with Spanish cards, and the
strange figures on them, the crossed
swords and golden lilies, the horsemen
instead of queens, etc., attract the stran-
ger's eye above all, and impart a much
higher and mysterious charm to the
bags of silver and gold boldly stacked
upon them.

The young fellow, in whom we feel
an interest from the outset, cannot be
more than sixteen years of age. He is
tall and thin, and his features would have
something effeminate about them, were
it not for the gleaming eye and the firm-
ly compressed lips. His right hand is
supported on the green cloth of the ta-
ble, upon the centre of which, piles of
gold, as well as sacks of gold dust, and
three or four large nuggets and ingots,
more for ornament than use. His left
hand is in his pocket, and from beneath
his hat two or three locks of auburn hair
peep out. His stake, amounting perhaps
to twenty, or five-and-twenty "engas,"
is on the horseman, and his gleaming
eyes are fixed nervously on the hands of
the dealer.

The latter, an American, sits coolly
and calmly behind the table, with the
card in his hand ready to turn up, and
casting, at intervals, a rapid glance at
the stakes to see that all is in order.
The ace and queen are the uppermost
cards; the young man has won and a
triumphant smile plays on his lips.
"I'll say you back now for the other
night," Robertson," he laughed, hoarsely,
between his scarce opened lips.
"I hope so," replied the banker calm-
ly, with an equivocal smile. "You're in
luck, Lowell, and ought to take advan-
tage of it."

"Leave it on the queen, and put this
lot on the three." Here and there a
few stakes are altered or withdrawn, and
the cards are turned up again. Both
lose!
The young man groans a fearful, but
hardly audible groan; but his hand brings
almost involuntarily, fresh booty to light
in the shape of bag of gold dust, which
the banker does not even glance at.
The bag might contain about two
pounds and the Spaniard, standing op-
posite, throws a couple of ounces on an-
other card.

"We do not trust the gentleman's
luck," the banker said, smilingly,
as he held the cards firmly in his left
hand, but kept his eye fixedly on the
inquiringly on that of the Californian.
"Quite safe," he muttered with in-
difference; but his card has gained.
The young gambler uttered another
fearful oath, and his hand sought fren-
ziedly in his pockets for more money but
in vain. "Not there—not there—gone—
robbed!" he stammered to himself,
and his eye measures distrustfully and
anxiously those standing around him.
He meets only indifferent or sarcastic
glances.

"Come, stranger, if you don't play
any longer, make room for some one
else!" said a bearded man, dressed in a
dirty blue and torn blouse, "it seems to
me you've done."

"I'll stop here as long as I like!"
"Come, sir, if you don't play, make
room for another party," said the second
banker, who sat close to him, "our table
is, besides, quite crowded."

"I have been robbed!" the young man
shouted, casting a furious glance on the
blouse, "shamefully robbed!"
"Well, don't look at me, young fellow,
in that way," said the man in the blouse,
quietly.

"I'll look at whom I please and any
one who can't stand it may turn away."
"Room, there!" the man shouted turn-
ing his head to those behind, and seiz-
ing the young gambler with a giant's
grasp, he lifted him up and hurled him
back.

"Take care—take care!" shouted sev-
eral voices at the same moment; and
two or three hands threw up the arms
of the madman, who armed with a re-
volver, and careless of the consequences,
was aiming pointblank at his assailant's
head. Though so quickly seized, the
young scoundrel managed to fire twice
before they could tear the pistol from
him, and one bullet broke the globe of
a lamp, while the other went into the
ceiling and brought down a shower of
plaster. It was not the only mark of
the same sort up there.

"Thank ye," the miner in the blue
shirt quietly said to the surroundings, and
without caring further for the infuriated
clerk, who was looting at the mouth, he
struggled with those who held him, he
took a packet of gold out of his waist-
coat pocket and put it on the nearest
table. The young gambler had, in the
meanwhile, been dragged to the door by
several powerful Irish volunteers, where
he was received by two policemen sum-
moned from the adjacent station, and
borne off to duance vile. All the curi-
osity mongers in the room and their
name was legion, had thronged up to the
spot where the shot was fired, to see as
much as possible of the anticipated row.
Even the counter was deserted for a sec-

ond or two, but no longer. At this mo-
ment, too, shouts, laughter, and noise
were heard from the other side of the
room. What had occurred there?
"Bravo! that was capital! hurrah!"
the mob shouted, and the shrill voice of
a man, who was energetically protesting
against something or other, was contin-
ually drowned in noisy bursts of ap-
plause. A peculiar circumstance had
taken place here, in which the mob
speedily performed the functions of judge
and jury, and gave its verdict.

A man in a black dress coat and dark
trousers, very clean and respectable, had
come for seven evenings in succession to
the same table, and he emptied his
wallet, until at last he produced a small,
laid it on a card. The card won on the
first evening, and he emptied the bag on
the table to count the money. It con-
tained twenty-eight Spanish dollars,
which the banker quietly paid him, and
his earnings, without deigning to tempt
Dante Fortune again. On the second
evening he returned, staked, and the
card lost. With the greatest coolness
he opened the bag, sized the corners,
and shook out the money; it contained
precisely the same sum as on the pre-
vious evening. On the third, fourth,
fifth, and sixth evenings, the same story.
The bankers began to know the man,
and amused themselves about his strange
behavior. As usual, he lost, took up the
bag and walked away.

The seventh evening arrived. It was
just a minute after eight, and the one
banker said, laughingly, to the other:
"We have treated him too hardly, and
frightened him away." His comrade
laughed; but the man in the black coat,
who had just arrived, without altering a
feature, or paying any attention to the
whispering and laughing, took his usual
place, quietly watched the progress of
the game till a quarter past eight, and
then laid the well known bag upon a
deuce that had just been turned up.

A couple of cards had been turned
up without the two making its appear-
ance. At last the three fell to the left,
and to the right—a scarcely perceptible
smile played on the banker's lips—the
two. The stranger turned deadly pale,
but without uttering a syllable about the
change in his luck, he stretched out his
hand to the sack, and was on the point
of opening it, in order to count the dol-
lars, when the banker said, laughingly,
"Let it be! I know how many are in it—
eight-and-twenty. An I not right?"
"Not exactly," said the man, calmly,
and shook the silver out on the table.

He then shook the bag still more, and a
roll of bank notes, slightly wrapped to-
gether, fell out.
"What's that?" the banker cried in
alarm, and the audience pressed curi-
ously round.

"My stake!" the man said, with appar-
ent indifference, as he unfurled the
thread that bound the notes.
"Stop that will not do!" the banker
cried, as he threw down his cards; "that's
false play. You only paid twenty-eight
dollars on the previous evening."

"False play?" the man shouted, and
his eyebrows were menacingly contract-
ed. "Prove it, you shuffler! Did I not
pay the bag just as it is on the card; and
have you ever refused to pay it unopen-
ed?"

"No, that's all correct—quite right,"
said those around, who are always glad
to oppose the banker, because they are
firmly convinced that he does not play
fairly, although they continually throw
away their money. "He staked and
won, and must be paid," others shout-
ed.

"Count your money; how much is it?"
said the banker, who had hurriedly ex-
changed a few words with his confeder-
ates, seated opposite; "how much is it?"

"In the first place, twenty-eight dol-
lars in silver," he said, calmly while the
bystanders laughed heartily, "then, here
in bank notes, two, three, four, yes, eight
hundred dollars, and then—"

"What more?"
"A small bill on Dolksmith & Broth-
ers, as good as silver, accepted and all;
the money never only fetched—four-
three thousand!"

"Three thousand!" the banker yelled,
starting from his chair. "Why, that
would make nearly four thousand dol-
lars altogether! Are you mad. Do you
expect me to pay all that?"

"Don't!" the stranger asked in sur-
prise. "Would you not have taken it if
I had lost?"

"Of course he would—of course. Do
you ask whether they would take it?—
Everything they can get, and a little
more, too," shouted the voices round the
table. "He must pay!"

"Gentlemen!" the bankers protested,
in the poor prospect of turning their
hearts: "Gentlemen, this person staked
every evening throughout the entire
week—"

"And lost every time," another inter-
rupted him. "I have been present sev-
eral times, and have heard so from oth-
ers, and he never made the slightest ob-
jection."

"But that was only eight-and-twenty
dollars."

"And if it had been so many thousands,
all the green."

"But do let me finish," the banker
shrieked, with aspen lips and furious
glances; "he only shook out twenty-eight
dollars on the table and kept the paper
back."

"Prove that I ever had a cent more
than twenty-eight dollars in the bag,"
and meet each day."

the stranger exclaimed contemptuously,
"you won't get off by such excuses."
"Why did you not keep the bag as
well, companion?" laughed a Spaniard,
who stood near. "We always stick to
everything that is staked."

"If he had lost again, no more than
the confounded dollars would have come
out of the bag," the banker growled.
"Possible; but it can't be proved," the
surrounding players laughed. "You
must pay up."

"Hanged if I do," the banker shouted,
and struck the table with his fist. "This
is a new sort of robbery you are trying
upon me; but you have come to the
wrong customer—I won't pay!"

"I've lost two hundred dollars to you
in the last half hour," a tall, gigantic
Kentuckian shouted, as he elbowed his
way to the table, "and was forced to pay
up to the cent. If you refuse to pay up
that fellow, you must fork over my mon-
ey again."

"And mine, too!" a multitude of
voices ejaculated. "I've lost, too—ten
dollars—fifty—five-and-twenty—a pound
of gold—out with the money if he won't
pay."

Another banker from an adjoining
table had in the meanwhile come up,
and had whispered a few words to his
comrade during the height of the tumult.
The loser for a time refused, but at last
yielded to his persuasions, and took up
the money to count it, while both care-
fully examined the notes and bill—
There could be no objection raised upon
either, and with a heavy sigh the banker
paid the money, which took all on his
table, as well as several pockets of gold
dust, which the stranger carefully un-
open, examined, and then weighed at the
bar. All was in order; and, concealing
what remained in the mysterious bag,
he then quitted the room, after bowing
his thanks to the surroundings, which
were returned by a thundering hurrah,
and shouts of applause.

MY FIRST HOME AND MY LAST.
BY AN INVALID.
Out of my first home, warm and bright,
I passed to the cold world's lowering
night;
From love more real than light or life,
To doubts and jealous fears and strife;
Ill bathed in end that well began—
Into the shadow, out of the sun.

Out of my last home, dark and cold,
I shall pass to the city whose streets are
gold;
From the silence that falls upon sin and
pain,
To the deathless joy of the angel's strain;
Well shall be ended that ill begun—
Out of the shadow, into the sun.

The London Examiner has an
article on Cuba and the recent
speech in the Spanish Cortes on
slavery. It depreciates the inten-
tion of Spain to protect slavery in
Cuba, and says that by offering to
the slave hopes of future emancipa-
tion, the Spanish Government
would raise up a power able to de-
fy both Cuban planters and Ameri-
can sympathisers. The Examiner
fears that should a band of Ameri-
can filibusters land in Cuba, Gen.
Concha will show them the scant
mercy which was shown to Lopez,
and then says:

"The American government will
then be provided with a grievance;
and if General Pierce should deem
the governments and fleets of
France and England too deeply
engaged in the Black and Baltic
Seas to think of succoring Cuba, it
is quite within reach of possibility
that the report of the Ostend Com-
ference may be acted on, and the
step of making common cause with
the discomfited corsairs, by send-
ing a force for retaliating upon Gen.
Concha, and perhaps for reducing
the Island, may become sufficient
ly popular to force itself upon Mr.
Pierce's not very reluctant cabin-
et."

"The contingency of the Western
allies looking quietly on must not,
however, be too hastily assumed—
France and England have, on a
previous occasion, spoken frankly
at Washington, as to what would
be their duty were Cuba wantonly
invaded; and, at that time the
Emperor Napoleon observed that
the alliance between France and
England extended westward as
well as eastward. And though it
would be unfortunate, indeed, if
in the belief that we have a duty to
prevent aggression and protect
weak States from spoliation, we
should be called upon to perform
such duty in both hemispheres at
once, let not the American govern-
ment too hastily infer that its act
of aggression would be safe. Mean-
time, the Spanish Cortes, instead
of confining their cares to the con-
ciliation of the planters who have
conspired against them, might do
better, we think, so to deal out
justice to all subjects of the Spanish
crown in Cuba, that it should no
longer have to depend for allegi-
ance and defence upon merely one
class, and that the least, numerous
lips, and they turned it into bees-

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. Wm. H.
Whitaker of Cincinnati, while at
breakfast on the 13th inst. eating
a piece of bread, swallowed a hard
substance, which lodged near the
stomach. Soon after it created so
much pain that he took an emetic
and on the next day threw the sub-
stance up. It proved to be a piece
of shingle nail, about half an inch
long, which had been broken, and
was sharp and ragged at both ends.
It appears to have been part of a
nail used in securing the hoops of
a flour barrel, which had got into
the flour, and thence into the bread.
After the nail came up Mr. W.
was easy for two or three days,
when inflammation set in, causing
his death on Thursday last.

Canada Providing for War
with the United States.—The mili-
tary act just passed by the Legisla-
ture of Canada closed with these
words:
"Provided, That if at the time
when this act would otherwise ex-
pire there should happen to be war
between the United States and her
majesty, then this act shall contin-
ue in force until the end of the ses-
sion of the Provincial Parliament
next after the proclamation of
peace."

Several of the Canadian Jour-
nals, speculating on the same text,
think war not unlikely in the event
of troubles between the United
States and Spain, and expatiate
on the mischief the allied powers could
do by sending a fleet to cruise on
the American coast.

It was once said of a beautiful
woman, that from her childhood
she had ever spoken smilingly; as
if the heart poured joy from
lips, and they turned it into bees-

Death of Judge Colquitt.

Our telegraphic column contains
the brief announcement of the de-
cease of the Hon. Walter T. Col-
quitt, a distinguished and honored
son of our sister State of Georgia,
who expired yesterday morning at
Macon.

Judge Colquitt has been promi-
nent in station, and has served his
State in nearly every exalted trust
and office, in a manner that concili-
ated admiration for his talent and
valuable resources, even from those
who differed with him on impor-
tant issues. His decease will sug-
gest anew reflections that have
been forced on many minds by re-
cent instances of the removal by
death of distinguished and worthy
citizens, at a time when it would
seem to short sighted man that our
best and dearest interests required
all the lessons and admonitions of
experience and service in public
affairs.

We might attempt additional
particulars, but with our present
resources of information we could
render but a feeble and inadequate
tribute and anticipate able hands
in the offerings which will be ten-
dered. Let us, therefore, for the
present, leave the sad announce-
ment to incalculable impressively
and eloquently the moral which man is
ever prone to forget, notwith-
standing the solemnity and fre-
quency of its enunciation in the
order of observation and the ar-
rangement of the All-wise Arbitrator.
Chas. Courier.

We have already mentioned the
burning of the steamer William
Knox, a woman jumped overboard
with a babe. She came to the sur-
face, and taking the baby's hand
in her mouth, thus held it out of
the water, while she attempted to
paddle to shore. A man plunged
in after her, and by strong efforts
succeeded in getting the mother to
where water was shallow enough
to allow them to touch the bottom.
"Do not bite its hand, now—you
are safe," said the man to her,
while they were wading ashore.—
She took the child's hand from be-
tween her teeth, and simply said:
"You do not know a mother, sir."

Scarcely a print of the gentle moth-
er's hold on the poor infant's hand
was perceptible.

A man with a large family, fin-
ally got all to shore, mother and
children, as he thought. Turning
his attention to saving some of their
plunder, he espied a child just
sinking. He plunged in after the
drowning child, dove after it, and
struggled with it to the shore.—
Then gazing upon its face for the
first time, he saw—one of his chil-
dren! She was a very pretty and
interesting little girl.

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TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.

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

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

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorized to announce **BENJAMIN A. BROOKS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

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

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

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

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

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

We are requested by the friends of **JOHN SMITH**, Esq., to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

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

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

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH C. BAIRD**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce **JESSE U. BRYAN**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

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

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

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

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

FOR COMMISSIONER.

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

DEAR WEATHER.—Although there has been great complaint of dry weather and want of water in this section of country, yet when compared with a large portion of Texas, it would appear that we have little cause. We learn from Mr. James F. Stokes, who has just returned from a trip through Texas, that the scarcity of water is really distressing. He says he had been charged five cents for a glass of water, and that at Indianapolis it was worth 20 cents per gallon. Mr. Joel Adler formerly of this place, has written a letter to a friend here, in which he says water had to be purchased in Galveston.

We received a short time since from Mr. Robert C. Clark, Warehouse and Commission Merchant of Wetumpka, a barrel of Molasses of such superior quality as to deserve special notice; and we take this special notice of it, because many of us living in this remote section from market, are frequently disappointed both in the quantity and price of groceries, the selection of which we cannot personally superintend. Mr. Clark has had a number of years experience in the Grocery business, and is consequently a good judge of the various articles in that line. We most cheerfully recommend him to Planters and others in this section, who may wish to consign cotton or other produce, or to order groceries of any and every description.

NEW LAW FIRM.—We invite particular attention to the card of Messrs. Foster & Caldwell. Mr. Foster has been long known in this and adjoining counties, as an able, faithful and successful Lawyer; and Mr. Caldwell, the younger in the practice, has many friends and acquaintances, who have unbounded confidence in his integrity, talent and industry as an Attorney.

PHILIP S. WHITE.

This celebrated and eloquent Temperance Orator delivered three addresses in the Baptist church in this place last week. The first on Monday evening, the second on Monday night, and the third on Tuesday night. On the two last occasions the house was crowded by an audience who were thoroughly convinced by his forcible arguments, touched by his eloquent and deeply pathetic appeals, and greatly amused by the laughable incidents and anecdotes, interspersed through his addresses. He confined himself strictly to the temperance question, devoting a portion of his last address to arguments in favor of what is called the "Alabama law," that is to take the power of granting license to retail ardent spirits out of the hands of six men in each beat, and give it to the majority. He bestowed some healthy blows on the anti-democratic character of the present license law, and showed that under it, six men might rule six thousand. On the first night he took the vote of the audience, which resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of the "Alabama law." We sincerely hope that his addresses here have done good, and had some effect to stay the tide of intemperance, which has for some time been fearfully on the increase.

There will be an examination of the students of the Tallahassee school on Friday the 25th of May. The friends of education are respectfully invited to attend.

J. S. LASSITER.

THE WAR.—We publish to day the telegraphic items, and a portion of the details of the latest foreign news by the Atlantic, which will be found exceedingly important and interesting. The peace conference at Vienna has adjourned, without agreeing to terms, and all hope of peace is abandoned—Austria and Prussia it is said will side with Russia—the war has been renewed with energy, and several sorties and bloody engagements have already taken place. The Emperor Napoleon it is said will shortly take command of the allied armies in the Crimea. Contrary however to the general expectation, cotton as well as grain has risen, since the suspense has ended and the definite announcement has been made that the war must go on. Some very good judges of the laws of trade and commerce have always predicted, that such would be the case from the fact that the Factories must go on, whether in war or peace, that the world must be clothed in and out of the armies, and that the capital invested in manufactures, was little if any affected by that abstracted for the war.

We copy the following condensed view of the present condition and future prospects and probable effects of the war from the Savannah Georgian:

[From Savannah Georgian, May 6th.]

What is to be Done?

The foreign news which we publish this morning is calculated to destroy the last vestiges of hope in peace, which the few sanguine may hitherto have indulged. The Vienna conference has broken in confusion and discord, the miserable patch work of the treaty of 1815, for the three months held up before the world as possible basis of agreement, is torn to shreds, hollow diplomacy gives place to sincere arms, and fiercer hostility pitted against each other. The result is, indeed, none other than we have expected. With elements of discord and discontent so numerous and wide spread, it is folly in the present state of things to attempt to preserve what it must be decided whether Kings or the people shall rule. Old boundaries must give place to new, treaties must be revised, Europe in fact must be remapped.

What now is to be the policy of the contending parties and the course of events, none can tell. So far as we can see, a bloody and bloody future lies before. It is certain that the end is not yet reached, and that the farthest distant horizon cannot discern it. The two hundred thousand men and five hundred cannon before Sebastopol have begun the war, but ended it. Doubtless the number, and the Allies for aught we know, might find their equals to contend with. And yet there is no retreat. Destruction and dishonor await them at home. What then is now to be done? What new element can now be introduced? What power shall guide the storm?

Having sounded the depths of all other resources, it is probable that the Allies will now appeal to the people to whom, as to a never failing source of strength, had they been wise, they would have appealed at first, and to the down-trodden nationalities. It may be too late, and may ultimately prove ineffectual. It will be difficult for those who have fought for a position to win at once the confidence of the oppressed; nevertheless, there are unmistakable signs that the experiment is to be tried. Austria having falsely played, now sides with Russia; the national standard is to be raised in Hungary and Lombardy. Prussia, faithful to her natural sympathies, Poland will be declared independent and free. The minor German powers, too, will have extended to them the patronage of those, who, in a struggle of life and death, now humbly seek their aid. How far this scheme will succeed, remains to be seen. In their despair the Allied nations may raise a power which they cannot control. The Revolution is a dangerous war-horse to ride.

Anything, however, may be better than the fate which now stares them in the face. Exhausted, treasures, decimated legions, a foreign war, muttering discontent at home and dishonor abroad, must produce a bitter fruit. Already England treads on coals scarce concealed, a revolution may break out any moment in France; there is a point beyond which a proud people will not endure. To mount the revolution in Europe may save one at home. At all events, something must be done, and that quickly. Peace, to obtain which they have humiliated themselves sufficiently, is hopeless—destruction awaits two armies in a foreign land, and the down-trodden nationalities are now their only resource. It is possible that in the inscrutable ways of Providence, justice and right will now be done, and the people regain their long-lost rights.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York with Liverpool dates to the 24th April.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, April 24.—Cotton.—The market is steady and unchanged, but buyers demand a reduction. Sales for the nine days, 70,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and 9,000 to exporters.

Political Intelligence.

The conference at Vienna is broken off after the 13th session—Russia rejected the allies demand.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was continued from the 9th to the 15th April with 500 guns without any result. An assault is believed not to be practicable, but an attempt to storm will probably be made.

Napoleon and Eugenie spent a week in England.

It is reported, but doubtful, that England has consented that Napoleon should take the command of the allied army in the Crimea.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

Lord Russell and M. DeTillys have left Vienna.

The British loan of 16 millions pounds sterling, was taken by the Rothschilds, in one hundred pound Consols, at fourteen and sixpence, in the shape of an annuity, terminable in 30 years. The taxes are increased on incomes, and a stamp duty is to be imposed on spirits, tea, coffee and sugar.

All hope of Austria operating against Russia is at an end for the present.

Canrobert says on the first two days bombardment, the allied fire was superior, and the Russian works were damaged. The French took possession of a position of great importance. Gortschakoff says matters are favorable for the besieged.

The Austrians in the Principality of Rumania.

On the 11th March, an Austrian officer on the 11th March, saw at a window a lady whose beauty attracted him, and he forthwith entered the house and demanded admittance to her apartment. The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband came and addressed the Austrian, but was civilly told: "What do you want here? I do not know you—you are not invited in my house, and therefore you have no business here."

Without a word the Austrian drew his sword and stabbed the husband to the heart. Much excitement ensued—Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the police; others sent intelligence to the Turkish commander at Kraguina, who lost no time in sending to Kraguina a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief, but to the point: "Go to the devil! I won't punish my soldiers for such a low-down story."

This brand new raised the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians." They are but one against a hundred. We would submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest? A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, fired and attacked the people. Killed 40 persons in the first charge. At this juncture the national guard d'armes, and the Rouman soldiers attacked the Austrians, and after a fierce fight drove them to the point of the light out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields.

The official statements return 147 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not yet opened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

Additional by the Atlantic.

New York, May 4.—The British Government estimates its expenses for the year at \$26,000,000 sterling, and the Revenue at \$26,500,000 sterling. The Russians are strengthening the Baltic ports. The Allied fleet is detained by ice off the Great Belt.

Two thousand Colliers are on a strike at Wigan.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee are progressing in their investigations. The floor of the convent of St. Agnes at Rome had fallen, and precipitated the

Pope and Cardinals below. The Pope was slightly, and several of the Cardinals severely injured.

A Russian had been captured in the act of making drawings of the French trenches before Sebastopol. He confessed that he had been employed as a spy since the battle of the Alma.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states that matters look most encouraging to the besieged.

From the seat of war, we learn that during the first two days of bombardment, the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th, the left attack of the Allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russian, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the hill, which is of great importance. Since they began, five of the seven admirals of the Russian fleet in Sebastopol have either died of wounds or been killed.

The fire of the Allies was to have been continued for a week from the 17th ult. The latest advices from Balaklava state that the fire of the Allies had caused considerable damage, but that it had been promptly repaired by the Russians. The French mines had been sprung and proved very destructive.

New York, May 1.—Letters from Buenos Ayres give another account of the firing into the United States steamer Water Witch. The statement is, that a boat from the port put off and rendered a Spanish document to the officer in command of the Water Witch, which was refused and the boat was ordered off. The firing then took place on both sides, the Water Witch retired badly damaged and her quarter master mortally wounded.

Negotiations are said to be on foot between the British and the Argentine Governments for a tract of country known as the Grand Chaco, the British looking to it for a supply of cotton in case of a difficulty with the United States.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS.

Napoleon's Speech in London.—His Vices on the Third Point.—Particulars of the Bombardment.—Why the Conference broke up.

The Atlantic's mails reached us yesterday afternoon. We collate below all intelligence of interest.—It will be remembered dates are to the 23d ult. from Liverpool, from Sebastopol to the 17th. The bulk of the news is one of the most important since the beginning of the war. Peace is no longer hoped for, fierce hostilities continue in the Crimea; the Emperor Napoleon had visited England, and been received with the highest honors; affairs everywhere were in a most critical condition.

Napoleon and Eugenie visit Liverpool.

The English papers are crowded with accounts of the visit of Napoleon III. and his wife to the Queen.

On Monday, the 16th of April, Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Dover. Napoleon was the uniform of a General of Division, the Empress—for the benefit of the ladies he is related—a straw hat, grey cloak, and plaid dress. Leading on the arm of Prince Albert, the Empress, (the Emperor by her side) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides a address from the Corporation of Dover.

From Dover the imperial guests proceeded to London, where the Queen's carriages and an escort of troops awaited them. The cortege of close carriages, proceeded at a rapid rate along the principal streets, in which it was estimated that not fewer than one million of spectators were assembled.

Hundreds of flags were hung on the outer walls, and a noticeable proportion bore the words, "Vive Napoleon!"

At every point along this distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window pane was crowded with gazers. At the club, especially, where much Lord's Napoleon was famous as an habitué, the most lively curiosity was manifested by the members to catch a glimpse of the imperial fortunes of their former associates. In passing the house in King's Street in which the Emperor resided, it was to be seen. Being surrounded by a crowd of people, the Emperor was obliged to pass by the front door, and not by the back door as he had intended.

On arrival at Windsor castle, on Tuesday evening, the visitors were received in the Grand Hall by the Queen and her family, with the usual court officials, and the Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. A "state dinner" followed. Windsor was illuminated in the evening, and the Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Prefect of the Seine, at which ceremony were present the consuls-general of several European powers, and of Mexico, Chili and Brazil. We believe the United States was not represented on the occasion.

On Wednesday the 18th, the Queen conferred on the Emperor the investiture of the garter. A grand chapter of the order was held at Windsor, and the formalities which accompany the presentation of the piece of ribbon were duly gone through.

The Queen buckled the garter around the Emperor's leg, and placed the ribbon across his shoulders. A grand dinner party and

concert concluded the evening. On Thursday the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a detachment of the Queen's Life Guards, went to London to receive the address of the Municipality.

Guildhall had been newly fitted up for the occasion. At the eastern end two thrones were placed on a raised dais, and overshadowed by a canopy of the purple velvet and gold. One of the thrones bore the cypher N. the other E. Napoleon, Eugenie, Seats were reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, high officers, and the corps diplomatique.

Clustered around the wall were devices draped with the flags of the allied Nations, and bearing the legends "Balaklava," "Alma," "Inkermann." Medallions by Queen Victoria and Napoleon III. plentifully bedecked the walls.

Lords Palmerston, Clarendon, Lansdowne and Parnham, with numerous lesser lights of the administration, were present, as was also the United States Minister.

The Emperor wore, as usual, the uniform of a general of Division. Eugenie's costume was of white and green brocade silk. When the Recorder proceeded to read the address to the Emperor, the Empress arose and stood by the side of her husband.

Emperor Napoleon's speech.

In his answer, the Emperor thanked the city for the cordial reception of himself and Empress, believing however, that their praises were addressed much more to France than himself.

They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by a heroic companionship in danger and in glory. [Renewed applause.] They are addressed to the policy of the two Governments, which is based on truth, on moderation and on justice.

For myself I have retained on the throne the same sentiment of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile—[loud and prolonged cheering]—while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen, and if I have accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty.

Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of policy and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black Sea—the desire to which duty, to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations, but one course and one end. [Applause.]

It is then only by unworthy considerations and selfish theories that our union could be dissolved. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. [Loud applause.]

You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic cooperation in the prosecution of the war. If we fail in obtaining an honorable peace, [Applause.]

Should we so fall, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result, for only our soldiers and sailors of tried valour—not only do our two countries possess within themselves untold resources—but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas.

QUEEN BOXES 500 GUINEAS EACH.

In the evening Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Napoleon and Eugenie, visited the British opera. 200 guineas were given as the Emperor's contribution, and 50 guineas for single seats in the favored parts of the house, where the light of the great chandeliers might fall on the Emperor's face. London, west of Temple, was illuminated.

On Friday the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Albert, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where 20,000 persons were assembled to receive them. In the evening the Queen gave a supper and concert, and the American Minister was present. On Saturday their majesties returned to Paris.

Bombardment of Sebastopol.

News from Sebastopol is to the 17th, in favor of the Allies. The immense number of batteries that are opened on the city since the 13th, the French had made a breach in the line, and the Russian army was much injured, and one of the Russian works was captured. During the first day the bombardment was superior to that of the city.

Vienna Peace Conference.

Prince Gortschakoff's instructions arrived at Vienna on Sunday the 13th, and the 16th conference was held on Tuesday, the 17th. After 4 hours' conference, the Russian plenipotentiaries, and the representatives of the allies remained in session an hour longer. Russia declined to accept the conditions of the allies on the third point, but makes counter-propositions.

At the 16th conference on Tuesday, the 17th April, Prince Gortschakoff announced that Russia would not assent to reduce her power in the Black Sea, nor to have the sea open to all fleets.

Russia would however, propose that the Black Sea be closed to all fleets excepting those of Russia and Turkey, and those two powers to maintain armaments of equal strength on its waters. These proposals were viewed by the plenipotentiaries as "worthy of consideration."

The 11th and supposed final conference met on the afternoon of Thursday the 19th. Dismissing a thousand and one rumors, we believe that the only circumstance the public know is that France and England drew up their demands as to the third point in a specific form, and communicated them to the

plenipotentiaries of the other Powers—it rests there.

It is said that all hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors that which appeared to bear the most consistency was that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:—

1. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain in *status quo*. It is said to present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates.

2. The Western Powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their Ministers residing at St. Petersburg.

3. The allies to have the right to construct war ports on some parts of the Turkish coast.

By Telegraph from Vienna.—The 12th conference was held on Saturday the 21st April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded by adjourning sine die—Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouin de Lhuys immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on Sunday the 22d. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

[From the Washington Union.] The Issue of Peace or War is with pain.

The disposition manifested by some of our contemporaries to complain of the recent measures of the administration, adopted in consequence of the late aggression upon American rights in the high seas near Cuba, as not being sufficiently stringent and comprehensive, inclines us to think that the powers of the Executive in the premises have not been as well considered as they ought to be before indulging in censorious comments, with our convictions as to the enormity of the several outrages perpetuated, our feelings would have been gratified if a naval force could have been ordered to Havana with peremptory instructions to demand prompt and ample reparation there, and, upon its refusal, to inflict summary and exemplary punishment upon the offending parties. We have on doubt that, if President Pierce had felt authorized to follow his impulses, he would not have hesitated to adopt and enforce such a policy for redress; and we have little doubt that the impulses of the American people would have warmly approved such a means on redressing flagrant insults and injuries. But it must be remembered that the President is not authorized to follow his impulses unless they dictate measures clearly within his constitutional powers. There is no man in the whole Union who is more sensitive in regard to our national honor, and none who felt more keenly or more indignantly the wanton insults offered to our flag by the Spanish officials; and yet, in the discharge of his high duties, he was bound by the most solemn obligations to keep within the pale of the constitution in the measures adopted either for redress or for future security against similar outrages. It were better to endure temporarily the violations of our rights than to seek their redress at the expense of those fundamental principles which define and limit the powers of the executive department of the government. Believing that the "rebel second thought" of all true men sanction these sentiments, we shall proceed to notice the limitations upon the executive power in adopting measures to meet the present emergency, and to show that these adopted limitations, the determination of the administration to go to the verge of its constitutional authority in providing a remedy for the late aggressions.

We assume without hesitation, and with entire confidence, that there never was the least doubt on the mind of the Executive as to the aggressive character of the late conduct of Spanish officers in stopping and detaining and examining our merchant vessels. To doubt on this point would be to impute to our sentiments in regard to the sovereignty of our flag which would be as irreconcilable with our established international law as with patriotism. We do not use the terms "drag into" or "maneuvering," because we should feel humiliated if we supposed the President capable of degrading the substance of the late aggressions for the purpose of caviling and sticking upon the definitions of the terms used to describe the details of transactions whose illegal character depends upon such investigations. It was just as illegal for the Spanish officers to fire our vessels as "rat" or "mole" them in the particular instances which have called for the interposition of our government. Whatever the acts were, they were intended to stop, and subject to visitation and examination, vessels over which the Spanish officers had no jurisdiction. It was the exercise of the right of search, or visitation, or examination on the high seas; and whether this assumed right was exercised by firing cannon "over," or "before," or "into" our vessels, only indicates a greater or less degree of aggravation in the aggression, but does not affect the illegality of the act. The fact was clearly established that our vessels were stopped (whether by force or menace is immaterial) and subjected to visitation or ex-

amination. In this consisted the violation of international law—in this was the aggression upon American rights—in this was the insult to the American flag—in this was the outrage which called for the interposition of all the power possessed by the Executive both for redress for wrongs already inflicted and for the prevention of their repetition in the future.

What power, then, could the President legitimately exercise by way of redress? If he had ordered the Gulf squadron to proceed to Havana and demand immediate reparation of the Captain General of Cuba, and, upon his refusal, to blockade the ports of the Island or to bombard its towns, these would have been unequivocal acts of war. But the President has no power to make war. When an injury calls for redress he is bound to demand reparation, and if it is refused, redress is only attainable by a resort to force, he must have the authority of Congress to proceed, unless the offending party is of that lawless or piratical character irresponsible to any government capable of making reparation, which makes his punishment an exception to civilized rules of proceeding. If, upon the refusal of the Captain General to make immediate reparation, the President had ordered the commander of the squadron to look up the offending Spanish frigate, and to capture or sink her, this would have been to make a *reprisal*. But the Constitution has not conferred upon the President the authority either to *declare war* or to make *reprisals*. If the necessary power had existed, the outrages would well have justified a resort to one or the other mode of redress, and we have good reason to believe that the President was only restrained from adopting the one or the other mode from the conviction that he could only do so at the expense of the Constitution. It is apparent, then, that, under his Constitutional powers, it was not competent for the Executive to adopt those summary and effective measures for redress which the outraged sense of the American people seemed so clearly to demand. If he had been actuated in his policy by those ambitious or selfish considerations which some of his enemies have so unscrupulously attributed to him, he saw such manifestations of popular indignation against the aggressors that might well have tempted a less discreet and conscientious President to overstep the bounds fixed by the Constitution to his powers. Without pretending to indicate, or even to know, what policy the President has adopted to obtain ample reparation for these outrages, we venture confidently to affirm that the sequel will prove that he has discharged his whole duty, and that if redress is not speedily obtained, the country will attach to him no responsibility for want of promptness or energy in the exercise of all the powers belonging to him. When Congress again assembles, it is small appear that the President has exhausted all his legitimate resources in fruitless efforts to obtain satisfactory reparation from Spain, it will devolve upon that body to decide whether other measures should be prosecuted. Whilst the Executive will continue sedulously to exercise his powers with promptness and energy in the exercise of all the powers belonging to him. When Congress again assembles, it is small appear that the President has exhausted all his legitimate resources in fruitless efforts to obtain satisfactory reparation from Spain, it will devolve upon that body to decide whether other measures should be prosecuted. Whilst the Executive will continue sedulously to exercise his powers with promptness and energy in the exercise of all the powers belonging to him. When Congress again assembles, it is small appear that the President has exhausted all his legitimate resources in fruitless efforts to obtain satisfactory reparation from Spain, it will devolve upon that body to decide whether other measures should be prosecuted. Whilst the Executive will continue sedulously to exercise his powers with promptness and energy in the exercise of all the powers belonging to him.

It is not competent for the President to adopt war measures for the punishment and redress of the late aggressions and insults of Spanish officials, as we have assumed, the measures for redress adopted have gone the full length of Executive authority, it becomes interesting to know whether our commerce and national rights and honor are to continue to be outraged by obstructions and aggressions like those which have recently excited so much popular indignation, or whether the President has adopted a policy which will either secure to us exemption from similar outrages in future, or result in their prompt and exemplary punishment. It is the duty of the Executive to protect our commerce and our national rights on the high seas, and to these ends the President is furnished with a navy and army, and is made their commander. Although he may not constitutionally make war to redress past injuries, he may use the army or navy, or both, to prevent forcible aggressions by forcible resistance, even though a state of hostilities should be the unavoidable consequence. The right of self-defence belongs as well to nations as to individuals; and when a necessary resort to it brings with it the consequence of war it is war by the act of the offending party, and involves no violation of Executive powers. If a foreign army invades our territory, the President is bound to repel it, although war thereby follows. In like manner if the executive jurisdiction on the high seas which our flag guarantees to the deck of every American vessel is invaded by an attempt to exercise the right of search or visitation examination the President is

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 Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

- Township four, 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 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 settlement 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 location 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.
- Township 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:

North of the base line, and west 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 and fourteen, 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 diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner 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 abroad 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 containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plans.

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 applications 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.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d 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 allotment, 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 alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment,) 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 outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and 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 embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

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

Notice.

Ox the 16th day of February last, Wm. G. Wright, who said he lived at Spring Garden, took a Watch of mine for the purpose of repairing it, promising at the same time to return it in a short time. As I have heard nothing from him since, should this meet his eye, he will please send the Watch forthwith to White Plains, or write to me at that place, where I can get it.

JOHN A. MOORE.
May 1, 1855.—3t.

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

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

BENTON STEAM

MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal. We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—t.

THE AMERICAN FRIEND.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States.—I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which may now do, having procured in New York, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD.

LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS. The Citizens of the Union suffer much more from disorders of the Liver and Stomach than they are aware of. The influence of these disorders is, in fact, the most common cause of all the diseases which afflict the human race. It is the source of all the ailments which afflict the human race. It is the source of all the ailments which afflict the human race. It is the source of all the ailments which afflict the human race.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

Sir,—It is with the most grateful pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extent that I gave up my ship, and every body told me that I was never to be well again. I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now a healthy man. I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, your respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

- Ague
- Headache
- Indigestion
- Jacidity
- Liver Complaints
- Piles
- Retention of Urine
- Scurvy, or King's Evil
- Stomach and Gravel
- Various Symptoms
- Venereal Affections
- Wounds of all kinds
- Weakness from whatever cause

Can be had at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand London, 28, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes at 25 cents per dozen, and in single boxes at 10 cents.

There is a considerable saving by taking the Pills in bulk.

FEVER & AGUE.

OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT.

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

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

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills

as a Cathartic and general Physic, and without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Bladder, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, &c., together with all that class of diseases. Also entirely pure and positively vegetable.

SOLD BY

- Hendrick & Nisbet,
- Williams & Smartt, Oxford,
- R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
- D. M. Walker, Mt. Poik,
- Cunningham & Clark, Calcutta,
- and by Agents at Gnylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, &c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors, Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Harral & Co., and Cohen and Co., Charleston.
Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans.
J. B. Wilder & Bros., Louisville Ky.
April 17, 1855—6m.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POST OFFICE, 25-222, 2d.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated "Arabian" Liniment.

No. 7.

WE DAILY HEAR of the most astonishing cures being effected "by that great and popular medicine, the genuine H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, and we can truly say, from our own knowledge, that no medicine ever discovered has performed the same wonderful cures, that it has, both on man and beast, and it is equally good for the greatest blessing of the age; and no one would ever allow himself to be without this sovereign balm, who had once witnessed its magic power over disease, and its wonderful potency in relieving pain, however severe, in a few minutes time. We earnestly desire you to call upon the agent, who will furnish you, free of charge, a small book containing, besides other valuable information, a large list of certificates from many of the most respectable persons, of cures effected by this celebrated medicine, which surely are enough to convince the most sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We notice several certificates of rheumatism cured after the patient had suffered every thing but death for five to twenty years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss of use of the limbs, where the flesh had withered, leaving nothing apparently but dried skin and bone, presenting so horrid a spectacle that their FRIENDS LOOKED UPON THEM AS PALE. While physicians pronounced them BEYOND ANY HUMAN EFFORT TO RELIEVE. It is the most efficacious remedy known for burns, sprains, wounds, bruises, chilblains, neuralgia, toothache, bites of insects and reptiles, sore throat, sore or weak eyes, tumors, sun-pain, &c., &c., and is used with unbounded success in most of the ailments of horses and cattle, such as swellings, farcy, sprains, bruises, wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness, swellings, galls or chafes, sore eyes, partial blindness, &c. If used in the beginning of fistula, poll-evil ringbone and spavin, it will inevitably stop their further progress. Every family should keep this valuable medicine on hand, ready for any emergency.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects. The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nisbet, Jackson, &c. in Randolph County, by Meloy & Goss, Rome, &c. by J. W. Baskin, New York, Baker & Hemen, Lumbert, Patnam, Milner, P. E. Alexander, Alexandria, &c. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, &c. By William Smartt, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Take 25 and 50 cents, and 51 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established.

Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good references as to character, responsibility, &c.

April 17, 1855.

JACKSONVILLE

CHAP STORE.

WIPPA & HOWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the latest and most fashionable Styles of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barrages, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Dress Shoes, Hats, &c. A choice selection of Wares and fine Jewellery.

For the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

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

STILES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

KROLLERION!

FOR CURLING THE HAIR!

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

THE KROLLERION

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

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

Direct to H. A. FREEMONT, Warren, Trumbull Co., O.

April 24, 1855—3m.

SHULTZ, THE MURDERER.

The fate of this noted criminal has at last been determined. It will be remembered that at the last Spring term of the Galveston District Court, he was convicted of the murder of Simon Bates, and Matthew Jett, near Virginia Point, on Galveston Bay, in the fall of 1844. After ten years had elapsed, he was discovered in South Carolina, arrested and brought here for trial. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which only met here in January, and yesterday their decision was rendered by Judges Hemphill and Wheeler concurring, confirming the decision below.

The case now goes back to the District Court, which does not meet till June next, when sentence will be pronounced, and the guilty man will be hung at such time as Judge Munger may then designate, most probably in two or three weeks, as he will have been allowed so long a time after the final decision against him, before that court meets.

The State was represented in this case by Attorney General Jennings and Mr. M. Potter, Esq., the prisoner by Messrs. Sheerwood and O. C. Hardy, appointed by the Court.

This is one of the most remarkable cases taken together, of which we have any knowledge. That "murderer" who has been strikingly verified. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded, inhuman and mean, on record. But the majesty of the law and justice has been vindicated. For his singular discovery, arrest and trial, the people are indebted solely to one of the best citizens, Judge Edmund Bollinger, Chief Justice of Gonzales county.

Apoplectic Symptoms.—Frenzy.

Mr. James Watson, of Santa Severina street, (Book Store,) was subjected to giddiness, with heavy and drowsy feelings, his blood flew to the head at the least excitement, and he so frequently fell down insensible that it was unsafe to leave him without an attendant. His medical man told his family candidly, there was no hope for him, whereupon they dismissed him, however Holloway's Pills cured him in two months, and he now attends to business. These Pills are equally serviceable in all disorders of the liver and stomach.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,
And Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in partnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address: JOHN FOSTER, Jackson, Miss. Ala.

J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, Ark. 15, 1855—1y.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

There will be a procession and public installation of the Officers of Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arkansas, on the 23d day of June next. Brethren from the adjoining lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge,
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
Jas. Manning, Secy.

Sherrif Sale.

By virtue of five alias fi's issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrell, Hare & Co., one in favor of Rusevelt, Hyde & Clark, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co., and all against Joseph T. Hammett, S. B. Ferguson and John Hammett: I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi's.

A. BROWN, Sherrif.
May 15, 1855.

Wool Carding.

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

J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.

Negro Girl for Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of May, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next, on a credit until the FIRST OF MARCH following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl aged about 33 years, said girl is a good housewife, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased.

JOHN C. ELSTON, Esq.
May 3, 1855—3t.

Daguerreotyping.

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

Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.

April 24, 1855.

RECENT ATTACK OF THE

FRENCH ON SHANGHAI.

The Boston-Daily Advertiser has been furnished with the following extract from the letter of a Lady who was an eye witness to the last attack by the French upon Shanghai. This spirited account will be read with interest:

"On the morning of the 6th January, I was awakened by a heavy gun, which was immediately followed by others in rapid succession, and, rushing to my window, saw the French frigate firing away in good earnest: this was about 20 minutes before 7 o'clock. I knew the Admiral had been erecting a new battery, with the intention of taking the city. I dressed as quickly as possible, and went up to the 'look out' on top of the house, where I found quite a number of gentlemen collected to see the affair.

The French kept up a constant firing from their new battery, as well as from the frigate and steamers, until half past 8 o'clock, when we saw that a breach was made. It was exciting, I assure you. Soon the huge cannon for the charge, and the French rushed into the breach, then cheers and shouts, giving us the first intimation of their being in possession. They fought in good earnest, and I never heard anything like the quick succession of their musketry; volley followed volley, without a second's pause. The rebels retreated, and a band of the French men had possession of the eastern gate, when the Imperialists rushed down from their encampment, through the breach, into the city, murdering and behaving every rebel who came in their way, men, women, or children, indiscriminately. The French were obliged to turn their fire upon them before they could drive them back. At the sight of the Imperialists the rebels rallied, rushing back and shouting in the most furious manner, and fighting like Trojans. From that moment the tables were turned; they were desperate men, fighting for their lives and the lives of their women and children. Many Imperialists, in their fear of being taken, jumped from the walls, a distance of sixty or seventy feet, and were either killed or terribly mangled; heaps of them were seen lying there the next day.

About one o'clock the rebels were soundly, and the French returned in good order, having had two officers and five men killed, and two officers and thirteen men wounded. During the last hour several stray balls went over our house and one into our 'go down,' but I did not feel the slightest fear; the excitement was so great, I should I have noticed it but for the whizzing noise, and one of the gentlemen saying, 'Holloa! that was a ball; it is time for you to go down, my lady; which I did.

"The Imperialists fired the city in several places, which burnt with great fury in the latter part of the day, and in the evening a great light was seen illuminating the city. It was said to be caused by the burning of a building in which the rebels had confined fifty Imperialists whom they had taken prisoner, and burnt them in it. Their gratitude to one another, as horrible. For instance, a few weeks ago they had him between two boards, lashed tightly together, and then deliberately sawed them in two. When forced they are a most cruel and barbarous people."

The diamond found at Manchester, near Richmond, Virginia, several months ago, by a poor man named Moore, is now in New York for sale. It weighs 23.24 carats, and is represented as the largest diamond ever found in North America. It is about the size of a large hazel nut, of great brilliancy and quite smooth. In the centre of it, however, are several small black specks. It is said that it was put in a furnace for melting iron at Richmond, where it remained in a red heat for two hours and twenty minutes. It was then taken out and found to be uninjured, and brighter than ever. It was valued in Richmond at four thousand dollars.

There have been received at the Patent Office a quantity of the Cassahor melon seed, seven years old, procured from Peru by the United States druggist at Constantinople. The melons, it will be observed, are of a very sweet and delicious flavor, very white and nutritious, and are so simple in their character that they may be eaten by invalids with impunity.

Those who receive the seeds for cultivation should bear in mind that if sown in the vicinity of any of the onion, pumpkin, cucumber, or any of the gourd bearing plants, they are liable to be hybridized or mixed; which will change the character of the seeds and destroy the purity of the variety.

BOUND TO RESIST AND REPEL

of one of our ships as God had it in his mind to do. He would be as duty in one case as in the other. He failed to exert the means at his disposal upon the spot that war might ensue, though for him to know that comes in such way, it comes as the act of the invader. The omission of embarrassment in case is as to the time when aggression may be resisted or by the Executive. It is, however, that so long as the means of resistance or punishment is lawful. If our naval or military force be present or within distance, whether upon our shore or one of our merchant ships, the right and duty to use force for protection, resistance or punishment, is too clear to require argument for its illustration. It is equally clear that if naval or military force be not actually present, before the aggressor has committed his outrage, and retired the place, the right to intervene exists. We should maintain under peculiar circumstances, aggravation and atrocity, a naval or military commander would be justifiable in looking up and punishing the offender even though aggression had been continued, and the offender withdrawn from the place of committing the offence. It is only in extreme cases of this kind that any real difficulty is presented as to the extent of executive power in repelling and punishing injury and insult. Because of such difficulty the responsibility is devolved upon the president of exercising special wisdom and precaution in the selection of officers to whom such delicate trusts are committed. That considerations like these have operated upon the Executive in placing Commodore McCauley in command of the Gulf squadron we have no doubt; and that his impudence, presumption and vigilance will illustrate the propriety of the selection we have as little doubt.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that as the late occurrences in the neighborhood of Cuba have caused the President to send a naval force there, the inference is conclusive that the object is to prevent a repetition of such occurrences and to punish them if their repetition is attempted. Those violations of international law and indignities to our flag and aggression upon our rights and objections to our commerce, which cannot and will not be tolerated, Commodore McCauley will raise a question of naval etiquette in connection with the exercise of the right of visitation or examination of our vessels by Spanish warships, his business is to know that our government repudiates all compromise as to the existence of such right, whether it be sought to exercise it under the terms of "bringing in" or "firing over," or any one of the naval phrases which are so earnestly investigated in some of the newspapers, or whether it is asserted openly and boldly as an existing Spanish right. He does not go there with a lexicon in his hand to enter into philological disquisitions with Spanish will, but to say to them: You can claim no right of search, visitation, or examination, of any vessel right fully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or any pretext, in my presence or within my reach; if you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril. If the Intelligence chooses to regard instructions of this character as "bloody," it is welcome to make the most of them; other citizens, of better patriotism, will judge differently. We do not pretend to conjecture whether a hostile collision will or will not result from the execution of the orders of Commodore McCauley. That matter is with the Spanish officials and their government. They now know their position of our government on the question, and they certainly have the issue of peace or war in their hands. If they persist in their career of aggressions, war is inevitable, and war by their own act and upon their own responsibility.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH.

Brigham Young has been making a characteristic speech at the Great Salt Lake city, in which he vents and raves over the prospect of his removal, and abuses the United States officers that have been sent to the territory, in the filthiest language. There is considerable cunning exhibited in the following passage extracted from a speech made by Brigham to "the saints."

If the gallant gentleman who is now in our midst had received the commission of governor of this territory, as was reported, and had accepted it, I would have taken off my hat and honored the appointment; and the people would have been just as passive and submissive to him as ever they could be to me. That I will warrant and vouch for. But for a man to come here and infringe upon my individual rights and privileges, and upon those of my brethren, will never meet my sanction, and I will scourge such an one until he leaves; I am after him. But I will say, to the praise of the gallant gentleman referred to, if there was going to be a gentleman call-

CONSTITUTIONAL.

ing to be a gentleman call-

THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION

The Art Union Society.

500,000 GIFTS

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

WORKS OF ART

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GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL

BOWEL DISEASES

CHOLERA MORBUS

DIARRHOEA

CHOLERA INFANTUM

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COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above

institution will commence on the

1st Monday in September, 1854

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200

pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for

classroom, and for the musical and primary de-

partment.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the

agreement of a number of citizens of this city,

(Rome), to enter and keep in the Institute 50

pupils for the term of two years, each promise-

ing to enter and pay for the number of pupils

annexed to his name, has undertaken to found

here upon his own premises and at his own

expense, an institution worthy of the noble

cause of Female Education. This must afford

the most ample assurance of its determination

to make the Institute eminently worthy of the

public confidence and patronage. To this must

be added an experience of 20 years, eminently

successful, by which he has achieved a reputa-

tion in the arduous and responsible field of

labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of

any adverse breeze.

Every branch appropriate to the most accom-

plished female education will be here taught, in

the most thorough manner, by experienced and

able instructors, upon terms more moderate

than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

S. FOUCHÉ, Principal, and Instructor in the

Greek & Latin Classics, Mathemat-

ics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual

Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in

E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman

and Sophomore Classes, Geography,

N. Philosophy, &c.

Mrs. F. DELANEY, Instructor in the

French Language, Drawing, and Bot-

any, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Mi-

nor Vocal and Instrumental—on the

Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other

instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the under-

signed, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition

in any one of the branches taught in the In-

stitute, without exception, and inclusive of wash-

ing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the whole

year—\$15.00 for the Spring term of six

months, and \$10.00 for the Fall term of six

months. Board in families can be had at

\$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Classics, Latin

and Greek, \$20.00 per term; French \$20.00; Draw-

ing, \$20.00; Vocal and Instrumental, \$20.00; and

the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the

primary department the charges will be \$12.00 for

the Spring and \$12.00 for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V.

M. Miller, and Judges Jones and Lumsden of this

city. Wm. Peck, Esq., of Georgia.

Town, Peck, Esq., of Georgia.

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Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers

would respectfully

announce to the citizens of Ben-

ton and the surrounding counties

that they are now manufacturing

WAGGONS of all sizes,

From two to six horse, with or with-

out bodies, also BUGGYS of va-

rious patterns and newest and most

fashionable styles; also ROCKA-

WAYS & ROCKAWAY BUG-

GYS, both square and fancy bod-

ies, for one or two horses, all put

up in fancy style, and of the best

material, by experienced and faith-

ful workmen, the most of which

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

THESETHING MACHINES,

both Spike & Binding blade, with

and without lining. Also GRASS

FANS of the best quality in use.

Gearing for Field and Gin hus-

ses; Badstubs, Tables, Ward

robes, &c. any of which will be

furnished on the most reasonable

terms for cash or on time to punc-

tual 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 pur-

chase from us, for the following

reasons:

1st. Because we work none but

the very best materials, by the best

workmen, which secure neat, sub-

stantial 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

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 22, 1855.

Whole No. 963

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
at the office of the
Republican, in the
city of Jacksonville,
Florida.
Advertisements
are received for
the first insertion,
and fifty cents
for each continuance.
Special advertisements
double the
regular rates.
Circulation of Candidates \$3.
Circulation of Candidates 50 cents per
copy.

P. P. Stovall,
Commissioner of the
Land Office,
CONTINUES THE BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, IN THE
CITY OF JACKSONVILLE,
FLORIDA.
Proof-Ware-House,
on the corner of
Main and
Broad streets, near the Globe
Hotel.

For the purpose of
extending our
business, we
have secured
the services of
Messrs. J. F. Grant
& Co., who will
be in charge of
the business in
all its branches,
in the city of
Jacksonville,
Florida.

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

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
SHIPVILLE, M. DEWEY,
Commander.
500 Tons.

W. FOSTER,
Commander.
200 Tons.
DES ADGER, S. C. TENNER,
Commander.
200 Tons.
THERNER, T. D. EWAN,
Commander.
200 Tons.

Adger's Wharves every
Wednesday and Saturday, of
the afternoon, after the arrival of the
mail from the South to West.
These Steam Ships were built express-
ly for the line, and for safety, comfort,
speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
They are supplied with every luxury,
and attentive commanders,
ensure travellers of this line every
comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
passage State Room accommoda-
tion, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$29.00.
Steerage, \$8.00.
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-
brellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. PERRY,
Main Building, Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs
leave to call the attention of Mer-
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-
tensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab
Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,
Blank, Beaver, and Cass's soft
fancy Hats various colors. Cam-
bray, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-
ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-
ton, 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 CLO-
BELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and
Bonnets 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 mer-
chants will find it to their interest
to examine my stock before mak-
ing purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Sheriff Sale.
BY virtue of five alias fi fas issued
from the Circuit Court of
Denton County, and to me directed,
two in favor of F. M. Horsey,
one in favor of Harrel, Hare & Co.
one in favor of Rosevelt, Hyde &
Clark, one in favor of Townsend,
Grane & Co. and all against Joseph
T. Hinnicutt, S. B. Ferguson
and John Hinnicutt; I will
sell to the highest bidder for cash,
before the Court House door in the
Town of Jacksonville, a Negro
Boy named Dave, about
22 years of age, levied on to satisfy
said fi fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.
May 15, 1855.

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day:—indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
W. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office,
April 2, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the FASHIONABLE
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE,
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—Gt.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN LOT-
TERY LOAN.
Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by
the Government, and will be
drawn in different prizes, as fol-
lows:
14 of 50,000 Fls. | 54 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. | 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " | 55 of 10,000 "
40 of 5,000 " | 2 of 4,000 "
53 of 4,000 " | 366 of 2,000 "
1944 of 1,000 Fls.
The lowest prize being 42 Fls.
12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars.
The next Drawing takes place at
Carlsruhe, under the Direction of
the Baden Government, on
The 31st May, 1855.

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

The Price of one Ticket is Two
Dollars.
The following advantages are
given by taking a number of Tick-
ets, viz:
11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " 40
50 " " 80
100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be
sent in Bank Notes or Drafts pay-
able in any of the commercial towns
of Germany, Holland, France,
England, Scotland, or Ireland.
For Tickets and Prospectuses
apply to the undersigned Bankers,
house, which is appointed for the
sale of Tickets:—
MORITZ STEINEL SOHNS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed
"per Steamer, via Liverpool," to
MORITZ STEINEL SOHNS, Bankers, in
Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.
Remittances which arrive after
the Day of Drawing, will be re-
turned, or invested in the next
Drawing, at the option of the sen-
der.

The Prospectus of this Distribu-
tion can be inspected at the
Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jack-
sonville, where also Tickets may
be obtained.
May 1, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and pos-
sessed by Benjamin F.
Parker, Esq. by W. W.
Grubbs, a certain male, Iron grey,
about 4 years old, 14 hands high;
no marks or brands perceivable—
appraised to forty-five dollars, by
Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker,
this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
FOSTER & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
And Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in copartnership
in the Circuit & Chancery Courts
of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and
Cherokee.
Address JOHN FOSTER, Jackson-
ville, Ala.
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff,
May 15, 1855—ly.

POETRY.
From the Louisville Journal.
THERE'S NOTHING LOST.

BY MISS M. L. MITCHELL.

There's nothing lost; the tiniest flower
That grows within the darkness vale,
Though lost to view, has still the power
The rarest perfume to exhale.

That perfume, borne on zephyr's wings,
May visit some lone sick one's bed,
And, like the balm affection brings,
'Twill scatter gladness round her head.

There's nothing lost; the drop of dew
That trembles in the rose bud's breast
Will seek its home of ether blue,
And fall again as pure and blest:

Perchance to revel in the spray,
Or moisten the dry, parching soil,
Or sparkle in the bow of God.

There's nothing lost; the seed that's cast
By careless hands upon the ground,
Will yet take root, and may at last
A green and glorious tree be found:

Beneath its shade some pilgrim may
Seek shelter from the heats of noon,
While in its boughs the breezes play,
And song birds sing their sweetest tune.

There's nothing lost; the slightest tone,
Or whispering from a loved one's
voice,
May melt a heart of hardest stone,
And make a saddened soul rejoice.

And then again the careless word,
Our thoughtless lips too often speak,
May touch a heart already stirred,
And cause that trouble-trail to break.

There's nothing lost; the faintest strain
Or breathings from some dear one's
lute,
In memory's dream may come again,
Though every mortal string be mute.

The music of some happier hour—
The harp that swells with love's own
words,
May thrill the soul with deepest power,
When still the hand that swept its
chords.

Mayville, Ky., February, 1855.
From the Southern Times.

A BEAUTIFUL POEM.
[The first thing, in the way of business,
that our hands touched on last Monday
morning was the charming Poem on
"My Brother." Having had the morning
news, through its first hour of sun-
shine, when, as we were wondering how
much of the gentle Sabbath would at-
tend our toil, through the busy work-
ing of the day, and the bright beams of
the sun, we were referred to our hearts.

The first author is but seventeen years
of age. A highly gifted friend, whose
eye is always open to the tokens of ge-
nius, and whose heart is full of the music
of poetry, writes us privately about her.
The facts of the latter are touching and
while delivery fails in our using several
things named in it, we may yet state
that the circumstances with which this
child of genius has struggled are such as
to move any heart to deep feeling.—Eus.
(See Times.)

MY BROTHER.
Oh, Brother, my chamber,
And cover the chamber,
The chamber, so dreary and lone,
Where with meekly closed lips,
And eyes in eclipse,
My brother lies under the stone.

Oh, viols, cover,
The narrow road over,
Oh, cover the window and door!
For never the lights,
Through the long days and nights,
Make shadows across the floor.

The lilacs are blooming, the lilacs are
white,
Where has play-hunts used to be;
And the sweet cherry blossoms
Blow over the blossoms
Of birds in the old roof-tree.

When I hear on the hills, the shout of
the storm—
In the valley, the roar of the river,
I shiver and shake on the hearth-stone
warm.
As I think of his cold "forever."

His white hands are folded, and never
again,
With the song of the robin or plover,
When the summer has come, with her
bees and her grain,
Will he play in the meadow-dew.

Oh, dear little brother,
My sweet, little brother,
In the palace above the Sun,
Oh, pray the good angels,
The glorious evangelists,
To take me—when life is done.

EMMA ALICE BROWN.
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
GRATUITOUS COUNSEL.

If you would not be disappointed,
take care how you rely upon men
in matters where their pecuniary interest
conflict with yours.
If you would have your friends com-
plain of you, disapprove of their wrong
doing and tell them of their faults.
If you would be poor, leave your busi-
ness to others.
If you would get hopelessly in debt,

continue to buy what you don't want.
If you would lose your friends, part
with your riches.
If you would repent when it is too
late, let your children grow up without
government.

If you would not always be paying
debts, don't be too hasty to become se-
curity for others.
If you would be pressed for time,
postpone till to-morrow that which you
should do to-day.

If you would keep out of trouble, med-
dle not with other people's quarrels.
If you would see your business de-
cline, neglect it, and take your ease.
If you would please women, and men
too, flatter their vanity.

If you would lose your good name,
keep bad company.
If you would die in rags, live in idle-
ness.
If you want to hate your neighbor, do
him an injury.

If you would conquer your enemy,
govern your own temper.
If you would be wise, study the end
of things.

If you would be singular, do as you
would be done by.
If you want a friend who will never
fail you, make Christ your friend.

If you would lose your health, take
physic.
If you would die before your time,
tarry long at the wine.

If you would have vexation, go to
law.
If you would know your true friends,
turn to those you have made in the day
of your adversity.

If you would have a jealous wife, talk
of the beauty and charms of other
women.
If you would know and not be known
live in a city; but if you would be
known and not know, live in a village.

**SKETCH OF A CALIFORNIA
MILLIONAIRE.**
SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Never
was a community so convulsed in our
young State as it has been during the
past month. A true record of events
throughout the State, would put the
bursting of the South Sea Bubble, and
the annals of old Nevada to the blush,
and doubtless "Thirty Years in the Uni-
ted States Senate" would be but a pri-
vate comparison of size.

Bank-failing, crashing, swindling,
merchants suspending—some from fail-
ure, others from rash speculation, and
a few from the absorption of high
rates of interest, but scarcely one from
a fair, legitimate cause. New systems
of fraud and villainy are almost daily
exposed, and always with the exposure
come two late and justly merited
punishments—Mortgages—horrid!—
Mortgages—track out in a somewhat
new line, although that elegant Wall
street financier, Schuyler, gave him a
good thrashing two years before the
present accommodation of the last opera-
tion, G. H. Sanders.

This gentleman came to our city some
three years ago, poor and meek. He
had a small office, engaged with a
partner, mainly poor, and the two long
at a modest yellow painted sign, which
told that they were "Attorneys and
Consultors at Law." Sanders is a
Frenchman, I believe, hence he sought
a very free practice from his country-
men. He had married an American
lady in one of the eastern cities, a wild-
cat, the mother of two girls; one of
daring beauty. The family moved to
this city. The wonderful beauty of the
daughter drew to their house crowds of
admirers—the wealth and aristocracy of
our city. A smile from the lovely fair
one was a bliss to ponder on. With
increased practice in his profession, San-
ders played out in truly fashionable
style. His son, some daughter, in win-
ning smiles to herself, brought briefs to
her father, as her admirers eagerly re-
quested each other in gaining his con-
fidence and friendship, the better to suc-
ceed in their suit for the daughter.

Soon the family became noted in high
circles, and some even assigned to them
the front rank among the ton. They
rode in the finest carriage in town, had
the best horses, and plunged into all the
extraneous pleasures to support their
newly assumed position. The beauty
was a lady of some wealth, a Mr.
Alfred Wheeler. The party given on
the occasion eclipsed any thing of the sort
ever known in the country.

With the accumulation of business,
Sanders felt it necessary to purchase the
appointment of Notary Public merely
to facilitate his own practice, for he was
now a Conveyancer, and he had other
people's money on the best secured real
estate, and by having the authority to
take the acknowledgements of the bor-
rowing and lending parties in his own
office, he was saved the trouble and an-
noyance of running here and there to
attest the marital seal. He did the law
business especially confined in him.
They were not going to put their money
in banks, for sometimes banks failed;
they were determined to invest safely;
but their money in mortgages upon the
best improved, well secured real estate
in the city—so they went to Sanders,
and he did business for them all.

G. Hubert Sanders was now one of
our wealthiest citizens—certainly the
most extravagant. He drove a span of
sorrels before a light buggy in the morn-
ing; a span of blacks to a handsome
rockaway in the afternoon; and in the

evening he sported a carriage and
spanking pair of bays. His office hours
were shortened from 8 till 5, down to
from 10 till 2, but between those hours
he was always in his office, save at lunch
hours, when, if any of his distinguished
family were down shopping, he would
escort them to the ice-cream saloon, and
the skill of the catering artists was tax-
ed to their utmost, in providing dainties
for them.

On one occasion last year, when straw-
berries first appeared in the market, it is
said himself and Mrs. Wheeler ate the
moderate allowance of \$100 worth each
at a single sitting. The stories now told
of his lavish extravagance would fill a
fair sized volume. About two weeks ago,
the eldest daughter was married to a
gentleman of Sacramento. Another
marriage to this incident is, that "William"
had, some months before, seen, loved
and been accepted; secretly, it is true, by
the rich and beautiful Kate St. Pierre.
The attachment, it is said, was (yes and
no) mutual, but owing to the disparity in
fortune, Mrs. St. Pierre would not list-
en to the proposal of young S—
'Tis said that they are now to be mar-
ried in a short time—making good the
words of the poet.

The Battle Ground.
Every day brings evidence that the
Kansas question is an issue that will not
be settled without a great struggle. Kan-
sas lies to the West of Missouri, with a
boundary not so far North as that of the
latter. The question then is, whether
Missouri shall be harassed on her Western
boundary, as she is on her Northern and
Eastern, by a slave-stealing commu-
nity. The North says, with one voice,
she shall. What says the South?

The last news from New England,
brings the following piece of informa-
tion:
Boston, May 1.—In the House to-day
Mr. Black submitted a preamble and
resolutions concerning the invasion of
Kansas Territory by armed Missourians,
calling upon the executive of Missou-
ri to prevent a repetition of the out-
rages; and also calling upon the Presi-
dent to take instant and effective mea-
sures for sustaining the sovereignty of
Kansas against further violence; and
pledging the commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts, if necessary, to aid with its
whole power the Governor and people
of Kansas in the maintenance of con-
stitutional rights.

What the "whole power" of Massa-
chusetts may be, it is hard to say. In
the case of her former Governor, Seaboard,
who was expelled from her limits, and in the
Mexican War, she was represented by a
regiment of Irishmen. As the latter
are now forbidden to bear arms in that
model American State, we are some-
what at loss to discover the means by
which Mr. Black would bring the
"whole power" of Massachusetts to bear
on the settlement of Kansas. We pre-
sume he means moral power—that is the
force of bluster. We should like to see
the Missourians, as easily as a storm
pass over a candle. The Western people
would end where it began—with noise
—that of Missouri would end with some-
thing vastly more solid.

In this contest between Missouri and
Massachusetts, the South is not to be an
idle spectator. It is our battle that is
contested on the distant frontier. If it
is lost, Missouri is also lost; for she can-
not maintain a lasting contest with rob-
bers and thieves on three sides of her, and
be backed and urged on by the influence
of the whole North.

Mr. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, has
recently returned to the bosom of "dis-
contented" in Pennsylvania, and
has delivered a mournful oration
on the state of country he was sent
to govern. If there were any proof
wanting that he had been acting all
the time as the partisan of Aboli-
tionism, it would be furnished by this
speech. He a Governor, appointed by
the President, deserts his
charge, and runs to make a
pitiful appeal to the sectional prej-
udices of a country district in
Pennsylvania, instead of first ap-
proaching the power that appoint-
ed him, and making his charges in a
legal manner. He is evidently
seeking to get up a ferment with
the North, by way of forcing the
Administration to his wishes. They
are not likely to be caught by such
poor chaff as he can spread.

CHARLESTON COURIER.
TALE OF HAVANA.
BY PAUL LEAN.

One of the most singular trials ever at-
tended, and at the same time one of the
most intensely interesting and exciting
was that of a young Mexican who with
myself was wintering in that delicious
spot where nature holds her holiday the
year round, known as the "Queen of the
Antilles."

It had been a more than usually gay
winter in Havana. Strangers from all
quarters of the globe had congregated
there for health and enjoyment, and the
stream of gold poured from pockets of
wealth into ever-asking bosom of trade
as freely and ceaselessly as the sparkling
spring fed water streams showered
hills.

The season was in its wane. Du
Val and myself were going on the next
day, to quit the sunny skies and balmy
airs of the delightful island for the less
pleasant and colder clime of our native
hills.

The young Mexican of whom I spoke
whose trial I witnessed, was one of the
delegates of the day. Midas himself, with
his wonderful Alchemical power of trans-
muting all he touched into gold, could
not have scattered on all sides more lav-
ishly the precious metal than Leon Du
Guesclin squandered his on the fashion-
able pleasures and follies of the season.
His resources seemed exhausted, and
by his princely lavishness he made him-
self quite the wonder of the numerous
loungers and idlers of the motly city.

It was the second day after my arri-
val. I was standing with my friend Du
Val on the piazza of the hotel when a
richly but rather grandly dressed young
man sprang from the horse and threw
himself on one of the garden lounges in
front of the hotel. He possessed a slight
but gracefully proportioned form, and a
countenance peculiarly calculated to ar-
rest and rivet the attention of the most
casual observer. Though slightly effem-
inate, it possessed that beauty which is
far more apt to fascinate the unwary
than please the thoughtful student of
human nature. His features were fine
and regular, with dark, eloquent, black
eyes, a rather high, though somewhat
narrow forehead, a slightly aquiline
nose, a perfectly formed mouth, filled
with a beautiful set of ivory teeth, and
classically curved chin, all of which
marked him with a physiognomy that
would have been as prepossessing as it
was handsome were it not for some-
thing in the expression seen at intervals
like a light cloud passing athwart the
sun, which warned one to be wary in
betraying confidence. His complexion
was dark, but very clear, almost trans-
parent, adding much to his beauty; and
as he threw his hat upon the grass he
displayed a profusion of glossy black
curls clustering upon his finely formed
head with a classical grace we see deli-
cated in some of Raphael's heroes.
[That is Leon Du Val to me.]
[The Consul you were speaking about
last evening?]

"The same," replied Du Val. [But
look! yonder comes the carriage of the
wealthy Yankee merchant with his beau-
tiful American wife.]
An open carriage, with liveried driver
and outriders, passed slowly by. Its
occupants were a middle aged man and
a young and lovely woman.
[That is Lady Wilton, one of our
New York nabobs,] said I.

"Yes; but do you know his history?"
[I have met him in the Grand Hotel, where
a hundred times, knowing little
more of him than his name.]
"He was born in one of the coal mines
of Western Pennsylvania, grew up a
fatherless, motherless boy, living any-
where and nowhere, picking up stray
bits of knowledge wherever he could
catch them. At sixteen, with an excel-
lent education, acquired no one knows
how, he chanced to please a wealthy and
eccentric merchant, and from that time
his life was steadily in the ascend-
ant. That beautiful creature by his side
is his employer's (afterwards his part-
ner) youngest daughter."

"He is an open-hearted, noble looking
fellow, and I should judge, is warmly
attached to his young wife."
"You are right," said Du Val. "He
worships the very ground upon which
she treads. But they say that she mar-
ried him for his goodness, and out of
gratitude for his kindness to her rather
than for her parents and the marriage
and removal of her father's sister."

Whilst we were talking, the carriage
had moved on and was nearly out of
sight. Both Du Val and myself had
noticed the effect upon the young Mexi-
can of the beautiful vision that had
swept by. He had started like one elec-
trified as soon as she appeared in sight,
and had watched the merchant's wife as
though in some strange trance, until the
next flicker of her cobweb veil could be
no more distinguished.

From that day I saw the handsome
young Mexican constantly in the compa-
ny of the merchant's fashionable wife,
sometimes with her husband, more fre-
quently toward the latter part of the
time accompanying my lovely country
woman alone on horseback.

A more beautiful creature than Claire
Wilton I had never chanced to see. A
slight, elegant figure, of the middle
height, remarkable for the grace and
ease of its motions, a pale, calm face,
with dark violent eyes, fringed with
long night-black lashes, imparted tone
and character; features delicate and regu-
lar, with an air distinguished by the
aristocratic contour and bearing of the
head and neck.

Such was the lovely being whom the
wealthy merchant loved and called wife.
She was one to whom the appellation
of "beautiful" would have been given at
first sight, but upon looking more close-
ly upon those almost marble-still fea-
tures, you could see an occasional out-
burst of feeling in the upturning or sud-
den glance of her eye that was perfectly
electrifying. If repose was the chief
characteristic of her expression, it was
not the repose of inaction, but rather
that of fervent feeling tamed down and
repressed by some mighty power with-
in.

The season was in its wane. Du
Val and myself were going on the next
day, to quit the sunny skies and balmy
airs of the delightful island for the less
pleasant and colder clime of our native
hills.

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lady, when she got upon his shoulders,
and with a coolness and presence of
mind, which would have done credit to
old Blucher, slipped down to his legs,
then seized the coat, by which means
she came within ten feet of the ground,
when she let go and was caught in the
arms of several of the spectators. The
hero of this little romance was then in
the most imminent danger, hanging at
a distance of some twenty feet from the
ground, holding by his hands, and the
flames already scorching him. Death
seemed to be inevitable. He relaxed
his hold and fell to the pavement, life-
less, it is true, but more from the stun of
the fall than real injury. Both were
carried to the house of Miss St. Pierre's
mother, and in a few hours were almost
recovered. What gives the real ro-
mance to this incident is, that "William"
had, some months before, seen, loved
and been accepted; secretly, it is true, by
the rich and beautiful Kate St. Pierre.
The attachment, it is said, was (yes and
no) mutual, but owing to the disparity in
fortune, Mrs. St. Pierre would not list-
en to the proposal of young S—
'Tis said that they are now to be mar-
ried in a short time—making good the
words of the poet.

Every day brings evidence that the
Kansas question is an issue that will not
be settled without a great struggle. Kan-
sas lies to the West of Missouri, with a
boundary not so far North as that of the
latter. The question then is, whether
Missouri shall be harassed on her Western
boundary, as she is on her Northern and
Eastern, by a slave-stealing commu-
nity. The North says, with one voice,
she shall. What says the South?

The last news from New England,
brings the following piece of informa-
tion:
Boston, May 1.—In the House to-day
Mr. Black submitted a preamble and
resolutions concerning the invasion of
Kansas Territory by armed Missourians,
calling upon the executive of Missou-
ri to prevent a repetition of the out-
rages; and also calling upon the Presi-
dent to take instant and effective mea-
sures for sustaining the sovereignty of
Kansas against further violence; and
pledging the commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts, if necessary, to aid with its
whole power the Governor and people
of Kansas in the maintenance of con-
stitutional rights.

What the "whole power" of Massa-
chusetts may be, it is hard to say. In
the case of her former Governor, Seaboard,
who was expelled from her limits, and in the
Mexican War, she was represented by a
regiment of Irishmen. As the latter
are now forbidden to bear arms in that
model American State, we are some-
what at loss to discover the means by
which Mr. Black would bring the
"whole power" of Massachusetts to bear
on the settlement of Kansas. We pre-
sume he means moral power—that is the
force of bluster. We should like to see
the Missourians, as easily as a storm
pass over a candle. The Western people
would end where it began—with noise
—that of Missouri would end with

Shit

Many of the gay butterflies of fashion had already fitted to other scenes, but the beautiful Claire Wilton and her devoted husband still lingered, and the brilliant Mexican dancing around the fair American like her shadow.

And how did she and her husband, the nabob merchant, take all this devotion to his wife from a stranger?

Du Guesclin, with his insinuating manner and man of the world knowledge had paid so much court to Wilton, and made himself so agreeable that Wilton, in his unsuspecting nature, seemed not to be aware of the poisonous power of the viper he was admitting so freely, to sup from his bowl and linger on the sacred precincts of the family hearth-stone.

On the morning of the day we were to have gone, the whole city was thrown into a state of excitement by the news of the most inhuman assassination of Ledyard Wilton, the generous American merchant. He was found lying upon the beach, and marks of a great struggle and violence were discovered around the spot. The unfortunate man seemed to have been actually butchered in the determined and daring attempt to compass his death at all hazards.

It so happened that member of the night watch, hearing the disturbance, reached the spot just in time to discover in the perpetrator of the foul deed the well known features of the bawdy Rollo Guy, a man you could not have met in the broad day-light without a shudder of fear.

The alarm was given, and although the murderer had escaped, yet before noon the next day he was captured and borne in triumph by the excited mob to the hall of justice.

So in earnest in this instance was the sometimes tardy law that the trial was commenced at once.

In the most vindictive language the assassin accused Du Guesclin as the abettor of the murder, naming the sum—which was one of immense amount—which he had given as a bribe.

Here commenced a drama of the Judgement, the solemnity of which was truly appalling.

The apparently unsuspecting Du Guesclin, probably wishing to seem secure, was quietly smoking a cigar in the front of his hotel, and although somewhat pale, was outwardly as calm as the placid skies over-head. He questioned those who so suddenly arrested him—

"Pardon your charge!" exclaimed he, indignant reply. Am I to be condemned on the testimony of a common assassin? I defy you, and I defy the murderous bandit. He has stained his dark soul with the one more crime of murdering a man of honor.

He commenced in good earnest, but notwithstanding the bold assertions of the assassin to condemn Du Guesclin with him self, Du Guesclin seemed on the point of being cleared of the heinous charge by the adroit defence he had on the instant brought forward.

It had grown dark, and the darkness was deepening into night, when some present exclaimed, "Bring forward the corpse!"

The murderer and the murdered!

The situation was instantly acted on. In a few moments more the torches gleamed upon the mangled remains of the murdered Ledyard Wilton, and upon the fearful countenance of the assassin and his accusers. Never shall I forget the face, hardened expression upon the face of the outlaw, Guy, with his iron complexion, hawk, melancholy jaws, the corners of his tightly compressed mouth drawn far down like the fangs of a snake, and gleaming like fangs from a cave, desperate and wrathful, as his hands were placed upon the breast of the murdered man.

"In the name of God I swear that I killed this man, Mr. Ledyard Wilton, instigated and hired thereto by Leon Du Guesclin, who is the real murderer. And this oath, uttered in solemn, cavernous voice, carried conviction with it into the heart of the assembled throng.

The look which the assassin cast on the confounded Du Guesclin was perfectly diabolical in its vindictiveness. After he had finished his adjuration the attorney general commanded Du Guesclin to take the head of the corpse and curse the murderer.

"May the God of vengeance forever blast both in this life and the next the soul of—!" but Du Guesclin, turning suddenly pale, could proceed no farther. Evidently conscience-stricken he gazed at the dead face before him as in reverie, uttered some confused mutterings and turned away.

The gleam of triumph that shot forth from the assassin Rollo's eyes was perfectly demonic in its malignity.

Many other efforts were made to entrap the too evidently guilty Du Guesclin into a betrayal of his guilt, but he remained calm and immovable from then until the hour of his execution.

All that wealth could do was done by his friends to buy him off, but his judges were inexorable. The two criminals were executed together, the fear of the assassin Rollo being to the last only lost. Du Guesclin should be permitted to escape.

The remains of the Mexican were buried by his friends with much imposing ceremony, whilst those of the robber Guy were buried by the brotherhood of charity.

How far the beautiful young widow was implicated in the murder of her husband was never known. Rumor with her thousand tongues whispered

strange things of what was deemed her liaison with the Mexican, but as she preserved during the rest of her stay the calm, imperturbable demeanor that at all times distinguished her, no one could imagine the real feelings of her heart.

Outwardly in deep mourning, soon after the funeral of her husband the late Ledyard Wilton, accompanied by her waiting maid, sailed for her own home.

MINING RESOURCES IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 1st instant says: "To-day we examined a lump of silver ore from the Lake Superior country, weighing ninety-six pounds, warranted to be seventy-five per cent pure metal. It is mixed with copper, and seems part of a vein. Where the vein is, and by whom owned, does not appear from the nugget, but it demonstrates the fact, that the mineral resources of that vast country are yet but partially developed."

The President's Visit to Mount Vernon.

The President of the United States and his family made a first pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington on Friday in the steamer Collyer, under the command of Capt. Cedney. It was the usual day of the steamer for Mount Vernon, but President Pierce, in his republican manner, came unannounced and unexpected. Capt. Cedney, however, was not to be outdone. He determined to make the day as full of pleasing incidents as possible, and he succeeded admirably. When the steamer arrived at the "White House," the distinguished company were just in time to witness an exciting haul of the seine, in which were over a thousand shad, six thousand herring, and two immense sturgeons, and a rockfish weighing nearly forty pounds, were caught.

The "White House" is an historical place known in the annals of the last war with the British. It adjoins Mount Vernon estate, and with its 200 acres and valuable fishing land, belongs to Mr. Otterback. He has refused \$65,000 for the place. It cost him \$40,000. The rental of the fishing landing alone pays him \$2,700 a year.

At Mount Vernon, the President was handsomely received by Mr. John A. Washington, the youthful but deserving proprietor of the honored residence of the Father of his Country. The private rooms were cheerfully thrown open to the family of him who now fills the chair occupied by the immortal Washington. A beautiful banquet from the garden of Washington was presented to Mr. Pierce by Capt. Cedney.

A visit to the new and old or first tomb was paid, and the company were again assembled on the decks of the Collyer, homeward bound, in as bright a sunshine and as delicious a day as man should ever wish for. Fort Washington, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, claimed the attention of the company, but an entrance was not effected until Capt. Cedney (following up his kind attentions of the day) apprised the non-commissioned officer in command, that the commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States was present, and veteran tendered his respects to the President, and in reply to a question of how many soldiers he had under him here to keep the Fort and grounds in order, he stated to the President he was there, solitary and alone, a sergeant of 24 years standing!

Richmond Enquirer May 4th.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

We publish this morning, a full synopsis of the advices by the steamship Asia, which arrived at Halifax on Monday night. The commercial news by this arrival is important. It will be seen that breadstuffs have considerably advanced. There is also an upward movement in Provisions and Groceries. Cotton has sold freely at an advance. The condition of Finances, though Consolidated had fallen, was represented as comparatively easy. It is probable that the accounts of light supplies and high prices of breadstuffs and all other articles of produce from this country, have had considerable effect on foreign markets in advancing prices. The political accounts are interesting, but not important. The diplomats at Vienna had met again, but their conferences led merely to a reiteration on the part of Russia of her non-acceptance of the terms proposed. The latest Russian accounts from Sebastopol are to the 22d ultimo, at which time Gortschakoff reported that the fire of the allies had weakened. The bombardment had continued uninterruptedly, diversified by occasional sorties, one of which is described as second only to the battle of Inkermann. Twelve days the command had preceded, without any advantage to either side, although both the besiegers and the besieged seem to be perfectly satisfied with the results. It is rumored that Prussia and Austria have come to an understanding unfavorable to the allies. Mentschikoff is not dead. His conduct of the war has met the approval of the Czar. Persia is said to have unreservedly declared for Russia. The French exhibition was not inaugurated on the 1st instant, as contemplated. The ceremony was postponed to the 10th or 15th. The treaty between Japan and the United States has been duly ratified at Simoda. The ship *Living Age* is reported to have been lost in the China seas. She was an American vessel, bound from Shanghai to New York, was loaded with teas, valued at near \$300,000. She was heavily insured in Boston and New York.

Chas. Cour. 12th May.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1855.

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

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

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

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
We are authorized to announce **BENJAMIN A. BROOKS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

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

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce **J. N. WILLS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM P. DAVIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.
We are authorized to announce **JOHN L. DUNN**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH C. HARRIS**, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.
We are authorized to announce **JESSE U. BRYAN**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

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

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

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.
We are authorized to announce **WM. P. AMORIN**, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

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

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

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

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—We learn verbally, not having received any papers since the meeting that the District Convention met at Talladega on Thursday last. All the Counties in the District were represented except Benton. The Hon. S. W. Harris was nominated without a dissenting voice, and accordingly place his name at our mast head this week. Whether he will have any formidable opposition, or indeed, any opposition at all, we are at present unable to say, or even conjecture.

COTTON DESTROYED.—An unusually large quantity of Cotton has been destroyed during the last season, by the burning of Steamboats, barges, rail road cars, guns and warehouses, supposed to amount to 40 or 50,000 bales. This amount, abstracted from what was considered a short crop, must be seriously felt in the demand for consumption.

Mr. Curry, of Talladega, has written a letter to the Editor of the Watchtower, declining entirely to be a candidate for Congress. This determination has been influenced in a great measure by business obligation of a pressing nature, in consequence of the recent death of his father.

The Bell Tavern in Huntsville, belonging to Messrs. N. & Z. P. Davis, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$90,000. The fire did not communicate to any other buildings. On the night of the fire a difficulty occurred between John E. Spotswood and Wm. Bradford; the parties met on the square next morning, when Spotswood shot Bradford with a pistol causing his death in a few minutes.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—Col. R. A. Baker, of Dallas, has written a letter, in which he says that the backward state of his business, in consequence of low waters, will prevent his entering the canvass actively for Governor for a short time. In the mean time if his friends do not find some one else with whom they would be as well satisfied, he will yield to their wishes.

The prospect of any immediate difficulty with Spain seems to be dissipated for the present. Com. McCauley, sent out to Cuba to protect our vessels from insult, overhauling and search, has been received by the Captain General of Cuba with great demonstrations of friendship and respect. He has been feted and feasted for days in succession. We should rejoice at this could we believe it is sincere, and that it boded any thing like permanent peace and good behavior on the part of Spanish officials. But we cannot help thinking that this appearance of friendship is merely assumed, to soothe the outraged feelings of Uncle Sam, which have been irritated to the last degree of endurance, to avoid a present danger, and to have the outrages renewed so soon as he is in a good humor.

THE CROPS.—We might fill a considerable portion of the space in our paper, with extracts on the subject of the prospects of the growing crops; but as they all speak the same language, we can state the substance. From every direction—east, west, north and south, they all bring cheering intelligence, that the prospect of fine crops of every description, are very favorable. Of wheat in particular, almost every where, an unusually large quantity is said to have been sown, and a very large yield is anticipated.

For the Jacksonville Republican.
In my former communication, I laid out to be a good and proper to be observed in the onward march of our free endeavor to apply the principles laid down, practically.

1st. Then as all men are created equal, we ought to regard all men—black and white, as perfect equals.

2d. If all men are created equal, we should learn by nature's merrit voice, not to regard any false distinctions, that pride or wealth may seek to establish in society.

3d. All our efforts at improvement and the amelioration of the condition of men, should be so directed, that it would tend as much as possible, to keep the body politic upon equality, having an eye to justice and the good of the whole. How then can this be done? We answer that the power rests in the people, and may be done by selecting from their own body such men as will stand firm in the hour of trial, and unflinchingly contend for the just rights and liberties of the whole people; and as a man would protect and shield the members of his own body accordingly as they are valuable, or otherwise (from cold and blast) so ought the statesman, if any discrimination be made, to make it in favor of the weak.

So might the people justly discriminate in selecting their representatives, and pass by the man of wealth and ease and cast their suffrage upon the man of merit, without wealth, destitute of long train of wealthy connexion, on whom poverty has cast its sable veil, and hid from the eyes of pride the noblest minds in society.

It is not in the very nature of things that such men, tried in the furnace of poverty, and trampled on by the proud, will more readily sympathize with the people, and more zealously and eagerly watch, and guard their rights.

Look at the history of ages, and see who has been the conservatives of free dom, but the men who have come through difficulties and made their way to endurance and power. See that poor, friendless young man who has left country, home and friends—buffeted the waves of poverty—confronted the power of opposing wealthy rivals—moved under the education of the purse-proud—gained of his own hands, like Moses, when he sees his brother oppressed, his soul is stirred within him. He seeks an opportunity to redress the wrong. Such has been, and such must be the men, to secure and perpetuate our liberties. On the other hand, who have been the destroyers of liberty and the oppressors of mankind? By this I would not be understood to mean anything invidious to the rich, nor that all the wealthy are tyrants; but on the contrary, I know many of the wealthy who I look upon as the excellent of the earth, but they are exceptions to a general and a Scriptural rule. Such as are exceptions, feel and know, and acknowledge the truth of what we say.

But of the rest, they will manifest chagrin and perhaps loudly fulminate against it.

We say then the true principles of our Republic say turn loose every free man in its Territory; let him seek his own happiness in his own way, only he must treat with due respect, the established laws of society and the rights and liberties of all others.

Eternal thanks to our worthy President, Franklin Pierce, who has so sensibly used the power entrusted to him, to check the wild speculations contemplated by the frenzied patronage seekers, that seemed to think we have nothing to do but ask and receive. We do hope that the check put upon such wild fire speculating may cause our worthy compatriots to see and feel that a faithful preservation of our constitution and a proper balance and equilibrium of the resources of the country, is rather to be chosen than an increase of expenditures and a squandering of the people's money to a few; and the creating of more offices and officers to feed and fatten themselves upon the hard earnings of the people.

In conclusion, we say liberty to all—patronage to none—a strict construction of the constitution—good faith between all the States of the Union—everything great or small that we have agreed to do, we must do, *no less volens.*

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

DETAILS BY THE ASIA.
Our English files to the 28th ult., by the Asia, have come to hand, and we select from them further extracts:

Bombardment of Sebastopol.
The English papers contain letters from the Crimea, giving details of the bombardment of Sebastopol, up to the 14th of April. The London Times correspondent, speaking of the second day's operation, after referring to the smothering fire of the Russians during the morning, says:

At about four o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprung into life and vigor. Volleys of from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barmack, Garden and Malakoff batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines, balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All felt that if continued two or three hours our works would be levelled with the dust, as though both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy, in spite of our utmost efforts, gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were at leisure to the front, and the oldest and most experienced artillery officers anguished very unfavorably of our prospects of taking the fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade.

Suddenly, and in the midst of such remarks, the enemy's batteries made a dead pause. For nearly a quarter of an hour not a gun was fired. The allies kept up their bombardment; the French battered the Flagstaff and works to the left; our shot ploughed into the Redan and Malakoff, and our 13-inch shells burst in regular succession in the centre of the Russian line in reply. Nearly twenty minutes passed on in this state of unexpectant inactivity, when again suddenly the Redan and Flagstaff broke out in heavy volleys, and maintained them. This was about five of the long guns dismounted for the night, except by occasional guns, and far between, no other Russian works but the Redan and Flagstaff took part in the contest.

It was difficult to ascertain the cause of such extraordinary manoeuvres.

A Right Bombardment.
The fire of mortars on both sides was maintained all night. Every five minutes one of our 13-inch shells was dropped into the Mamelon, and from the advanced work at the same intervals, 10-inch were thrown into the Malakoff. The French directed their bombs into the Flagstaff and our left attack threw them into the Redan. On the extreme left flank the French rocket battery sent their burning missiles in all directions, except into the town, the orders to spare that being still in full force. The enemy replied with mortars from the rear of Malakoff, the Redan and Flagstaff works; but we were evidently two to one superior to them in such ordnance.

How Sebastopol looked on the Third Day.
During a portion of the day every part of Sebastopol, even to the north side, could be most distinctly seen, even with the naked eye. The works round the Malakoff were full of soldiers, who almost threw our fire with perfect contempt, lounging about in the embrasures, and scarcely moving when the shells dropped amongst them. Some of these fellows paid for their temerity with their lives, and the enemy then generally retreated with one gun.

Some of the houses in the town, which have hitherto escaped without damage, to-day showed distinct traces of where stray shells have fallen. Soldiers were in the streets apparently unconcerned, and a small steamer plied to and fro across the harbor.

Damage to the Batteries.
The Flagstaff each hour seemed (on the fourth day) to suffer more and more under the incessant cannonade of the French, and towards evening its fire was most considerably slackened. Its fire certainly not now more than one-half of that which it maintained on the morning of the 9th. Owing to the much greater distance of the Redan from our works it has sustained less damage, but still our heavy guns are evidently telling upon it. The other Russian batteries took little part in the contest. Our own mortars have been

active all day, and in spite of last night's repairs the Mamelon is now as bad as ever, much injury has also been done to the Malakoff in this manner.

CASUALTIES.
Our casualties during the day have not been very severe, except among the sailors of the naval brigade. One shell from the Redan entered the left attack, killing two men on the spot, and severely wounding seven others; all these poor fellows were sailors. Lieutenant Urinstein, of the Queen, was wounded, and Lieutenant Croiton, of the Royal Engineers, was severely wounded last night. Captain Sinclair, of the Royal Artillery, and Capt. Croiton, of the Engineers, had been previously badly wounded, as had also Captain Lord John Hay, Lieutenant Sinclair, and Lieut. Urinstein. Lieut. Wyford, of the Royal Navy, Luce and Lieut. Douglas have been killed.

The average each day has been about 60 English killed and wounded, and about 100 French. On the 6th day Lieut. Death, R. N., and Lieut. Steele, of R. M. A., were wounded.

SIXTH DAY—SORTIE ON THE FRENCH.
April 14th.—Our bombardment continued the whole of last night, with much effect, and this morning the guns again recommenced. The fire of the enemy slackens more and more each day.

There was a slight sortie last night upon the French, who are supping up towards the Flagstaff. It was instantly repulsed, with a loss of ten or twelve killed to the Russians.

There is no new feature of the campaign of to-day, beyond that our advanced 84-pound battery is doing considerable havoc to the works of Malakoff.

The telegraphic dispatches already published bring the dates down to April 22, when the bombardment was still going on.

PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.
A letter dated Sebastopol, April 10th, says: At 120 rounds a gun per diem, we can fire for about ten days without much damage to our guns. If the place does not fall then, it is not in the power of artillery to take it, and we must either get ready to invest the North and South, or by the dreadful alternative of a general storm, unaided by the ships, which seem at present all but useless.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA.
Advices from St. Petersburg mention that, for some weeks past, no British subject has been allowed to leave the country. There is a refusal to grant passports, was coupled with an intimation that any having transpired of English mechanics having held meetings and refused to work any repetition of such conduct would cause them to be sent into the interior.

FRANCE.
Louis Napoleon and Eugenie reached Paris on their return from England on the 23d ult. An immense crowd lined the route from the Railway station to the Champs Elysees, to meet the Emperor and Empress with the most enthusiastic cheering.

There appears to be no longer any reason to doubt that the Emperor of the French will proceed forthwith to the Crimea. In the Constitution it is stated that his camp equipage has already been sent off, and 10th of May is definitely named in Paris as the day on which he will take his departure.

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, has refused to authorize the introduction of ball fights into Paris during the time of the exhibition. Such spectacles, he says, are repugnant to French ideas.

There is a report that General Pilleul will be immediately appointed to succeed General Canrobert, who will return to France as a Field Marshal.

The Customs duties levied in France in the first quarter of 1855 exceed, by 8,500,000 francs, the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

Admiral Hamelin, who is 59 years of age, has been appointed minister marine, and of the Colonies, instead of M. Ducos, deceased.

SPAIN.
The report was again current that a Spanish legion was to be raised for service in the Crimea; and two Catalan members of Cortes are named as having applied to the Minister of War for license to raise recruits in Catalonia. It was thought that the Government would not refuse permission, and in certain quarters it was even said that Spain was disposed to join the western alliance against Russia.

The publication of the Ostend correspondence had produced a most exciting effect upon the public mind. Mr. Soule was not, of course, hampered with gloves in the commentaries of the press.

RUSSIA.
The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, brothers of the reigning Czar, are admitted members of the Council of the Empire. The Grand Duke Constantine was a member under the late reign.

The Russian Government has ordered the distribution of 8,000 silver roubles to the poor of St. Petersburg, in order that they may pray for the soul of the late Czar.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.
It is announced from St. Petersburg that General Annokoff, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has been summoned to the capital, and is to be entrusted with an important mission to the Court of Persia.

PIEDMONT.
The Piedmontese Senate commenced the discussion of the Convents Suppression bill on the 23d. On the 26th the discussion was adjourned, in consequence of the Bishop's proposing to allow the clergy 990,000 francs yearly.

INTERESTING LETTER.
[Extract of a Letter from an American in Paris, April 19, 1855.—The military movements, shipments of kinds of stores and munitions, war, embarkation of troops, mules, &c., continue to be on the Southern ports of the on a gigantic Napoleon, and indicate but little peace, or the speedy down Sebastopol. Up to this, 145,000 troops have been employed for the East from Marseille and Algiers. Forty-five thousand more are now forward, making nearly two hundred thousand men that have or are going to that slaughter the Crimea. Thirty-five thousand horses and mules have also been sent there, and from eight thousand more are now near Marseille, going forward. It is in vain to estimate the material gone or going, far exceeds the quantity prepared for the great Russian campaign 1812. One item that has been prepared for three hundred thousand and fifty thousand men now ready for shipment. Cannon balls go by the cargo, and a vessel takes more or less of several hundred pieces of battery cannon, one hundred and fifty additional for the siege, and one of all sizes, are now being Muskets sufficient to arm the male Turkish population, capital bearing arms and powder in quantities that would blow up the and reduce it again to chaos; visions of all kinds; cloths, horses, boards, planks, water-tents, and other supplies of description, having gone and going in quantities that almost credence.

The vastness of the resources and power of this country is strikingly exhibited by what she is doing, all apparently without great effort, and certainly without the least sign of exhaustion. The military expedition of twenty thirty thousand men was considered a wonderful thing, but France sends two hundred thousand to the remote end of Black Sea with less effort and less time than she dispatched expedition of thirty thousand to Egypt in 1798 under Bonaparte.

There are 400 cannon and stars of the largest size mounted and playing on Sebastopol, while the Russians, it is said, have 200 pieces in positions for the defence of the place, with a still overabundant arsenal. All the above is exclusive of the artillery of the mics on both sides.

France at this moment is the most powerful nation of the world, is ruled by an extraordinary man. The Emperor overrules every never appears to be hurried, daily about Paris alone or accompanied by the Empress; he dreads the Legitimists, Orleans Red Republicans, nor the assassins; he thinks himself a man of destiny."

More than nine hundred merchant vessels, of from 200 to 2,000 tons are now in public employ in connexion with the war in the East. They are generally chartered for six months certain. Seventy private steamers, some of the largest size, are also in this employ, besides the large number of regular steamers. Fifty steamers are constantly on duty between Constantinople and Sebastopol.

All hopes of an early peace have vanished, and no one pretends to predict the duration of the war; the nations which are yet to be drawn into the vortex. What is ways predicted is every day becoming more certain, that Austria will not take an active part against Russia, and the utmost which can be expected from her will be neutrality. The Allies may attempt to coerce her by threats as to Lombardy and Hungary, but I do not believe it will have the desired effect. Besides, it would be a dangerous game on the part of England and France, as it might draw Austria into an alliance with Austria against Russia, in which case she would be supported by Prussia and a large portion of the rest of Germany, which would be a very fearful combination for the Western Powers in the present position of their affairs, and one which they will not causelessly encounter.

Troops do not at present embark as gaily as formerly for the Crimea. It is no longer considered as a frolic. Sebastopol cannot, as at first intimated, be taken by a coup de pied, and they have a powerful and brave enemy to fight. This latter, however, would not deter Frenchmen, but they dread the distempers of the Crimea—typhus, dysentery, and cholera—before which all courage is unavailing and which make dreadful ravages in their ranks, and sweep them down as if the angel of death continually hovered over them. The two former diseases are now raging in the camp to a fearful extent, and vessels returning from the Black Sea with sick and convalescent are put into strict quarantine, so great is the dread in France of those diseases. If then cholera should again appear in the Allied camp, they will have a dreadful summer before them.

The war has greatly reversed the order of commerce. Formerly

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THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE ART UNION SOCIETY.

300,000 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, respectively call the attention of the patron 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 Estate and other Landlord Property belonging to the Society to the...

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

THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE will be issued at ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Lane and Stipple Engraving, entitled...

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

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

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

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

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

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

The splendid House at No. 11 Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$80,000.

The superb Dwelling, the residence of the late Anson Sully, Esq., 15,000.

The beautiful summer residence, Gothic in design, situated at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000.

5 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the society in 92d st., 10,000.

10 magnificent camel's hair shawls. These shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000.

4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.

10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000.

12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art; one the size of a half dime, 700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,300.

50 Boudoir, Toilet and Dressing case for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns Ladies XIV., 2,500.

1 large clock, a very beautiful work of art, made by Lipordi at Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000.

1,000 Gold Trinkets, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000.

200 copies of the lives of great sitters, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,000.

50,000 Illuminated albums, different styles and patterns, 50,000.

200 copies of Godey's Republican court splendidly bound, with tinted engravings, 4,000.

100 copies of Doydel's Illustrations of Shakespeare. To the admirers of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000.

PAINTINGS. Venus sending forth Cupid and Hyacinth, 2,000.

There are others by the same artists, all original, besides some by Raphael, Titian, Sully, Reynolds, Neagle, Doughty, Cole, Chapman, David, Verelst, Stuart, Herbert, Tauch Bennington, Head, Bartlett, Schloke, Huntington, Johnson, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schuler, Perin, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on application by letter post-paid, to the Secretary, Bazaar Bury, Marilla.

TERMS FOR CLUBS: Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate. Clubs of 20 2 " " Clubs of 50 5 " " The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Present of a magnificent set of BUDDOIR FURNITURE, with Rich Colored Lace Hangings, 50 inch Lace Curtains and everything of the most splendid Description to the Ladies' Club who will send the 1st remittance of Certificates.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter, postpaid), in all cases, and the Certificate, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write their address, with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.

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

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Neatly executed on the paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs, & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.

Those who apply soon will be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY JACOB'S CORDIAL.

CHOLERA, MORBUS, DIARRHEA, BOWEL DISEASES, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

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

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

1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea. 4th. It relieves the severest Colic. 5th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A Few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c. "I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it to be the most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy." A. Host. Brian Warren, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.

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

"I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable medicine, to all afflicted with low disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else tried by me." A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

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

"If there is any credibly in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier of Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Buncombe pushed his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State. For Sale by J. B. Hays & Co., White Plains, Carter & Gunnels, Rolling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailey, C. P. Plante, Donn & Edwards, Asheville; W. O. Denham, Greensport; Wm. Thaxton, Mount Pleasant; S. C. Pearson, Spargburg; D. L. E. B. Burt, Carter; W. E. Lacy & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co., Taylor Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lancy & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bane, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Haze, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Burnett, Van Buren; Brown & Phillips, Haverhill.

GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harrel & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

WARDHOUSE COMMISSION BUSINESS, In Wetumpka.

The subscriber having recently rented the Warehouse, lately occupied by T. Leak, Esq., and purchased his interest, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue the Warehouse and Commission Business, and by strict attention to the interest 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.

P. S. Having sold my interest in the Warehouse 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.

To Miners and Farmers. Doct. HICKS, and Prof. DEW of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Floyd county, Ga. a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5. For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10. For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10. For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20. For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made. Feb. 20, 1855—2m.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1855—1y.

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

Last Notice. I will attend at the following times and places, on my last round, for the purpose of assessing the remainder of the taxes of those who have not yet given in, and for the purpose of saving themselves and me further trouble, I hope they will be punctual in attendance.

Rabbit Town, Monday May 7. White Plains, Tuesday " 8. Teague's Roads, Wednesday " 9. Sugar Hill, Thursday " 10. Pine Grove, Friday " 11. Baclous', Saturday " 12. Pound's Store, Monday " 14. Muscadine, Tuesday " 15. Carmichael's, Wednesday " 16. Burden's, Thursday " 17. Cross Plains, Friday " 18. Allen's, Saturday " 19. Colvin's, Monday " 21. Polkville, Tuesday " 22. Sulphur Springs, Wednesday " 23. Maddox, Thursday " 24. Oxford, Friday " 25. Taylor's old Place, Saturday " 26.

R. W. DRAPER, T. A. B. C.

As it will greatly facilitate my business as Census Taker, I will take the opportunity of again taking the rounds with the Assessor, and will also attend at the times and places above named, for the purpose of taking the Census of Benton County—and will thank the people for their attendance, and the numbers in their families.

Wm. P. AMERINE. May 1st, 1855.

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

PRICES. Duggy and horse, per day \$2.00. Hack & two horses " 3 00. Single horse, or buggy alone 1 00. Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT. April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

COLLEGIATE Cherokee Institute.

The undersigned, of the above named Institute, will commence on the 1st of 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 medical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city (Rome), to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here a new school, and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called Female Colleges of the day.

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

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

Mrs. F. DELAUX, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms. To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00, for the scholastic year—or \$150.00 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100.00 for the Fall term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$50.00 per year. French \$20.00. Drawing \$20.00. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin in the other departments. Music \$30.00 for the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 10 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOUCHÉ. Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE FROM Guntersville to Jacksonville.

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

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

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

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

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 1853—y.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, West end and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors. JAMES LOYD, Proprietor. June 1, 1852—y.

Bounty Land.

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

J. A. McCAMPBELL. April 3, 1855.

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 in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.

Second Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing THRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Windmill blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO. F. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. H. LOVIN, 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 accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat. Morrisville, July 18, 1854. E. G. MORRIS.

LAW NOTICE. SAMUEL H. LIKENS, Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

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

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

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

The Practice of Medicine, In its Various Departments, BY DR. W. W. ANDERSON, Arbaconee, Randolph Co., Ala. May 1, 1855—1y.

A TEACHER WANTED, in Township 17, Range 11, Randolph County, Ala. Applicants will apply to R. G. BARRS, Esq., Col. C. G. ROBERTS, A. H. ONARROW. Trustees.

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

WONDERFUL! New York in Jacksonville!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a Cabinet Shop, on the Public Square, J. W. J. a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles. He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY. N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture. J. G. D. February 27, 1855—tf.

COUNTY LAND! THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services; Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 100 Acres,—and those who have received less than 100, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 100 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to. Address TURNLEY & DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala. J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala. March 20, 1855.

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

Execute all Orders for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE. REFERENCES. Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia. T. L. Giles, Atlanta, Ga. March 6, 1855.

To Merchants and Physicians! Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of FINE DRUGS, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as Soap, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all. H. A. RAMSAY. Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m.

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

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

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

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents. Direct to H. A. FREEMONT, Warren, Trumbull Co., O. April 24, 1855—3m.

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

J. W. EZELL. April 24, 1855.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between JOHN H. CRAWFORD and JAS. G. DAILEY, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favors heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business, in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. &c. JOHN H. CRAWFORD. Jan. 9, 1855—y.

Atlanta Medical College. THE first course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in May next, and continue until the last of the following August, during which the usual systematic course of lectures will be given, and Clinical instruction 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 Boring, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. W. F. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. J. E. Dubose, M. D., Prof. of Physiology. G. T. Wilburn, M. D., Prof. of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy. J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

An abundant supply of Material for dissection (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 entire course amount to \$105. Matriculation (payable once only) \$5. Dissection ticket, (obligatory) once only \$10. Graduation fee, \$25. Good board can be had in the city for \$3 per week. For further information address J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean. Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 952.

SELLING OUT At Cost for Cash. SCHLESINGER, FLEISHL, & Co. ON account of a change in the above firm, we inform our customers and the public in general, that we offer our ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT COST FOR CASH. We therefore advise all who want to purchase CHEAP GOODS to call soon. N. B. We also call upon all persons indebted to the above firm to come forward and settle up. Feb. 20, 1855.

SELLING FOR LESS THAN COST. THE Subscribers, being anxious to close out their copartnership business entirely, are offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers to call and examine their

Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. We have a handsome lot of Bareges, Barege Delanes, Shalies, Muslins and Ginghams, suitable for the Spring trade, also Jackson Swiss and Checked Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, &c. and various other articles—all of which will be sold Very Low. Call and see. HUDSON & STOKES. April 3, 1855—4t.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CH

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRIOR OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

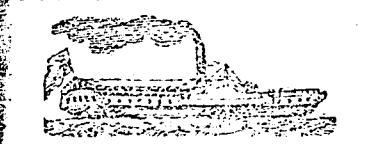
Vol. 19.—No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MAY 29, 1855.

Whole No. 964

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to
continue will be considered an engage-
ment for the next.
No paper discontinued until all ar-
gates are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the
regular rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

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



United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. Berry,
500 Tons, Commander.
MARION, W. Foster,
200 Tons, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. Texar,
200 Tons, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan,
600 Tons, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharf every
Wednesday and Saturday, af-
ternoon, after the arrival of the
Carrs from the South & West.

Tues Steam Ships were built ex-
pressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.
Tables supplied with every luxury.
Attentive and courteous commanders
will ensure Travellers of this Line every
possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommodations,
apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20 00
Steerage, \$5 00
November 7, 1854.

FEVER AND AGUE
or
CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.
Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.
But that which is deserving praise
should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of pub-
lic favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a stand-
ing cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.

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

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

SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,
Cunningham and Clark,
Columbia.

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

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

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

Haviland, Risley and company,
Augusta.

John Wright and company, New
Orleans.

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

April 27, 1855—6m.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

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

By order of the Lodge,
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.
Jas. Martin, Secy.

NEW GOODS.

We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.

Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the *VARIETY* of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.

Please call.

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

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW GRAND DUCY OF RADEN LOT-
TERY LOAN.

Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the
Government, and will be
drawn in different prizes, as fol-
lows:

14 of 50,000 Fls. | 54 of 40,000 Fls.
12 of 35,000 Fls. | 23 of 15,000 Fls.
2 of 12,000 " | 55 of 10,000 "

40 of 5,000 " | 2 of 1,000 "
58 of 4,000 " | 266 of 2,000 "
1944 of 1,000 Fls.

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

The next Drawing takes place at
Cassville, under the Direction of
the Baden Government, on

The 31st May, 1855.

when every drawn number must
obtain one of the above-mentioned
Prizes, which will be paid in Cash,
at the offices of the undersigned.

These fortunate Shareholders, not
residing on the spot, will have their
share of prizes gained paid to them
through an established Bank. The
Lists of the result will be sent to
each Shareholder, and the success-
ful numbers published in the
Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two
Dollars.

The following advantages are
given by taking a number of Tick-
ets, viz:

11 Tickets cost only \$20
23 " " " 40
50 " " " 80
100 " " " 150

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

For Tickets and Prospectuses
apply to the undersigned Banking-
house, which is appointed for the
sale of Tickets:

MORIZ STEPHEL SONS,
Bankers,
FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE,
Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed
"per Steamer, via Liverpool," to
Moriz Stephel Sons, Bankers, in
Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after
the Day of Drawing, will be re-
turned, or invested in the next
Drawing, at the option of the draw-
er.

The Prospectus of this Distribu-
tion can be inspected at the
Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jack-
sonville, where also Tickets may
be obtained.

May 1, 1855.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

TAKEN UP and pos-
sessed before Benjamin F.
Parker, Esq. by W. W.
Grants, a certain male, Iron grey,
about 4 years old, 14 hands high,
no marks or brands perceptible—
appraised at forty-five dollars, by
Ezekiel Harris and J. P. Parker,
this 2d day of May, A. D. 1855.

A. W. G. D. N.
MAY 8, 1855. Judge of Probate.

Masonic.

The members of all the Lodges
in Benton and adjoining counties
are most respectfully and cordially
invited to attend a celebration of
St. John's day, at this place on

Saturday, the 23d June, proximo.

The people of all ages, classes and
sexes are also respectfully invited.

There will be masonic address, s.
public installation of the officers
and other ceremonies suitable to the
occasion.

J. L. WHITESIDE,
B. F. BRAY,
Surviving Committee of
Crozier Lodge, No. 78.

White Plains, Ala. May 12, 1855.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.

March 7, 1854.—1y.

POETRY.**SOULS, NOT STATIONS.**

Who shall judge a man from measures?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Prayers may be fit for princes,
Prayers fit for something less—
Cramped shirt and dirty jacket
May bedothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar,
Ever weling out of stone;
There are purple beds and golden
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Of forget his fellows then,
Masters—rulers—lords—remember
That your meanness kinds are ment
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
In a man's ennobling name.
There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little wood-schal rills,
There are little inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills—
But God, who counts by souls, not sta-
tions.

Love and prosper you and me;
For to Him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.
Telling hand above are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Tiled business is positioned,
Food and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice.

While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lings on his voice,
But truth and justice are eternal,
Love with lowliness and light
And sinners' wrongs shall never pros-
per.

Where there is a sunny right,
And God, whose world-wide voice is
shining

Bandless love to you and me,
Will shake oppression with its titles
As the pebbles of the sea.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing;
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one the days wait there,
Let thy will be strength go to each,
Let no future dream elude thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven),
Joy is sent thee here below;
Take them ready when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will file as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's sorrow,
So how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that flees so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Lament the crown and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor the daily task forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken,
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

Homehold Words.

THEORETICAL.—The reader
has set aside the election in six districts
of Kansas, and ordered a new one—
The pro-slavery man will not vote, it is
thought, nor allow an election to be held.
Thus the foolish interference of the Aboli-
tion leaders, with the affairs of Kansas,
by sending bodies of men there expres-
ly to exclude slavery, is about to pro-
duce the effect they were warned it
would have. Northern leaders have
told their constituents, that the idea of a
collision being produced by their man-
rassness has plunged Kansas into a deep
almost of civil war, and a spark may,
at any moment, kindle a flame, the re-
sults of which cannot be contemplated
without the gravest anxiety.

ARKANSAS GOLD DISCOVERY.—The
rumored discovery of a rich gold mine on
the Arkansas has created quite an ex-
citement on the borders of Missouri.
A letter from Springfield, in that State,
dated the 20th ult., says:

"Yesterday fifteen or twenty of our
citizens started for Neosho, where they
are to join a company of near one thou-
sand persons, all bound for the Win-
che Mountains, about four hundred
miles from this place, and up the Ar-
kansas river. Several persons, residents
of Newton county, have recently re-
turned, some of whom are said to have re-
alized three thousand dollars in fifty
days' digging and washing. Quite an
excitement prevails here, and another
company is to go out as soon as the
guides and pilots return."

THE HUNTER'S PERIL.

Captain Hayne Reid, in his
"Hunter's Feast," gives the follow-
ing graphic account of a thrilling
adventure he had on one of the
American rivers. While in search
of the scarlet Ibis, his boat floated
away and left him on a barren is-
land. He tells his story thus:

I lay in a stupor quite unconscious
how long I know not; but many
hours, I am certain. I know this
by the sun; it was going down
when I awoke, if I may so term the
recovery of my sickened senses.—
I was aroused by a strange circum-
stance; I was surrounded by dark
objects of hideous shapes and hues
—reptiles they were. They had
been before my eyes for some time
but I had not seen them. I had
only a sort of dreamy conscious-
ness of their presence; but I heard
them at length; my ear was in bet-
ter tune, and the strange noise they
uttered reached my intellect. It
seemed like the blowing of great
bellows, with now and then a note
harder and louder, like the roaring
of a bull. This startled me, and I
looked up, and bent my eyes upon
the objects, they were the forms of
the crocodiles, the giant lizards
—they were alligators. Huge ones
they were, some of them; and man-
y were they in number—a hun-
dred at least, were crawling over
the islet, before, behind, and on all
sides around me. Their long, gant
jaws and channelled snouts project-
ed forward so as almost to touch
my body; and their eyes, usually
hidden, seemed to glare. Impelled
by this new danger, I sprang to
my feet, when, recognizing the up-
right form of man, the reptiles
scattered off, and plunging hurri-
edly into the lake, hid their hideous
bodies under the water.

The incident in some measure
revived me. I saw that I was not
alone; there was company even in
the crocodiles. I gradually became
more myself, and began to reflect
with some degree of coolness upon
the circumstances that surrounded
me. My eyes wandered over the
islet; every inch of it came under
my glance; every object upon it
was scrutinized; the moulted feath-
ers of wild fowls, the pieces of
sand, the fresh water muscels (snails)
strewn upon the beach—all were
examined. Still the barren an-
swer, no means of escape.

The islet was but the head of a
sand bar formed by the eddy, per-
haps gathered together within the
year. It was bare of herbage, with
the exception of a few tufts of grass.
There were neither tree nor bush
upon it; not a stick. A raft indeed!
There was not wood enough to
make a raft that would have float-
ed a frog. The idea of a raft was
but briefly entertained; such a
thought had certainly crossed my
mind, but a single glance around
the islet dispelled it before it had
taken shape. I paced my prison
from end to end; from side to side
I walked it over. I tried the wa-
ter's depth on all sides I sounded
it, wading recklessly in every-
where it deepened rapidly as I ad-
vanced. Three lengths of myself
from the islet's edge, and I was up
to the neck. The huge reptiles
swam around, snorting and blow-
ing; they were bolder in this ele-
ment. I could not have waded
safely ashore, even had the water
been shallow. To swim it—no—
even though I swam like a duck,
they would have closed upon and
quartered me before I could have
made a dozen strokes. I turned
back upon dry ground, and paced
the islet with dripping garments.

I continued walking until night,
which gathered round me dark and
disual. With night came new
voices, the hideous voices of the
nocturnal swamp, the qu, qu, of
night heron, the screech of the
swamp owl, the cry of the bittern,
the ulk of the great water teal,
the tinkling of the bell frog, and
the chirp of the savannah cricket,
all told upon my ear. Sounds still
harsher and more hideous were
heard around me—the splashing
of the alligator, and the roaring of
his voice; these reminded me that
I must not go to sleep. To sleep!
I durst not have slept for a single
instant. Even when I lay for a
few minutes motionless, the dark
reptiles came crawling round me,
so close that I could have put forth
my hands and touched them.

At intervals, I sprang to my feet,
shouted, swept my gun around,
and chased them back to the wa-
ter, into which they betook them-
selves with a sudden plunge, but
with little semblance of fear. At
each fresh demonstration on my
part they showed less alarm, until
I could no longer drive them, either
with shouts or threatening gestures.

They only retreated a few feet, form-
ing an irregular circle around
me.
Thus hemmed in, I became fright-
ened in turn. I loaded my gun
and fired; I killed none. They are
impervious to a bullet, except in
the eye or under the fore arm. It
was too dark to aim at these parts;
and my shots glanced harmlessly
from the pyramidal scales of their
bodies. The loud report, however,
and the blaze, frightened them,
and they fled, to return again after
a long interval. I was asleep when
they returned; I had gone to sleep
in spite of my efforts to keep awake.
I was startled by the touch of some-
thing cold; and, half-stilled by the
strong musky odor that filled the
air, I threw out my arms. My
fingers rested upon an object slip-
pery and clammy; it was one of
these monsters—one of gigantic
size. He had crawled close along
side me, and was preparing to make
his attack, as I saw that he was
bent in the form of a bow, and I
knew that these creatures assumed
that attitude when about to strike
their victim. I was just in time to
spring aside, and avoid the stroke
of his powerful tail, that the next
moment swept the ground where
I had lain. Again I fired, and he,
with the rest, once more retreated
to the lake.

All thoughts of going to sleep
were at an end. Not that I felt
wakeful, on the contrary, wearied
with my day's exertions—for I had
had a long pull under a tropical
sun—I could have laid down upon
the earth, in the mud, anywhere,
and slept in an instant. Nothing
but the dread certainty of my peril
kept me awake. Once again, be-
fore morning, I was compelled to
battle with the hideous reptiles,
and chased them away with a shot
from my gun.

Morning came at length, but
with no change in my perilous po-
sition. The light only showed me
my island prison, but revealed no
way of escape from it. Indeed,
the change could not be called for
the better, for the ferid rays of an
almost vertical sun poured down
upon me until my skin blistered.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Terrible Tragedy at
Beloit Wis.

From a private letter at Beloit,
we learn the following particulars
of a dreadful tragedy which occur-
red in that place on the morning
of the 23d inst.

The wife of a citizen of that town
was awakened from her sleep on
the morning of the 23d, by a noise
which she heard in an adjoining
apartment. In a moment more
she saw a gleam from a dark lan-
tern, held by a man in that room
and screaming with affright awoke
her husband who was sleeping at
her side. As he sprang from the
bed the intruder fired at him with
a pistol, the ball just missing his
head and burying itself in the pil-
low. Snatching a double barreled
gun from the wall, he discharged
both barrels at the intruder. The
contents of one barrel entered the
man's head and the other his body,
killing him instantly. Leaving
the body where it fell, the gentle-
man and his wife proceeded to the
nearest neighbor, told him what
had happened, and induced him to
return with them to their house.—
But imagine the feelings of the
neighbor, himself a man universal-
ly esteemed and respected, to re-
cognize in the mangled body of the
dead robber—his own son!

Upon returning to his house, the
father found his son's room unoc-
cupied, the window open, a rope
ladder extending from the window
to the ground.

The gentleman who shot the rob-
ber had suffered the loss of two gold
watches some time before in a mys-
terious manner, and now attributes
their theft to this person.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

A SECOND ATTEMPT TO SOUND
NIAGARA RIVER AT THE
BRIDGE.

We have received a letter from
the accomplished Engineer of the
Railroad Suspension Bridge below
the Niagara Falls, which was not
intended for publication, but which
we will take the liberty to present
to our readers:

Suspension Bridge, April 28.

SAM'L WILKESON, Esq.—Dear
Sir: I received the Democracy,

with your account of my attempt
at sounding the river. After you
left another attempt was made with
a similar iron of about 40 pounds
weight, attached to a No. 11 wire
—all freely suspended, so as not to
impede the fall of the weight. I
then let the weight fall from the
Bridge, a height of 225 feet. It
struck the surface fairly, with the
point down—must have sunk to
some depth, but was no longer out
of sight than about one second when
it made its appearance again on

the surface, about 100 feet down
the stream, and skipped along like
a chip, until it was checked by the
wire. We then commenced haul-
ing in slowly, which made the iron
bounce like a ball, when a cake of
ice struck it, and ended our sport.

I am satisfied that no metal has
sufficient specific gravity to pierce
that current—even with the mo-
mentum acquired by a fall of 225
feet. The velocity of the iron when
striking, must have been equal to
124 feet per second—and conse-
quently its momentum near 5,000
pounds. Its surface opposed to the
current was about fifty sq. inches.
This will give an idea of the
strength of that current, and at the
same time hint at Titan forces that
have been at work to scoop out the
bed of the Niagara river.

I am now satisfied that our friend
the English captain, was sounding
in vain.

Yours respectfully and truly,
JOHN A. ROEBLING.

A new American manufacture, that
of plate glass, has been commenced in
Williamburg, New York, where plates
of glass ten feet wide and twenty
feet long will be made. A plate ten feet
square can be made so strong that it
will hold a ton weight, and so clear that
persons can read the fine print of a news-
paper through a piece four inches thick.
It is a singular fact that the best English
plate glass is made from American sand.
With New Jersey, possessing the proper
raw material in so remarkable a degree,
it is singular that this article has been so
long imported.

The pay of the French soldier is one
cent per day. Out of that munificent
allowance, he must provide himself
with thread, needles, &c., to keep his
uniform in repair. Then he must re-
place all things lost or spoiled while in
his possession, from the army stores.—
He is furnished with one pair of pants-
boots, and one pair of shoes per year,
and one coat every two years. On leav-
ing service at the end of the seven years,
the gun, sabre, old coat are taken from
him, and whatever is left he is entitled
to.

BEATING TO QUARTERS.—Near the
New York Tribune on the subject of the
contest in Kansas:

It is evident that the time to try men's
souls has now come in Kansas. The
villains who have gone there from Mis-
souri, with clubs, bowie-knives and re-
volvers, to override the genuine settlers
and establish slavery at whatever cost,
must now be met determinedly if their
notorious purpose is not to be accom-
plished. If the Executive will send
thither a couple of regiments to main-
tain order and see that the people of the
Territory are not out voted and domi-
nated over by Mr. Atchison's gangs of
brigands from Missouri, very well. It
is the plain duty of the President to
send the troops there for that purpose.
No Indian disturbance are to be com-
pared in importance with the outrages
committed in Kansas. But if General
Pierce fail to do this, the people of the
Free States should take the matter in
hand and at once furnish the people of
the Territory with the means of arming
and protecting themselves. A hundred
thousand dollars would be well expen-
ded in equipping, drilling and supporting
a corps of five hundred frontier rangers,
who might engage in peaceful avocations
when not on actual service, and in case
of need be ready to sustain the Govern-
ment in executing the laws and defending
the rights of the people.

We shall doubtless soon know what
the Executive will do in the premises.—
If nothing is done the people should lose
no time in taking the necessary action.
The emergency is pressing and the issue
of the struggle unspakably import-
ant.

MADNESS OF GAMBLING.—A military
officer, residing at the time of the occur-
rence we are about to mention, in one of
the small towns on the southern coast of
Ireland was passionately fond of gam-
bling, and one night, after losing all his
money and other valuables at the gam-
ing table, offered to stake his wife, a
lovely woman, against all that his op-
ponent had won from him. The offer
was accepted, the game played, and the
officer beaten. The wife, indignant at
her lord's seeming want of affection, and
little knowing the infatuation of gam-
bling, determined on becoming the prop-
erty of the winner, seeing that the hus-
band had shown so little respect, not to
say regard for her. The husband's hon-
or being at stake, he could offer no ob-
jection—the wife, who had no children,
accompanied her new master, and the
poor victim to the hellish passion of gam-
ing, became a *mannequin* Oken and
often have we met the poor fellow on
the sea-shore, his hands behind his back,
gazing intensely across the broad ex-
pansive ocean, as if he expected the re-
turn of her on whom his soul had deat-
ed, and still remembered, from his bos-
om—wild and tempestuous as his own
—but she never came.

Hamilton (C. W.) Banner.

A free negro named Langston, has
been elected clerk of the Township in
which he resides, in Loraine County,
Ohio.

Some careful experiments in our family, but which were broken off by sickness. Enough, however, was ascertained to convince us that there is really a great advantage in adding a small quantity of borax to common hard soap previous to using it for washing.

Our method is as follows. To every pound of soap, add from one half to three quarters of an ounce of common borax, with one quart of water. Put the water in any convenient vessel upon the stove, add the borax, somewhat pulverized, and then put in the soap cut up in thin pieces. Keep them hot but not boiling, for two or three hours, or until the whole is dissolved, and then set aside to cool, when a solid mass will be formed. If the vessel is set upon the warm stove at night, the operation will be completed in the morning, though we think it better to stir the mass just before it is cooled.

The night before washing, rub the clothes where most soiled, with the soap, and soak in water till morning. This soap which has been more than doubled in quantity, will go quite as far, bulk for bulk, as the original, thus saving at least one-half. The boiling and washing are to be performed in the usual manner; but it will be found that the labor of rubbing is diminished three fourths, while the usual caustic or eating effect of the soap is greatly lessened; and the hands will retain a peculiar soft and silky feeling even after a large washing. The preparation is adapted to all kinds of fabrics, colored or uncolored, including flannels, and it is thought to increase their whiteness. By using this preparation, with the previous soaking over night, we have had sixteen dozen pieces finished early in the forenoon, when, by the old process it would have been an "all day's job."—*Amer. Agriculturalist.*

The French Empress.

The London Press thus speaks of the Empress:—"The sight of the beaming looks around her, the sound of the countless cheers of welcome, the fineness of the weather, the thorough cordiality of the reception from the people at large, and an exulting sense of the greatness of the august occasion, brought a flush of pleasure into the countenance of the Empress, and as she drove slowly up Pall Mall, her beauty never looked more dazzling, and its resplendent effect was hailed with universal admiration. It was a constant remark, 'The pictures had not done justice to the Empress.' We are decidedly of that opinion. The expression of her mild blue eyes, and the sweet serenity of her face in repose, has never been perfectly portrayed. The artists appear to us to have succeeded in catching only the physical outline, and not the sentiment of her most peculiar and distinctive style of beauty. We admit the merits of Winterhalter's portrait, but it has the coldness of the German school, and we can conceive what an incomparably finer presentation of such a face would have been given on the canvas by Reynolds, or Lawrence, or Francis Grant. It is rarely that so distinctive a type is seen in female beauty as in the French Empress.

"She belongs to one of the rarest of all styles that of the Spanish blonde. Stamped by Nature's impress there is an unmistakable evidence of blood in her refined and spiritual face. Extremely fair, with gentle blue eyes, and a charming natural color, the Empress Eugene possesses the additional charm of a most expressive mouth. The classical elevation of her countenance, reminds one of the chiselled masterpieces of the Grecian art. She has more, however, of the outward and visible signs of high Spanish race in the long and delicately drawn features, and especially in her noble Castilian air, so remote from aught that is suggestive of vulgar associations. Nor are her voice and manner the least of her attractions. She can sustain dignity without affability, and in her converse there is none of the affected coyness that wounds more than wis-—

"Her words, gestures and deportment are those of a noble lady, of an illustrious gentle woman, formed to grace a throne and cast an additional lustre on her position.

"On Thursday, the heat of the weather and the prolonged exertion of receiving the acclamations of what we should call the levee of the Londoners, gave rather the appearance of languor to the Empress. But in the evening, at the Opera, her loveliness was heightened by the attractiveness of her dress and by her brilliant jewels. As she neared the greetings of the house with radiant smiles, it seemed that if ever day was cast in an imperial mould, it was when nature fashioned that Grecian head with its graceful neck and bust. It is gratifying to know that her amiability is equal to her beauty; she is adorned by her attendants, and the words, 'Elle est si bonne, si aimable,' are in the mouths of all who know her. We cannot close this notice of one so lovely in station, and so highly endowed, without recording that her Imperial Majesty's influence has been directed to raising the tone and character of the Court of the Tuilleries."

Curious Facts.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket ball be fired into water it will not only rebound, but be flattened, as if fired against a solid substance. A musket ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making a hole the size of the ball without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. Cork, if sink two hundred feet in the ocean, will not rise on account of the pressure of the water. In the arctic regions, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamieson asserts that he has heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,

S. W. HARRIS,

OF COOSA.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorised to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

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

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

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

We are authorised to announce BENJAMIN A. DROOKS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

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

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

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

We are authorised to announce T. R. MANGHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

We are authorised to announce JOHN LINDSEY, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

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

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

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

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

We are authorised to announce JESSE U. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

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

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorised to announce WM. P. AMORIN, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

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

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

AVANCHUR IF THE PYRENEES—SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.—The inhabitants of Carejan, in the Pyrenees, on the Spanish side of the frontier, seeing some weeks ago that an avalanche of snow was about to fall, assembled in houses which they thought the least exposed to danger. Unfortunately the snow came down on those very houses, leaving almost untouched several others which had been abandoned. By the fall fourteen houses and forty-four persons were completely destroyed. Seventy-two persons were buried in the ruins, and sixty of them were killed on the spot. The remaining twelve, though got out alive, were so dreadfully injured that some of them died soon after, and others were considered in a desperate state. The loss of cattle was very considerable.

Cholera on the Mississippi River.

The cholera has appeared among the emigrant passengers on the Upper Mississippi. On the 23rd ult., the steamer Montauk buried seven of her passengers, victims of cholera, between Keokuk and Dubuque. There were seventeen cases on the Royal Arch, during her upward trip to St. Paul last week.

The French Emperor and his consort returned to Paris on the evening of the 22d. The brilliant reception given them in England had made a marked impression upon all classes, even the most hostile of their subjects. Public feeling in the departments seemed to be greatly gratified at the enthusiasm manifested towards them. From a semi-official statement in the Paris Constitutional, it seems now pretty certain that the Emperor will proceed to the Crimea. His camp equipage was in course of preparation, and his departure was stated to be fixed for the 10th May. From private letters we learn that previous to the Emperor's quitting England, it had been agreed at a meeting of the Cabinet that, although all military plans were to be submitted to a council of war, the Emperor's will was to be omnipotent in all the operations of the campaign—in other words, that he was to be sole commander of the allied forces. The imperial decree dated from Windsor Castle, appointing Admiral Hamelin Minister of Marine, in place of M. Ducos, had been commented upon as a singular revolution in the fortunes of a man who a few years since would not be allowed to put a foot within the precincts of the royal palace.

The Pupils of Nancy's Creek School will be examined on the 22nd June; the patrons and friends of Education are respectfully invited.

JAMES M. ANDREWS,

May 22d, 1855.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 8

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

CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TESTICLES.

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

GEORGE FORD,

Peoria, March 29th, 1849.

Look out for Counterfeits!

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

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

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCall & Goss, Rome; in W. V. Bachler, Weadon; Baker & Heneb, Lamar; L. Putnam, Mihner; P. E. Alexander, Arborescences; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. V. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

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

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

May 22, 1855.

TALLASSEHATCHEE

Male and Female School.

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

Terms of Tuition.

Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$5 00

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

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

The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

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

J. S. LASSITER.

Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant.

May 29, 1855.—11.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

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

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

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

30,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in Store.

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

Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.

Rome, Ga., May 29, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER.

STANFORD & PITNER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

And General Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, Boots, Shoes, RAGGING, BALE ROPE, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

* * All kinds of Country Produce, Provisions, &c., bought and sold, or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, } "

J. & S. Bates & Co., } "

May 29, 1855.—11.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of five alias fi fas issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrel, Hare & Co., one in favor of Rosevelt, Hyde & Clark, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co., and all against Joseph T. Hinnicutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hinnicutt; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi fas.

A. BROWN, Sh. J.

May 15, 1855.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JUNE!

CLASS I.

To be Drawn June 2, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$60,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

One Prize of : : : : \$13,000

" " " " : : : : 5,000

" " " " : : : : 4,000

" " " " : : : : 3,000

" " " " : : : : 2,000

" " " " : : : : 1,500

" " " " : : : : 1,100

Five Prizes of : : : : 1,000

Ten " " " " : : : : 500

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

* Tickets \$5; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.

May 22, 1855.

Negro Girl For Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Probate Court of Benton County, granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of May, 1855, I will sell to the highest bidder at my residence, one mile from Mallory's Factory, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE next, on a credit until the FIRST OF MARCH following, with interest from date, note and approved security required, a Negro Girl aged about 33 years. Said girl is a good housewoman, cook and seamstress, and will be sold as the property of the estate of John Elston, deceased.

JOHN C. ELSTON, Ec'r.

May 8, 1855.—5t.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff.

May 15, 1855.—11.

THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States,—

I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America, and the American, the most lively sympathies, as much so that I originally composed these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, including to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

38, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,

LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

The Citizens of the Union suffer much more from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maldigestions, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period when, distressing today may lose their countenance and good looks, while yet in the heyday of life, such and evil may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, where life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken as directed, the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

OF 10 YEARS STANDING CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

Sir,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ace Acidine Headache Bilious Complaints Jaundice Blotches on the Skin Liver Complaints Bowel Complaints Stomach Pains Constipation of Bowels Retention of Urine Dropsy Scrophulous, or King's Evil Erysipelas Stone and Gravel Female Irregularities General Ailments Fevers of all kinds Worms of all kinds Gout Weakness, from whatever cause.

* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand London, 30, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and 2 1/2 each.

To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger boxes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.

STILES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of

Spring & Summer GOODS,

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

But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

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

STILES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,

Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE, BENTON, GA.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

TAKEN UP & posted before J. P. Pettit, by Wm. Pressly, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot—appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 22, 1855.—5t.

M. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTIGUOUS the business extensive in all its branches, in the

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, 55t.

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 Public Notice No. 404, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township four, 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 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 settlement 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 location 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.

Township 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:

North of the base line, and west 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 and fourteen, 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 diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner 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 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 containing 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 applications 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.

By the President:

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1852, 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 allotment, 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 alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1852, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment,) 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 outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and 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 embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—11.

Daguerreotyping.

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

Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.

April 24, 1855.

BENTON STEAM MILLS.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.

Feb. 20, 1855.—11.

