

NOVEMBER

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 46.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1855.

Whole No. 987

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrears 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.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Elgart, McBurney & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—1y.

WOODWARD & WHITE

ARE receiving their supply of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

To which they respectfully invite

public attention. Please call.

Jacksonville Ala. Oct 2, 1855.—6L

J. & J. B. FORNEY,

INVITE the attention of their cus-

tomers and the public generally to

their SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fall & Winter

GOODS

Embracing the newest and most desir-

able styles. Particular attention is re-

quested to their unsurpassed variety of

DRESS FABRICS;

Ladies Cloaks, Tahmas,

Bonnets, &c.

A complete assortment of Men's Hats,

and Youth's.

CLOTHING.

and every other description of MER-

CHANDISE usually kept in this

market.

It is believed that no house in the

country can offer superior inducements,

as their stock far surpasses all former

efforts.

They offer great inducements to cash

& prompt buyers, & respectfully request

a call from all such, as they are deter-

mined to sell at very low rates.

Sept. 25, 1855.—4L

WINTER GOODS.

We are daily receiving our Fall and

Winter supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

which have been purchased with

taste and judgment at the lowest

market rates and selling for Cash

or punctual credit, on the most lib-

eral terms. We respectfully invite

a call from those who wish to buy good

goods at fair prices and as we are par-

ticularly in want of money we will be

thankful for liberal payments on ac-

counts.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Oct. 16, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,

CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL

ENGINEER,

Surveyor & Architect.

POST OFFICE, 102ME, GA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in

the several Courts of Benton

county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-

sonville, and can be consulted at

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN

THOMASON & HAYDEN,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all bus-

iness entrusted to their care in the

counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,

Mhrrshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and

St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of

the State.

Jan. 29, '54.

FOSTER & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

WILL practice in copartnership

in the Circuit & Chancery Courts

of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and

Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jackson-

ville, Ala.

J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff,

May 13, 1855.—1y.

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.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness confided to him in the courts

of Benton and the adjoining counties.

Office, northeast corner of the Court

House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 83.—y.

LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LEECH,

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, Ben-

ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICIT-

ATOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL attend promptly to all busi-

ness entrusted to him in the courts

of Benton and the adjoining coun-

ties.

May 3, 1853.—1y.

Whitely & Ellis,

Have associated themselves in the

Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,

Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

WILL attend to all business

confided to him in Benton,

POETRY.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.]

The Worn Out Font of Type.

I'm sitting by my desk, George;

Before me on the floor,

There lies a worn out font of type,

Full twenty thousand score.

And many months have passed, George,

Since they were bright and new,

And many are the tales they've told—

The false, the strange, the true.

Their beauty has all gone, George,

You scarcely now may trace

Upon the snowy medium

The likeness of their face;

They mind me of a man, George,

Whose morn of life was full

Of promise, but at evening's close

Was desolate and dull.

What tales of horror they have told,

Of tempest and of wreck,

Of murder in the midnight hour,

Of war full many a "speck,"

Of ships that—lost away at sea—

Went down before the blast

Of stifled cries of agony

As life's last moments passed!

Of earthquakes and of suicides,

Of falling crops of cotton,

Of bank failures, broken banks

And banking systems rotten;

Of battles bursting steamboats snagg'd,

Of fires, dikes fought,

Of robbers with their prey escaped,

Of thieves with booty caught.

Of flood, and fire, and accident,

These worn out types have told;

And how the pestilence has swept,

The youthful and the old;

Of marriages, of births and deaths,

Of things to please or vex us;

Of one man's jumping overboard,

Another gone to Texas.

They've told how long sweet summer

days

Have faded from our view:

How autumn's chilling winds have swept

The leaf-crowns from the trees;

How winter's rigid breath has come and gone—

Dark reign of storm and strife—

And how the smiling spring hath warm'd

The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half

My ink friends have told.

Since shining bright and beautiful,

They issued from the mould—

How into some they lay have brought

To others, grief and tears.

Yet faithfully they record kept

Of fast receding years.

Biddy Maloney's Cat.

[From the San Francisco (Wide West.)

Matthew Maloney, better known by

the boys at the mill as "Father Mat,"

on returning from work one evening,

was met at the gate by Biddy, his bet-

ter half, in a high state of excitement.

"Mat," says she, "there's a strange cat

in the cabin."

"Cast her out, then, an' don't be bother-

in' me about the baste."

"Faix, an' I've been shavin' to

do that same for the nuther an' ten

minutes past, but she's jist beyant

my reach, bent the big red chair

in the corner. Will yez be help-

in' me to drive her out, Mat?"

"To be sure I will, but luck to

the constable she has for her house-

show her to me, Biddy, till I reach

her the respect that—due a man in

"Be affther castin' the matter of

a quart thin behind the chest till I

say how the shay devil likes it."

"Hould 'im close, Mat; here

goes the water."

Dash went the water and out

jumped the animal into Mat's

trap.

"Arrah, be the howly poker I

have him in Biddy," says Pat

drawing close the folds of the gar-

ment; "now bad cess to yez yez

thafe, it's nine lives yez have it? "

"Be axin' me forgiveness for the

thavin' yez have been doin' in me

house, for I'm thinkin' the nine

lives yez have—won't save yez now

any way. Biddy, saize the poker

and whin I'll shoulder the haythen

ye'll bate the daylight out of 'im."

Mat threw the bundle over his

shoulder, and told Biddy to play

"St. Patrick's day in the mornin' "

on it. Biddy struck about three

notes of that popular Irish air, and

suddenly stopped, exclaiming—

"What smils so queer, Mat? It's

takin' me brith, away wid the pow-

er an' yez have the devil in the sack."

"Bate the ould haythen thing; yez

'll niver have a better chance."

"Bate the horns off 'im; latther 'im

like blazes, me darlint!"

"Augh," says Biddy, "I faintly

wid the power an' 'im. Cast 'im off yez

Mat."

"Howly St. Patrick!" says Mat,

throwing down the sack. "Biddy the

baste is a pole-cat. Lave the house, or

yez 'll be kilt intirely. Marther an' lat-

ther how the haythen smils? Och,

Biddy Maloney, a purty kittle of

fish yez made an' it, to be shure, to

be mistakin' that little devil for a

harmless cat."

Mat for the love an' God, if yez

be convenient to the door be affther

openin' it, for I'm narely clogged

wid 'im. Och, Biddy Maloney,

bad luck to yez for lavin' ould

Ireland, to be marthered in this

way! Howly Mary partiet me!

Mat, I'm clane kilt intirely; take

me an' yez."

Mat drew her out of doors and

then broke for the pump like a

quarrel horse, closely followed by

Biddy.

Share that little villian bates the

devil intirely; he's ruined me

house an' kilt Biddy, an' put me out

o' consue wid meself for a muth

to come. Och, the desavin vagab-

</

FOR PRESIDENT:
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. LITTLEJOHN**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. L. POENDES**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES GONER**, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN A. DEARMON**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We are requested to announce **JAMES B. MARTIN**, Esq. of this place, as a candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

CORRECTION.—In the second paragraph of our reply to the Eagle last week, by omitting the word not where it ought to have been, and inserting it where it ought not to have been. The sentence was written and intended to read "Does not fit us at all, for every reader of the Republican knows," &c. The word not was put in the wrong place in correcting the proof. The effort made by the editor of the Eagle, to take advantage of this mere typographical error, is but another, and striking verification of the truth of the old adage, that "drowning men will catch a straw."

The Eagle of last week says, we show ourselves to be "opposed to Catholicism." But unlike the great Wesley, are willing for things just to slide along, and say nothing about them." Wesley was a great Preacher, a great Reformer, and one of the earth's greatest men. It was his particular duty and business to oppose and war against the corruptions and errors of Romanism, with weapons, not carnal but spiritual. We are but an humble citizen and politician, and our name is not worthy to be mentioned in the same paragraph with his. It is true that we are not only willing but determined, just to let things slide along, so far as opposing Catholicism is concerned, or any other religious creed, with the arm of secular power, or by political proscription. We do not desire to encroach on the ground of Gospel Ministers, and shall always oppose them with equal vehemence, in bringing their clerical influence and power into the political arena, which was the true source of nearly all the degeneracy and corruption of the Roman Catholic Church—the union of Church and State.

We hope and believe that Providence will always raise up such reformers as Luther, Calvin, Knox, Melancthon, Baxter, Bunyan, Wesley, and others, wherever corruptions shall mar the beauty of the Church, and shroud its faith in darkness. In the language of our friend Gen. James B. Martin, in his eloquent address to the democratic meeting on Tuesday last, we would not give the labors of one devoted, humble, self-denying itinerant Preacher, in battering down the ramparts of Roman Catholic superstition and error, for the labors of all the politicians in the Know Nothing ranks, or even in the Union.

The editor of the Eagle in attempting to answer the questions in our last paper, says: "there have been election riots," "before there was such a party as the American party." It must have been before the days of Washington then, for he has often asserted his party commenced with him.

Again he says: "But in Cincinnati and nearly every place where rioting has occurred the foreigners and foreign adherents have outnumbered the American patriots." How does it happen then, that in Louisville for instance, the Know Nothings obtained 2000 majority. If the editor's assertion proves anything, it proves that the foreigners and their adherents were either murdered or kept violently from the polls. He has not answered our questions to our satisfaction, nor do we believe to his own or his readers. Try again.

The Sunny South.

The editor of the Sunny South increases in the exhibition of bitterness, ill-temper and personal abuse, as his fortunes grow more desperate, and as we strip him of disguise, and show up in true colors to the public, the unworthy motives which influence his course towards us. From the first we intended to speak the truth, and call things by their right names; and feeling perfectly secure against the assaults of his malice, there

is no necessity for us to betray that excessive anger and passion which he exhibits. Like the viper, he would wound the hand that warmed him; and like the viper too, we know he "bites against a file," when he attempts to defame our character; or assail our veracity in this community.

The article in his paper of Saturday last, is little else than a violent ebullition of disappointed spleen and malice, because we have both exposed and chastised him, and he has so signally failed in his foul attempt, to defame, supplant and ruin us. If we had hit him a few more healthy jolts last week, it might not only have thrown him upon his dignity, but actually have given him the lock jaw.

He says we styled all who complained of our course, and sympathized with the Sunny South as "spurious democrats." He knew when he penned that sentence, that we never intended the word "spurious" to apply to any but himself, and those (if any) who sympathized with him, in his foul and nefarious attempt, to break down our paper, under the false guise of devotion to democracy.

We never spoke of Judge Lewis, the late editor of the Sunny South as a "spurious democrat"; neither did he call us such, or consider it his duty to assail us for the course we thought proper to pursue as a free man and independent editor, previous to the election. He was above striving to rise by becoming the volunteer accuser and defamer of his neighbor. Such a course would have argued a want of merit of his own, as it does in the case of the present editor.

We venture to say there never would have been any controversy between the two papers until now, if Judge L. had continued his paper. The only controversy between the Sunny South and Republican, was carried on by the present editor of the Sunny South, when he was in partnership with us; and there is still, no doubt, unpleasant memories clinging to him, connected with that controversy.

But he thinks he fires his big gun, by asking us four questions. 1st. Whether we were not a member of the Know Nothing or American party some time previous to the late election. 2nd. Whether we were not in the confidence of the party? 3rd. Whether we did not vote for a know nothing, knowing him to be such? 4th. Whether we ever admitted that private and selfish motives influenced our action during the campaign?

Notwithstanding the editor of the Sunny South refused to answer our question as to what sort of a breeze he was snuffing when he became a candidate for Probate Judge—what was the real cause why he refused to fight the Eagle—when the know nothing paper of Talladega became good authority with him, and he treated every point of importance we made upon him, we will answer his questions plainly and frankly, and then ask him a few, and see if he will be equally honest.

Some time previous to the election we did obtain some information of know nothingism from two individuals, but with the most positive understanding and agreement, that it was not in the slightest possible degree to influence or interfere with our political principles as a democrat, and that we would not under any circumstances act with them as a party.

To the second question we answer, that we were not in the confidence of the party, that we never considered ourselves regularly a member, and never met in one of their councils.

To the third question we answer, that we did vote for our brother-in-law, not because he was a know nothing, but for other good reasons; and no man having a spark of magnanimity would have asked such a question.

To the fourth question we answer, that we have always explained, to the perfect satisfaction, so far as we knew, of all our friends who desired to know that our democratic principles were not in the slightest degree influenced or contaminated by what little we knew of know nothingism.

Now it is our time to ask questions. Were you not in Huntsville, Madison County, previous to your coming to this place, a decided Whig?

Were you not a Whig some time after you came here and recognized as such by both Whigs and Democrats?

Did you not just before, or about the time you became a candidate for Probate Judge, join the Know Nothing or American party?

Did you not seek the office of President of the order for this County, and say to us and others, that if you could succeed you could thereby obtain such an influence over the subordinate Councils as to nominate and elect Probate Judge?

Let the editor of the Sunny South answer these questions unequivocally, and then see whether it even the few former subscribers to the Sunny South who continue with him will be satisfied with his "vindication," or with him as a democrat. He will find that his big gun has fired breach foremost and wounded himself. He commenced this campaign, and attacked us for the purpose of carrying out his private and selfish ends. We have had it, and with those who believe in us as a witness on the stand ever since to prove the fact. He now, seven years of plenty.

stands before the public in the contemptible and disreputable attitude of a volunteer accuser of another in a matter in which he himself is tenfold more guilty. A celebrated lawyer once said, that in the course of thirty years practice, he had always found the one that turned States evidence to be the greatest criminal. The editor of the Sunny South appears to have forgotten or never learned that "he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones."

We can assure the editor of the Sunny South, that if it were possible for him to succeed in his mean and selfish attempt to ruin our paper, it would result in no advantage to him. If the democratic party desired any other organ than the Republican, he would be about the last man they would select to conduct it. If, in one sense, the fruit of our many and toilsome years of labor, which he seems so ardently desirous to pluck, by fair means or foul, could be obtained to his heart's content, that fruit would prove to him, like the apples of the Dead Sea, fair to the view, but bitter ashes on his lips.

THE SUNNY SOUTH, in another article, thinks doubtless, that he fires another "big gun" by asserting that we entertained the idea of printing the Eagle. We hardly know what he means by "entertaining the idea," but these are the facts. The proprietor of the Eagle asked us, if we could not have his paper printed like a book, or any other job, without interfering with the politics or publication, or controversies that might arise between the two papers. After short reflection we told him, that although such a thing might be possible it was not probable, and we declined the proposition. We mentioned the subject to Mr. Woodward and Dr. Clark of this place. They are both men of truth, and will bear us out in asserting the fact, that we prefaced the conversation with the assertion that our judgment was against the feasibility of such a thing; and that although we were not afraid that what we could in all honesty combat the political doctrines of the paper, yet it would lay us liable to suspicion—that we agreed with them in every objection and obstacle they mentioned, and that it required no effort on their part to dissuade us from it.

Now we ask every candid and honest reader if this circumstance, instead of arguing any thing against us, is not a strong proof of the stability and firmness of our principles. We could have made four or five hundred dollars by the contract, but we preferred to lose it, in order to avoid even "the appearance of evil," or run the risk of bringing the slightest suspicion on our paper, or weaken its influence. This is the second big gun of the editor which he has fired breach foremost. His democracy seems to be of such a slippery character, that he trembles for that of every body else.

His allusion to the wagon is too little and pitiful for comment. We should have hauled the materials if our wagon had not been otherwise engaged. As well might Mr. Woodward be accused of Know nothing sympathies, because the office is in his building, or a merchant for selling the proprietors goods.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNNY SOUTH.—We ask so lustily why he DON'T fight the Eagle, as to make one suppose we needed and would accept his help; and in another place, makes the point of insinuation, that our fight with the Eagle is a sham. If it were a sham, he, of all others, is the very man we would call for; but as this is not the case, we have no use for him. Should it ever happen that we want to break down a democratic paper, we will send for the gentleman.

Again he calls our defense an attack, and says we have changed a political into a personal issue; but that he has little to fear on that score as we have. He was the first to refer to our business transactions; and if he has little to fear, may it not be on the principle, that "naught is never in danger."

SINGULAR GRAIN.—Maj. P. F. Beaman of this place, has left at our office, a head of grain of very productive character. It grew on the top of the stalk, in shape resembling a bunch of snuff berries, with grains about the size of Scotch barley. Besides the main head there were 4 or 5 other shoots on the stalk not so large. Some call it Egyptian corn. It is certainly very productive and worthy attention. Maj. B. obtained the seed from a volunteer stalk.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—Mr. James B. Plexico of Ball Play in this country, has left with us what we would call a *Scen Fold* ear of corn. It has a central ear and six smaller ones coming out all around, from one stem, and all enclosed in one husk. It is a great curiosity, and with those who believe in us as a witness on the stand ever since to prove the fact. He now, seven years of plenty.

The second trial of the three negroes, indicted for the murder of Lafayette, a slave of D. Bush, Esq. resulted last week in their conviction for manslaughter; and the sentence 99 lashes and branding in the hand was executed yesterday.

FATTENING HOGS.—As the time for this process has arrived, we will give our readers the benefit of some valuable information on the subject, which we derived from our friend Col. Washington Williams, of this County. His plan is this, to have a large trough, adjoining the hog pen; in this he places his corn to soften in water well mixed with salt and ashes. After it has remained in this solution about 24 hours it is ready to be transferred to the feed trough. The proper proportion of ashes may be known by the corn assuming a reddish hue. This plan was thoroughly tried by Col. Williams during the season of 1854, when corn was peculiarly dry and light; and he states that his hogs were better fattened, upon at least one-third less corn than those of others who fed the dry corn. We see no reason why it should not answer as well or better than grinding corn or boiling it, either of which is known to be a great saving of labor. We think the plan is worthy the attention of all the agricultural papers of the country, and certainly of all the Farmers.

[For the Republican.]

It is known to most persons that there are a goodly number of good citizens of the Country who are not very conversant with all the forms, the nature and genius of our government, with its various institutions—some of these are liable to be led astray by a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." Let us take a cursory view of the Political parties of our country as they were and as they are. About fifty years ago, in the days of John Adams, there sprang into being a party which Jefferson and his friends called the *federal party*. That was the proper name. This federal party believed or professed to believe, that the government was too democratic, (ie) it would be safer in the hands of a few of the better born; they could rule the great masses better than the people, en masse, could govern themselves! This doctrine, with many other kindred notions of aristocracy, was opposed by the republican party of this country; and it finally lost favor with even its former adherents and sunk to rise no more. The parties retained their former names however for a number of years—I can only glance at them in this hasty article.

There were various measures introduced in Congress and State Legislatures by this same old party, and strenuously advocated by them, such as the U. States Bank scheme, Internal Improvements by the general government, Protective tariff &c. &c. and the name of the party was changed from the federal to the more harmonious one of *Whig*. This party ran well for awhile, until all its favorite measures were annihilated by the sounder policy and better judgment of the democratic party, with Jefferson's examples, Andrew Jackson and other staunch republicans at its head. The last struggle that the whig party made—having run out of measures and tried men—was to elect Gen. Scott to the Presidency. This means of hanging a party together, without any important principle or measure for its support having signally failed, the party stood against.

Will they may thus stand for a few moments until I go back and bring up an important fraction or fractions which I had overlooked in their place and time. I speak of the Abolition party of the North and N. West. They had sprung into being and were greatly disturbing the harmony of the country, striking deadly blows at its institutions for a number of years—and here let us see to which of the two great National Parties they belonged? When the struggle in Congress, but a few years since, was so very exciting and warm as to agitate the whole country, how stands the whig and democratic parties upon this great constitutional measure! Upwards of forty of the democratic members from free states voted for the constitution and for their country, and perhaps forty wings from non-slave-holding states voted with them while the whig party came from the free states went against the compromise measure—I quote from memory, and may not state the figures exact yet the substance of this is entirely correct. Then how stands the whig party of the North in relation to the abolition party? Do we see any thing like affiliation and mutual aid and comfort in the whig and abolitionists of the North? I wish the Know Nothings to answer this question, as they are the legitimate offspring, and representatives of the party which I just now left standing against without a leader or a measure to rally. Blind bigotry and obstinacy is no more commendable in political parties than it is in individuals. And now that the whig party, as a whole, had contended manfully and honorably for its measures when it had any, and now that the great National measures, as set forth by the democratic party, were endorsed and approved by the mass of people, the whig party rather than act with their democratic friends endeavor to rally under a new name! This being the third change of names! and now positively without a measure of National policy they begin to organize a formidable secret party with out any principle whatever!

And this party was named properly, most certainly the title, Know Nothing, is appropriate. Here we have a small branch of the old party of 1798 running out from the same old fountain! This new Humbug assumes to itself the soft name of "the American party." A great er desecration of names and language I have scarcely ever, or never known. This new party—if it deserves the honorable name of a political party—has just now—all at once—all over the country made a great discovery, that is, that Catholics and foreigners are on the eve of usurping the reigns of our government and totally destroying us, our children and our glorious institutions! In their organs, as for instance the "American Eagle" alias "The Benton Buzzard" I find the phrase frequently, "anti-American" "foreigners &c. &c. applied to the democratic party. Now Messrs. Borden & Burton by what authority do you say that the Great democratic party, and a great many of all old parties, are opposed to, and acting against their Country! My impression upon the subject is (allowing all needful freedom of Speech and of the Press) that you ought to have more respect for your own veracity and the feelings and opinions of others than to outrage common sense and common courtesy in such manner.—Who, or what party have surrendered into the hands of the Know Nothings their interest in this Government? You—as a party I mean—ought to be ashamed to commit such outrages upon the patriotism and common sense of the people of this country, as to apply to them "foreign" "anti-American" "Roman Catholic papers" &c. &c. Such stuff, in the Know Nothing Journals, is so contemptible in the minds of many good citizens that they will scarcely think as well as they are want, to do of the sincerity of the party. Does it not strike some of the Know Nothing party as strange, that all at once the great democratic party has surrendered its interest in this government into the hands of a faction of abolitionists of the North and a scattered whig party of the north and south, and this party, this democratic party, has for the last fifty years been the very bone and stay, the main pillars which held up their country. Don't it appear strange, Mr. K. Nothing, that this should be so. Take the sober second thought and look at it; that you as a party, and really no party at all, should all at once become the special guardians and keepers of our institutions? O, strange inconsistency and bigotry! Now a few words nearer home and I am done with this subject; and here I may remark, to save the Eagle-Buzzard, from a waste of time and trouble—that you need not notice this article in your paper with me! For really I would think the game too small or too useless for the trouble and time of taking, and a man ought not too much to handle beasts nor birds that are unclean. If I should catch you, it might turn out you had no feathers nor "plum," nor fur nor hair; but it might be the surprise of many when the animal was caught and caged, if it should turn out to have *scads* and *dis-mounds* upon it, and that it was amphibious, living in two elements; and frequently lying in ambush ready to take in some innocent and unsuspecting passer-by.—Can't you get your hand or pen in that direction again, without some insipid necessity.

To you of the "Republican" I would say that I believe your course, as the conductor of a Democratic Journal, has been consistent, and so far as I have been able to learn your friends are satisfied with the course of your paper, and their journals too have taken of them. Do not it; so say many of the people, don't strike at the wind, an unmeaning sound is not worth the notice. Personally I respect Messrs. Borden & Burton, and as to the course of the paper and the name of principles (for there is none worth the notice) profess I certainly entertain nothing short of ridicule and disgust. I am yet to be brought to believe that any man of enlarged patriotism and enlightened philanthropic mind is sincere if he professes to advocate such a policy at present for this government. I am glad the Republican has hoisted the name of Pierce, it meets with general approbation.

Let the democracy to this country, as a unit, stand to the support of the gallant Pierce, or some other enlightened patriot as their standard bearer, and all the stench raised by the abolitionists and Know Nothings will pass away and leave our political atmosphere pure and healthful.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JACKSONVILLE.

Agreeably to a previous call a portion of the democratic party of Benton county assembled in the court house at 12 o'clock M. on last Tuesday. On motion of John H. Caldwell Esq., Maj. Matthew Allen was called to the chair. The chair having explained the object of the meeting, Daniel T. Ryan Esq. on motion of Gen. R. G. Earle, was appointed secretary of the meeting. The chair announced the meeting organized and ready for business, whereupon John H. Caldwell Esq. moved the appointment of a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. In the absence of the committee Gen. Jas. B. Martin answered to a unanimous call, and addressed the meeting in a chaste, logical, elegant and eloquent speech, against as many of the features of Know Nothingism as his time would allow. The committee having returned submitted the following resolutions through their chairman, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved. That the democratic party is the embodiment of true Americanism. That it is the representative of the same principles by which our forefathers wrested our liberties from the British crown and embraces in its ample folds, civil and religious liberty.

Resolved. That any party however specious its name or pretensions that militates against the principles which the democratic has ever maintained, is anti-

publican in its tendency and dangerous to our institutions. Resolved. That it is the duty of the democratic party of the United States representing as it does the hope of liberty to extend to brothers welcome to all our race who seek a refuge from tyranny and a home in our midst, and protect them in the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the constitution.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the democratic party, for the purpose of carrying out those principles in which all mankind have a deep interest, to organize the better to secure success in the approaching Presidential election. Resolved. That we as Southern men and democrats regard the Kansas Nebraska Bill of the last Congress, as a true democratic measure—one by which insults to the South by former legislation are partially atoned for, and her rights, as equals in this confederacy measurably restored. And we regard those Northern democratic members of Congress who sacrificed themselves to maintain the constitution of our common country, as true patriots and worthy of our confidence. And we pledge ourselves to unite with them in that thing against the *isms* of the day, which, under specious pretences are trying to organize to destroy the democratic party.

Resolved. That we hail with pleasure and delight the glorious victories of the democratic party from the Virginia elections in June last, to the present time, including the elections of North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Georgia, Maine, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, not forgetting to felicitate the party upon our own glorious triumph in Alabama; and though Kentucky Ohio and California have gone against us, we believe when the questions are fairly discussed in these States, "the second sober thought" will come and the people before the next Presidential election, will stand forth redeemed from the odium of Know Nothingism.

Resolved. That as Southern men and democrats, we view the institution of slavery as it exists in the South in connection with the attempts which are directed against it by the abolitionists of England and the Northern States as involving our dearest and most sacred interests; and while we contemplate a dissolution of the union of the States of this confederacy with dismay, we are prepared even for that contingency and the horrors which may accompany it, rather than surrender our rights and our sacred honor.

Resolved. That the doctrine of State Rights and State sovereignty under a strict constitution of the constitution, is the true doctrine of the democratic party.

Resolved. That we recommend a State convention to be held at Montgomery during the next session of the Legislature—say 2nd Monday in December—to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Cincinnati in—next. And in addition to our members of the Senate and House of Representatives whom we hereby appoint as delegates to attend said State Convention, we appoint two delegates from each beat in this county.

Resolved. That we approve of the democratic administration of Franklin Pierce, believing that he has been true to his constitutional obligations, and just to the South in his administration. And should he be re-nominated we will give him our hearty support—at the same time, however, we pledge ourselves to support cordially any candidate endorsed by the representatives of the democracy in the said Cincinnati convention.

Resolved. That newspapers of the State favorable to the democratic party, are requested to give publicity to these resolutions.

J. H. CALDWELL, Chairman.
W. R. HANNA.
J. F. GRANT.
WARREN HARRIS.
NATHL COBB.

There being no other business before the meeting a motion to adjourn prevailed.

MATHEW ALLEN, Chron.
D. T. RYAN, Sec'y.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

The allies have established batteries at Forts Nicholas and Quarantine, and are preparing to remove obstructions from the harbor at Sebastopol. They will also bombard the Northern Works.

The czar says the people will shed the last drop of blood to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and that he will sacrifice the last man rather than yield.

It is reported that the allies demanded indemnity for the expenses of the war, either by the cessation of Crimea or the Union of Bessarabia to the Danubian provinces.

It is reported that Lord Redcliffe will be recalled.

Prussia has made no formal attempt at meditation.

The London Times insinuates that Simpson has been re-called. Omar Pasha is concentrating 50,000 Asiatics on the frontiers.

A St. Petersburg letter says a Council was held, the Emperor

present, which determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination. The Emperor directed Nesselrode to announce this to the Political Agents of Russia in foreign countries. Gorchakov is to be appointed Minister of War. Gen. Mouragieff will assume the command of the army in the Crimea, which will be defended to the last extremity.

The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom for the year has increased eight and a half million caused chiefly by the addition income of tax.

There are indications of a vigorous campaign in the open field. Advice from Moscow report 100,000 men added to the military force of the Empire. Six English vessels bombarded Dumamunde several hours.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The Nantilus has arrived, bringing news later from Brazos. Matamoros had surrendered to the Revolutionists without a battle. San Louis Potosi had not been taken. The fight lasted 3 days after which the Revolutionists were left in possession of the field. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey.

New Orleans, 30 Oct.—Later dates have been received from Mexico than telegraphed yesterday. San Louis Potosi had been captured.

The National Guards are organizing throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the city of Mexico if Vidauri thinks proper.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—It was rumored at Lexington Mo., yesterday that Gov. Reeder had been murdered at St. Joseph, but it is pronounced a hoax. The editor of the Lexington Express says Gov. Reeder has been fighting, but is not injured.

Battle With Pirates.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Navy Department has received advice of an engagement between the U. S. steamer Powhatan and a large fleet of piratical Junks infesting the Chinese seas, near Hong Kong, which resulted in the destruction of ten war Junks, averaging eighteen guns each of from six to sixty eight pounders. Sixteen smaller Junks escaped. It is thought that between five and six hundred pirates were killed and wounded. The Powhatan had two killed and twelve seriously wounded, including Lieutenants Pagan and Rolands.

New York, Oct. 10.—A wholesale arrest was made by the police last night, (at Taylor's saloons) of disciples of free love. Several respectable females and strong-minded women were lodged in prison. Much excitement in certain quarters has resulted from these arrests.

A fire in State-street last night burnt two women and three children. Two women who escaped were much injured.

Charleston, Oct. 20.—A duel took place near Savannah, last Saturday, between John Chaplin, an ex-Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, and Dr. Kirk, his brother-in-law. Kirk was killed by the third shot, and Chaplin was slightly wounded.

WOODLAND FEMALE COLLEGE.

The arrangement by the Trustees for the next year in this institution cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all who have any desire to patronize it. Rev. J. M. Wood, who has accepted the Presidency, is one of the very best men in every characteristic which is necessary to fit him for the position. The able and efficient Board of Professors, with the rates of tuition and board which has been established, furnish inducements to those having daughters to educate which we are bound to regard as superior to anything of the kind we have seen. Board and washing is offered at \$8 per month; Tuition in the college course, \$40 per annum; Music \$40.

Scholarships are offered at the following rates: The payment of \$70 will secure to a pupil the privileges of the Literary department for two years; \$100 three years; \$120 four years;—\$400 will secure a perpetual scholarship. By this arrangement a pupil can be boarded and educated for \$110 a year, a less amount than is paid for board and washing at most institutions, and nearly a hundred dollars less than is paid for the same facilities at other places. These inducements are offered by an outlay of money from other sources than the income of the school—a gratuity to the public.

Republican Union.

Power of Music.

One stormy night a few weeks since, we were wending our way homeward about mid-night. The storm raged violently, and the streets were almost deserted. Occupied with our thoughts we plodded on, when the sound of music from a brilliantly illuminated mansion, for a moment arrested our footsteps. A voice of surpassing sweetness and brilliancy commenced a well known air. We listened to a few strains, and were turning away when a roughly-dressed miserable-looking man brushed rudely past us. But as the music reached his ears, he stopped and listened intently, as if drinking in the melody, and as the

present, which determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination. The Emperor directed Nesselrode to announce this to the Political Agents of Russia in foreign countries. Gorchakov is to be appointed Minister of War. Gen. Mouragieff will assume the command of the army in the Crimea, which will be defended to the last extremity.

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Republican Union.

Power of Music.</

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
For a Marvellous Age!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT UNION.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies!—Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

SERYPELAS, SALT RHEUM & SCORBUTIC HUMORS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Hands, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, visiting the palatial hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, and has seen as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, even having to cure the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway's, by appointment of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this

to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds, — it will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of twenty years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be efficiently cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by others following the printed directions around each part.

Both the Ointment and Pills
should be used in the following cases:

Unionions	Sore Legs
Chapped hands	Sore Breasts
Itching	Sore-heads
Itchings	Sore-throats
Itchings	Sores of all kinds
Itchings	Sores of all kinds
Itchings	Scalds
Itchings	Swelled Glands
Itchings	Stiff Joints
Itchings	Ulcers
Itchings	Veruul Sores
Itchings	Wounds of all kinds
Itchings	

Sold at the Manufactories of Professor
OLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and
14 Strand, London, and by all respectable
suggests and Dealers of Medicine throughout
the United States, and the civilized world, in
of 25 cents, 62½ cents, and \$1 each.
There is a considerable saving by taking
in larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients
every disorder are affixed to each Pot,
August 15, 1855—aly.

NOTICE.
Trust Sale.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trnst,
made to me as Trustee, by Lott
bitlock, of the County of Ben-
a and State of Alabama, on the
th of April 1852, in favor of It.
I Hampton, I shall, on Monday
Dec. 1855, upon the premises
ere said Whitlock now resides,
for sale, at public outcry for
ing, the to the highest bidder, the fol-
lowing described property, or so
ch thereof as shall be of value
to pay said deed, interest, cost and
arges--to-wit: one Negro W-
n slave named Nance, one Girl
named Linda, a Boy named Dave,
a tract of Land, designated as
west half of south west
rth of Section 11, Township 12,
age 10 e. in the Coosa Land Dis-

HAMPTON GRAHAM,
Trustee.
 Oct. 30, 1855.

 ADMINISTRATOR'S
 SALE.
 In virtue of an order and de-
 cree of the Probate court of
 Marion county, Alabama, made on
 the 22nd day of Oct. A. D. 1855, I
 proceeded to sell, on FRIDAY
 the 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER,
 A. D. 1855, at public auc-
 tion to the highest bidder, at the
 residence of Mary Thomas, near
 Mt. Polk, all the property both

and personal belonging to estate of David I. Thomas, deceased, consisting of the south west quarter of the north east quarter section 27, township 13, and range 7 east in the Lebanon Land District. Also, one Gin Head, Horses, one yoke of Oxen, one Wagon, one Thrasher, & other articles too tedious to itemize. Also the undivided one half interest in the south west quarter north west quarter, also the east quarter of the north west quarter, also south east quarter of north quarter, and west half of the east quarter, all in section township 13 and range 7 east in the Coosa Land District; the half interest in said tract is held by Mary Thomas, and will be divided with the other at the same time and place. There is a good story framed dwelling house on tract, gin house and Screw Houses, and other suitable outbuildings: about 50 acres cleared for the plantation in good repair, and good water, in a good neighborhood, near the Alabama Tennessee River Rail Road. Together a desirable plantation and residence.

Deeds of sale made known on 1st of sale. 23d Oct. 1855.

DANIEL RYAN, Adm^r of

Estate of David I. Thomas, dec'd.

P. J. WEAVER.
Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Hardware Cutlery & Guns,
Carpenters, Smiths & Farmers Tools,
Carriage & Waggon Materials
and Trimmings of all kinds.
BOOKS & STATIONERY
Crochery & Glass Ware,
Wood & Stone Ware
Groceries, and Produce of all kinds,
Bagging, Rope & Twine.

Also—
Affine Stock of Carriages and Buggies.

Cotton purchased, or Cash advances
made on Cotton & other Produce at all
times.

Having procured the services of
Thomas Snow, he will at all times be
happy to wait upon his old friends.

All orders carefully and promptly at-
tended to. Oct. 10, 1855. 20w.

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.
ROME, GEORGIA.

Are still at their old stand, and al-
ways keep on hand a full assortment of

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES.
Purchasers will do well to call and
examine our Stock.

A. M. SLOAN,
B. F. HAWKINS,
W. SCOTT.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. FITNER,
STANFORD & FITNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;
BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,
BALE ROPE, WINES,
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.
ROME, GEORGIA.

* * All kinds of Country Produce,
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,
or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.
O. J. Chaffee, }
Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. B. Jones & Co., } Augusta.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

CLARK & COOLEY,
GROCERS

AND
Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall sup-
ply, consisting in part of

Bagging, Rope, Twine,
Sugars and Syrups,
Whiskys of all kinds,
Brandy and Wines of the best

vintages.

We are also Agents for **Virginia**
Manufactured Tobacco, and
Importers of **Spanish Cigars.**

We ask a call and trial.
ROME, GA. Oct. 23, 1855.—1y

ETOWAH STABLES

Near the Rail Road Depot,
ROME, GEO.

HACKS leave every Sunday
morning on the arrival of the
Jacksonville stage, connecting with
the mail train on the Georgia State
Road. Wm. KETCHAM.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,

BY
Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of
Arbacochee, Randolph Co., Ala.

May 1, 1855.—1y.

R. N. PHILPOT, J. M. LAPSLEY

PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEAL-
ERS IN

GROCERIES,

CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING
SELMA, ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my
friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Phil-
pot and Lapsley's where I may always
be found, prepared to furnish Groceries
of all sorts, Bagging, Rope &c. at low
prices. All orders carefully and
promptly attended to.

JOS. HARKIE, of Talladega.
SELMA, Oct. 2, 1855.—1y.

Executors Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Executor-
ship were granted to the un-
dersigned, Executors of the last
will and testament of George C.
P. Hughes, deceased, on the 11th
day of September instant; this is
therefore to notify all persons in-
debted to said estate to come for-
ward and make payment; and all
persons having claims against said
estate, to present them, duly au-
thenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be
barred.

R. HUGHES,
W. W. MATTISON,
Sep. 18, 1855. Exrs.

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.

Deppre Brick Store, opposite Rail Road
Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WONDERFUL!
New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Jacksonville and
the surrounding country, that
he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE
Public Square, 177

a few doors from the Brick Hotel,
where he is constantly manufactur-
ing 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 Bed-
stead, together with a large lot of
other furniture too tedious to men-
tion, 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 furni-
ture. J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—1y.

Bargains for the Million!

JOSEPH KAHN & BRO.

Are now receiving their beauti-
ful and extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER
GOODS;

The largest and most fashiona-
ble assortment ever brought to
this market. In LADIES

DRESS GOODS

They have a beautiful variety of
Silks, French and English Merinos,
Cashmeres, DeLaines, (all wool)
Cloaks, Mantillas, Embroideries,
Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.

Their Stock of **GENTLEMEN'S**
WEAR is very attractive, embrac-
ing the finest variety of

READY MADE
CLOTHING

Ever exhibited in this place. The
entire stock was made to order in
the latest style and of the best ma-
terials.

They have also on hand some
well selected **Clothes, Cassimeres,**
Vestings, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots,
Shoes and Brogues.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. The
finest **TOBACCO & SEGARS.**
WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A splendid assortment of Jew-
elry, and almost every species of
Fancy Goods likely to be called for.

The time and care taken in the
selection of their present stock,
their extensive acquaintance in the
eastern cities, and the large as-
surance of Goods bought in connec-
tion with other extensive establish-
ments, will enable this firm to give
great bargains to all who may favor
them with a call. Oct. 9, 1855.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall & Winter
DRY GOODS.

A. R. SMITH

Is just receiving and opening
a large and well assorted Stock of
GOODS, of the latest Styles and
Fashions of the most durable ma-
terials, consisting in part, of the fol-
lowing articles: A fine stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

consisting of Merinos, DeLaines,
Shawls of various kinds, Silks, Ho-
siery and Handkerchiefs, (a variety)
English and French Prints,
(latest style) Bleached Domestic,
Shirtings and Sheetings, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Trimmings, Edgings, In-
sertings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's
Dress Goods, consisting of

Cloths, Casimers, Sattinets
and Flannels,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Coats, Vests, Cravats, Linen
and Marino Shirts & Drawers;

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery.

Also a great variety of other ar-
ticles, suitable to this market, in
fact a larger stock than heretofore
purchased, which have been bought
on good terms and will be sold on
the most accommodating terms to
all who will give us a call

ALSO.—A good article of Brandy,
Wines and Whiskey, Candies,
Segars and Tobacco, which I retail
in the stand formerly occupied by
A. R. Smith & Co., now superin-
tended by A. Cantrell, Esq.,
Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1855.

M. P. STORA II.

Warehouse and Commission Merchant.

AGUSTA GEORGIA.

Continues the business
extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street near the Globe Ho-
tel.

His strict personal attention will, as
heretofore, be given to the Storage and
sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, and pro-
duce generally.

Liberal advances, in Cash, or by ac-
ceptances, made, when desired, on all
consignments of produce to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, ROPE, &c., will be prompt-
ly and carefully filled at the lowest mar-
ket prices.

October 10, 1855.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore exist-
ing 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 pub-
lic for patronage and favor hereto-
fore bestowed, and respectfully in-
forms 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 agree-
ably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR
SALE low, the following articles:
**Bureaus, Sideboards, Bed-
steads, Tables, &c., &c.**

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, 1855.—y

Helmhold's Genuine Pre-
parations.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret
Disorders, Strictures, Weakness, and all disor-
ders of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or
Female, from whatever cause they may have
originated, and no matter of how long stand-
ing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which
when first seen by the physician, is usually
down from one generation to another, undermin-
ing the constitution, and sapping the very vital
fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands
of Quacks, who charge up to you a large sum of
money, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods,
too well calculated to deceive the young, and
those not acquainted with the selection of a remedy in
these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced
by eminent physicians the greatest remedy
ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant
in its taste, and very innocuous in its action, and
yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle
of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful
disease, and, unlike other remedies, does not dry
up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional diseases, brought on by self-
abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought
thousands of the human race to untimely graves,
this is the only reliable and effectual
known remedy for the cure of Scrofula,
Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcer-
ations of the Throat and Legs, Pains
and Swellings of the Bones, Tetty,
Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly
Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now procured by some of the
most distinguished physicians in the country,
and has proved more efficient in practice than any
preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the
public. Several cases of Secondary Syphilis,
Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have been
successfully treated by the use of this medicine,
and recovered in the incurable wards of our
Hospitals which had for many years resisted
every mode of treatment that could be devised.

These cases furnish striking examples of the salu-
tary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the
most insidious and dangerous diseases, after the glands
were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice.—Letters from responsible Physicians
and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and
other eminent authorities, are sent to patients with
this medicine, and are found to be of great
importance in the treatment of these diseases.

Price: Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle,
or bottles for \$5.
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle, or
bottles for \$5. Five dollars, equal in strength to one
gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMHOLD,
Chemist, 321 Chestnut Street, near the Grand
House, Philadelphia.

To be had of
All Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor
or Agent, receive immediate attention.
June 26, 1855.—1y.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above
Institution will commence on the
1st of September, 1855. To this
Institution will be ready, and ample rooms for
board, and for the musical and primary de-
partments.

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 prom-
ising to enter and pay for the number of pupils
indicated in this notice, has undertaken to found
here upon his own resources, and at his own
expense, an institution worthy of the educa-
tional of Female Education. This most effec-
tual mode of securing the determination to
maintain the Institute, and to secure the
public confidence and patronage, has been
succeeded, by which he has achieved a reputation
in this arduous and responsible field of la-
bor is not to be overthrown by the breath of
the slanderer.

Every female 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 can be obtained elsewhere. The course of
study, as follows: Greek & Latin Classics, Mathe-
matics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual
Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in
G. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman
and Sophomore Classes, Geography,
Natural Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the
French Language, Drawing, and Bot-
any, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Mu-
sic—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 or all the branches taught in the In-
stitution, without exception, and inclusive of wash-
ing, fuel and lights, will be \$250, for the school
year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six
months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four
months. Board in good families can be had at
\$125 per year. Tuition in the Collegiate de-
partment \$50 per year, French \$25; Drawing
\$20. Next to 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 \$130 for
the Spring and \$120 for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V.
M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Long-
mire of this city. Wm. Beck, Esq., of Cedar
Town, Pa. M. R. Right, Esq., of Cherokee
Co., Ala. Aug. 29.—1y.

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. BEAUF.
500 Tons. Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,
200 Tons. Commander.

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

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,
1000 Tons. Commander.

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

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

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

For freight or passage, having
elegant State Room accommoda-
tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.

TAKES up and posted be-
fore Spartan Allen, Esq.,
Samuel Green, a certain es-
tate of Gray Mare Mule about 12 years
old, about 13 1-2 hands high, no marks
or brands perceivable except a small
bore or knot on her right jaw, about
one inch long—appraised to fifty dol-
lars before G. W. Wells and R. S. Green
this 13th day of Oct. 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

Oct. 16.

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.

Probate Court for Benton County
Ala. Regular Term, October 5th
A. D. 1855.

This day came Moses L. Barr and
presented a paper in writing, pur-
porting to be the last will and
testament of William Barr, Deed-
late of said County, and presents
the same for probate in said Court
and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court that Margaret
Martin formerly Margaret Barr
and now the wife of John Martin
resides in the State of Texas, John
athan N. Barr resides in the State
of Missouri, Jane Barr resides in
Benton County Ala. Sarah Ann
Eliza Barr formerly Sarah Ann
Eliza Rader resides in Benton
County Ala. All of whom are of
lawful age. It is therefore or-
dered by the court that Monday
the 12th day of November next be
set for the hearing and determin-
ing upon said application, and
that notice thereof be given to
said non resident heirs at Law and
legal eses of said testator by pub-
lication in the Jacksonville Republi-
can a news paper printed and pub-
lished in the town of Jacksonville
in said County for three successive
weeks prior to the day set for the
hearing said application.

Attest A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

Oct 16 1855.

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.

Probate Court for Benton County
Ala. Regular Term October 5th
A. D. 1855.

This day came Lucinda Hudson
Executrix of the last will and tes-
tament of Wm. T. Hudson, deed,
and filed her petition in writing for
an order of sale to sell the fol-
lowing described lands belonging to
said estate, lying in Randolph
County, to-wit: The south west
quarter of section No. 17, town-
ship No. 17, of Range No. 10 east
of the Coosa Land district—also
the of section
of Range No.
east in the Coosa Land District and
in Benton County, Ala.

It is therefore ordered by the
court that the 20th day of Novem-
ber next be set for hearing said pe-
tition and that Notice thereof be
given by publication for three con-
secutive weeks in the Jacksonville
Republican, a newspaper printed
and published in the Town of
Jacksonville in said County, notifi-
cally all persons interested to be
and appear at a special term of said
court, to be holden at the Court
house of said county, on Tuesday
the 20th day of November next,
and show cause why said real es-
tate should not be ordered to be
sold in accordance with the prayer
of the petitioner.

Witness, A. WOODS, Judge
of said Court this 8th Oct. 1855.

Attest, A. WOODS, Judge
Oct. 16 1855. of Probate.

CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Hos. A. Woods,
John Lindsey, Esq.
John Smith Esq.
CALDWELL SULLIVAN, Esq.
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.
Jesse C. FARR,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.
JAMES LEA, Esq.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned
offers for sale on
terms, the tract of Land whereon
he now resides, eight miles south of
Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of
the Steam Mill and Rail Road,
containing

220 Acres,

In a good state of cultivation, with
tolerable good dwelling and out
houses. There are several never-
failing springs on the place, and an
abundance of stock water. There
are also indications of what is sup-
posed to be valuable metals, lead,
silver, or something else, specimens
of which can be seen at this office.

Twelve months credit will be given
on one half the purchase money.—
500 bushels of corn, a quantity of
Fodder, and some stock hogs, and
cattle would also be sold if desired.

Those who want a bargain would
do well to call and examine the
place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.
Aug. 29, 1855.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M.
Moore's interest in the CASE CARRI-
AGE WORKS, and have made, and are
still making, large improvements on the
Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hol-
low ware, **DOCK IRONS, &c., &c.**
GEAR, and MILL MACHINERY
generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Bars,
and Pinions;
Notched Heads, and Saw Mill Irons of
ALL SIZES FOR WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and
Light Gear for Sawmills, Bolts, and
Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and
Drivers, Couplings, and Filled, and can
have them all turned and fitted up ready
for use.

Also Morris' celebrated
Cast Iron Water Wheels,
for Factories, Saw Mills, Grist Mills,
Cotton Gins, &c., also, Hotchkiss' and
Contervent water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps,
Window Sills, and Lintels, Bal-
ustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar
Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the get-
ting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon,
Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in pay-
ment.

Forty or Fifty industrious labor-
ing men can have EMPLOYMENT here
at all times.

Address, GOODE

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 47.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1855.

Whole No. 988

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-
agement for the next.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square, of 12 lines or
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents
for each subsequent insertion.
Longer advertisements double the
going rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hayat, McCubney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
77, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—ly.

WOODWARD & WHITE
ARE receiving their supply of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
which they respectfully invite
public attention. Please call.
Jacksonville Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—Gt

J. & B. FORNEY,
GIVE the attention of their cus-
tomers and the public generally to
their SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall & Winter
GOODS,
embracing the newest and most desir-
able styles. Particular attention is re-
served to their unsurpassed variety
of
DRESS FABRICS,
Ladies Cloaks, Talmas,
Bonnets, &c.
A complete assortment of Men's Boy's
Youth's
CLOTHING.
Every other description of MER-
CHANDISE usually kept in this
city is believed that no house in the
country can offer superior inducements,
and their stock far surpasses all former
years.
They offer great inducements to cash
prompt buyers, and respectfully request
all from all such, as they are deter-
mined to sell at very low rates.
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
POST OFFICE, 200E, Ga.
MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
County.
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
M. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
any time on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuits of DeKalb and of the
counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—ly.

Oxford Female Academy.
The next session of this in-
stitution, under the superin-
tendence of Miss Clementine
New, will commence on Monday the
1st of October inst.
RATES OF TUITION.
Reading, Writing, &c. : \$6 00
Elements of Arithmetic, English
Grammar, Geography & Philo-
sophy, : : : : : \$8 00
Algebra, Grammar, History,
Physiology, & Natural His-
tory, : : : : : 12 00
Natural and Mental Philosophy,
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic
and Algebra, : : : : : 16 00
No deduction for lost time, except in
cases of protracted illness.
Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

Notice.
There will be a meeting held on
the 2nd Saturday of November,
at the Court ground at Back-
Benton County Ala. for the
purpose of making resolutions in
respect of organizing a new County,
and other purposes, the citi-
zens of said county are here by
requested to attend said meeting.
L. BEDWELL & others.

Notice.
Whereas my wife Margaret J.
Matson, has let my bed and
board, without my provocation.—
This is to notify all persons from
whom she has received or board-
ing money, to pay to me, or to
my attorney, the sum of \$100, within
30 days of this date, or I will
sue for the same.
30th. 1855.
BENJ. L. MATSON.

C. C. Porter
Dentist
Near the
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Mills, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State.
Jan. 20, '54.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to him, in this, and
adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—ly.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness confided to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 63.—y.

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

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLIC-
ITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—ly.

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

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 4, 1854.

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

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness committed to their care in the
counties of Benton, Cherokee,
DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesha and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TRIMBLE, Jacksonville, Ala.,
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1844.—ly.

W. T. HATCHER,
CLARK & HATCHER,
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMKA, ALA.

W. T. HATCHER,
Cotton for 25 cts.
per bale, for the season, and will at-
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and
other produce sent them.
We will advance Cash, Bagging and
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored
with us.
July 31, 1855.

W. T. HATCHER,
Cotton for 25 cts.
per bale, for the season, and will at-
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and
other produce sent them.
We will advance Cash, Bagging and
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored
with us.
July 31, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
BAKING AND ROPING,
For Sale.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
FOR SALE.
Oct. 16.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY WM. RAMEY,
Oct. 22, '55.
Rome, Ga.

LIFE OR DEATH.
A true story of the Virginia Natural
Bridge.

BY ELIHU BURRIT.

The scene opens with a view of
the great Natural Bridge in Vir-
ginia. There are three or four
huts standing in the channel below,
looking up with awe to the vast
arch of unheavened rocks, with the
almighty bridge over the everlast-
ing abutments, when the morning
stars sang together. The little
piece of sky spanning those mea-
sureless piers is full of stars although
it is midday. It is almost five
hundred feet from where they stand
upon those perpendicular bulwarks
of limestone, to the key rock of the
vast arch, which appears to them
only the size of a man's hand.—
The silence of death is rendered
more impressive by the little stream
that falls from rock to rock down
the channel. The sun is darkened,
and the boys have unconsciously
uncovered their heads, as if stand-
ing in the presence chamber of the
Majesty of the whole earth. At
last this feeling begins to wear
away; they begin to look around
them. They see the names of hun-
dreds cut in the limestone abut-
ments. A new feeling comes over
their young hearts, and their knives
are in hand in an instant. What
man has done man can do, is the
watch-word, while they draw their
selves up and carve their names a
foot above those of a hundred full-
grown men who had been there
before them.

They are satisfied with this feat
of physical exertion, except one,
whose example illustrates perfectly
the forgotten truth, that there is no
royal road to intellectual eminence.
This ambitious youth sees a name
just above his reach, a name that
shall be in the memory of the
world when Alexander, Caesar,
and Bonaparte shall rot in oblivion.
It was the name of Washington.
Before he marched with Braddock
to the fatal field he had been there
and left his name a foot above his
predecessors. It was a glorious
thought of a boy to write his name
side by side with that of the great
Father of his Country. He grasps
his knife with a firm hand and
clings to a little jutting crag;
but as he put his feet and hands
into those gains, and draws himself
to his full length, he finds himself
a foot above every name chronicled
in that mighty wall. While his
companions are regarding him with
admiration and amazement, he cuts
his name in huge capitals, large and
deep, into that flinty alabaster. His
knife is still in his hand, and a new
created aspiration in his heart.

Again he cuts another niche,
and again he carves his name in
large capitals. This is not enough.
Heedless of the entreaties of his
companions, he cuts and climbs
again. The graduations of his as-
cending scale grow wider apart.—
He measures his length at every
gain he cuts. The voices of his
friends grow weaker and weaker,
till their words are finally lost on
his ear. He now for the first time
casts a look beneath him. Had
that glance lasted a moment, that
moment would have been his last.
He clings with a convulsive shud-
der to his little niche in the rock.
An awful abyss awaits his almost
certain fall. He is faint with se-
vere exertion, and trembling from
the sudden view of the dreadful
destruction to which he was ex-
posed. His knife is worn half
away to the hilt. He can hear the
voices but not the words of his ter-
ror-stricken companions below.—
What a moment! What measure
chance to escape destruction!—
There is no retracing his steps. It
is impossible to put his hands in the
same niche with his feet, and retain
his hold a moment. His compan-
ions instantly perceive this new
and fearful dilemma, and await his
fall with emotions that freeze their
young blood. He is too high, too
faint, to ask for his father and
mother, his brothers and sisters, to
come and witness or avert his des-
truction. But one of his compan-
ions anticipating his desire. Swift
as the wind he bounds down the
channel, and the last vibration
is told upon his fathers hearth-
stone.

Minutes of almost eternal length
roll on, and there were hundreds
standing in that rock channel, and
hundreds on the ridge above, all
holding their breath and awaiting
that fearful catastrophe. The
poor boy hears the hum of new
and numerous voices, both above
and below. He can just distin-
guish the tones of his father's voice
who is shouting with all the energy
of despair: William! William!

Don't look down. Your mother
and Henry, and Harriet, are all
there praying for you. Don't you
look down. Keep your eyes
toward the top.

The boy didn't look down. his
eyes are fixed upon a final heaven,
and his young heart on Him who
reigns there.—He grasps again his
knife. He cuts another niche, and
another foot is added to the hun-
dreds that remove him from human
help from below. How carefully
he uses his wasting blade. How
anxiously he selects the softest
place in that pier. How he avoids
every flinty grain! How he econo-
mizes his physical powers—resting
a moment at each, again he
cuts. How every motion is watch-
ed from below.—There stands his
father, mother, and sister, on the
very spot where if he falls, he will
not fall alone.

The sun is half way down the
West. The lad had made fifty
additional niches in the mighty
wall, and now finds himself direct-
ly under the middle of that vast
arch of rock, earth and trees. He
must cut his way in a new direc-
tion to get over this over-hanging
mountain. The inspiration of hope
is dying in his bosom; its vital
heat is led by the increased shouts
of hundreds perched upon cliffs and
trees, and others who stand with
ropes in their hands on the bridge
above, or with the ladies below.—
Fifty guineas more must be cut be-
fore the longest rope can reach
him. His wasting blade again
strikes into the limestone.

The boy is emerging painfully
foot by foot, round from under
the lofty arch. Splined ropes are
ready in the hands of those who
are leaning over the outer edge
of the bridge. Two minutes more
and all will be over. That blade
is worn to the last half inch. The
boy's head reels, his eyes are start-
ling from their sockets. His last
hope is dying in his heart—his
life must hang upon the last gain
he cuts.—That niche is his last.—
At the last faint gasp he makes,
his knife his faithful knife, falls at
his mother's feet.

An involuntary groan of despair
runs like a death-knell through
the channel below, and is as still
as the grave. At the height of
nearly three hundred feet, the de-
voiled boy lifts his hopeless heart
and closing eyes to commend his
soul to God. 'Tis but a moment
—there!—one foot swings off—he
is reeling—trembling—toppling o-
ver into eternity! Hark! a shout
falls on his ear from above.—The
man who is lying with half his
length over the bridge, has caught
a glimpse of the boy's head and
shoulders. Quick as thought the
noose rope is within reach of the
sinking youth. No one breathes.
With a faint convulsive effort, the
swooning boy drops his arm into
the noose. Darkness comes over
him, with the words God! moth-
er! whispered on his lips, just loud
enough to be heard in heaven. The
sinking rope lifts him out of his
last shallow niche. Not a lip
moves whilst he is dangling over
the fearful abyss, but when a stur-
dy Virginian reached down and
drew up the lad, and held him
up in his arms before the fearful
breathless multitude, such shout-
ing, such leaping and weeping for
joy, never greeted the ear of human
beings so recovered from the yawning
gulf of eternity.

Correspondence of the Charleston Con-
New York Oct. 20, 1855.
"Free Love Association" is the all
absorbing topic of conversation.—
The ludicrous incidents which at-
tended its breaking up the other
night, have been voluminously de-
tailed in the papers. So much had
been published about it, that on
Thursday evening there was a tre-
mendous crowd present. But a
friend who had attended previous
meetings, remarked that the mem-
bers were so abashed by the num-
bers who thronged their rooms,
that the proceedings of the Club
were not characterized by the usual
freedom and insouciance. If any
outsider had gone there expect-
ing to see young and pretty
women, he would be egregiously
duped for all the females that
have yet become members are of
that hard, bony, intellectual and
ancient class, who forbid familiar-
ity by the sternness of their demean-
or and the vinegary aspect of their
look.

So the new theory of pasional
attraction is knocked all of sheep-
headed scandalous "reform"
pretended that their project is at all dam-
ned. They announce that future
meetings will be held at the pri-
vate residence of the principal
members, and some of them had

the audacity to invite Mayor Wood
to attend the next gathering, and
see for himself that every thing
was conducted in decency and in
order. The Mayor declined in con-
sequence of prior engagements. It
is even boasted that the Free Lov-
ers will erect a building of their
own, where they can meet and do as
they please in defiance of the po-
lice and public opinion.

Some of the newspapers covertly
attack our Mayor and Municipal
guardians through the covering of
this free love affair. They say that
within a stone's throw of the place
where the free lovers were arrested
are two of the most notorious gam-
bling saloons and several houses of
bad repute in the city, which the
police never think of disturbing.—
It is intimated that among the next
batch of indictments to be found
by the Grand Jury, will be several
"stars" for accepting presents from
the residents of Mercer street,
most of which were given on the
occasion of a recent target excursion.

Capt. Nye will positively give
up his Collins' ship, the Pacific,
on her return to this port. The
reason of his resignation is not
made public. Among the num-
ber of his would be successors,
Capt. Eldridge is mentioned, who
will probably be the man. Capt.
Nye is a rich man, and can afford
to retire. He is a large owner in
the Atlantic docks.

The war in Europe may or may
not be popular in this country, but
it is certainly injuring to our be-
nefit. One or two large houses in
this city have been acting as ag-
ents for several foreign govern-
ments, in the purchase of broad-
stuffs and the materials of war.—
Now it seems that England and
France want something more sub-
stantial, and are beginning to drain
our specie. Wall-street of course
in a flutter, as our banks have none
to spare. The Union to day takes
out three quarters of a million.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG'S
VENGEANCE.

I was always fond of dogs.—
Goldsmith in his touching and elo-
quent plea for the dog, where, in
alluding to a sort of mania for dog
killing, which prevailed at the
time of which he speaks, in conse-
quence of an unreasonable appre-
hension of hydrophobia; he says,
among other fine things, that the
dog is the only animal which will
leave his own kind voluntarily to
follow man.

It is true, and the truth should
bind man to be the dog's protector
and friend.
The American brig Cecelia,
Capt. Symmes, on one of her voy-
ages, had on board a splendid
specimen of the Newfoundland
breed, named Napoleon; and his
magnificent size and proportions,
his intelligent, broad, white chest,
white feet and white tipped tail,
the rest of his glossy body being
black, made him as beautiful as
his peerless namesake, who, no
doubt, would have been proud to
possess him.

Captain Symmes, however, was
not partial to animals of any kind,
and had an unaccountable and
special repugnance to dogs, as
much so, indeed, as if all his ances-
tors had died of hydrophobia, and
he dreaded to be bitten like his
unfortunate predecessors.

This dislike he one day manifest-
ed in a shocking manner, for Na-
poleon had several times entered
his room, and, by wagging of his
great banner of tail, knocked pa-
per and ink off his desk. On the
next occasion the captain seized a
knife and cut half the poor animal's
tail off.

The dog's yell brought his mas-
ter to the spot, and seeing the ca-
lamity and the author of it without
a moment's hesitation he felled
Capt. Symmes to the cabin floor
with a sledge hammer blow, which
had it hit the temple, would have
forever prevented the captain from
cutting any more dog's tails.

The result was that Lancaster
was put in irons, from which, how-
ever, he was soon released, Capt.
Symmes partly repented his cruel
deed, on learning that Napoleon
had once saved his owner's life.

The white shark, as all my nau-
tical friends are well aware, is one
of the very largest of sharks. It
averages over twenty, and I have
seen one twenty-seven and a half
feet long. It is generally consid-
ered to be the fiercest and most
formidable of all sharks.

But a few days elapsed after the
catastrophe of poor Napoleon ere
he became the hero of a more thril-
ling occurrence, the very thought
of which has often filled me with
horror. During the interval the
noble beast was not at all backward,
seen no more, but left a track of

in exhibiting his wrath at the cap-
tain by low growls, whenever he
approached.
In vain did his master, fearful
for the life of his dog, essay to
check these signs of his anger.—
Captain Symmes, however, made
the allowance, and offered no fur-
ther harm to him.

One morning, as the captain was
standing on the bowsprit, he lost
his footing and fell overboard the
Cecelia, then running about ten
knots. A "man overboard?" Capt.
Symmes overboard! was the cry,
and all rushed to get out the boat,
where they saw a swimmer striking out
for the brig, which was at once
rounded too, and as they felt espe-
cially apprehensive on account of
the white sharks in those waters,
they regarded his situation with
the most painful solicitude.

By the time the boat touched
the water their worst fears were
realized, for at some distance be-
hind the swimmer, they beheld ad-
vancing upon him the fish most
dreaded in those waters.
Hurry! hurry! men! or we shall
be too late," exclaimed the mate.
"What's that?"

The splash which caused this in-
jury was occasioned by the plunge
of Napoleon into the sea—the no-
ble animal having been watching
the cause of the tumult from the
bow of the vessel. He had not-
iced the captain's fall and heard the
shout, and for a few moments had
vented his feelings in deep growls,
as if conscious of the peril of his
late enemy and gratified at it.

His growls were soon changed
into those whines of sympathy
which so often show the attach-
ment of the dog to man, when the
latter is in danger. At last he
plunged, and rapidly made his way
toward the now nearly exhausted
captain, who, aware of his double
anger, and being but a passable
swimmer, made fainter and fainter
strokes, while his adversary closed
rapidly upon him.

"Pull, boys, for dear life!" was
the shout of the mate, as the boat
now followed the dog, whose huge
limbs propelled him gallantly to
the scene of danger.
Slowly the fatigued swimmer
made his way, and ever and anon
his head sank in the waves, and
behind him the back of the voraci-
ous animal told what fearful
progress he was making, while
Lancaster, in the bow of the boat,
stood with a knife in his upraised
hand, watching alternately the
captain and his pursuer, and the
faithful animal who had saved his
own life.

There was a fixed look of pale
determination in his face, which
convinced all, that should the dog
become a sacrifice to the shark,
Lancaster would revenge his death
if possible, even at the risk of his
own life.

"Good God! what a swimmer!"
exclaimed the men, who marked
the speed of the splendid animal.—
"The shark will have one or both,
if we don't do our best!"
The scene was of short duration.
Ere the boat could overtake the
dog, the enormous shark had ar-
rived within three oars' length of
the captain and suddenly turned
over on his back, preparatory to
darting on the sinking man and
receiving him in his vast jaws,
which now displayed their rows of
long triangular teeth.

The wild shriek of the captain
announced that the crisis had come!
But now, Napoleon seemed inspi-
red with increased strength had
also arrived, and with a fierce howl
he leaped upon the gleaming belly of
the shark, and buried his teeth in
the monster's flesh, while the boat
swiftly neared them.

"Saved! if we are half as smart
as that dog is!" cried the mate, as
all saw the voracious monster shud-
der in the sea, and smarting with
the pain, turn over again, the dog
retaining his hold, and becoming
submerged in the water.

At this juncture the boat ar-
rived, and Lancaster, his knife in
his teeth, plunged into the water
where the captain also had now
sunk from view.

But a few moments elapsed ere
the dog arose to the surface, and
soon after Lancaster with the inen-
surable form of the captain.
"Pull them in and give them an
oar," cried the mate, "for that fel-
low is preparing for another launch."

His orders were obeyed, and the
second onset of the marine mons-
ter was foiled by the mate's splash-
ing water in his eyes, as he came
again, and but a few seconds too
late to snap off the captain's legs,
as his body was drawn into the
boat.

Foiled the second time, the shark
passed the boat, plunged, and was
seen no more, but left a track of
blood on the surface of the water,
a token of the severity of the
wound from Napoleon.

The boat was now pulled to-
wards the brig, and not many hours
elapsed before the captain was on
deck again, feeble from his efforts,
but able to appreciate the services
of our canine hero, and most bitter-
ly to lament his cruel act which
had mutilated him forever.

"I would give my right arm,"
he exclaimed, as he patted the
Newfoundland who stood by his
side, "if I could only repair the
injury I have done to that
splendid fellow. Lancaster, you
are avenged, and so is he, and a
most christian vengeance it is,
though it will be a source of grief
to me as long as I live."

Rev. W. H. Milburn.
There has lately been a grand gather-
ing of Publishers and Authors at the
Crystal Palace in New York—a Great
Literary Festival. There were several
speakers and among them Mr. Milburn,
of whose speech the Daily Times says:

"The Clergy" was responded to by
Rev. W. H. Milburn—the blind preach-
er, Mr. Milburn made a very elegant
little speech, in the course of which
he referred, in touching terms to his
affliction. He said that in the economy
of the Church to which he was attached it
is incumbent upon the ministers, not
only to preach the word, but to circulate
good books. Mr. M. is in the twelfth
year of his ministry; in this space of
time he has travelled more than two
hundred thousand miles in the performance
of his ministerial duties. The training
of the Western preacher commences in
the saddle. Mounted upon a noble
steed, the best he can procure—with
limbs encased in leggings, and head sur-
mounted by a straw hat, the young
itinerant rides from place to place, as
duty calls. Dismounting at the door of
the first convenient log-cabin—nicely
adjusting upon his arm his saddlebags
cramped with books—a little rush-bot-
tomed chair for a pulpit—he labors with
the few who are drawn together by his
ministry. Then his books are distribut-
ed. The Methodist, from the very first,
therefore, have been the book publish-
ers of the West. [Applause.] Hence
their relation to "the trade" is more
intimate than might be supposed. They
are a kind of two edged sword that cuts
both ways. But their pay is small.—
They rejoice with exceeding great joy,
if they succeed in obtaining one-half
of their average allowance of \$1000. After
humorous allusions to his own expe-
rience, Mr. Milburn rebuked himself
for the attempt to say anything at a lit-
erary festival—a man who could not
read! Time was, when he was able to
read; now he could not. Not that he
had ever possessed the power of trans-
ferring ideas by the line, by the word,
by the sentence, from the page to the
mind. That privilege had been denied
him. His reading had been but the
child's perpetual spelling. With the
shaded brow, with hand on cheek, with
finger on eye, with veined sweat rolling
down the face, with scorching tears start-
ing from tortured eyes—these had been
his infirmities. But in the midst of all
he had found Learning's own exceeding
great reward. He had struggled
thus for twenty years. In that space of
time he had leaped the riches of his
mother tongue from the pages of Shak-
spear's dictionary—had studied elo-
quence from the pages of Milton—had
reaped knowledge from the light giving
mind of Homer—and like solitary Bar-
thelemy, had delighted to hear the words,
if he could not see the face of the Son
of Man. He magnified the position and
office of the seller of a book. It was
said of Wolfe, as he floated upon the
St. Lawrence the evening before he met
his death upon the plains of Abraham,
that he said of Gray's "Elegy," "I would
rather have the reputation of being the
author of that work than to be the con-
queror of Quebec!" and so, to para-
phrase the sentiment, Mr. Milburn would
rather have been the author of the
Shepherd Book (turning to Mr. Irving,
amidst great applause) than to have ac-
chieved any other work; or to have
been known as the author of that noble
Ode, commencing:

"The groves were God's first Temple!"
(turning to Mr. Bryant.) than to have
the highest earthly honor. Had these
been his, gladly would he have worn
this badge of pain, (drawing a shade
over his eyes,) and have worn it as a
crown of triumph."

A violent Know Nothing of Athens,
in speaking of the Southern elections
said—"There are two things I am
and have ever been opposed to—the De-
mocracy and the Devil!" and went to say
that "the Democracy had rather got him
this time."

A democratic friend standing by said
"if you continue on with Sam, your
other enemy the Devil will soon have
you in the same fix."

MINERS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK
—We learn from a letter from Knox-
ville, under date of the 3rd inst.,
addressed to H. H. Hubbard, Esq.,
President of the Central Bank of this
city, that Mr. J. L. King, President of
the Miners and Manufacturers' Bank of
Knoxville, has recently returned from
Philadelphia with funds sufficient to re-
deem the entire circulation of this Bank,
the notes of which have, for some time
past, been rejected. This was good
news to the holders of these notes.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE;
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce **JAMES B. FARMER**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. J. Willis**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **A. B. Littlejohn**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Wm. L. Purns**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JAMES GOBER, Esq.**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **JOHN A. DEARMON**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

Now is the time to Subscribe.

We proposed in our paper a short time since, to receive subscriptions during the term of the Circuit Court, at two dollars payable at the end of the year. That proposition is now renewed for an indefinite period; and we ask our friends to bear the fact in mind, that this is one dollar cheaper, at the end of the year than any other paper is offered in the County.

Our Legislature is in session—Congress meets next Monday two weeks—the European war is in full blast—trouble is brewing and civil war threatened on the slave question in Kansas besides many other sources of intensely interesting intelligence to the people, which can only be learned through the newspapers, which make the present an important and favorable time to subscribe. Send on your names, and our paper shall be promptly forwarded upon the terms above indicated.

We ask our present patrons to interest themselves in procuring other names for us. We are so intensely engaged in endeavoring to discharge our whole duty to them here, that we have no time to go out. Besides, know-nothing papers are being established all over the State, and unparalleled exertions used to give them circulation. Their pernicious political influence ought to be counteracted; and there is no better antidote to the poison, than the free and extensive circulation of democratic papers.

We have not yet received any account of the organization of the Legislature, the election of officers, &c. If received in time we will send it out to our readers on Wednesday or Thursday morning in an extra Republican.

The editor of the American Eagle threatens to "stop the talk" on us. We suppose to avert so great a calamity, we had better stop first.

And the editor of the Sunny South has gone south—we feel no disposition to take advantage of his absence.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Ray. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the facts, that he is a young man of estimable social qualities, an excellent workman, of steady and industrious habits, and prompt and punctual in the fulfillment of his promises. His work is of the most fashionable and durable character, and made up according to the latest and best improvements of his art. He richly merits, and we hope will receive a liberal patronage. Give him a call, and prove that you have a discriminating taste, and an eye to economy, by having clothes made up both to fit and last; while at the same time you generously encourage home industry.

We publish the following as a specimen of what we frequently receive of late, by letter and verbally, to show in what estimation the effort to break down the Republican is held by the democratic party generally in the country. The author of the letter is one of our best citizens and firmest democrats; and we assure him, and the many others, who have come to our aid with words of encouragement and favor, and substantial patronage, of our lasting gratitude and increased efforts to be worthy of their confidence and kindness.

HURRAH FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
Mr. JAMES F. GRANT.
Dear Sir:—Looking upon the Republican as being one of the standard bearers of the Democratic party for the last 15 years, and seeing that there are other types seeking its down fall, consider me one of the Republican's friends—send me your paper—you know my place of address.
Nov. 8th, 1855.

The report of the County Treasurer and Commissioners will be found in today's paper, from which it will be seen that there was a deficiency in the treasury, which prevented the payment of the expenses of the court, except Grand Jurors. For this deficiency, the present efficient board of Commissioners is not to blame, and they will doubtless provide against it as soon as possible.

To the Commissioner's Court for Benton County now in session.
Gentlemen:

Agreeably to your request I submit to your body, the following statement:

Amount of funds in the county Treasury, as per report to Grand Jury, Oct. 18th, 1854, \$249.24, against this amount there were claims registered, but not presented for payment amounting to \$123.82, amount paid Grand Jurors since said report \$118.95. Treasurer's commissions on said \$118.95 at 5 per cent, \$5.94, leaving in my hands a balance of fifty-three cents.

You will observe that the entire expenses of the last session of our Circuit Court, remains unpaid except the Grand Jury as above shown. I think two of the Grand Jurors still hold their tickets.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD,
T. B. C.

We have examined the Treasurer's Record, and find his statement correct as above. In further corroboration of the above facts we refer to the following extract from the report of the last Grand Jury as recently published in the "Sunny South." Showing a balance then remaining in his hands of \$125.42 cents, which has since been paid off except 53 cents.

We further report, that on examination of our county Treasury, we find from the amount of monies come to the hands of the Treasurer, and disbursements made by him, for which he has vouchers, there is a balance in his hands amounting to two hundred and forty-nine dollars, and twenty four cents. Against this amount now in the Treasury there are claims registered to the amount of \$249.24, which deducted from the above amount of \$249.24, leaves a balance in the Treasury of \$125.42 which is subject to claims as presented.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
D. M. WALKER,
CALEB G. MORGAN,
ROBERT MCCAIN,
T. J. EMBREY,
Commissioners.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE!
ARRIVAL OF THE
BALTIC.

The steamer Baltic has arrived at New York, bringing one week's later news from Europe.

The money market is more stringent, and the Bank of England has advanced the rate to 6 percent, and on long bills to 7 percent. There is great alarm in commercial circles, and a panic is feared.

The War.

The Allied expedition has captured Kenebaum, an important position on the North side of the river Dnieper, and are advancing to concentrate their lines from Eupatoria. Kenebaum Kertsch and Baidar, to cut off the Russian forces. Laman and Pahnagena, in the Straits of Kerich, have destroyed the advance posts.

The Allies are within five leagues of Bakh-Siera. The Russians are retiring. Liprandi is intending to defend the line of Belbec, and a battle is anticipated there.

The North side of Sebastopol has been placed in a condition to support the siege.

The restrictive measures of the Bank of France are telling on almost every branch of trade.

The Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian bank of credit with a capital of sixty millions.

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

The Russians attacked Kais but were repulsed with a loss of 4000.

The Czar has issued a Ukase for the enrollment of militia—twenty-eight men in every thousand souls.

In Sicily bands of armed men are collecting, and troops have been sent against them.

It is reported that Egypt is about to prohibit the export of Corn.

Taman and Phanyona, on the Straits of Kerich, had been destroyed. The advance posts of the allies were within five leagues of Bateki Sarai.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA—MORE GOLD.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Star of the West has arrived with \$1,000,000 in specie. Her passengers were detained nine days on the Isthmus, in consequence of political troubles. The war in Central America was assuming a serious aspect. Walker attacked and captured Granada on the 14th ult. The town previously had been almost deserted. On the 22nd ult., a treaty of peace had been formally ratified with the Commandant of the government forces and the Transit Company. The steamer San Carlos, with the passengers of the Star of the West, was fired into on the 3th ult. by the Government forces near Lake Nicaragua, and a lady and child were killed and the boat damaged. On the 19th ult. the Government troops made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin Bay, killing four and wounding eight.

STILL LATER BY THE ARAGO.

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamship Arago is in the harbor below with four days later intelligence from Europe. She sailed from Havre the 24th ult.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton is dull and unsettled. Prices have declined 1-3d. Sales for the three business days 42,000 bales.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The capture of Kinburn is confirmed. A squadron of steamers lies at the mouth of the Dnieper commanding the entrance to Nicolaieff and Ocheron.

The cholera is raging terribly at Madrid.

The Russians blew up the fortifications of Oczakoff on the 18th. The Allies landed 30,000 troops on the peninsula of Lendra the morning of the departure of Kinburn. Their destination was unknown.

Sir William Molesworth, an English Statesman, died on the 22d. Another bread demonstration was made at Hyde Park on Sunday the 21st.

There is nothing important from the Crimea.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.
Gardner, American, is elected Governor of Massachusetts by 10,000 majority.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The returns from New York are favorable to the Americans.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The returns are scattering. About 90 towns give Headly, for Secretary of State, 2000 plurality, showing an American gain.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS Nov. 6.—The Know Nothings have carried the city by a large majority. The result in the State is not ascertained but the chances are fair for the Americans.

Terrible Rail-road Accident.

St. Louis, November 2.—An excursion train of fourteen cars, celebrating the opening of the Pacific Railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, went into the Gasconade River—the bridge breaking. Only one car was left on the bank. The locomotive made a complete somersault. Hudson E. Bridges, the President, and Mr. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer, and other officers and all killed, except Mr. Bridges who miraculously escaped. Eighteen persons are known to be killed and many wounded—some fatally. The cars were precipitated 30 feet, and lay in the river a perfect wreck. Among the killed are Rev. Mr. Bullard, E. C. Blackburn and Henry Chouteau.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

The intelligence is startling in this respect—that it shows the pressure on the financial affairs of western Europe to be altogether unrelieved by the extraordinary measures taken heretofore by the Banks of England and France, and they have now to choose between the general bankruptcy of the trading world, and the suspension of cash payments. The rate of interest cannot be indefinitely raised. It has now reached the verge of panic; and if the drain of coin is not stopped by the last movement, there is little hope of a remedy short of suspension.

To this country such an event is more of a bugbear than a serious calamity. It will release gold from its imprisonment, and will tend rather to increase than diminish prices. But the shock to credit will in the first instance be severe, and it will require some nerve to save the banks of the United States from following so contagious an example as the suspension of the principal moneyed institutions of England and France.—*Char. Murray.*

Appearance of the Arctic Navigators.

The N. Y. Tribune says: A northern latitude is eminently conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned arctic navigators yesterday would unavoidably lead us to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from these shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone.

His little body was wrapped in multitudinous layers of flannels and skins, and over all was drawn a tight worsted skirt, so that his person was of almost Faustian proportions. The doctor looked quite fleshy in the face, and altogether his arctic sojourn seemed to agree with him wonderfully well.

FREE SOIL PROCEEDINGS IN KANSAS.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat says, the returns from twenty-two precincts gives Reeder for Congress 1,935 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3,000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were permitted to vote unless they had of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free Soilers are getting up documents wherewith to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only four pro-slavery voters at Franklin, while Whitfield received 61 votes there; that out of 200 votes cast for Whitfield at Wyandot only 30 were legal; that out of 230 cast at Osawattimie, not

over 50 were legal; that at Baptist Mission, which gave Whitfield over 100 votes, there were but 17 legal voters, and only 13 of them cast ballots; and in fine, that not 1,000 legal votes were cast for Whitfield throughout the whole Territory. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention had been chosen. They will form a State Constitution for Kansas, and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. Reeder will be the bearer of the Constitution and petition to Washington.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Federal Union of yesterday we learn that both branches of the Legislature assembled at the Capitol on Monday morning, at ten o'clock A. M. In the Senate, the result of election for the presiding officer was on the first ballot: For David J. Bailey, 65 votes. Andrew J. Miller, 34, blank, 1. The election for Secretary of the Senate resulted as follows on the first ballot: W. P. Colquitt, of Muscogee, 73 votes, L. J. Glenn of Fulton, 34, blank, 1. J. T. Willson of DeKalb, was elected Messenger, and Mr. Alfred, of Pickens, Door Keeper.

In the House, the election for Speaker was as follows, on the first ballot: Hon. William H. Stiles, of Chatham, 91, Mr. Millidge, 47, blank, 4, Mr. Irwin (no candidate) 1, Mr. Oslin, of Cobb, was elected Messenger, and Mr. Morris of Floyd, Door Keeper.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

A frightful accident occurred on the Georgia Central Road on Wednesday afternoon, the particulars of which are communicated to the Savannah Evening Courier, by the messenger of HARDEN'S Express Company:

A freight train from Macon had reached two miles and a half beyond Station 13, when the boiler of the locomotive exploded with fearful violence. The cause of the explosion has not as yet been examined fully, and the death of those immediately aware of the facts renders it difficult to ascertain. The locomotive was thrown forward by the force of the explosion forty feet in advance of the point where the boiler burst, and there plumed crosswise.

The Engineer named Kelly, (a Pennsylvanian, and who had recently come upon the road,) was instantly killed, as was also the fireman. An eye witness stated that the body of the engineer was blown literally high into the air, and it is further said, that the dead body of the fireman was found upon the rear-most car of the train—fearful proofs of the awful violence of the sudden blow, which hurled them into eternity. The brakeman on the tender was most severely scalded. He was in a most critical state on last accounts.

The locomotive is a complete wreck. It will be considerable loss to the company, but this is of little importance when compared with the loss of life by so sudden and terrible a calamity.

The names of the sufferers by this accident are as follows: Merrill and Kelly, engineer, fireman, Barnes, brakeman, Michael Shien aban.

The damage to the road is estimated to amount to \$7,000—the track is torn up for the extent of one hundred and fifty feet. We also learn that it is the opinion of Mr. Wadley, the Superintendent, that the accident was the result of the carelessness or ignorance of the engineer. The accident occurred at two o'clock, P. M., and that the engine was one of Baldwin's make, and five years old.

It is worthy of remark that this is the first time an accident of this kind has ever occurred upon the Central Rail Road.

PANTALOONS WITHOUT SUSPENDERS.

Prof. LaBorde, of South Carolina College, in his recent work on Physiology says:

At the women have concluded to dispense with shoulder straps, men, especially in this city, have thought they would prove pantaloons can be worn without suspenders. The men now strut thestreets with their pantaloons slightly buttoned, side by side with the women, whose skirts or petticoats are firmly bound around their persons. Upon a fair view thereof is the same in both cases; pressure upon the vital organs, impairment of their proper action, want of development, deformity, disease and premature death. The New York Phenological Journal says:—"As we walk the streets of our city, we see scores of boys from twelve to sixteen years old with their pants buckled very tight around their disconnected bodies, preventing growth at this rapidly growing age, and the result is a generation of dyspeptic, pale-faced, puny apologies for men."

THE OVERTHROW OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania (says the Louisville Courier) is significant. It seals the fate of Know-nothingism in that State. There, native Americanism has always had a strong hold on the hearts of the people, but, utterly disgusted at the corruption, wickedness and rottenness of the new organization, the original Native Americans have, almost en masse, opposed it sternly and earnestly.

In order to fully appreciate the extent of the victory, achieved by the Know-nothingism, it should be remembered that Canal Commissioner, the most important office to be filled, the whigs, republicans and know-nothings each had separate and distinct candidates. Seeing under this state of affairs that defeat was at once struck by the managers, and all their energies concentrated on one candidate, Nicholas, all the other candidates declining. This which however, would not win. The integrity of the people triumphed over the machinations of political tricksters.

Walter Savage Landor on the Fall of Sebastopol.

In a late letter on the fall of Sebastopol, Walter Savage Landor writes as follows:

"Sebastopol fallen! No, no, Sebastopol is not fallen yet. Soon it must be; for what upon earth can withstand such allies as England and France, such allies as Valor and Perseverance? We may safely trust them; quite as safely as we can trust Austria; though Lord John Russell, with many another Lord and John thinks otherwise. Our only danger now is that peace may be precipitated. Men rushing for places on the upper seats of the House of Commons care little what they tread upon. They wear slippery shoes, which often have betrayed them; yet they are fearless of falling, well remembering that it has happened before, and they have scrambled up again. I wish our Ministers would show themselves to be more honest, patriotic and energetic than their opponents. At present there is hardly a pin to choose between the parties. Unless there be found, on one side or the other, a stout and bold leader, I hope the announcement be true that the Emperor of the French has not waited a moment for the resolutions of the irresolute—has not consulted their counsels but has ordered his general in the Crimea to grant the Czar no terms, until the abandonment of that territory by his forces, after their surrender. Formerly it would have been thought ignominious that England should act a secondary part; but at present no ignominy of much weight can be superimposed on her. Has she not truckled to Austria? Has she not permitted Austria to seize and occupy the richest provinces of the Ottoman empire? Has she not pressed upon the Sultan the necessity of submitting to this forfeiture—this disgrace? Has she not stood between him and his flying enemy, shaking the Austrian eagle in his face, and breaking up the road that leads to Ismet? Has she not declared that she desires no diminution of the Czar's power or territory, and that she would never wound his honor? Has she not abstained from inflicting on Odessa what he inflicted on Snopce? But, forsooth, there was private property in Odessa which might, peradventure, be injured. No, sir, there was no private property in Odessa; all in Odessa, all in Russia is the Czar's! Was there nothing of the English merchants? Probably there was much. A reason the more for consuming a city fed by traitors. We now possess the means of doing it by our projectiles. It may be forbidden, by high authority, to employ them; but the public voice will shake down the highest authority that interposes here. If there be any man, among us or over us, who fastened a drag on the wheel of that artillery which now at last hath crushed Sebastopol, if there be any minister, or adherent, or councillor of the Crown who betrayed its secrets, and announced its resolution to the conspiring courts abroad, he must have looked a little sheepish when the Emperor of the French, whom so few years ago he disdained to notice as an exile, patronized him generally and graciously in his places of the Tuilleries, of Versailles, and of St. Cloud. I have over these men and these events, listening to read aright the prophetic words of Kossuth. He never has deceived, and has been deceived once only; it was in believing that a brave man could not be a traitor. He shows us clearly that there can be no peace with Russia, until we deprive her of that power by which she committed the aggression against which we and our allies have been contending. Never more must she equip a single ship in the harbors of the Euxine. This being enforced, Turkey will spontaneously comply with the same conditions."

From St. Joseph Cycle Extra, Oct. 23.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—TREASON IN KANSAS.

To the people of Missouri:—A secret civil military organization exists in our neighboring territory, formed to war upon our institutions, and to militate against our lives, our interests and our hopes. A Mr. P. Laughlin, a Kentuckian, and a member of the secret society with danger to his life, has made the following expose, which we give in his own words:

"There are arms accumulated in abundance in Lawrenceville and in the territory furnished by an organization in Boston, which has also forwarded \$100,000 in cash, to be used for the purpose of making Kansas a free State. This northern secret society is prepared to resort to violence to carry out its purposes, in case all other means fail. It proclaims the Union, a bagatelle and a farce, and the confederacy not worth preserving. A house built at Lawrence by the Emigrant Aid Society in Massachusetts, and the principal hotel of the place, is a fortress in itself, with port holes and all the requisites for offensive and defensive warfare.

"A box marked dry goods, and directed to Dr. Robertson, agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, was opened in my presence, and was filled with the arms and munitions of war. The leading men of this secret Northern society are directing and governing the popular mind with a view to war. They proclaim that slavery shall not exist in Kansas, and boast of having run off three negroes from Missouri and sent them to Canada.

"The object of the society, as openly promulgated to the members, is to war upon the institutions of the South. They declare that color is no bar to perfect liberty and equality, so far as the whites are concerned. The society is organized on a military basis, draws on religion as the spur and the incentive to action. According to the constitution, the members are bound to muster, in fact oath bound, whenever called upon for active service. I was introduced to the Executive Committee by Gov. Reeder, and recommended by him as a worthy member, and left it only when I found I could not commune with it without being guilty of treason.

"A resolution was offered on the 6th of September to the following effect: That every reliable freesoiler be provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, to come when called upon by his superior officer. That he should go and use his arms for the rescue of any one coming under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the territory. For the truth of the above I am willing to vouch for on oath.

P. LAUGHLIN.

From the above it will be observed that the crisis has at last reached its height in Kansas. That open resistance to the laws is mediated by Northern disunionists. How long will proslavery men submit to a secret organization whose basis is treason to the government, the constitution and the Union.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Weldon on the 24th instant, says quite a mysterious affair occurred in Portsmouth on Sunday night last. So far as circumstantial evidence goes, it seems that an interesting lad, aged about 14 years, and son of Samuel Bains, house carpenter, was seen on the streets by several persons about 7 o'clock in the evening apparently perfect health. About 11 o'clock the same night, it was reported that he had died very suddenly.

The next day, owing to some remarks made by the father, suspicion was aroused that the boy had been foully dealt with; and that the unnatural father had committed the foul deed. It was at once resolved to disinter the body, which resolution was carried into effect, and on Monday an inquest was held by the Coroner. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased, William Bains, came to his death by foul means, and from a blow inflicted by some unknown person. Circumstantial evidence pointed plainly to the father as the perpetrator of the cruel deed, that the Mayor issued a warrant for his arrest, and he is now in jail. The affair has created quite an excitement in the town.

Hints to Husbands.

There is an article about in the papers entitled "Golden Rules for Wives," which enjoins upon the ladies a rather abject submission to their husbands' will and whims. Iron rules not golden ones, we should call them. But the art of living together in harmony is a very difficult task, and instead of consulting the positions of the author of the rules after said, we offer the following, as the substance of what a wife likes in a husband. Fidelity is her heart's first and most just demand. The act of using a true wife cannot forgive; it rudely breaks the tie that bound her heart to his, and the tie can never more exist.

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The first place in her husband's affections no true wife can learn to do without. When she loses that, she has lost her husband; she is a widow, and has to endure the pangs of bereavement, intensified by the presence of what is no longer possessed. There is no mummy in the house, reminding her loss in the most painful manner.

A woman likes her husband in those qualities which distinguish such as strength, courage, judgment. She wants her husband to be wholly a man. She cannot love one whom she cannot respect, believe in and rely on. A wife dearly likes to have her husband stand high in the respectability of the community in which they live. She likes to be thought by her fortunate woman in having her husband as she has. She has the respectable, desirable, good appearance, generally, wives, it is said, carry this love of a husband's as we know from our husband's ambition of their wife in that respect as far as out sacrificing greater objects. Perfect sincerity a wife expects her husband to have. She desires to know the state of the case, however it may be, and she desires to know that her husband has no pride in his fidelity in her. A man may consult his wife on almost any subject it is due to her that he should do so. She is glad to be consulted. Above most other things, a wife from her husband appreciates a great majority of wives lead a more anxious life. With their lives they become mothers. They require incessant care. Fanny Fern, in that chapter of "Hall" which depicts with such truth a mother's agonizing anxiety, and besides her maternal cares, the queen regent of a household. She has to think and plan every body. If, in all her labors, she feels that she has her husband's sympathy and gratitude; if he helps her efforts, applauds her, and allows for deficiencies—all but to endure all this, and yet appreciating word, or glance from whom she toils and bears, bitter.

A wife likes her husband to all due respect in the presence she cannot endure to be reproached by him when other it. Indeed, it is most wronging thus to put his wife to shame, cannot help secretly admiring of the French woman who, her husband had so wronged her ever again to utter a word, and years lived in the house a man. We admire her spirit, not her mode of manifesting it. That every reliable freesoiler be provided with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, to come when called upon by his superior officer. That he should go and use his arms for the rescue of any one coming under the jurisdiction of the present laws of the territory. For the truth of the above I am willing to vouch for on oath.

To the memory of an only daughter, Ann Virginia E. Lassiter, who died in the City of Rome, Ga. August 9th, 1855, aged seven years.

A light is from our household gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth,
Which never can be filled;
A gentle heart, that throbbed but now
With tenderness and love,
Has hushed its weary throbbings here,
To throb in bliss above,
Yes, to the home where angels are,
Her trusting soul has fled,
And yet we bend above her tomb
With tears, and call her dead,
We call her dead, but ah, we know
She dwells where living waters flow.

We miss thee from our home, dear one,
We miss thee from thy place,
Oh, life will be so dark without
The sunshine of thy face.
We wait for thee at eve's sweet hour
When stars begin to burn,
We linger in our cottage porch
To look for thy return;
But vainly for thy coming step
We list through all the hours—
We only hear the wind's low voice
That murmurs through the flowers,
And the dark rivers solemn hymn
Sweeping among the woodland dim.

The birds are singing their sweet notes yet
Above our cottage door,
We sigh to hear them singing now
Since heard by thee no more;
The sunshine and the trembling leaves,
The blue o'er arched sky,
The music of the wandering winds
That float in whispers by—
All speak in tender tones to me
Of all life's parted hours and thee.

We do not see thee now, dear one,
We do not see thee now,
But even when the twilight breeze
Steals o'er my lifted brow,
We hear thy voice upon our ears
In murmur low and soft,
I hear thy words of tenderness
That I have heard of oft;
And on my wounded spirit falls
A blessing from above,
That whispers, 'thou thy life is o'er,
We have not lost thy love,
Ah! no thy heart in death grown cold
Still loves us with a love untold.

No need of fame's proud voice for thee,
No need for earthly fame,
Thou art enshrined in our fond hearts,
And that is all the same;
Ay, full of faith, and trust, and hope,
We tread life's troubled sea,
Till the last troubling wave of time
Shall bear our souls to thee—
To thee, oh! it will be so sweet,
With all our sins forgiven,
To mingle with our loved and lost
In our sweet home in heaven,
To spend with all the blest above
An endless life of perfect love.
J. S. L.

OBITUARY.
DIED—At his residence in this County, on the 5th ult. PRESLEY SELF, exact age not known, supposed to be about 100. He had during his long life borne the character of an honest, useful and worthy citizen, and had for about 50 years been an exceptionable member of the Baptist Church. He appeared to have no special disease, and died, apparently without suffering pain. His appearance to be of the very few and rare cases of natural death.

DIED—At the residence of Sarah Jones, Walker Co. Ga. on the 25th ult. Dr. SKEETON, of the County of A. Skelton, of this County. The dec'd was in the 28th year of his age at the time of his death. In early life he made a profession of religion, and became a member of the Methodist E. Church. He died perfectly in his senses, and perfectly resigned and happy for some time previous.

Pretty Women.—A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country—an angel in dry goods and glory. She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July, and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfume, and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream, and then butter. Her words float round the ear, like music, birds of Paradise, or the chiming of Sabbath bells. Without her society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men the very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant fireside bouquets, clean clothes, order good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light, and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

What is a friend?—A rich says a friend is one who jumps up and puts on the drag when he finds you are going down hill too fast.

NIEPHEE, the co-laborer of Da-
guerre, has after years of study
and experience, succeeded in al-
most perfecting the art, which his
associate discovered. "I have be-
gun" says he "with re-producing
in the camera obscura, colored en-
gravings, the artificial and natural
flowers, and lastly, dead nature,
a doll dressed in stuffs of different
colors, and always trimmed with
gold or silver lace. I have obtained
all the colors, and what is more
extraordinary and curious, the gold
and silver are depicted with their
metallic lustre, and rock crystal,
porcelain and alabaster, are de-
picted with the lustre natural to them.

Construction of the Earth.
A writer in the Scientific American,
after examining all the various theories
concerning the structure of the earth,
endorses the conclusion that the world
is one mass or globe of mixed metals,
of which the mere crust has become rusted,
or of earthly form; the outer rind, as it
were, preventing any rapid combination
taking place with the metallic surface,
five or six miles below the surface of the
dry land. Eruptions from volcanoes, he
thinks, are produced by the sea getting
down to the metallic surface through
some fissure in the earth's crust; decom-
position of the water then takes place;
fire, flame and steam causing eruption.

WANTED.
An active honest Man in each
section of the state, to take orders
by sample for VELPAU'S MAG-
NETIC AGENTS To active men
a salary of \$800 per year, and a
small commission will be paid—
"Salary payable Monthly." For
particulars address DR. M.
VELPAU, 42 1-2 Broadway, New
York, enclosing stamp to pre-pay
answer.

Notice this.
Col. John D. Hoke has posses-
sion of Notes and accounts due
me and is authorized to receive and
receipt for me during my absence.
All who are indebted to me will
please call on him and pay at least
a part, as strict necessity will re-
quire me to make some collection.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
Nov. 13 1855. T 1 j.

**FASHIONABLE
TAILORING.**
JOHN RAY,
Respectfully informs his friends and
the public generally, that he continues
the Tailoring business, at his shop on
the east side of the public square, one
door north of the Post Office. He is
prepared to execute work in his line,
in the latest, most fashionable and du-
rable style; and promises his patrons to
give them the most perfect satis-
faction in every particular.
Jacksonville, Nov. 13, '55. ff.

**POSTPONED
Sheriff Sale.**
By virtue of one execution, is-
sued from the Circuit Court of Ben-
ton County and to me directed, in
favor of N. H. Miller and against
Maria Nipper. I will sell to the
highest bidder for cash, before the
court house door in the Town of
Jacksonville on the first Monday
in December next the following
described land to-wit: as much of
Fraction B, of s. 5, township 13,
as lies north of Tallasschutchee
creek, containing 45 acres; also
the south west fourth of south east
fourth of sec. 32, township 14,
range 6, levied on as the property
of said Nipper to satisfy said f. fa.
A. BROWN, Shif.
Nov. 13 1855.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons indebted to the es-
tate of William Barr dec'd. upon
which letters of Administration
with the will annexed were grant-
ed to the undersigned by the Pro-
bate Court of Benton County, on
the 12th day of Nov. 1855. All
persons indebted to said Estate by
note or account are requested to
settle the same without delay; and
all those having claims against said
estate will present them legally au-
thenticated within the time pre-
scribed by law or they will be
barred.
Wm. KENEDY Adm'r,
with the will annexed.
Nov. 13 1855.

**LATE ARRIVAL
OF Fall & Winter
GOODS.**
R. M. DICKSON,
HAS recently received from New
York and Philadelphia, an exten-
sive and well selected stock of Staple
and Fancy Goods suitable to the Fall &
Winter seasons, embracing every variety
usually called for in this market, con-
sisting of

Ladies Dress Goods,
Also Cloths, Casimires, Satti-
nets, &c. and a fine stock of READY
MADE CLOTHING,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Drugs and Medicines,
Hardware, Nails and Castings.
A general assortment of
Groceries,
and a fine article of Tobacco.
All of which were purchased upon re-
asonable terms, and will be sold in like
manner to punctual and cash customers.
Great inducements offered those who
wish to purchase for cash. Please
give us a call.
Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

No. 12
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDI-
NARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM
OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

H. G. FARRELL'S

Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

Never in my life have I had so much
pleasure, in doing any thing as in giving
this certificate to the world, and I hope
it may be the cause of thousands of my
fellow-creatures being relieved from that
dreadful disease, rheumatism. My wife
has been afflicted with it for twenty
years, most of the times suffering excru-
ciating pains in every part of her body—
Having no appetite whatever, she was
reduced to almost a skeleton. So violent
were the pains that she seldom
could sleep without taking large doses
of opium. Every joint was swelled very
much, and her knees, hands, and neck,
covered with large lumps. She could
do no kind of work, the sinews and mus-
cles being so hard and contracted that
her limbs were drawn together, so that
she was obliged to be in bed constantly.
In this condition she had been for twen-
ty years, without ever getting any relief
from every thing she used, until she com-
menced the use of H. G. FARRELL'S
ARABIAN LINIMENT, the first bot-
tle of which produced a great change.
She has now used five bottles, and the
swellings have nearly all gone down;
pain has entirely left her; she sleeps well
and soundly; is more fleshy than ever
she was in her life; has an excellent ap-
petite, and spins and sews all day. By
the use of a few bottles more she must
be as well as ever she was. If any one
doubts this wonderful cure, he has only
to call at my residence near Peoria, and
learn the circumstances from my wife's
own lips, or he can further inquire of
any of my neighbors.

SAMUEL ELSON.

H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LIN-
IMENT is also an excellent remedy for
palsy, sprains, bruises, cramps, clittus,
burns, pains, toothache, sore eyes, &c.,
and in horses or cattle is the best reme-
dy in the world where an external ap-
plication is required.

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

The genuine article is manufactured
only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and
proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No.
17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom
all applications for Agencies must be
addressed. Be sure you get it with the
letters H. G. Farrell's, thus—H.
G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on
the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.
Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jackson-
ville; in Randolph County, by McCoy
& Goss, Knoxville; J. W. Bachelor, W-
dowee; Baker & Henea, Lamar; J. Put-
nam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Araboco-
chine. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.
William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hen-
drix, Silver Run; and by regular au-
thorized agents throughout the United
States.

Notice.
The undersigned will offer for sale
before the Court House door in the
town of Jacksonville for cash on the
first Monday of December next (unless
somer disposed of at private sale) the
valuable tract of land lying nine miles,
N. West of Jacksonville on the Kays
Ferry Road near Mt. Gilead meeting
the south east fourth of the north
east fourth of section twenty-three town-
ship 13 range 7 and also the north west
fourth of the south west fourth of sec-
tion twenty four in town 13 range 7
containing 38 acres more or less
and also the north west fourth of the
north east fourth of section 15 town-
ship 13 range 7 containing 76 96
hundred acres and also the north
west fourth of the south west fourth of
section ten township 13 of range 7
containing 46 12 hundred acres, lying
on the west side of Olatchee Creek
unimproved all of good quality of
mostly pine land with it, good
springs on the two first nos. all well
situated for cultivation.
Any person wishing to purchase
call on the undersigned and he will
show the said land to any person
wishing to purchase.
JOHN DICKINSON.
November 6 1855.

M. P. Stova 11.
Warehouse and Commission Merchant.
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.
CONTINUES the business
in all its branches, in the
extensive
Fire-Proof Ware-House,
on Jackson street near the Globe Ho-
tel.
His strict personal attention will, as
heretofore, be given to the Storage and
sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, and pro-
duce generally.
Liberal advances, in Cash, or by ac-
ceptances, made, when desired, on all
consignments of produce to him.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,
BAGGING, ROPE, &c., will be prompt-
ly and carefully filled at the lowest mar-
ket prices.
October 16, 1855.—ly.

10,000 Acres
Of Land Warrants wanted by the
undersigned, for which a fair price
in cash will be given.
J. A. McCAMPBELL.
June 26 1855.—tf.

Land for Sale.
On Monday, the 19th day
of November, 1855, I will
sell to the highest bidder
at the late residence of J.
Worthington, dec'd, the valuable
tract of Land belonging to the es-
tate of said Worthington, lying
south east of Chockolocco, contain-
ing 400 acres, about one half of
which will compare with the best
land in this part of the State.

Terms will be very accommodat-
ing to the purchaser.
Also one New COTTON GIN,
Thrasher and Fan, and TWO
THOUSAND Bushels of CORN.
N. A. DAVIS.
White Plains, Oct. 30, 1855.

**NOTICE to the public and Dea-
lers in U. S. Land Warrants.**
WHEREAS, Land Warrant, No.
1481 for 80 acres of Land was is-
sued by the Pension office, under
act of 22d March, 1852, in favor
of Mrs. Mary Ayers, widow of
Orville—for services in the
Cherokee disturbances, and the
said warrant having been legally
purchased by the undersigned of
Mary being now lost to me as sup-
posedly secretly some parties con-
nected with S & H Sitten formerly
of Oxford Alabama. And this is
to give notice to all persons whom
it may concern, that I will apply
to the Pension office for a duplicate
of the same.
S. A. CANTRELL.
Oct. 30, 1855. 6—W.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Benton County,
Ala. Special Term, Oct. 18th
A. D. 1855.

THIS day came A. J. Slayton,
Administrator with the will
annexed of the Estate of Arthur
Slayton, dec'd, and filed his peti-
tion in writing, for an order of sale
to sell the personal property be-
longing to said estate, consisting of

Seven likely Negroes,
& other personal property; also the
following described lands, belong-
ing to said estate, lying in said
county, to-wit: lying in the North
east corner of the south half of
section 21, township 13 of range 9
east in the Coosa land district, in
the county of Benton and State of
Alabama, containing 99 acres;—
bounded on the east by E. Sim-
mons' land and on the west by Ab-
ner Borders' land. Also forty-six
acres adjoining the above tract of
land, making in all one hundred
and fifty acres more or less, known
as the Slayton Farm, for the pur-
pose of paying the debts of said
estate, and for division among the
heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the
court, that the 3d day of Decem-
ber next be set for the hearing of
said petition, and that notice there-
of be given by publication for forty
days in the Jacksonville Republi-
can a newspaper printed and pub-
lished in the Town of Jacksonville
in said county, notifying all per-
sons interested to be and appear at
a special term of said court to be
held at the court house of said
county on Wednesday the 2d day
of December next, and show cause
why said real estate and personal
property should not be ordered to be
sold in accordance with the pray-
er of the petitioner.
Witness A. Woods Judge of said
court, at office in the town of Jack-
sonville on this 18th day of Oc-
tober, A. D. 1855.
Attest, A. Woods, Judge
of Probate.

The State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.
Probate Court, October the 18th,
A. D. 1855.
John I. Thomason, adm.

Edward Washington, et al.
heirs at law of Nancy Washing-
ton.

Whereas John I. Thomason ad-
ministrator of the Estate of Nancy
Washington dec'd. has filed his
application in the Probate Court
of said St. Clair County Alabama
to sell the Real Estate of said Nan-
cy Washington dec'd. for distribu-
tion and the second Monday in
December next set for hearing said
application, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court that
Edward Washington, George
Washington, Darling Washington,
William Washington and the heirs
of Cynthia McKinny dec'd. late
Cynthia Washington wife of Mich-
ael McKinny are all of lawful age
except the said heirs of said Cyn-
thia McKinny whose age & sex
are not reported in said application
are non residents of the State of
Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore
ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville
Republican once a week for three
consecutive weeks requiring the
said Edward Washington, George
Washington, Darling Washington
William Washington and the heirs
of the said Cynthia M. Kinny dec'd.
to appear in this Court on the 2d
Monday in December next 1855 to
answer said application and notice
is hereby given accordingly this
20th day of October A. D. 1855.

ROSS PHILIPS,
Oct. 30, 3-t. Judge of Probate.

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

LET US REASON TOGETHER.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race
to be weighed down by disease and suf-
fering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are
especially adapted to the relief of the
WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELI-
CATE, and the INFIRM, of all climes,
ages, sexes, and constitutions. Prof.
Holloway personally superintends the
manufacture of his medicines in the U.
States, and offers them to a free and en-
lightened people, as the best remedy
the world ever saw for the removal of
disease.

**THESE PILLS PURIFY THE
BLOOD.**
These famous Pills are expressly combined
to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys,
the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting
any derangement in their functions, purifying
the blood, the very function of life, and thus curing
Dyspepsia and Liver Com-
plaints in all its forms.

Nearly half the human race have taken these
Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world,
that nothing has been found equal to them in cases
of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach
complaints generally. They soon give the system
a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged,
and when all other means have failed.

**GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL
HEALTH.**
Many of the most despotic Governments have
opened their Custom Houses to the introduction
of these Pills, that they may become the medicine
of the masses. Learned Colleges admit bathis
medicine is the best remedy ever known for per-
sons of delicate health, or where the system has
been impaired, as in invigorating properties never
fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
No female, young or old, should be without
this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates
the monthly course at all periods, acting in man-
ner cases like a charm. It is also the best and safe-
est medicine that can be given to children of all
ages, and for any complaint; consequently no fam-
ily should be without it.

**Holloway's Pills are the best reme-
dy known in the world for
the following Diseases:**
Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Croup, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Loss of Spirit, Piles, Rheumatism, Secondary Syphilis, Stomach Disorders, Venereal Affections, Worms, of all kinds.
* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor
Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, and
244 Strand London, and by all respectable Drug
stores and Dealers of Medicines throughout the
U. States, and the civilized world, in Boxes, at 25
cents, 62 1-2 cents, and \$1, each.
There is a considerable saving by taking
the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
August 9, 1855.—ly.

**ADMINISTRATORS'
SALE.**

BY virtue of an order and de-
cree of the Probate court of
Benton county, Alabama, made on
the 22nd day of Oct. A. D. 1855, I
will proceed to sell, on FRIDAY
THE 30th DAY OF NOVEM-
BER, A. D. 1855, at public auc-
tion to the highest bidder, at the
residence of Mary Thomas, near
Mount Polk, all the property, both
real and personal belonging to
the estate of David I. Thomas, de-
ceased, consisting of the south west
quarter of the north east quarter
of section 27, township 13, and
range 7 east in the Lebanon Land
District. Also, one Gin Head,
two Horses, one yoke of Oxen,
one Ox Wagon, one Thrasher,
and many other articles too tedious
to mention. Also the undivided one
half interest in the south west q-
r of the north west quarter, also the
north east quarter of the north west
quarter, also south east q- of north
west quarter, and west half of the
north east quarter, all in section
26, township 13 and range 7 east
in the Coosa Land District; the
other half interest in said tract is
owned by Mary Thomas, and will
be sold with the other at the same
time and place. There is a good
one story framed dwelling house
on said tract, gin house and Screw
Negro Houses, and other suitable
out houses; about 50 acres cleared
and the plantation in good repair,
plenty of good water, in a good
neighborhood, near the Alabama
and Tennessee River Rail Road,
and altogether a desirable planta-
tion and residence.

Terms of sale made known on
the day of sale. 23d Oct. 1855.
DAN'L T. RYAN, Adm'r
Estate of David I. Thomas, dec'd.
Oct. 30, 1855.—tds.

NOTICE.
Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust,
made to me as Trustee, by Lott
Whitlock, of the County of Ben-
ton and State of Alabama, on the
14th of April 1852, in favor of R.
F. Hampton, I shall, on Monday
3d Dec. 1855, upon the premises
where said Whitlock now resides,
offer for sale, at public outcry for
cash, to the highest bidder, the fol-
lowing described property, or so
much thereof as shall be of value
to pay said deed, interest, cost said
charges—to-wit: one Negro Wo-
man slave named Nance, one Girl
named Linda, a Boy named Dave,
and a tract of Land, designated as
the west half of south west
fourth of Section 11, Township 12,
Range 10 e. in the Coosa Land Dis-
trict.

HAMPTON GRAHAM,
Trustee.
Oct. 20, 1855.

JOHNSON & STEELE
GROCERY MERCHANTS.
SELMA, ALA.



F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere
thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal
patronage which they have patronized him
during the past two years he has been in busi-
ness in Selma, and would also announce to
them that he has associated with him in the
business, Mr. S. P. STEELE, and has removed
into the new & commodious store on the
east corner of the Selma Central Depot, Ware-
house, opposite Wm. Johnson's old corner,
where they will be happy to wait upon former
customers and friends and the public generally.
Our stock on hand is large, complete and
well assorted, and comprises everything usual
found in a wholesale and retail establishment.

Such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE,
SUGARS of all descriptions,
SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small plugs;
BACON, Cincinnati;
LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits;
PICULES, in gallon, half and quart jars;
BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters;
SHOT, &c., &c.
The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere,
as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled
to please them in every respect.
Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOBS CORDIAL.
FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES.

ALSO ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES
MOST ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.
The Virtues of Jacobs Cordial are too well known to require Eulogiums.
1. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhea. 7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loins.
3. It cures California or Mexico's Diarrhea. 9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.
4. It relieves the severest Colic. 10. It restores Irregularities.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus. 11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum. 12. It's an admirable Tonic.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonial, &c.
"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient,
and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."
Hon. HIRSH WARREN,
Judge of Supreme Court of Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacobs 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 Supr. Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted
with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy decidedly su-
perior to anything else ever tried by me."
A. GAULDING,
Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacobs 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 the kind, and I would recommend its use in the
diseases for which it is compounded."
Miles G. Dobbinz,
Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is and credibility in human testimony, 'Jacobs 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 Marine and Fire Ins. Bk., Griffin.
"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed
the columns into Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used."
Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19, 1853.
WM. W. BLISS & CO.
Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.

For Sale by
Jas. L. Cooper & Co. Huntsville; Lewis L. Armette Trianna; A. J. Wood
New Hope; P. P. Hale New Market; A. W. Haynes, do. do. J. B. Floyd, Whites-
burg—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta; Haviland, Harrall
& Co. Charleston
October 16, 1855.

THEY ARE FOR THE PEOPLE!
CHEAPEST READING IN THE WORLD!!

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED STATES JOURNAL
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE Cts. A YEAR!!

MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS!!
ETC., ETC., ETC.
THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE is now in the second volume, having, during the first
year, achieved an unparalleled triumph.
When the first number appeared, so far was it superior to anything ever before published
that the readers, that it was a new era in the history of the press, and that it must either be
suddenly fail, or that no such magazine could be sustained at the extraordinary low price of ONE
DOLLAR a year. At the same time laudations of the press throughout the country were un-
bounded—complimentary notices flowing in upon us by thousands. Subscribers came in
in a rapidly beyond our most sanguine expectations. The magazine has now reached a
large circulation, and is rapidly increasing. The territory of the Union, throughout the British Provinces,
and in the principal European cities, and is rapidly increasing wherever it is known.
It is electrotyped from new type cast expressly for the purpose, and is printed on a new im-
proved Adams' Press, making it one of the most beautiful specimens of typography of any
serial publication ever issued from the American Press.
The best artists are engaged upon its engravings, and each volume will hereafter contain a-
bout four hundred illustrations.
The celebrated poem "Lay of the Last Minstrel," illustrated with over sixty engravings, is
now being published, and will be continued through six numbers.
A series of over one hundred original designs, illustrating scenes and incidents in American
History, is being got up at an immense cost, and are published, two of them, in each number of
the magazine, accompanied with interesting and thrilling sketches connected therewith.
It also contains, from time to time, views of cities public buildings, scenery, curiosities, flowers,
agriculture, natural history, portraits of distinguished individuals, etc., etc., to which is added
each month a page of wit and humor, from "Democritus Jr.," the Laughing Philosopher, with
his comical "pictures."
Although it is our object to give the magazine a practical and instructive character, rather
than a light, imaginative and sentimental, yet we intend that it shall be a year a smile
that will make it attractive to all. Its articles are mostly original and from the ablest pens of
the country; while the editorial talent bestowed upon it is unsurpassed by that of any publication
in America.
In addition to the rich Premium Books which are given to those getting up clubs, rewards
amounting to over

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will be given to the persons sending the largest number of subscribers for the Magazine.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL is one of the largest and universally acknowledged to be
the cheapest newspaper in the world. It is published monthly, each number containing fifty-six
pages of the most valuable and interesting reading matter, or 672 columns during the
year, an amount sufficient to fill three large octavo volumes of over four hundred pages each.
As a very interesting feature, there is now being published in the Journal, a series of beautifully
engraved portraits of distinguished individuals, accompanied with well-written biographical
sketches. These will, two of them, appear each month, and be continued through several years.
The Journal has been published six years, and has reached the triumphant circulation of over
One Hundred Thousand Copies, and are determined immediately to increase that number to
One hundred and Fifty Thousand.

We have during the last two years, presented to the subscribers of the Journal two series of
splendid gifts of over 1,000 each, besides over \$5,000 worth of valuable books, to those sending
us clubs.

We now offer the third series of gifts, amounting to over \$3,000, which will be presented to
the subscribers of the Journal as soon as the circulation reaches 150,000.
This amount will be distributed as follows:
The first gift will be One Thousand Dollars in money, to be presented to one subscriber; and
the next gifts of One Hundred Dollars each, in money, will be presented to ten subscribers; and
the mode of deciding which subscribers shall receive these stupendous gifts will be such as
to give each subscriber an equal chance.

Subscribers must keep up their subscription faithfully and fairly carried out,
and we trust that five years faithful dealing with the public will give them sufficient confidence
in our integrity and ability to fulfill our engagements.
Therefore, every person who subscribes and pays the small sum of twenty five cents will receive
one of the largest and most popular newspapers in the world for one year, and also stand a
chance to obtain a gift of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS or one of the \$100 gifts, which we
shall freely present to our subscribers.

The other One Thousand Dollars will be divided into Twenty Splendid Prizes, which will be
presented to the twenty persons sending the twenty largest number of subscribers up to the time
that the subscription list shall reach the hundred and fifty thousand; their value ranging as follows:
Our \$200, one \$200, one \$100, two \$50 each, ten \$25 each, and five \$10 each.
As the circulation is rapidly approaching the 150,000, those wishing an interest in these Magni-
ficent Prizes should avail themselves of it at once.

P. J. WEAVER

Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Cutlery & Guns,

Carriage & Wagon Materials,

and Trimmings of all kinds.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Wood & Stone Ware

Groceries, and Produce of all kinds.

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

ALSO

A fine Stock of Carriages and Buggies.

Cotton purchased, or Cash advances

made on Cotton & other Produce at all

times.

Having procured the services of

Thomas Snow, he will at all times be

happy to wait upon his old friends.

All orders carefully and promptly at

tended to. Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.

ROME, GEORGIA.

Are still at their old stand, and al-

ways keep on hand a full assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call and

examine our Stock.

A. M. SLOAN,

B. F. HAWKINS,

W. SCOTT.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER,

STANFORD & PITNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROME, GEORGIA.

All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Charleston.

Hand & Williams, } Augusta.

J. & S. Jones & Co., } Augusta.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

CLARK & COOLEY,

GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

ARE now in receipt of their Fall sup-

ply, consisting in part of

Bagging, Rope, Twine,

Sugars and Syrups,

Whiskys of all kinds;

Brandy and Wines of the best

vintages.

We are also Agents for Virginia

Manufactured Tobacco, and

Importers of Spanish Cigars.

We ask a call and trial.

Rome, Ga. Oct. 23, 1855.—1y

ETOWAH STABLES

Near the Rail Road Depot,

ROME, GEO.

HACKS leave every Sunday

WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully in-

forms the citizens of Jacksonville

and the surrounding country, that

he has opened a

Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square

a few doors from the Brick Hotel,

where he is constantly manufactur-

ing 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 Bed-

stead, together with a large lot of

other furniture too tedious to men-

tion, 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 fur-

niture. J. G. D.

February 27, 1855.—1y.

Bargains for the Million!

JOSEPH KAHN & BRO.

Are now receiving their beauti-

ful and extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

The largest and most fashiona-

ble assortment ever brought to

this market. IN LADIES

DRESS GOODS

They have a beautiful variety of

Silks, French and English Merinos,

Cashmeres, DeLaines, (all wool)

Cloaks, Mantillas, Embroideries,

Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.

Their Stock of GENTLEMEN'S

WEAR is very attractive, embrac-

ing the finest variety of

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Ever exhibited in this place. The

entire stock was made to order in

the latest style and of the best ma-

terials.

They have also on hand some

well selected Cloths, Cassimeres,

Vestings, &c. Hats, Caps, Boots,

Shoes and Brogans.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. The

finest TOBACCO & SEGARS.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A splendid assortment of Jew-

elry, and almost every species of

Fancy Goods likely to be called for.

The time and care taken in the

selection of their present stock,

their extensive acquaintance in the

eastern cities, and the large as-

surance of Goods bought in connec-

tion with other extensive establish-

ments, will enable this firm to give

great bargains to all who may favor

them with a call. Oct. 9, 1855.

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS.

A. R. SMITH

Is just receiving and opening

a large and well assorted Stock of

GOODS, of the latest Styles and

Fashions of the most durable ma-

terials, consisting in part, of the

following articles: A fine stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

consisting of Marinos, DeLaines,

Shawls of various kinds, Silks,

Hosiery and Handkerchiefs, (a vari-

ety.) English and French Prints,

(latest style) Bleached Domestic,

Shirtings and Sheetings, Bonnets,

Ribbons, Trimmings, Edgings, In-

sertings, &c. Also, Gentlemen's

Dress Goods, consisting of

Cloths, Casimers, Sattinets

and Flannels.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Coats, Vests, Cravats, Linen

and Marino Shirts & Drawers,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, Cutlery and Crockery.

Also a great variety of other ar-

ticles, suitable to this market, in

fact a larger stock than heretofore

purchased, which have been bought

on good terms and will be sold on

the most accommodating terms to

all who will give us a call

ALSO.—A good article of Brandy,

Wines and Whiskey, Caudies,

Segars and Tobacco, which I retail

in the stand formerly occupied by

A. R. Smith & Co., now superin-

tended by A. Cantrell, Esq.

Jacksville, Oct. 9, 1855.

M. P. STORA

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

ACCESTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street near the Globe Ho

tel.

His strict personal attention will,

as heretofore, be given to the Storage

and sale of Cotton, Grain, Flour, and

produce generally.

Liberal advances, in Cash, or by ac-

ceptances, made, when desired, on all

consignments of produce to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,

BAGGING, ROPE, &c., will be prompt-

ly and carefully filled at the lowest mar-

ket prices.

October 16, 1855.—1y.

10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the

undersigned, for which a fair price

in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore exist-

ing in the cabinet-making business,

between John H. Crawford and

Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved

by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

RETURNS

thanks to his friends and the pub-

lic for patronage and favor hereto-

fore bestowed, and respectfully in-

forms 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 agree-

ably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR

SALE low, the following articles:

Bureaus, Sideboards, Bed-

steads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 1855.—y

HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PRE-

PARATIONS.

HELMHOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret

Diseases, Strictures, Weakness, and all Dis-

eases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or

Female, from whatever cause they may have

originated, and no matter how long stand-

ing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which

when once seated in the system, will surely go

down from one generation to another, undermin-

ing the constitution, and sapping the very vital

force of life, do not trust yourself in the hands

of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like

this, and fill the papers with glowing fabrications,

too well calculated to deceive the young, and

those not acquainted with their tricks. You can-

not be too careful in the selection of a remedy in

these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been renowned

for centuries, and its efficacy is attested by the

experience of every physician, and its action, and

yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle

of the disease, and restores the system to its nat-

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Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

NEW YORK and CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

500 Tons. Commander.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 48.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

Whole No. 989

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-
earments 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.
Announcements of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per
square.

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

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

WOODWARD & WHITE
Are receiving their supply of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
To which they respectfully invite
public attention. Please call.
Jacksonville, Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—6t

J. & J. B. FORNEY.
I invite the attention of their cus-
tomers and the public generally to
their SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fall & Winter
GOODS
Embracing the newest and most desir-
able styles. Particular attention is re-
quested to their unsurpassed variety of

DRESS FABRICS;
Ladies Cloaks, Trunks,
Bonnets, &c.
A complete assortment of Men's Boys'
and Youths'.
CLOTHING.
and every article of MER-
CHANDISE, at the lowest prices in this
market.

It is believed that no house in the
country can offer superior inducements,
as their stock far surpasses all former
efforts.
They offer great inducements to cash
& prompt buyers, and respectfully request
a call from all such, as they are deter-
mined to sell at very low rates.
Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

EUGENE LEBARBY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect.
Post Office, 120212, Ala.
MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY.
PRACTICE in copartnership in
the several Courts of Benton
county.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack-
sonville, and can be consulted at
all times on the business of the
firm.—He will also attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the
County adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

Oxford Female Academy.
The next session of this in-
stitution, under the superin-
tendence of Miss Clementine
Saw, will commence on Monday the
22nd of October inst.

RATES OF TUITION.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c. \$6 00
Elements of Arithmetic, English
Grammar, Geography & Philo-
sophy, &c. &c. &c. \$8 00
Arithmetic, Grammar, History,
Physiology, & Natural History,
&c. &c. &c. \$12 00
Natural and Mental Philosophy,
Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic
and Algebra, &c. &c. &c. \$16 00
No deduction for lost time, except in
cases of protracted illness.
Oxford, Ala. Oct. 9, 1855.

Notice.
There will be a meeting held on
the 2nd Saturday of November,
next at the Court ground at Back-
cous' Benton County Ala. for the
purpose of making resolutions in
respect of organizing a new County,
and other purposes, the citi-
zens of said county are here by
requested to attend said meeting
at 10 o'clock.
L. BEDWELL & others.

Notice.
Whereas my wife Margaret J.
Matison, has left my bed and
board, without any provocation.—
This is to notify all persons from
trading with her or boarding her
on my expenses as I am deter-
mined not to pay any of her contracts
in future.
Oct. 30th, 1855. 3t.
BENJ. L. MATISON.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT
THIS OFFICE.

JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN,
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
and
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all busi-
ness entrusted to their care in the
counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby,
Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of
the State. Jan. 20, '54.

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.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all busi-
ness entrusted to him in the courts
of Benton and the adjacent counties.
Office, north-east corner of the Court
House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 1854.—y.

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

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLI-
CITOR IN CHANCERY,
HAVING located in Oxford, Ben-
ton County, Ala. will give
prompt attention to all business
entrusted to his management.
May 2, 1855.—1y.

Whaley & Ellis,
Have associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law,
Office Room, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL attend to all business
entrusted to him in Benton,
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-
ties.
April 1, 1854.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
and
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all
business entrusted to their
charge in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
lachula and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TRENKLE, Jacksonville, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, do.
J. W. RAMSEY, do.

CLARK & HATCHETT
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSIONERS
& FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WELTEMPA, ALA.
Will store
Cotton for 25 cents
per bale, for the season, and will
attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and
other produce sent them.
We will advance Cash, Bagging and
Ropes, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored
with us.
July 31, 1855.

SALE AND WHOLESALE
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND
Received daily a complete assort-
ment of Staple and Fancy Goods
suitable for all purposes—please
call and look for yourselves.
October 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c.
FOR SALE.
Oct. 16.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY WM. RAMEY,
Near the Choice House, Broad st.
Oct. 23, '55. Rome, Ga.

CLARK & COOLEY,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants.

POETRY.

The Star and the Lily.

This sweet production is from the pen
of one of the gifted correspondents of
the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal. Its
merits will be readily appreciated by
every reader into whose hands it may
fall.

It was an evening calm and still,
As e'er held earth in silvery fold;
The azure curtains of the sky
Were fringed with gleaming gems of gold;

The wandering stars of night grew faint
Upon the silver lighted stream;
The fragrant breath of roses came,
Like thoughts that weave a poet's dream;

Soft clouds were floating off to play,
Like glorious birds loosed from Heaven;
While high above their fleecy folds
There gleamed a loving star of even.

Each night his smiling rays came out,
And sought a lowly murmuring stream,
Along whose banks, soft fleeced with
light,
Fair lilies drooped their heads to dream.

One lily, pale and dewy-eyed,
Would by the moonlight-colored air,
Fanned from her heart the wishful love
That long had lain entangled there.

Mild colors, gleams, and murmurs, yes,
That to the shrine of night belong,
She breathed in fragrant, passioned sighs,
The love that thraged her soul to song.

That loving star, so pure and bright,
Seemed cold and coy as maiden fears;
Yet still she raised her heavenly eyes,
And brimmed her lily cup with tears.

And when his beams came trembling
down,
To kiss the wave that laved her feet,
She slowly dropped her snowy brow,
Till wave and star, and lily met.

That loving touch so wondrous thrilling,
She wished nor loved for greater bliss.
Then fondly look the prayer she felt,
And nightly bend beneath his kiss.

When morning came, with blushing
cheeks,
The star would pale upon her heart,
But not the memory of his beams—
They grew to be of life a part.

It was the gentle beams of dawn,
That daylight's veil of golden hue
Concealed his loving smiles from her,
Thus passed the weary, lagging hours—
Pale flower below, and star above.

Till playing angel from the sky
Swooped down and blessed their dream of love.

He took the star beams from their throats,
And placed them in the lily's heart;
Where now no more they wander
vain,
But there forever sweetly rest.

A countryman of the foreign
legions in the service of the allies.
They are not to be treated as pris-
oners of war, but handed over to
their respective governments.

The Russians, in an attack made
upon Kars, were repulsed with
immense slaughter; 4,000 being
reported as lying dead under the
wall.

The War.
Important Cavalry engagement at En-
patoria—New levy of Russian troops
—Sebastopol to be defended.

An important cavalry engage-
ment at Enpatoria is thus described
by Marshall Polissier, in a despatch
published in the Monitor:

"A brilliant cavalry engagement
took place on the 29th September
at (Koughill five miles north-east
of Enpatoria) in which the Russian
cavalry under General Korf was
completely defeated. The action
inaugurates very auspiciously the
series of operations of which Enpa-
toria will now be the pivot. As
the result of the action, we have
taken six guns, (three cannon and
three mortars), 12 caissons, and one
field force, with their horses and
harness; 160 prisoners, of whom
one is an officer, and 250 horses.

The enemy left on the field about
50 killed, among them Colonel An-
drewski, who has the reputation
of being a cavalry officer of great
merit. We have six killed and 6
wounded.

The Russian accounts state that
this action was a *corps de obser-
vation*, consisting of a regiment
of Lancers and a battery of horse
artillery, under General De Korf,
and at another point a regiment
of Lancers, commanded by Genl.
Tervelski. They had instruc-
tions to fall back if attacked by a
superior force. Genl. Korf having
lost sight of the enemy, who was
pursuing Tervelski's Lancers,
halted and caused his men to dis-
mount. Not having placed victory
in proper order, Korf was surpris-
ed by between 2000 and 3000 of
the French cavalry appearing sud-
denly on his rear and right flank,
and he had neither time to get his
force in order nor prepare for a
combat. The Lancers were there-
fore compelled to scatter, and fall
back fighting. Loss 150 Lancers,
a subaltern officer, six guns, and
some of the gunners.

By an imperial ukase, the em-
broidered of the militia in the pro-
vinces of Orenburg and Samara is
to commence on the 15th Novem-
ber and end on the 15th Decem-
ber—the proportion being 23 in
every thousand souls.

A commission has been institut-
ed by the Emperor at Kieff, to ex-
amine all prisoners from the foreign
legions in the service of the allies.
They are not to be treated as pris-
oners of war, but handed over to
their respective governments.

Accounts from the Crimea to the
15th state that on the 12th the
advanced posts of the allies were
within five leagues of Bakelid Se-
bastopol; that the Russians were re-
tiring slowly, and that everything
indicated to the belief that Genl. Li-
prandi intended to defend the line of Bel-
bec, and to rest upon the crests
commanded by prince Gortschakoff.

The battle which would definitely
decide the possession of this
ground was expected shortly to
take place.

Other accounts state that the
Russians have surrounded the
north side of Sebastopol with a
chain of new fortifications, and place
it in a state to support a siege.
All the platforms on the north side
are it is said covered with redoubts
and earthworks, and on the line of
Belbec, new works, constructed in
the form of the Mamelon, have
been raised.

The allies are extensively engag-
ed in road-making and building,
not only along the plateau de
Chersonese but all along the
Tchernaya line up to Alsa. The
line of the railway has been adopt-
ed for the main road from Bala-
kava to the camps in the neighbor-
hood of Sebastopol.

The English have found in the
Kamchatka immense Russian stores
of ammunition and clothing, valued
at 70,000 pounds.

The Daily News says that Genl.
Eyre has been recommended by
Genl. Simpson as his successor, but
that government will not accept
Simpson's resignation.

The Allied Expedition in
the Black Sea.
Bombardment of Kishinev.

The correspondence received
from the Crimea describes the sail-
ing of a grand expedition, consisting
of 15,000 French and nearly 4000
British troops from Balaklava, for
a destination imperfectly known
in the camp. Telegraphs, how-
ever, of a later date, have intimated
that the expedition made its ap-
pearance, but an appearance only,
before Odessa, and later telegraphs

announced that on the 15th a de-
tachment of the allied fleet effected
a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn,
one of the most important milita-
ry and naval positions on the south
coast of Russia, at the mouth of
the rivers Dnieper and Dniester, and
opposite Nicolaieff. The Tele-
graphic dispatch describing the
landing of the detachment (and
which comes from Nicolaieff via
St. Petersburg) states "that, the
number of troops disembarked was
inconsiderable. Towards the close
of the day six steamers began to
cannonade the town of Kinburn.—
The fortress replied in such a man-
ner as to keep them at a distance
and damaged one of their steam-
ers."

By their position at Kinburn
the allies place in close blockade
the naval arsenals and port of Ni-
colaieff, the towns of Cherson and
Berisluff, and the whole region
watered by the Dnieper, Dniester
and Ingoul.

Capture of Kinburn.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The
fortress of Kinburn resisted the al-
lies by a very heavy fire up to the
17th. At noon on that day the fire
ceased, and at 3 P. M. the allies
entered the place.

Up to the 17th there was nothing
new in the Crimea.

At the Destruction of Russian Towns.
A dispatch from Admiral Brunt,
and a letter from Lieut. Col. Reed,
announced that on the 24th of Sept.
a successful attack was made upon
Taman and Phanagoria, in the
Strait of Kerch. The expedition
consisted of ten gun-boats. Brunt
says all the houses at Phanagoria
were destroyed. Sixty-six cannon
and four mortars were found at
Phanagoria, but were unservice-
able. At Taman, eleven twenty-
four pounders were found buried
in the sand.

Repulse of the Russians at Kars, Four
thousand Killed.
From Russian source—General
Mouraviev's report and a letter
from Trebizond—we have accounts
of the repulse of the Russians, with
great loss, in an attack which they
made on the fortress of Kars, on
the 29th September. Genl. Mour-
aviev says: "At the beginning,
the attack was successful, but the po-
sition and the numbers of the en-
emy forced us to withdraw. Not
withstanding this, and a heavy
loss, our troops took fourteen can-
non and a stand of colors. The
blockade of Kars is re-established."

The account via Trebizond gives
more particulars, and states that
the Russians were determined to
raise the siege. It states that at
one time the Russians succeeded
in taking two batteries. But be-
fore they had time to turn round
the guns, or even to spike them,
the Turks rushed upon them with
such vigor as to regain possession
of the batteries, and finally the op-
eration of the day. The Russians,
furiously repulsed, fell back upon
their comrades, who were thrown
into confusion. The Turks then
rushed out of the fortress, and was
succeeded as enormous number. This
account states that though a large
number of killed and wounded
Russians were removed four thou-
sand were left dead on the field.
Two hundred were taken
prisoners, and some pieces of or-
dnance captured.

Several Russian officers of high
rank were killed or wounded, early
in the action, which lasted eight
hours.

On the 24th of September, five
days before the event, 1,000 men
of Omar Pasha's army, sent to
raise the siege of Kars, by threat-
ening the Russian provinces of
Armenia, Mingrelia, Imthria, Geo-
gia and Tiflis, (the capital) landed
at Sanghian Kava, in Abasia.

Their active operations, however,
it is understood will be much re-
tarded by the lateness of the sea-
son.

From the San Francisco Herald Oct. 5.
Startling Narrative of Crime
A MURDEROUS TRIO—POWERFUL
MEMORY OF A MURDERER.

Some months ago, a large sec-
tion of the interior country, embrac-
ing portions of the counties of
Calaveras, El Dorado and Placer,
was the theatre of a series of horri-
ble and mysterious murder, attrib-
uted to Mexican bandits. In most
cases, the victim was a miner,
known to have been working a
good claim, and situated in a local-
ity where in case of attack by rob-
bers he would have little chance of
escape, and still less of assistance
from neighbors. In several instan-
ces, men were murdered and their
bodies burned on the spot; and up-
on making search for the missing,
the only ground for suspicion that
the party sought for had been mur-

dered, was in the fact that his tent
or cabin bore traces of having been
rifled and evident hasty departure
of the occupant. The officers of
the law were unable to gain any
trace to the route pursued by the
murderers, or of their number and
character, although it was univer-
sally believed that they were Mex-
icans.

Some weeks since, a murder was
committed in El Dorado county,
and suspicion attached to a man
named Wilson, and although there
was nothing of proof sufficient to
warrant his arrest, a Deputy Sher-
iff of that county resolved to try
what could be done by stratagem,
and accordingly approached Wil-
son and charged him directly with
the murder. Wilson manifested
every symptom of guilt, and imme-
diately exclaimed, "I have they
caught Kelly?" The officer said,
"Yes we have got Kelly?" when
the other replied, "Then the de-
d scoundrel has blown it upon me!"

Wilson was immediately taken to
the Coloma jail, when he was in-
duced to become State's evidence,
with the condition that he should
be liberated upon the conviction of
his partners in crime. He then
commenced a long narrative of
murders, to which he had been a
witness and party, and implicated
two men, named Kelly and Mickey
Free, with whom, it appears, he
was associated, in nearly every
murder that has been committed
in the section of country specified
during the last year. He related
his story with such minute detail,
apparently exhibiting such a won-
derful power of memory, that his
listeners were almost induced to
believe that they were being de-
ceived by the imaginings of a mad
man.

Many of the circumstances which
he related, however, were in some
measure known to the officers, and
a careful note was taken of all the
descriptions which he gave relative
to the positions of the bodies of
men that had been murdered by
him and his companions, and
based as a precaution against im-
mediate investigation of the mur-
der. In every instance these de-
scriptions were found to be won-
derfully correct, even in such details
as the tearing of a garment and
stuffing the fragments into the
mouth of the victim to prevent his
calling for assistance. Bodies of
murdered men, described by him
as having been burned at a distance
from any habitation, were found
in the exact position indicated. The
form and color of a rock, the po-
sition of a tree in the branches
and sheath of a tree in a spot
visited by him but once, and then
under circumstances which gave
little time or opportunity for re-
mark, were described with such
accuracy that the officers had only
to refer to the chart which he had
marked out for their guidance, and
they were sure of finding the ob-
jects which he indicated.

Soon after the arrest of Wilson a
policeman of this city visited him
in his cell at Coloma jail, with the
view of ascertaining if he was the
person of the same name who is
accused of murdering a man in
Monterey county, some years since.

As soon as the officer entered the
cell he saw that Wilson was not
the man he was looking for, and
immediately turned away when
the latter remarked to the officer,
"Did you that Wilson can de-
scribe to me every article of your
dress?" The officer remarked in a
position where he could listen with-
out being seen by the prisoner, and
was started to hear not only a com-
plete description of his apparel,
but even of peculiarities of his
person, which he himself had not
previously noticed. It is admitted
by all that a man of such remark-
able talent, capable of employing it
in the manner illustrated by his
own story of crime, is too danger-
ous a person to be allowed his lib-
erty. Mickey Free, one of the
murderers trio, has been arrested,
and will undoubtedly be executed.
Kelly had not been captured at
the last account, but it is believed
that he is in the State, and cannot
finally escape the punishment
which is justly due for the crimes
he is said to have committed.

It is only through woe that
we are taught to reflect, and we
gather the honey of worldly wis-
dom, not from flowers but thorns.

GOOD ADVICE.
If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care,
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, &
where.

[From the Marshall Eagle].
HON. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK.

In obedience to the natural
conclusion of our own mind, and
the clearly ascertained wishes of a
large majority of the avaranche
democracy of our sturdy mount-
tain counties, we have this week
placed under our editorial mas-
head the broad pennant of the Hon.
BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, as the peo-
ple's, not the politicians', candi-
date for re-election to the United
States Senate.

The reasons which influence us
thus publicly to indicate our pre-
ference in this important election
are many and potent. And whilst
it is too common place for us to
write a column in his praise, or a
leader in recurring to the nume-
rous important services he has ren-
dered the State and country, we
deem it sufficient to remark that
he needs no sounder commendation
of his steady and persevering
efforts to advance the character,
sustain the honor and subserve the
various rights of the State, which
he in part has had the honor to
represent—than to point, as did
Athenian mother when asked for
her jewels, she laid her hands up-
on the heads of her two fair haired
boys, and replied with emotion,
"these are my jewels?"—to his con-
servative, democratic and consti-
tutional votes and speeches, and pa-
ramount her answer, "these are my
proofs."

We think we know the man, and
he is with us and of us—having no
interests distinct from the welfare
of our people, and knowing no high-
er political fidelity than a just,
manly and faithful maintenance
of our constitutional rights in the
Union. Gov. Fitzpatrick has for
many years past been a leading
man in Alabama, and is intimate
ly identified and acquainted with
all that belongs to the prosperity
of our beloved State, and has been
faithful as an officer in every pub-
lic trust to which the confidence of
the people has called him. With
a political character unstained by
spot or blemish before he went in-
to the American Senate, he left it
without a term of reproach upon
his name as an American Senator.

Having thus known him, we feel
now—in these times of crazy poli-
tics, befogged isms, political par-
tides and ishmaelitic office-hunt-
ing—like renewing the trust with
an old veteran of tried integrity,
rather than a new man whose po-
litical principles may not be so well
defined. We therefore ask of the
Democratic Representatives of our
coming Legislature that they enter
of record the judgement of "this
people" in behalf of Fitzpatrick.

EUROPEAN ALLIANCE AND
AMERICA.

With a partial success, the allies
of powers are throwing off the
mask, and their grand aim of mak-
ing themselves dictators of the fu-
ture political and commercial re-
lations of the States of both hemi-
spheres is now and more plainly
revealed. By their aggressive war
upon Russia they hope to secure
to themselves absolute dominion
in the Baltic and Black Seas, and
thus be able to dictate terms to
the whole of the rest of the world
in the seas as well as in the Med-
iterranean. Greece is already
enslaved beneath their heavy tread;
Serbia has been caught in their
trap; Naples is to be whipped into
subordination or converted into a
French Principality; the threat
hangs over north against Prussia; Spain
is now under coercion; and Swee-
den and Denmark are merely tol-
erated in their neutrality until the
time comes for compelling them to
put on the Anglo-French yoke.

If these things effected Europe
only, the people of this country
might feel indifferent; but the
same spirit of dictation and coer-
cion which aims at the subjugation
of the States of Europe is manifest-
ed in the policy of the Alliance in
all parts of the globe. Cuba, Hay-
ti, Dominica, Central America, the
States of South America, the Is-
lands of the Pacific and the shores
and countries of Asia and Africa
are all embraced in the design of
this unprincipled and unscrupu-
lous alliance against the sovereign
rights, national independence and
commercial interests of other coun-
tries. And this alliance has even
had the unparalleled impudence
to attempt to treat this Repub-
lican Anglo-French alliance as
its rival.

It is only through woe that
we are taught to reflect, and we
gather the honey of worldly wis-
dom, not from flowers but thorns.

GOOD ADVICE.
If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care,
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, &
where.

New York, Nov. 11.—The North Light has arrived at this port from San Juan, but brings no specie. Nicaragua was quiet. The Walker and Chennor party had agreed to terms of peace. Rivas, in consequence of Walker declining, had been chosen President, and Walker Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The people were pleased with the new state of things. Kinney was at Greystown, and it was reported that Walker was disposed to drive him out of the country. The mail steamer left San Francisco on the 20 ult, with \$2,000,000 in gold.

LOUISIANA.—As far as we have heard from, Democrats have elected two, and the Know Nothings one Representative in Congress. New Jersey.—The returns thus far show large gains for the Democrats.

WISCONSIN.—The returns that have come to hand are favorable to the Democrats. Milwaukee city and county, it is said, will give Bartow, (Democrat,) for Governor, 3,000 majority over Bushford, Black Republican.

MARYLAND.—The result in the State is doubtful. The Know Nothings are generally successful in the city and county of Baltimore. New York.—We have enough to be thankful for that in the war of factions in this State the Black Republicans have been defeated. Owing to the division among the Democrats, the Know Nothings have elected a majority of their candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Of course the Democracy have been defeated in this State. The Know Nothings have triumphed by large majority.

LOUISIANA ELECTION. Wickliffe, Democrat, is elected Governor. Three Democrats and one American elected to Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 13.—The act of the British Government in sending a large fleet into our waters, is regarded by our Government with indignation if not as an incipient hostile act. The Department issued orders to day to the different Navy Yards relative to preparation to meet any emergency.

New York, Nov. 11. The United States steamer John Hancock had arrived at San Francisco from Petropolski, bringing news that the Russians were in great force on sea and land at the Amoor and anxious to meet the allied fleet, which was probably in the Gulf of Tartary. The British steamer Baracotta had been at Ayan and found the place deserted but discovered an amount of concealed goods belonging to the Russian Fur Company, which were seized. The steamer then went to Petropolski, and entered that port with the American flag flying fired into the town, and then left. When off Elizabeth Island, she encountered a Bremen brig with 140 Russian officers and soldiers, which she captured and carried to Hong Kong.

The balance of the treasure (\$60,000,) sunk in the Yankee Blade, has been recovered. Five hundred men, under Capt. Fox, of Sacramento, had left three to join the Walker filibusters. On the 9th ult. the Indians on the Boyne river massacred over fifty whites. Major Fitzgerald pursued the Indians, killing 20 of them, and wounding ten of his own men.

THE MARKETS. AUGUST-NOVEMBER 14. COTTON.—The demand is not so active, and the market is consequently more quiet and prices are not so full. Parties are waiting anxiously for European accounts.

NEW YORK, November 13. Cotton is quiet to-day, with sales of 500 bales. Flour is also quiet; Ohio \$9.12; Southern \$9.02. Wheat is dropping.—Southern Red \$2.05. Corn is firm at 95.1, 2.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14. Cotton.—The market yesterday was firm on the previous advance. Demand good, sales of 1,522 bales at from 8 to 10.1-4 cents.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—On Sunday last a most shocking affair took place, in the upper part of this District. A son shot his father and immediately afterwards killed himself. The circumstances as we have heard them, are these: B. M. Boone, the son of Daniel Boone, of this District, had been in altercation with his father shortly previous to his commission of this deed. What was the cause of the quarrel, we have not heard. The consequence was, that he possessed himself of a gun in some way and shot his father in the back, the lead entering in the region of the back-bone and between the shoulders. He then left the house, and near by, in an old field, in full view from the yard, he succeeded in shooting himself, causing instant death. The father, it is thought, cannot survive the terrible blow he has received. Edg

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1855.

FOR PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. LITTLEJOHN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. L. POUNDS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOBER, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DEARMON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

The Eagle.—In consequence of a threat from the editors of the Eagle to "stop the talk on us," which we took as an indication on their part of a desire to rest, we stated in our last that we had perhaps best stop first. But no sooner did we indicate this merciful disposition, than they break out afresh, more noisy than ever, like a dog on the other side of the fence.

They say we failed to answer their questions, and prove thereby, that "anti-Americans desire a masked battery, to screen them and their puerile acts from the views of the people. We thought we had answered fairly and frankly every question they asked; but if we are mistaken, if they will inform us wherein, we will "try again," as we very fruitlessly asked them to do.

We are willing to admit that "anti-Americans" may desire a "masked battery," and the best exemplification we know of a resort to it, was the former secret meetings of the know nothing councils. But we know that the democratic party has never needed or resorted to any disguise; neither have they ever changed their name or principles from the foundation of the government; and we are willing to leave it to the decision of the editors of the Eagle themselves if the term "masked battery" is not peculiarly appropriate to the principles and practices of their own party. No wonder that the term was suggested to their minds.

Again the editors say: "Here some of the Lords of your own party, the great Shanghaies of Benton to hold a feast, they would even cast you into 'outer darkness.' There again they are at fault—measuring democratic corn in a know-nothing half bushel. The democratic party have no Sackems, Presidents and great Moguls; we are all "high privates," upon a perfect equality; besides it is the peculiar duty and delight of the democracy to bring to the light, that the truth may be manifest; and they have been engaged in this noble and pleasant work for some months, to the great detriment and destruction of Know Nothingism. But sirs, it is your own party that casts into "outer darkness," yea, and into inner darkness too. Now with your own "battery" turned against yourselves—"a little more grape Capt. Briggs."

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

In another article, the editors of the Eagle complain that the enemies of their party stigmatize them as Know Nothings. How utterly unfair and unfounded is such a complaint, when it is known that their party gave themselves the name, and wore it with pride and pleasure near their hearts in secret, for months and months, before the rest of the world even knew there was such a party in existence. We contend too that it was an appropriate name for them because many of them knew not when or where or for what purpose they would be called to act; who they would be required to support for office, or when their name or principles would be changed. The Democrats ought never to call them by any other name than Know Nothing, or assist them in the false and deceptive assumption of the name "American."

We would ask the editors of the Eagle by what regard to the dictates of common sense or of right reason, by what respect to the principles of justice and love of the truth, their party arrogantly assumes to itself the name "American" and stigmatizes all others as "anti-Americans." Are not the terms so applied an absolute double falsehood. In the first place it is untrue that their political principles entitle them to the appellation "American"; and again, the inference drawn that all others are anti-Americans is equally untrue.

nificant of its principles. The names Whig and American have no political significance whatever, and were only assumed to give strength to a party whose principles were unpopular with the people. We all know what Democrat means, and Republican and Federalist, and we verily believe that the federal party in the days of the elder Adams, would have scorned such a trick as calling themselves Whig, for the purpose of deceiving the uninformed, and gaining strength from the mere popularity of a name.

The editors of the Eagle lately quoted the dictionary to prove to their neighbor of Louisiana the meaning of some word. Let us apply the same rule to the name he wishes his party to bear. Webster says that American means "a native of America, originally applied to the aborigines, or copper colored races found here by the Europeans; but now applied to descendants of Europeans born in America." Noah Webster, tho' a very learned and talented man, we suppose had not learned when he made his dictionary, that it took a Whig Know Nothing to constitute an American, and that all others, whether native born or adopted citizens were anti-Americans.

But we would if possible, convince even the editors of the Eagle, of the utter folly and falsehood of such an assumption, and make them heartily ashamed of it; and for this purpose will introduce a supposition and comparison. Suppose a party should arise in this country to-morrow, embodying in its political creed all the odious features of tyranny and despotism; and suppose this party should assume the name of "Angels of Light," and stigmatize all others as "Demons of Darkness," would such assumption constitute the fact one way or the other? And yet such conduct would not be one particle more ridiculous and absurd, than that of Know Nothings calling themselves Americans and their opponents anti-Americans.

HON. B. FITZPATRICK.—We learn that this gentleman received the nomination for U S Senator by the democratic members of the legislature. The election was fixed for yesterday, and there can be little doubt of his election. This will be agreeable news to the many friends of this able and faithful senator in this section of the State.

JUDGE THOMAS A. WALKER. We take pleasure in copying the following complimentary notices of our fellow-townsmen Judge Walker. Judge Walker by a long course of hard studying and laborious devotion to his profession has made himself one of the most successful lawyers and best jurists in the State. He is an example well worthy of the imitation of the numerous young "chips of the Law" in our village.

His legal attainments with his industry, firmness, and courteous bearing on the bench, have well earned the many commendations he has from time to time received from the members of the Bar and the Press.

From the West Alabamian. Our Circuit Court.—Hon. Judge Thomas A. Walker presiding. At the beginning of the present term we had no idea that the vast amount of litigation with which our docket was crowded could be disposed of in one term—but such has been the industry, the energy and promptness of Judge Walker, that at the business will probably be dispatched before the close of the present week. His Honor is emphatically a hard working man—and what is better he makes every body about him work, lawyers and all. His close attention to his business—his promptness and uniform courtesy have won for him "golden opinions" in our country.

Communicated.

The circuit court for this county has been in session since last Monday week, Judge Walker presiding.—The docket has been the heaviest that we have had for many years. The court has labored with unusual industry, and has dispatched a great deal of business; and in a manner which has imparted to all parties litigant, as well as to lookers on, the highest respect and good will to his Honor Judge Walker. The truth is, Judge Walker is the right sort of a man, and could not make any other than the right sort of a Judge.—In his decisions, the whole effort of his mind is bent upon the true merit and justice of the case before him, and decides accordingly, with but little respect to those obsolete technicalities, which too frequently defeat right and justice in the adjudication of law suits. Such men, and such only, should be the arbiters of the rights of their fellow men.

P. S. The following postscript to a private letter has been received by the writer of the above since the commencement of our court.

P. S. Our court is over—and we are well pleased with the presiding Judge. Indeed no Judge every carried more from this place, more general respect than Thomas A. Walker.

West Alabamian. At a meeting of the members of the bar, held in the court house at Carrollton on the 2nd day of November 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. 1. Resolved, That the members of the bar and officers of the court, cordially tender their thanks to the Hon. Tho's A. Walker, for the able, courteous and indefatigable manner in which he has discharged the duties of the bench at the present term;—and that this is not a pro forma declaration, but we mean what we say.

2. Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this county (due to Maj. A. E. Vanhook, State Solicitor, for the able manner in which he has performed the arduous duties of his office during the present term.

8. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the county papers. LEWIS M. STONE, Secretary.

From the Sumter County Whig. Our circuit court is now in session Hon. Thomas A. Walker presiding.—There are 329 cases on the trial docket. We have no doubt from the energy, industry and promptness, which has characterized Judge Walker upon the bench, that the business now on the docket will be dispatched in two weeks.

The Know Nothing victory in Louisiana turns out to be a defeat. False news was sent by telegraph, as was supposed to affect the election in Charleston and other cities. At the recent election in Charleston for Mayor and Aldermen, the Know Nothings were defeated and Democrats elected by about 400 majority.

We have received information of the arrival of our new type at the depot in Rome, Ga. and expect to be able to print the paper of next Tuesday week on them. We will then present our patrons with as handsome a sheet, and strive also to make it as interesting as any in the southern country.

"SOIL OF THE SOUTH."—This stirring and truly valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Magazine for November, published at Columbus, Ga. at \$1 per annum, has been received. We need only remind our farmers of the great advantages to them of such a work.

ALABAMA RIVER.

We have just received intelligence, through a letter to a friend in this city, that the Alabama River had risen 20 feet in the last three days, and was still going upwards. This will be gratifying news to our merchants, and will doubtless have a highly beneficial effect upon the trade of our city.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

GENERAL CASES.

A visitor to the residence of this veteran statesman, writes: "I spent a forenoon with General Cass. The old man still lives in the autumnal glories of a well spent life; is hale, hearty and worth four millions. His career has, indeed, been successful. He speaks in foreboding language of our national prospects, and is strong in the belief that disunion will yet carry its banners over the Republic."

November 10th, 1855. Agreeable to a publication in and throughout the Jacksonville press to the people of Benton County Ala., to assemble at Bachus' court ground, in said county, and in accordance the people met on said day; and on motion of L. Bedwell, John C. Barker, was called to the Chair, the Chair having explained the objects of the meeting; John Smyth was appointed Secretary of the meeting, the Chair then announced the meeting organized and ready for business, and a committee being appointed, to wit: L. Bedwell, Wm. Henry, H. Bird, A. B. Harden, Wm. M. Story, Martin Dobbs, J. W. McDaniel, G. W. Williamson, B. Owens, J. D. Thompson, and Benj. Read, to form resolutions and report the same; and did make and report resolutions as follows:

Resolved, 1st.—That we the people do memorialize our county Members and the honorable body of our State Legislature, to propose an amendment of the 16th Section of the sixth article, of the State Constitution, which calls for nine hundred square miles, and in lieu of the words, nine hundred square miles; insert the words, reduce the said nine hundred square miles, to the convenience of the people.

Resolved, 2d.—That your honorable body, do propose an amendment of the 10th section and fifth article, and insert the words, one hundred dollars, in lieu of the words, their jurisdiction in civil cases, shall be limited to causes in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars.

The above is in relation to the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace &c.

[For the Republican.] Truth and home thrusts sometimes wound deeper than we expect. Nothing (Know nothing,) has occurred worthy of notice.

CITIZEN.

I ask the know nothings—especially the editors of the Am. Eagle,—where they were, and where were the foreigners in 1852, when Gen. Scott was so loud in the praise of the Irish as soldiers of the U. S., and when the General was traveling west in the popular States of Ky. & Ohio, where his ears were so sweetly saluted by "the rich Irish brogue" and "the deep German accent"? Did you vote for the did patriot? What! Vote for him and he exalting the "Bog Trotters!!" BENTON.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.]

MR. GRANT:

It seems to be generally understood that the judicial circuits of the State will be reorganized, and one or two additional circuits formed at the present session of the Legislature, as most of the Judges now go out of office. The business of the courts is retarded by the want of time with the present number of judges, so that the costs which accumulate in a single court in the cases which are ready for trial and not tried for the want of time, would more than pay the annual salary of one additional judge.—The present judges with the courts as they now are, labor an unusual length of time (some of them as high as eleven or twelve weeks twice a year) and cannot keep up the business.

As it is difficult to divide the State into circuits, and make the labor of each circuit equal, I herewith furnish you with four different plans, three of them for ten circuits, and one of them for eleven circuits, which you can publish if you think proper, for the convenience and consideration of the Legislature.—The figures opposite each county show the number of weeks their courts hold, or should hold as far as is known by the writer.

The constitution requires there shall be not less than three nor more than six counties in one circuit. **ECONOMY.**

ELEVEN CIRCUITS.

1st Autauga	2	6th Washington	1
Coosa	2	Clarke	1
Shelby	2	Monroe	2
Bibb	1	Baldwin	1
Perry	3	Mobile	3
9 weeks.		8 weeks.	
2d Conecuh	1	7th Morgan	2
Butler	2	Hancock	1
Lowndes	2	Walker	1
Dallas	4	Marion	1
9 weeks.		Fayette	1
3rd Blount	1	Pickens	2
St. Clair	2	9 weeks.	
Jefferson	1	5th Pike	2
Tuscaloosa	2	Covington	1
Greene	3	Coffee	1
9 weeks.		Dale	1
4th Lawrence	2	Henry	1
Franklin	2	Barbour	2
Lauderdale	2	8 weeks.	
Limestone	1	9th Randolph	1
Madison	2	Chambers	2
9 weeks.		Tallapoosa	2
5th Jackson	1 1/2	Talladega	2
Marshall	1 1/2	8 weeks.	
DeKalb	1	10th Montgomery	5
Cherokee	2	Macon	2
Benton	2	Russell	2
8 weeks.		9 weeks.	
		11 Wilcox	2
		Marengo	2
		Chautau	3
		Sumpter	3
		9 weeks.	

TEN CIRCUITS No. 1.

1st Coosa	2	6th Choctaw	1 1/2
Autauga	1	Washington	1 1/2
Bibb	1	Clark	1 1/2
Perry	3	Monroe	2
Marengo	2	Baldwin	1
9 weeks.		Mobile	3
2d Covington	1	10 weeks.	
Conecuh	1	7th Hancock	1
Butler	2	Walker	1
Wilcox	2	Marion	1
Dallas	4	Lafayette	1
10 weeks.		Pickens	2
3d Blount	1	Sunter	3
St. Clair	2	9 weeks.	
Jefferson	1	8th Pike	2
Tuscaloosa	2	Coffee	1
Greene	3	Dale	1
9 weeks.		Henry	1
4th Morgan	1 1/2	Barbour	2
Lawrence	1 1/2	Russell	2
Franklin	2	9 weeks.	
Lauderdale	2	9th Chambers	2
Limestone	1	Tallapoosa	2
Madison	2	Shelby	2
10 weeks.		Talladega	3
5th Jackson	1 1/2	6 weeks.	
Marshall	1 1/2	10th Montgomery	5
DeKalb	1	Macon	2
Cherokee	2	Lowndes	2
Benton	2	9 weeks.	
Randolph	1		
9 weeks.			

TEN CIRCUITS No. 2.

1st Bibb	1	6th Conecuh	1
Perry	3	Monroe	2
Marengo	2	Clark	1
Dallas	4	Wash'n	1
10 weeks.		Baldwin	1
2d Pike	2	Mobile	4
Covington	1	10 weeks.	
Butler	2	7th Choctaw	2
Wilcox	2	Sunter	3
Lowndes	2	Greene	3
9 weeks.		Pickens	2
3d Shelby	2	10 weeks.	
Jefferson	1	8th Coffee	1
St. Clair	2	Dale	1
Blount	1	Henry	1
Marshall	1	Barbour	2
DeKalb	1	Russell	2
9 weeks.		Macon	2
4th Lauderdale	2	9 weeks.	
Franklin	2	9th Jackson	2
Marion	1	Madison	2
Walker	1	Limestone	1
Fayette	1	Hancock	1
Tuscaloosa	2	Morgan	2
9 weeks.		10 weeks.	
5th Tallapoosa	2	Coosa	2
Coosa	2	Tal'dga	3
Autauga	1	Chambers	2
Montgomery	4	Randolph	1
10 weeks.		Benton	2
		Cherokee	2
		10 weeks.	

TEN CIRCUITS, No. 3.

1st Autauga	1	6th Covinch	1
Perry	3	Conecuh	1
Marengo	2	Monroe	2
Dallas	4	Wash'n	1
10 weeks.		Baldwin	1
2d Butler	2	Mobile	4
Wilcox	2	10 weeks.	
Lowndes	2	7th Laurence	2
Montgomery	4	Franklin	2
10 weeks.		Marion	1
3d DeKalb	1	Walker	1
Marshall	1	Fayette	1
Blount	1	Pickens	2
St. Clair	2	9 weeks.	
Jefferson	1	8th Pike	2
Tuscaloosa	2	Coffee	1
9 weeks.		Dale	1
4th Hancock	1	Henry	1
Morgan	2	Barbour	2
10 weeks.			

Jackson	2	Russell	2
Madison	2	9 weeks.	
Limestone	1	9th Bibb	1
Lauderdale	2	Shelby	2
10 weeks.		Talladega	3
5th Coosa	2	Benton	2
Tallapoosa	2	Cherokee	2
Randolph	1	10 weeks.	
Chambers	2	10th Clarke	1
Macon	2	Choctaw	2
9 weeks.		Sunter	3
		Shelby	3
		Greene	3
		9 weeks.	

[Condensed from the Adv. & Gaz.]

LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA.

Fifth Biennial Session.

The members of the respective Houses assembled at the Capitol in this city yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

SENATE.—MONDAY.

The Senat was called to order by M. Wilson, of Jackson, on whose motion Mr. Patton, of Lauderdale, was called temporarily to the Chair. On motion of Mr. Malon, of Limestone, J. H. Phelan, of Coosa was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Kimball of Tallapoosa, Mr. Austin, of Jackson was appointed Door Keeper pro tem. The Secretary pro tem. called the list of the Senatorial districts in alphabetical order, when all the members elect answered to their names with the exception of the Senator from Shelby and Jefferson.

The call of the office was administered to the members by Judge Rice of the Supreme Court. The election of President of the Senate then came up as the next thing in order. Mr. Powell, of Coosa, nominated Benjamin C. Yancey, Esq., of Cherokee. No other candidate being placed in nomination, Mr. Yancey received the vote of all the members present. The President pro tem. appointed Messrs. Powell, of Coosa, Wilson, of Jackson, and Bethea, of Mobile, to inform him of his election.

[We are compelled, for the want of space, to omit the address of the President elect.—Ed. Mail.] The Senate then proceeded to the election of Secretary. Mr. J. H. Phelan, of Coosa, was nominated by Mr. Malone, of Limestone. [Upon the nomination of Mr. Albert Elmore was appointed Secretary pro tem.]

Mr. Phelan was the only candidate in nomination for the office of Secretary, and he was unanimously elected. Next came the election of Assistant Secretary. Mr. M. Taul, of Talladega, was put in nomination and elected without opposition.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by the election of a Door Keeper, for which there were several candidates. Mr. Padgett of Jackson was elected on the first ballot—the vote being, for Padgett 17; Austin, of Jackson, 9; Clark, of Macon county, 3; Johnson, of Limestone, 2.

On motion of Mr. Acklin, of Madison, a committee of three was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the body.—The committee consists of Messrs. Acklin, Taylor and Patton. On motion of Mr. Patton, it was resolved that the Senate appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee on the part of the House to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the Legislature is organized and ready to receive any communication he may desire to lay before them.

The Senate then adjourned, on motion of Mr. Acklin, to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—MONDAY.

The body was called to order by ex-Governor Chapman, on whose motion H. D. Smith, Esq., of Lauderdale, was called to the Chair and Frank Gilbreath, Esq., appointed Clerk pro tem.

After the call of the roll, the members had registered their names, and the oath had been administered by the Hon. John Gill Shorter.

Mr. Taylor, of Chambers, nominated Richard W. Walker, Esq., of Lauderdale county, for Speaker, who was elected without opposition. On being conducted to the Chair Mr. Walker returned his thanks in an eloquent and appropriate address, the oath office was then administered to the Speaker by Gen. Jackson, member from Autauga county.

For Clerk of the House, Maj. Albert Elmore, of Autauga, was placed in nomination by Mr. Menasco, and was elected without opposition receiving 90 votes.

The House being thus organized a message was sent to the Senate notifying that body of the fact, and also a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor was adopted.

The House then adjourned to 4 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session, a message was received from the Senate stating that that body was regularly organized for business, which was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Davis, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint the usual Standing Committees.

This House then adjourned until this morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Tuesday, November 13

The excitement in England was great—almost a panic—in relation to a war with the United States

The St. Louis Democrat says that the Missouri borderers are canvassing the propriety of an appeal to arms. Gentlemen who have come recently from that section, report the public feeling as being of the most intense and alarming character. One of the gentlemen remarked to us, you may look out for a civil war in Kansas in less than twenty days.

Atlanta Intel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The act of the British Government in sending a large fleet into our waters is regarded by our Government with indignation, if not as an incipient hostile movement; and the department issued orders today to the navy yards relative to preparations being made to meet any emergency.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—MR. J. A. Chandler, a Caroline, Virginia, raised the past season eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime wheat on eighteen acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels per acre! He received a premium of \$20, for this yield at the State fair in Richmond last week.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a wonderful cure of Ulcers in the Leg.—Frederick Hiff, of Houston, Texas, was afflicted for eight years with seven ulcers in the leg, like the keys of a flute, which discharged continuously and rendered his life one of the greatest wretchedness and misery; many remedies were tried in vain, he became worse, at last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with these remedies in accordance with the printed directions, for nine weeks, he was radically cured, and is now able to walk better than ever he was in his life.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening the 13th inst. by the Rev E. T. Smyth, at the residence of William Johnston Esq., Mr. Morgan, to Miss Amanda F. Johnston, all of this county.

MARRIED.—On the 15th inst. by M. Dickerson Esq., at the house of David Treadwell, Mr. Jas. J. Vesels, to Miss Nancy Treadwell, all of Benton county and all anti-know Nothings.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In this place, of Typhoid fever, on the 13th inst., Eskridge son of John H. and Jane Crawford, aged eleven years, ten months and nine days. Our Father who art in heaven, he prayed, As waiting angels around him staid; To bear him up, in his holy light, To the spirit-land far out of sight. H. A. B.

Executors Sale OF Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 16th day of November, 1855; we will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Geo. O. P. Hughes, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY THE 25th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, the Personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of:

Six Likely Negroes.

Horses, cattle, hogs, corn, Wheat, Oats cotton, one cart, one Rockaway, and one set Blacksmith's Tools, and household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time we will rent out the cleared lands for the year 1856. Note and approved security will be required for all sums over five dollars, and all sums under five dollars cash.

RASSILLAS HUGHES, WILEY W. MARTIN, Executors.

We will at the same time and place, sell all the partnership lands and mills belonging jointly to the said Geo. O. P. Hughes, and Hardy J. Hughes, upon a credit of one or two years.

ROSSILLAS HUGHES, WILEY W. MARTIN, Executors.

NOTICE.

THE Poor House will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the court house, on the 2nd Monday in December next, for the year 1856. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Nov. 20 1855.

Notice.

OWING to the death of Mr. Hiram Hicks, it is now necessary that all the business of the firm of Morris, Hicks & Co. should be closed up as early as possible. So all persons indebted to the above named firm are requested to call and make settlement: all debts past due that are not paid by the first of January, next will be speedily put in suit. It is hoped that persons not responding to the above call will not think hard of being sued, as we are forced to collect. E. G. MORRIS, J. R. LOYD, Surviving Partners.

Iron!

The subscribers have a good assortment of Bar Iron now on hands which they will sell at five cents per pound cash. They are making all the time, and can fill orders at short notice.

GOODE, MORRIS & CO. Nov 19, 1855.

DR. R. E. W. McADAMS, SURGEON DENTIST. Jacksonville Ala. Devoting his entire attention to his profession. All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest & most durable manner. Nov. 20 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration with will annexed having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair County Ala. on the 22nd day of October A. D. 1855 on the estate of John Pate deceased: notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will please pay up.

ALFRED TURNER, Shif of said county, & ex-officio adm. of said estate with the will annexed. Nov. 20, 1855.—6w.

Administrators Notice. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair County Ala. on the 22nd day of November A. D. 1855 on the estate of John Gilleland late of said county deceased: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. November 12th 1855.

SARAH GILLELAND, Adm'r. JAMES A. GILLELAND, Adm'r. Nov. 20 1855. 2-w.

The State of Alabama, Benton County. Court of Probate for Benton County Ala. special term Nov. 9 1855. This day came John A. Wallis Guardian of his minor children and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the court that Thursday the 13th day of December next be set for examining said accounts and vouchers, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said Thursday the 13th day of December next and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper. Witness, A. WOODS, Judge of said court, at office this Nov. 9th 1855. Attest, A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION! Second Year.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of this new and popular Association for the diffusion of Literature and Art, have been made on the most extensive scale. Among the works already engaged, is the "GENOA CRUCIFIX" which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars. In forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works of Art, and the encouragement of American artists, have not been overlooked. The collection will consist of the most distinguished American Artists who will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor—Hiram Powers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ON, The Father of his Country; BENJAMIN F. FRANKLIN, The Philosopher; DANIEL WEBSTER, The Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble: Statuary and Choice Paintings.

The collection is large and valuable collection of paintings and Statuary, to be distributed among the members of the Association for the Second Year.

Terms of Membership. The payment of these dues constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to a copy of the Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

The Magazine issued to subscribers consists of the following Monthly Magazine: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, Illustrated, Graham's, Lady's, Lady's Book, and Household.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazine for one year, and to 15 tickets in the distribution.

The tickets are derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted to the purchase of works of Art in ensuing year.

The Advantages Secured by becoming a member of this Association, are:—1. The right to receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of a series of Magazine Literature.

2. Each member is contributing towards purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons in seeking funds for membership, will please give their post office address in full, stating the month they wish the Magazine to commence, and have the letter registered at the Post Office to prevent loss; on the receipt of which, notification of membership together with the Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazines at Bookstores will observe that by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and five Tickets in the annual distribution, all at the same price they pay for the Magazine alone.

Beautifully illustrated Catalogues full descriptions, sent free on application.

For Membership, address C. L. DERBY, Secretary C. A. At either of the principal offices: "Knickerbocker Magazine" office, 343 Broadway, New York, Or, Western Office, 159 Water street, San Francisco, O.

Subscriptions received by J. S. Farner, Honorary Secretary for Jacksonville, Ala. Nov. 20 1855.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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

ANOTHER GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY!

The improved Scheme presented in Class W having been received with such a decidedly favorable demonstration, the Manager takes great pleasure in presenting another beautifully brilliant Scheme, offering a far more profitable investment than any stock or securities now in the market.

CLASS X. To be Drawn Dec. 10, 1855, at the city of Montgomery.

WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$30,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following UNPARALLELED SCHEDULE.

Remember! One thousand Prizes! Capital Prize \$10,000! CLASS X.

1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000	2	2,000	4,000
3	500	1,500	
10	250	2,750	
11	110	1,100	
17	75	1,275	
48	50	2,150	
48	25	2,075	
200	10	2,000	
630	5	3,150	

1,000 Prizes amounting to \$30,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$5—Jacks \$2.50—Q's \$1.25. S. SWAN, Agent and Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED.

An active honest Man in each section of the state, to take orders by sample for VELPAU'S MAGNETIC AGENTS To active men a salary of \$800 per year, and a small commission will be paid.—Salary payable Monthly.—For particulars address DR. M. VELPAU, 42 1-2 Broadway, New York, enclosing stamp to pre-pay answer.

No. 12 WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

Never in my life have I had so much pleasure, in doing any thing as in giving this certificate to the world, and I hope it may be the cause of thousands of my fellow-creatures being relieved from that dreadful disease, rheumatism. My wife has been afflicted with it for twenty years, most of the time suffering excruciating pains in every part of her body.—Having no appetite whatever, she was reduced to almost a skeleton. So violent were the pains that she seldom could sleep without taking large doses of opium. Every joint was swelled very much, and her knees, hands, and neck, covered with large blisters. She could do no kind of work, the sinews and muscles being so hard and contracted that her limbs were drawn together, so that she was obliged to be held constantly. In this condition she had been for twenty years, without ever getting any relief from every thing she used, until she commenced the use of H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT, the first bottle of which produced a great change. She has now used five bottles, and the swellings have nearly all gone down; pain has entirely left her; she sleeps well and soundly; is more fleshy than ever she was in her life; has an excellent appetite, and spins and sews all day. By the use of a few bottles more she must be as well as ever she was. If any one doubts this wonderful cure, he has only to call at my residence near Peoria, and learn the circumstances from my wife's own lips, or he can further inquire of any of my neighbors.

SAMUEL ELSON.

H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT is also an excellent remedy for palsy, sprains, bruises, cramps, chilblains, burns, pains, toothache, sore eyes, etc., and in all horses or cattle is the best remedy in the world where an external application is required.

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 & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roonoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wedowee; Baker & Heneas, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabcochee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

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

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

Oct. 23, 1855. B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Probate Court, October the 18th, A. D. 1855.

John I. Thomason, adm'r. vs Edward Washington, et al; heirs at law of Nancy Washington.

Whereas John I. Thomason administrator of the Estate of Nancy Washington dec'd, has filed his application in the Probate Court of said St. Clair County Alabama to sell the real Estate of said Nancy Washington dec'd, for distribution and the second Monday in December next set for hearing said application, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Washington, George Washington, Darling Washington, William Washington and the heirs of Cynthia McKinny dec'd, late Cynthia Washington wife of Michael McKinny are all of lawful age except the said heirs of said Cynthia McKinny whose age & sex are not reported in said application are non residents of the State of Alabama aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for three consecutive weeks requiring the said Edward Washington, George Washington, Darling Washington, William Washington and the heirs of the said Cynthia M. Kinney dec'd to appear in this Court on the 3d Monday in December next 1855 to answer said application and notice is hereby given accordingly this 20th day of October A. D. 1855.

ROSS PHILIPS, Oct. 30, 3-t. Judge of Probate.

LATE ARRIVAL OF Fall & Winter GOODS.

R. M. DICKSON, HAS recently received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable to the Fall & Winter seasons, embracing every variety usually called for in this market, consisting of:

Ladies Dress Goods, Also Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, &c., and a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. Crockery and Glass Ware.

Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, Nails and Castings. A general assortment of

Groceries, and a fine article of Tobacco.

All of which were purchased upon reasonable terms, and will be sold in like manner to punctual and cash customers. Great inducements offered those who wish to purchase for cash. Please give us a call. Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Barr dec'd, upon which letters of Administration with the will annexed were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 12th day of Nov. 1855. All persons indebted to said Estate by note or account are requested to settle the same without delay; and all those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Wm. KENEDY Adm'r, with the will annexed. Nov. 13 1855.

POSTPONED Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of one execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of X. H. Miller and against Maria Nipper. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in December next the following described land to-wit; as much of Fraction B. of s. 5, township 15, as lies north of Tallasseehatchee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south west fourth of south east fourth of sec. 32, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said f. t. A. BROWN, Shif. Nov. 13 1855.

Notice this.

Col. John D. Hoke has possession of Notes and accounts due me and is authorized to receive and receipt, for me during my absence. All who are indebted to me will please call on him and pay at least a part, as strict necessity will require me to make some collection.

M. W. ABERNATHY. Nov. 13 1855. T. J.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOHN RAY, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues the Tailoring business, at his shop on the east side of the public square, on door north of the Post Office. He is prepared to execute work in his line, in the neatest, most fashionable and durable style; and promises his patrons to give them the most perfect satisfaction in every particular.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues the Tailoring business, at his shop on the east side of the public square, on door north of the Post Office. He is prepared to execute work in his line, in the neatest, most fashionable and durable style; and promises his patrons to give them the most perfect satisfaction in every particular.

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A MARVELLOUS REMEDY! For a Marvellous Age!!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies.—Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part of the system, the kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or most any thickness. This healing Ointment for more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints; that cannot be reached by other means.

SERYPELAS, SALT RHEUM & SCORBUIC HUMORS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scoury, Sore Hands, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, in having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of twenty years' standing.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each part.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Gout, Lumbago, Mercerial Eruptions, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Skin diseases, Sores, Sore Throat, Sore-eyes, Sprains, Swellings, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Solely at the Manufactures of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 214 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 64 cents, and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving, by taking the larger sizes.

N. E. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, August 15, 1855.—1y.

NOTICE to the public and Dealers in U. S. Land Warrants.

Whereas, Land Warrant, No. 1431 for 80 acres of Land was issued by the Pension office, under act of 22d March, 1852, in favor of Mrs. Mary Ayers, widow of Orville—for services in the Cherokee disturbances, and the said warrant having been legally purchased by the undersigned of Mary being now lost to me as supposed secretly some parties connected with S & H Sitten formerly of Oxford Alabama. And this is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that I will apply to the Pension office for a duplicate of the same.

T. A. CANTRELL. Oct. 30, 1855. 6-W.

The State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Oct. 18th A. D. 1855.

THIS day came A. J. Slayton, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Arthur Slayton, dec'd, and filed his petition in writing, for an order of sale to sell the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of:

Seven likely Negroes, & other personal property; also the following described lands, belonging to said estate, lying in said county, to-wit: lying in the North east corner of the south half of section 21, township 15 of range 9 east in the coosa land district, in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, containing 99 acres;—bounded on the east by E. Simmons' land and on the west by Abner Borders' land. also forty-six acres adjoining the above tract of land, making in all one hundred and fifty acres more or less, known as the Slayton Farm, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate; and for division among the heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 3d day of December next be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on Wednesday the 3d day of December next, and show cause why said real estate and personal property should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

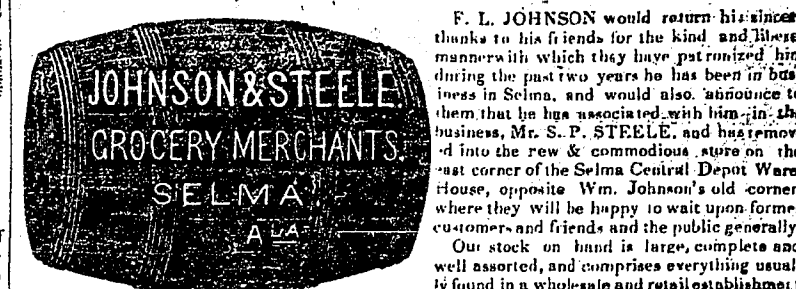
Witness, A. Woods Judge of said court, at office in the town of Jacksonville on this 18th day of October, A. D. 1855.

Attest, A. Woods, Judge of Probate. Oct. 23, '55

JOHNSON & STEELE

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.



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

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

Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

FOR ALL CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, BOWEL DISEASES. CHOLERA MORBUS, BILLIOUS CHOLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

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

The Virtues of Jacobs Cordial are too well known to require Ecoumums. 1. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 7. It cures Painful Menstruation. 2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loins. 3. It cures California or Mexican Diarrhoea. 9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency. 4. It relieves the severest Colic. 10. It restores Irregularities. 5. It cures Cholera Morbus. 11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings. 6. It cures Cholera Infantum. 12. It's an admirable Tonic.

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

"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."

HON. HIRSH WARDNER, Judge of Supreme Court Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacobs 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."

Formerly Judge Sup'r Court, Cherokee Circuit. A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacobs 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 the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded."

MILAS G. DOBBS, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacobs 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 Marine and Fire Ins. B'k, Griffin.

"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed the column into Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used."

Georgia Dispensary, May 19, 1853. W. M. BLISS & CO.

For Sale by Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York. Jas. L. Cooper & Co. Hunsville, Lewis L. Arnette Trianna; A. J. Wood New Hope; P. P. Hale New Market; A. W. Haynes, do. do. J. B. Cloyd, Whitesburg—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & Co. Augusta; Haviland, Harris & Co. Charleston. October 18.

THEY ARE FOR THE PEOPLE

CHEAPEST READING IN THE WORLD!!

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE

AND UNITED STATES JOURNAL

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR TWENTY-FIVE CTS. A YEAR!!

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1855.

Whole No. 990

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN T. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrears 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.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

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

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

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

WOODWARD & WHITE ARE receiving their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

To which they respectfully invite public attention. Please call. Jacksonville Ala. Oct. 2, 1855.—3t

J. & J. B. FORNEY, INVITE the attention of their customers and the public generally to their SPLENDID STOCK OF Fall & Winter GOODS.

Embracing the newest and most desirable styles. Particular attention is requested to their unsurpassed variety of DRESS FABRICS, Ladies Cloaks, Talmas, Bonnets, &c.

A complete assortment of Men's Boys' and Youth's.

CLOTHING, and every other description of MERCHANDISE usually kept in this market.

It is believed that no house in the country can offer superior inducements, as their stock far surpasses all former efforts.

They offer great inducements to cash & prompt buyers, & respectfully request a call from all such, as they are determined to sell at very low rates.

Sept. 25, 1855.—4t

EUGENE LEHARDY, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, Surveyor & Architect, POST OFFICE, 120X22, Ala.

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

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

March 14, 1854.—1y.

Notice.

There will be a meeting held on the 2nd Saturday of November, next at the Court ground at Back creek, Benton County Ala. for the purpose of making resolutions in respect of organizing a new County, and other purposes, the citizens of said county are hereby requested to attend said meeting &c. L. BEDWELL & others.

Notice.

Whereas my wife Margaret J. Matison, has left my bed and board, without any provocation.—This is to notify all persons from trading with her or boarding her on my expenses as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts in future.

Oct. 30th, 1855. 3t. BENJ. L. MATISON.

Notice this.

Col. John D. Hoke has possession of Notes and accounts due me and is authorized to receive and receipt, for me during my absence. All who are indebted to me will please call on him and pay at least a part, as strict necessity will require me to make some collection.

M. W. ABERNATHY. Nov. 13 1855. T1j.

DR. R. E. W. McADAMS, SURGEON DENTIST, Jacksonville Ala.

IS devoting his entire attention to his profession. All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest & most durable manner.

Nov. 20 1855.

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

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Milledge, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 20, '54.

JOHN H. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties. March 7, 1854.—1y.

JAMES A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 85.—y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 3, 85.—y.

LAW NOTICE. SAMUEL H. LUKENS, Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office, corner room in the Helena and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee and the adjoining counties. Office, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. May 3, 1855.—1y.

WHEELER & ELLIS, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law in the Office Room, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee and the adjoining counties. Office, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. April 4, 1854.

W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in Benton, Cherokee and the adjoining counties. Office, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. April 4, 1854.

TURNLEY, DAVIS & RAMSEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in Benton, Cherokee and the adjoining counties. Office, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama. April 4, 1854.

CLARK & HATCHETT, BARRISTERS, COMMISSIONERS & Forwarding Merchants, WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

PAUL AND WINTER Goods.

CHEAP STORE. STIPES & ROWLAND

Received daily a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods suitable for all purposes—please call and look for yourselves.

October 9, 1855.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c. FOR SALE. Oct. 16.

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

J. A. McCAMPBELL. June 26 1855.—4t.

POETRY.

From Gaily's Lady's Book. One Hundred Years from Now.

BY D. HARRY, JR.

This world is lovely, fair, and bright. The sunlight on our brow, But it will be as beautiful One hundred years from now! The birds will sing as sweetly then Their springtime roundelays. The sunshine dance upon the hills, As in the olden day.

The haunts we loved in childhood's years Will bloom as sweetly still; But other forms unknown to us, Our places then will fill; The steams will glide as gently on, With music sweet and low, Upon whose banks at eventide We roamed so long ago.

The same bright sun will still pursue His trackless course on high, And stars as bright and beautiful Will still gleam in the sky; With lightness step the spring will come, With cool refreshing showers, With laughing brooks, with singing birds, With sunshine and with flowers.

Although the earth will be as gay, The birds sing on each bough, They will not sing their songs for us One hundred years from now! The flowers will then unfold their leaves, But will not bloom for us, And though it seems a distant day, It surely will be thus!

All living things upon the earth Must wither, droop, and die, And we shall soon have passed away, Like cloud-dusts from the sky; Fair points us with confiding glances To realms where partings cease, Where streams of love are flowing from The crystal fount of peace.

Then let us strive to win our minds From all the dreams of strife, And tell to write our names within The glorious book of life; And let us strive to win a crown To place upon our brow, That it may "all be well with us One hundred years from now."

The first Telegraph Message.

The following from an exchange paper, gives a description of the circumstances connected with the successful transmission of Professor Morse's efforts to establish the electric telegraph, together with the occasion for the transmission of the first telegraphic message that passed over the wires.

He too returned to his native land from Europe, and proceeded immediately to Washington, where he renewed his endeavors to procure the passage of the bill, and the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject.

On the 1st of the House of Representatives took it up and passed it by a large majority, and only remained for the action of the Senate. Its progress through the House as might be supposed, was watched with the most intense anxiety by Professor Morse. There were only two days before the close of the session, and it was found on examination of the calendar, that no less than one hundred and forty-three bills had precedence of it.

Prof. Morse had nearly reached the bottom of his purse, his hard earned savings were almost spent, and although he had struggled on, with aching hope for many years, it is hardly to be wondered at that he felt disappointed now.—On the last night of the session, he remained till 9 o'clock, and then left with the slightest hope that the bill would be passed. He returned to his hotel, counted his money, and found that after paying his expenses to New York, he would have seventy-five cents left. That night he went to bed sad, but not without hope for the future, for through all his difficulties and trials, that never forsaken him. The next morning as he was going to breakfast, one of the waiters informed him that a young lady was in the parlor waiting to see him. He went in immediately and found the young lady was Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents, who had been his most steadfast friend, while in Washington.

"Come," said she, "congratulate you."

"For what?" said Prof. Morse.

"On the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Oh no, you must be mistaken," said he, "I remained in the Senate till a late hour last night, and there was no prospect of being reached."

"Am I the first then?" she exclaimed joyfully, "to tell you?"

"Yes it is really so."

"Well," she continued "father remained till the adjournment, and heard it passed, and I asked him if I might run over and tell you."

"Annie," said the Professor, his emotion almost choking his utterance, "Annie, the first message that is sent from Washington to Baltimore shall be sent for you."

"Well," she replied, "I shall keep you to your word."

While the line was in process of completion Prof. Morse was in New York, and upon receiving intelligence that it was in working order, he wrote to those

in charge, telling them not to transmit any message over it until his arrival.—He then set out immediately for Washington, and on reaching that city sent a note to Miss Ellsworth, informing her that he was now ready to fulfill his promise, and asked her what message he should send.

To this he received the following reply:—"What hath God wrought?"—words that ought to be written in characters of living light. The message was twice repeated, and each time with the greatest of success. As soon as the result of the experiment was made known, Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, who is at present U. S. Minister, at St. Petersburg, called upon Prof. Morse, and claimed the first message for his State, on the ground that Miss Ellsworth was a native of Hartford. We need scarcely to add that his claim was admitted, and now, engraved in letters of gold, it is displayed conspicuously in the archives of the Historical Society of Connecticut.

From Peterson's Magazine. MARRYING A FORTUNE.

BY JANE WEAVER.

"So Ellen Hazeltine is to marry Squire Newton's son?"

"Yes."

"And to do it has fitted George Brown?"

"It is too true."

"Young Newton's fortune, I suppose, is the reason."

"So they say."

"Well, I hope she may be happy."

"Does she deserve it?"

The speakers were two ladies, and the latter, who was the elder, looked up from her knitting and spoke.

"George is an excellent young man, and, though poor, is certain to succeed in his profession at last," was the evasive response. "But then, however prosperous he may be, he'll hardly become as rich as the Newtons. In point of fortune Ellen couldn't do better."

"Fortune is not everything. Even if the two suitors came before her now, for the first time, even if George, I should consider her preference to young Newton a great error."

"You don't say so?"

"I do. Young Newton has been brought up to no profession, is extravagant in his habits, is not of the strictest principles, and has no great qualities, either of mind or heart, to render a wife happy.—George, on the contrary, is loved by all who know him. Happy, indeed, will be the woman who becomes his."

"Well, Mrs. Jones, you may be right. But I've seen so much of poverty, that I can't blame Ellen. Many's the hard word I've known to pass between husband and wife, which would never have been said if the husband hadn't been worried for the want of money."

"Such persons, I fear," replied Mrs. Jones, "would have been quarrelsome, even if surrounded with wealth. No station in life is exempt from annoyances and even serious troubles. Things happen even to rich people to try their tempers. Where there is real affection and common sense to back it, the married have time to fear, but without love, or without forbearance, the wealth of the Indies can't secure happiness."

"You think that young Newton will not make Ellen happy?"

"I know he will not. Ellen has a source of excellent qualities, but little patience. She is very sensitive, and he is coarse at heart. Her vanity has led her to sacrifice one eminently fitted for her, one who would have studied her every wish, and soon she will find herself, as a great author has said, a living body tied to a foul corpse. It will be the story of Tennyson's Locksley Hall over again. God help her!"

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of another visitor, nor did the two ladies meet again, until Ellen had consummated her treachery by marrying young Newton. But one day, Mrs. Powell called on Mrs. Jones, and the late pupils came up for discussion.

"They say George is almost crazy," was the remark of the visitor.

"He and Ellen had been engaged for two years."

"It's a great blow. But he will get over it. What will assist him in the conviction that he has been worshipping an idol, for Ellen, if she had been what he thought her, would never have broken her engagement."

"She looks unhappy already. I met her, the other night, at Mrs. Warren's, and I thought, more than once, that she actually shuddered when her husband drew near; and no wonder, for he looks like a brute

alongside of her. I believe you were right in what you said, when we last talked of Ellen."

"Her husband was carried home, within a week of their marriage, intoxicated. Some of his bachelor friends, who had come up to the wedding, staid for a dinner he gave to them at the hotel; and such behavior, it is said, was never seen in the village before. Poor Ellen!"

The forebodings of Mrs. Jones were even more completely fulfilled with the laps of years. Young Newton went from bad to worse, became a sot and gambler, outraged his wife in the tenderest point, and finally after dissipating his entire fortune, perished miserably on the highway, during a snow-storm, and was found, the next day, dead in a drift with an empty jug at his side.

But, before this, happily for Ellen, had broken her heart. Her children, two in number, would have had to go to the Alms-house, had not George Brown, now eminent in his profession, stepped forward and adopted them.

For he never married. Some men recover easily from disappointments of the heart; but there are others who never do. The idol, once shattered, no fresh one can win worship. George Brown belonged to this class. He and a maiden sister lived together, and became, after Ellen's death, parents to the orphan children."

It is not always, reader, that marrying merely for fortune ends in a tragedy so deep. But it never leads to happiness. Where it does not break the heart, it degrades the character, so that the wife, who might have been a blessing to herself and others, becomes of the earth, earthly, utterly fails of her mission in life, and dies at last having achieved no more than if she had been of "the brutes that perish."

A Victim of Richness.

CONFIDENTIAL DISCLOSURES OF AN OLD MAN.

Richness has been the cause of most of the misfortunes of my life. While still a small child, I exhibited the propensity of laughing at anything which struck me as being ludicrous, no matter where, when or how it was.

At one time, I went to a funeral with my mother. It was the funeral of a young lady who was very much beloved, and of course lamented. Every one was in tears, when on turning toward a widow, I saw two men sitting side by side, one of whom was noted for his length of nose, the other because he had none.—It was too much for my risibles—I choked, coughed, and sneezed; but it would not do; laugh I must, and laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell across my eyes, and a fleshy protrusion resembling a barbed hook, traversed some distance across my nose, and I heard these words pronounced in my ear:

"Could you may be the next victim to the red destroyer?"

This completed my overthrow, and my mother shaking me violently by the shoulders, took me home declaring that I never should go anywhere again till I knew how to behave myself.

When I went to school, the same fate followed me. I received more reprimands and more punishment than any other six pupils. Once, when my teacher had been scolding me, and was just pronouncing pardon, I looked up, and perceived the remains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the end of his nose.—Then, alas! was me that day.

When our committee came into school, I was always watching my master's great hands and feet, and the awkward way he had of rolling his eyes and hanging out his tongue; and many are the whippings I received over the school's back. I laughed my way from girlhood to maidenhood. At length there came a time to me, as there comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Payson was a youth whom any lady might be proud to love. He was gentle and kind, and for a time I was able to control my laughing genius while with him.—My parents really hoped that I had begun to improve.

One evening he was unusually sober, I unusually gay. He wished to converse soberly; I wished to do so, and tried to prevent him from doing so. The more sober and grave he became, the higher my spirits rose, till at length I was above the earth—the clouds dancing about in the broad expanse of air. I leaped from one airy castle to another, till at length my lover, tired and no doubt disgusted, said:

"Amelia," he said, in a husky voice. I had hoped that you were the one to control my destinies, one who would be my companion through life's thick maze—a friend—a wife. But I see my mistake. I am friendless and alone, and must remain so. Forgive me for trying to tame you—wild free spirit. You have said it is useless.—I believe it. Farewell; hereafter we meet but as friends.

I was amazed—thunderstruck—but he was gone. I often met him afterwards, but he was reserved, and I always gay in his presence. Oh, woman, thou art an enigma! When thou feelest most deeply, thou seemest most gay! When thou lovest most, thou seemest to scorn!

Then came another lover, light-headed as myself. He was always joking—always gay. People said what a match! and looked on the thing as settled. One evening he came to me with a very solemn countenance, and said:

"Amelia, I have an idea in my head."

"Don't it feel funny?" said I, which so frightened the poor man that he was unable to finish. In like manner I have stopped two other confessions. Thus you see that my propensity for making fun has made me what I am—a lonely old maid. I have not mourned my flesh off, on account of it however, but on the contrary, I have laughed and grown fat."

But still itsome machine could be invented to keep my countenance while I listen to another declaration. I will be most happy to receive both the machine and the declaration.

[Washington Correspondence of the N.Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Official advice was given from Mr. Buchanan by the last steamer of much importance. Lord Palmerston has at length after two years of solicitation for a decision, explicitly declared that Her Majesty's Government will not conform

new colony of the Bay Islands—will not recognize the old political boundaries of the Central American Republic as those intended by the Treaty, and will not relinquish the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians. It will be remembered that about two years ago a dispatch from Lord Clarendon found its way to the public, in which a Minister, on behalf of the Aberdeen Cabinet, re-asserted propositions respecting Central America which this Government supposed had been finally disposed of and canceled by the Treaty of 1850. That dispatch formed part of a correspondence in which Governor Marcy had distinctly stated the following proposition:

1st. The treaty of 1850 binds the United States and Great Britain equally not to colonize, fortify, or in any respect acquire or appropriate Central America or any part of it. The American Government is bound by that stipulation not to seek to annex those States, nor to subvert their independence. This obligation will be faithfully observed.

2d. The obligation is mutual. It has been violated by Great Britain in occupying the Bay of Islands, and in refusing to surrender by a distinct act of the Government the protectorate formerly asserted and exercised over the Mosquito coast.

3d. A perfectly good understanding between the countries requires that these claims of disagreement be removed.—To that end, this government proposes this discontinuance of the above colony and the formal relinquishment of the protectorate. As an alternative to the rejection of these propositions, this Government would consider itself released from the equivalent obligations, and would proceed to treat with the Governments of the Central American States precisely as if the treaty had not been previously made.

These propositions have been discussed and expounded by Mr. Marcy and M. Buchanan with great ability. Lord Palmerston has taken the responsibility of rejecting them, and the alternative has consequently taken effect. The Clayton and Bulwer treaty is therefore, repudiated by both Governments, and no longer exists.

This unexpected change in the relations of the United States towards Central America, will lead to the most important political results. The enterprise of Walker and Kinney will soon bring up the question of annexation in a form which cannot be evaded. Two separate propositions for the annexation of portions of these States has been already made to this Administration. The sole obstacle to their acceptance was the self-denying ordinance which we consented to incorporate in the Convention of 1850. That is now removed, and the destiny of that portion of the continent may be considered fixed. One important question remains, which relates to the mode of Government to be adopted for these prospective acquisitions. There are but two forms known to our system, one is the government by States, the other that of Provinces or Territories. Our Confederacy is already more extended than is consistent with strength or permanency.

ey. The idea of bringing in inferior races, and investing them with the political powers and privileges reserved to themselves and their descendants by the conquerors and first occupants of the country, is no longer favored by our best and most experienced statesmen. Under the Provincial or Pro-Consular system, we may extend our Republic indefinitely. INSPECTOR.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

A soldier who was present at the capture of Sebastopol, relates, in a letter to his friends, the following romantic story: "A party of men, belonging to different regiments, were patrolling from house to house, in search of plunder. In one of the houses they came across a beautiful female, about 17 or 18 years of age. Of course some ignorance was shown among the party, who commenced to drag her about, and would have used violence to her, had not a young man threatened to blow the first man's brains out that laid a finger on her, whereupon the young woman flew to this man, and clung to him for protection. She followed him all the way back to the camp, when, coming in sight of his camp, he beckoned her to return—but no, she would not leave him. Whether she had fallen in love at first sight I don't know, but she came to camp with him. As soon as he got there he was instantly confined for being absent when the regiment was under arms. She followed him to the guard tent, and cried after him. The colonel of his regiment, seeing the affection she bore him, released him, and sent them both to General Harris, where an interpreter was got, and related the whole affair to them. It turned out that she was a General's daughter, with some thousands. She was beautifully attired, and carried a gold watch, and wore a set of bracelets of immense value. The young man is now about to be married to her.—She will not leave him upon any account whatever, and if he is not a lucky dog, I don't know who is."

Do a Good turn when you can.

What a glorious moral lesson this line of poetry conveys! Would that it might be written in ineffable letters on every heart. Would that it might become a great and enabling rule of action all around us.

There is need enough of human sympathy and aid as everybody knows. The world is full of trials and temptations; thorns have sprung up, where roses once blossomed brightly, and shadows have fallen heavily, where everything was gay and fair. Many have sunk down in the march of life, some weary and faint with the toil some journey, and others almost wild with the anguish of disappointed hopes.

There is one trying to rise above disheartening circumstances and win fame and fortune.

Here is another, who after having spent years of labor in fruitless attempts to gain an honest livelihood, finds himself haunted with the spectre of want—oppressed by the burden of care and sorrow.

Yonder is a fellow-being, who has gone astray from the path of rectitude and seems well high overpowered with his discharge.

O, there are thousands who need help—"do a good turn when you can." Speak a word of encouragement to the drooping spirit; reach out the hand of friendly sympathy to the weak and desponding, and not only speak but act. Give gold if you have it to relieve the distress of the needy, but if you are too poor in worldly wealth, you can find some way to work in behalf of mankind.

A word of approval—a word of sympathy and kind advice have been magical in their influence more than once. They have lifted gems from obscurity—changed gloom and doubt to hope and gladness. Aye, "do a good turn when you can."

AGE.

But few die of old age. Almost all of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passion kill man sometime even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passion shortens life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves the former do not. As it is with body, so it is with mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or, like the candle to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live in general regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years.

FOR PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

For Sheriff.

We are authorised to announce JAMES B. FARMER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Wm. J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Wm. L. FORDS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JAMES GOSPER, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JOHN A. DEARMON, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce FRANCIS M. PERRYMAN, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Randolph County.

We would merely inform "Bob Short," one of the writers for the Eagle that we are not quite so green as to fight a "masked battery" behind a "masked battery."

Bob reminds us of Get Phat Take trying to whistle and sing at the same time, and dance an independent jig, with each leg to a different tune—one to the Eagle, and the other to the Sunny South.

We have heard of elephants dancing, but never saw one; & think that Bob is in a very bad condition for this fascinating exercise. We would advise him to abandon it altogether, and let his old friend Gid lead him off the track, or procure better music than that afforded by the Know Nothing Organ.

The Eagle, of last week says it again devotes a few words to our sheet, just to let us know it is still in the land of the living. The editors say we devoted a column to them without saying much, or their "obscure perception" cannot discern it. We of course will not undertake to determine whether their opinion is the result of obtuse perception; but if we were to judge from their answer we would come to the conclusion that we had said but little. Certain it is, that they have not given the first reason for their arrogant assumption of the name American, and their impudent and unblushing effrontery in calling their opponents "Know Nothings."

The editors then ask us the following questions:

"Has not every Southern city voted the American ticket?"

No: the city of Charleston lately gave the democratic candidates a majority of 400.

"Did not the anti-Americans in Louisville, Ky., declare repeatedly that they had the majority? and did they not assert we kept them from voting?"

We do not know whether the anti-Know-Nothings claimed the majority or not. But if they did, and the claim was well founded, it proves that the Know Nothings gained a majority of 2000, by murdering a part and driving the rest from the polls. If they did not have the majority, it proves what we have said, that where Know Nothings have the majority, riots and bloodshed occur. You can take either horn of the dilemma.

"Has there been a riot in any city where it was acknowledged by both parties, that the Americans had the majority?"

We do not know what both parties acknowledged in every city; but we know there have been riots in almost every one where the result proved that the Know Nothings had the majority.

The 4th question we have already answered in the negative; but in connection with it, we would ask the editors of the Eagle if they do not occupy a most contemptible and ridiculous position before the public, of which they ought to be heartily ashamed, in advocating a set of political principles, and in the same paper and same column, insinuating by asking such a question, that it would be disgraceful to a man to be in the slightest degree tainted with them. Whenever we are so hard pressed as to insinuate that it would reflect discredit on a man to be tainted with democratic principles, our lips shall be forever sealed in silence to their advocacy.

"Is there a single principle of the American party held in secret?"

This is a question you ought yourselves to answer. We know there is duplicity enough about it, but how much we will not undertake to say.

"Is it not now as public in all its acts as your spurious Democratic party?"

We do not believe it is, leaving out the word "spurious" which has no business there.

"Has not your 'spurious' Democratic party elected a federal Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives?"

Leaving out this same word "spurious," we have understood that the Speaker

is a Whig; but his uncompromising opposition to the odious principles of Know Nothingism, was such a gloriously redeeming feature in his character as to be sufficient to hide a multitude of political sins.

"Was not the Democratic caucus in Montgomery last week more secret than the Council of the American party, held in Montgomery at the same time?"

We were not present at either the Council or caucus; but suppose the Democrats were not very anxious to keep secret as their nominees were known before the election. Party nominations have always been considered legitimate, and there is a great difference between a party meeting to arrange its own business in harmony, and another party meeting in secret conclave, to concoct schemes to deceive and defeat their opponents.

In conclusion the editors say, that Webster defines Democrat to be "one who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men," and then they add Indians, Negroes, and every thing else. Webster doubtless meant all classes of men of equal political rights—showing very properly that democracy opposed the establishment among freemen of a privileged Aristocracy or Nobility. The editors of the Eagle in adding Negroes, Indians, &c. must have had blue-light-federal-free-soil-abolition-whig Know Nothings of the North in their minds.

We have received two fine head of cabbage with the following note from the donor.

"The one weighs 12 3/4 lbs. and measures 37 inches in circumference, the other 11 lbs. and 35 inches.

The 9th part of a man—a tailor—is a wonderful thing for cabbage! and you will grant, me the privilege of saying that after cabaging red, white, blue, green, brown, black and gray, that I have now cabaged the printer? and that you are now well headed.

The seed were raised in the mountains, Grayson Co. Va.

The cabbage of Benton Co."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The interesting letter which we publish to-day from our Senator, Maj. M. W. ABERNATHY, contains about all the interesting particulars thus far in the proceedings of the Legislature and relieves us of the necessity of publishing any portion of the journal.

We received a letter previous to this from Maj. A. containing the account of the organization of the two houses, but from some miscarriage in the mail it arrived too late for publication. In that letter he mentioned the fact that our worthy and talented young townsman, Jas. B. Martin Esq. tied his opponent for assistant Secy. of the Senate, by outwitting him in the nomination was not a candidate before the Senate.

ANNUAL SESSION.—We are glad to see so early in the present session of our Legislature a move made to return to annual sessions; and we have no doubt it is in accordance with public sentiment throughout the State. The people adopted the system of biennial sessions, chiefly from economical motives, at a time when alarmed about a State debt of eleven or twelve millions, and were willing to encounter the inconvenience anticipated. The practical working of the system has proven that biennial sessions are no saving to the State; and the rapid improvement and development of its resources have rendered the necessity of annual sessions more pressing.

We doubt the propriety however of limiting the sessions to 40 days. Such a limit might on some occasions prove very awkward and inconvenient, and impose upon the Governor the necessity of calling extra sessions. The people through their representatives are certainly competent to regulate the length of the sessions to public exigencies and necessities.

We see that the Governors of Tennessee and Georgia advise a return to annual sessions, and the people of Virginia are also inclined the same way after an experience of only two years.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—This institution for the last half of the present session has been under the superintendence of Mr. D. P. FORNEY. Although in taking charge of the Academy Mr. Forney was entering an untried field, he has thus far succeeded admirably, both in the facility and thoroughness with which he imparts instruction, and in order and discipline he has maintained without unnecessary severity. His friends and acquaintances predicted his success, and their anticipations have been more than realized. Mr. Forney is very much beloved by his pupils, and he has been enabled to exact from this noble principle, not only a willing obedience, but also to excite in them a generous spirit of emulation, very favorable to the acquisition of knowledge.

The opinion above expressed, relative to Mr. Forney's qualifications and success, is not ours only, but that of all who have felt sufficient interest in the Academy to acquaint themselves with the facts. We have not consulted him relative to the probability of his continuance, but sincerely hope for the benefit of the community, it may suit him to do so. And we would here suggest to those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages offered, the propriety of being prepared to enter at the commencement of the next session, some 4 or 5 weeks hence.

The lovers of the sports of the Circus will have a rare opportunity of gratification in Jacksonville on Friday next. There will then be three distinct Exhibitions, Menageries, Circus and Indian Exhibition, under one tent, at a single admission price 50 cts. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Mr. J. W. Whitley, that he will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 22nd of December next, unless sooner disposed of, a valuable tract of land seven miles South of this place. We can say to all who may wish to purchase valuable land, from a personal knowledge of the place, that such an opportunity to purchase a place, valuable in the requisites of soil, water, situation &c. will very seldom occur.

See advertisement of Mr. B. C. George, who has opened a new Grocery Store in this place, on the east side of public square. We have found Mr. George, from a personal acquaintance, to be an agreeable and accommodating gentleman; we have also found articles purchased from him to be of superior quality, at reasonable prices. It is his purpose to transact business in such a manner as to make an increasing trade, and build up a permanent business.

FARE REDUCED.—We invite the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement of Messrs. Brooks and DeBoard the enterprising proprietors of the tri-weekly stage line from this place to Guntersville. The fair is now reduced to 6 cents per mile. We have been informed by Mr. DeBoard, that it is their intention to establish a connection with the Memphis and Charleston R. R. 20 miles from Guntersville, in a short time.

Desperate attempt of a Negro.—On Friday morning last, Mr. J. J. Raitlen, superintendent of the Steam Mills of Messrs. J. A. McCampbell and Co. was severely wounded by a mulatto boy belonging to Sally Sampler. We learn that the boy had returned some barrowed article; when he was asked why he had not done so soon, he gave some impudent language, and immediately struck Mr. R. with a knife in the upper part of the temple, penetrating about an inch and a half, ranging downwards. A piece of the knife was broken off in the wound, and could not be removed until the arrival of a physician. We are glad to learn that the wound is not considered dangerous, although a very painful one. The negro immediately escaped and has not since been taken.

Addressing the wrong Jury.—At a recent term of the Circuit Court, in one of the Southern Counties of this State, an old toper took his seat on the opposite side of the judge to the one usually occupied by the jury, and fell into a sound sleep. On this occasion the jury were placed on that side, and a cause had progressed through the evidence without awakening him. The loud voice of one of the attorneys, after gazing at him for some time he cautiously touched him and whispered something in his ear. As he appeared amused the attorneys on the other side asked him if the toper was one of his colleagues. "No said the lawyer, he has merely suggested to me that I am addressing the wrong jury, and had better go on the other side."

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Nov. 19th, 1855.

Dr. Sir.—The agony is over the election of U. S. Senator came off an hour ago. Benjamin Fitzpatrick was elected by a vote of 79 to 45. Luke Pryor of Louisiana receiving the latter vote. An extraordinary effort has for some days been made to get up an available candidate against Gov. Fitzpatrick, but without success. This election being over, the political excitement has been over, and we will get along more calmly and quietly with our legislation. Other elections, those of Comptroller, Secretary of State, Chancellor, and perhaps one or two Senators, will come off in a few days. I am happy to believe that our friend John Foster, Esq. is in good repute here as a candidate for Chancellor, with very fair prospects of success. Many bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature, but few that seem to engage general interest. Among these, is a bill providing for a return to annual sessions of the legislature and a limit to 40 day sessions. This bill is, I think very popular and has every prospect of passing. A bill providing for the call of a convention to revise our State constitution, is also before the legislature. Its passage is doubtful. Also a bill to create an additional judicial circuit in the State, seems to meet with considerable favor.

The State aid question has not fairly come up yet, but will be introduced this week. Our portion of the provision is favorably spoken of by almost every member of each party and will meet with no opposition if the proper securities are tendered.

Col. Davis, Moragne and myself are in good health, and all on duty.

Respectfully,
M. W. ABERNATHY.

[For the Republican.]

The Baptist denomination is canvassing the scheme of erecting a Male College, within the precincts of Jacksonville. We are glad to see an Educational spirit developing itself in this County, and think the scheme proposed, likely to succeed, since the Baptist have taken it under consideration. The denomination is fully able, pecuniarily, to carry out the project, and build up such an Institution as would not only give eclat to the denomination, but to Benton County. We think that Benton is entitled to such an Institution, and that all parties, irrespective of Creed, should lend a "helping hand."

Alabama is not in the front rank in the march of Empire. She has been tied down to "King Cotton," whilst the cultivation of her mental faculties, and the building of Internal Improvements generally, have been grossly neglected. The broad sunlight of civilization, in its most comprehensive sense, is dispelling the gloom, that has obscured her mental horizon, and we hope ere long to hear her justly ranked with the "Empire state of the South," the "two brightest stars in the Southern galaxy."

TULLIO.

NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.
PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war contains little that is really news. Correspondence is to hand detailing the capture of Kinburn and the forced destruction of the fort of Ochakoff. Some allied ships of the Dnieper and the Bug, but retired after making a reconnaissance. It is known that the Russian army of reserve, intended for the defence of Odessa and for re-enforcement of the army in the Crimea, is stationed at Nicolaieff. A large Russian force was marched to Odessa when the allied fleets were seen sailing thitherward, and, on their withdrawal, was marched back as speedily to Nicolaieff. Although since the reduction of Kinburn and Ochakoff, a land force of the Allies may advance on Nicolaieff, advice from the spot say it is questionable whether such an enterprise is thought of at this late season of the year. The tactics of the allied commanders seem directed rather to expose the enemy to the destructive influences of winter, and to cut off his retreat, than to offer open battle. There is a general opinion that the fleets have centered the Perekop. At Sebastopol the allies continue their repairs for the bombardment of fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold and are strengthening on the north side. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been seen withdrawing from the north forts towards Simpheropol, but these evidences of preparations to evacuate are said to have ceased. Gen. Gortschakoff lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. Now, however, the Emperor has left him to his own discretion. The allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and as Marshal Plessier, in his dispatch of the affair of the 29th ult., speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under Gen. D'Akkoville as "one of the new series of operations," we may expect to see more use made of that arm.

Previous accounts have informed of the advance of the allies from Eupatoria and other points, until almost in face of the enemy. Prince Gortschakoff now announces to his Government that in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank the allies have returned to their former positions. Some other successes, but of trifling import, have been gained by the fleets in the Crimea.

One more Effort for Peace.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates with a view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

The following is from the Second Edition of the Liverpool Journal of Saturday, 2nd inst., published as the steamer was about to sail:

The Real Cause of the Quarrel with America.

A War Imminent.—We have received a telegraphic message from London conveying the most serious intelligence, and we can avouch for its importance, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of a doubt. We are anxious to be considered emphatic, for the country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on her Majesty's ministers.

An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and American Minister.

The cause assigned by Ministers for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda was the report of a Russian Privateer being now fitting out in the port of New York, but the fact is denied; and it is well known that this is a mere pretext for the real cause refers to the affairs of the Mosquito Territory.

The enlisting business never gave stoned an angry word from the government at Washington; never ceased a solitary complaint against Mr. Crampton.

The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace between the United States and Great Britain. It has been for some time a source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture. The American government con-

a war highly improbable, and probably, and probably proceeds from certain conceptions of views entertained by Lord Palmerston. The Mosquito territory extends from Cape Honduras to the River San Juan, and is proximate to Honduras and Nicaragua. It was a trouble to us in 1853, and is that part of Central America where different national and local interests now concentrate. To quarrel about it would be madness.

Later from Europe
ARRIVAL OF THE
CANADA.

Columbia, Nov. 22.

The steamer Canada was telegraphed from Halifax this evening. She brings one week later news from Liverpool.

Liverpool Market.

Owing to the scarcity of current qualities of cotton, the lower and middling grades advanced 3d, and fair 3d. Flour has advanced one shilling. Corn has advanced 2s. 6d.

From the seat of War.

The excitement about the war between England and the United States has entirely subsided.

Nothing important from the Crimea. There are doubtful reports of battles fought at Perekop and Simpheropol, and reports about a bombardment of Nicolaieff.

It is believed that Sweden has joined the Western alliance.

Various rumors are afloat about the renewal of peace negotiations among the belligerent powers in the East.

Russia accepts the office of mediator between the United States and Denmark. Canrobert is in Stockholm, negotiating an alliance with Sweden.

It is reported that a Convention of Diplomats will meet the Czar at Warsaw to make arrangements for a renewal of the peace negotiations.

The Russians keep up a fire from the fortifications on the North side of Sebastopol.

Toulben is placing Nicolaieff in a state of defense.

Despatches from the Turkish Embassy say that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 20th ult., and was continued the next day. The result is unknown.

The English papers are ashamed of the recent excitement about a war between England and the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Government has received by the Pacific an assurance that the intentions of England in reinforcing her west India squadron are perfectly pacific. Commodore Pandal has therefore received instructions to proceed to Nicaragua with his flag ship only.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton advanced to-day from 1-8c. a 1-4c. and the sales comprised 15,000 bales at from \$1.4c. a \$1.2. per lb. for Middling. The sales during the week sum up 57,000 bales and the receipts 43,000 bales—against 37,000 last year. The increase in the receipts over last year is 146,000 bales. The stock on hand consists of 209,000 bales. During the week 10,000 bags Coffee have changed hands, and the amounts to 31,000 bags. Prime was worth 11 cts. per lb.

President Pierce and the Indians.

The following interesting paragraph we find in the Washington correspondence of St. Louis Republican:

"I learn that the President has determined a new Indian policy for the government. Heretofore the policy has been removal. So soon as any questions should arise between the white man and his red brother, involving any serious difficulty, instead of meeting bodily the questions and settling them, the previous policy of the government has been to remove the Indians further into the wilderness and stave off the responsibility of the issue. The very necessity of the case now forces the government to change its policy—for there is no longer any West to which to remove the poor Indian. The white population of California, Oregon and Washington, will soon demand that this encumbrance be started on the opposite track, and that the red man's path shall be eastward. In this crisis, President Pierce has determined to adopt the opposite of the old policy, and continue the Indians on their reservations—controlling their boundaries instead of curtailing them. This will force them to turn their attention to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and tend to their rapid civilization."

They will be surrounded on all sides by the music of the ploughman's merry whistle and the busy cluck of the mechanic's hammer; and these influences must affect in greater or less degree the wild and savage nature. On Lake Superior several tribes who had been thus largely engaged in ship building, and a large capital invested in the business. Others of the tribe are engaged in the various mechanical trades, and are doing well under the force of precisely the same policy which the government has determined to adopt towards all.

"BORN ORATORS."—S. S. Prentiss, says Putnam's Magazine "was a born orator."

Such was not the testimony of the late Alexander McClung, whose intimacy with Mr. Prentiss during the most glorious part of his life, gave him peculiar advantages for forming a correct judgment. McClung used to say that he had known, in his time, but two "born orators"—men who talked eloquently always because they could help it—because they were perpetually inspired and needed no previous preparation. One of them was Tom MacCraw, of Ohio. All the rest, he had ever met, including Prentiss, the most

eloquent of all, had to prepare themselves carefully and laboriously beforehand. Prentiss, he said, sometimes failed; Marshall and Crow never.

[Memphis Eagle.]

Governor Winston's Message, says the Montgomery Mail, "recommends a reduction of the schedule of taxation, as an act of justice to the people, and though reiterating the Governor's views against State Aid to railroads, recommends the loaning of any surplus, on "real and personal" security, to such enterprises as promise to be of public utility.

In regard to the Bills of the old State Bank, the Governor recommends the sound policy indicated in the following paragraph:

The report of the State Commissioner will show the amount of assets yet apertaining to the Several Banks in liquidation and the means yet to be expected from that source. The State Banks have been in liquidation now about twelve years, and many of the debts yet outstanding have been in existence a much longer time. The people have a right to demand that this unfortunate experiment of State financing be brought to a close. The expensive machinery of winding up should be condensed. It will doubtless be necessary to continue the office of State Commissioner, or agent, but by a transfer of books and papers to not more than two places, the business could be so consolidated, as to require but few offices, and at lessened expense. Those who have taken so long to pay their debts, will have to just cause to complain at having to pay at this late period, at a point less convenient than the original. The reissue of the bills of notes of defunct banks, in my estimation, is no longer admissible or proper, and could only have been excused by the straightened situation in which the crises of broken Banks and failing credit placed us at the bursting of the system, and can no longer be justified by any principles of sound business policy, or good faith. The notes of the State Banks once taken up should be destroyed, and not thrown out, a depreciated currency, to drive out the better, and to be redeemed again by the people. It is an act of injustice to State officers and State creditors, to be compelled to receive payment in any currency not at par with gold and silver; an act in the minds of many well informed persons, of doubtful constitutionality. Entertaining these views, I feel it to be my duty to urge upon the Legislative department the propriety of an act requiring the speedy burning of every bill of the State Banks, that may come into the hands of the Commissioner or Treasurer.

A convention to amend the Constitution of the State is recommended, and especially to correct the incongruities in regard to the offices of Comptroller and Treasurer.

On the subject of Banks, the Governor holds the following language:

Banks are not created for the people, but to enable those who established them to borrow their own bills, and pass them upon the public as money. The system of paper money being fixed upon the country, has to be tolerated as a necessary evil—at least until other States see the propriety of restricting them to mere commercial operations. It is the duty of wise legislators to restrain its capacity of operation in this State, omitting besides, agencies of Banks, and a large number of Insurance Companies, engaged in loaning money to those who can make good notes and bills. The tax rolls show immense sums loaned at interest, demonstrating the fact that we have an abundance of capital in the country, fully equal to all the legitimate demands of a well regulated business; and that an increase would only stimulate speculation and dangerous adventure, and consequent reaction and disaster. Under such a state of facts, I submit it to the legislative wisdom if it be not well to pause in the establishment of Banks. The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into affairs and condition of the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank, show a very favorable state of facts in regard to the management and solvency of those institutions, and fully justifies the public confidence they now enjoy.

In regard to national politics, the Governor speaks in strong and emphatic terms on the slavery question. He advocates determined resistance to all aggression, by the South. There is but one opinion on the subject now among Southern men of all parties.

The "Fading Passion."—A young lady writes thus ingeniously and anonymously in the columns of a newspaper:

For my own part, I confess that the desire of my heart, and my constant prayer, is that I may be blessed with a husband, and that I may be a good and affectionate wife and mother. Should I be denied this, I hope for grace to resign myself—but it will be a hard trial for me.

The Committees of the house and Senate will be published next week.

HYMENIAL.

MARRIED.—In Catawba County, North Carolina, on the 18th inst. by Dr. A. M. Powell, Mr. W. J. WALKER, of Mt. Polk, Ala. to Miss SUSAN C. SHUFORD, daughter of John J. Shuford Esq.

Printer's fee received and his best wishes tendered.

On Saturday 25th inst., by Asa Skelton, Esq., Wm. PARKER, to Miss MARY VESTAL, all of Benton county, and all Anti-Know Nothings.

On Sunday morning, the 26th inst. by J. K. Douglass, J. P., Jas. Y. BROWNING to Miss MARY V. DOUGLASS all of this county; and all Anti-Know Nothings.

Holloway's Pills, are an excellent Family Medicine, and recommended to all sufferers with diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them an universal favorite with the citizens of the Union, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach; and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is undisputedly admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure these disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

State of Alabama, Benton County, Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, Nov. 22d, A. D. 1855.

This day came Asa Skelton, administrator of the estate of William Young deceased and filed his written petition, sworn to as the law directs, for an order for the sale of the Lands belonging to said estate; alleging in said petition, that the personal property is insufficient to pay the debts of said estate. Said lands consisting of the following numbers to-wit: The south west fourth of section 10, township 15, range 8, east; also the south east fourth of south west fourth of section 21, township 15, range 8; and south west fourth of south east fourth, section 21, township 15, range 8; and north east fourth of south east fourth of section 21, township 15, range 8; and the west half of the south east fourth of the north east fourth; and also the northeast fourth of the north east fourth of section 30, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land district and in Benton County, Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Tuesday the 18th day of December next be set for the hearing and the determining upon said petition and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be held at the Court House of said County on said Tuesday the 18th day of Dec'r next, and show cause why said application should not be granted in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner. Witness A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office this 22nd day of Nov. 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

EXECUTIVE SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 20th day of November inst. 1855, I will proceed to sell at public auction,

On Monday the 24th day of December next,

on the premises, for cash, the following described lands, situate in Randolph County, Alabama, to-wit: The south west quarter of Section 19, township west quarter of Section 19, township No. 17, of Range No. 10. Also, the west half of the south west quarter of section No. 20, in township No. 17, of Range No. 10, east in the Coosa Land District. Also, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville on

1st MONDAY IN JANUARY

next the following described lot of land, to-wit: Lot No. 3, of section No. 16, township No. 16, of Range No. 10 east in the Coosa Land District, and in Benton County, Alabama.

Terms of sale of the last mentioned lot will be made known on the day of sale.

LUCINDA HUDSON, Elix. Nov. 27, 1855.—ad.

BLOODY WAR!

All persons indebted to the undersigned, by note or account, individually or as partner, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Suit will be commenced on debts not paid by the first of January next.

J. A. McCAMPBELL. Nov. 27, 1855.

PHONOGRAPHY.

Voice Writing or Phonography. In a course of Ten Lessons, taught (through the mail) by R. B. Shibley, Washington, Rhea Co. Tenn. For the Ten Lessons, \$5. For further information address the Teacher.

Editors giving the above, (with this notice) two insertions, will be entitled to the tuition.

Nov. 27.—2t

WANTED.

An active honest Man in each section of the state, to take orders by sample for VELPAU'S MAGNETIC AGENTS To active men a salary of \$800 per year, and a small commission will be paid.—Salary payable Monthly.

For particulars address DR. M. VELPAU, 42 1-2 Broadway, New-York, enclosing stamp to prepay answer.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Second Year.

ARRANGEMENTS for the Second Annual Collection of the new and popular institution for the diffusion of Literature and Art, have been made on the most extensive scale.

Among the works already engaged, is the famous "GENOA CRUCIFIX,"

which originally cost Ten Thousand Dollars.

In forming the new Collection, the diffusion of works of American Art, and the encouragement of American genius, have not been overlooked. Commissions have been issued to many of the most distinguished American Artists, who will contribute some of their finest productions. Among them are three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor, — Hiram Powers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, The Father of his Country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, The Philosopher.

DANIEL WEBSTER, The Statesman.

A special agent has visited Europe and made careful and judicious selections of foreign works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble; Statuary and Chinese Paintings.

The whole forming a large and valuable collection of paintings and Statuary, to be distributed among the members of the Association for the Second Year.

Terms of Membership.

The payment of the full value of the works of Art, and the purchase of the works of Art, constitute one of the objects of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the following Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statuary and Paintings.

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\$25 Reward. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned while at arabacoochee, on Friday the 12th inst. a large Black Mare Mule, 5 years old next Spring, marked where the saddle rests on her back of a bay color. Her tail and main was shaved, the main in scollaps. I will give the above reward to any person who will return her to me, at my residence near Weeoga post office, or a reasonable reward for information that will lead to her recovery.

JOHN I. BURGESS.

Oct. 23, 1854.—4t.

P. J. WEAVER.

Scema, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing,

HATS BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware Cutlery & Guns

Carpenters, Smiths & Farmers Tools,

Carriage & Wagon Materials

and Trimmings of all kinds.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Wood & Stone Ware

Groceries, and Produce of all kinds,

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

Also—

A fine stock of Carriages and Buggies.

Cotton purchased, or Cash advances

made on Cotton & other Produce at all

times.

Having procured the services of

Thomas Snow, he will at all times be

happy to wait upon his old friends.

All orders carefully and promptly at

tended to. Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

JOHN R. STANFORD, J. ALBERT G. PITNEY

STANFORD & PITNEY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

* * * All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McHenry & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Claiborne, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, } } Charleston.

J. & S. Jones & Co., } } Augusta.

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

CLARK & COOLEY,

GROCERS,

Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall sup-

ply, consisting in part of

Bagging, Rope, Twine,

Sugars and Syrups,

Whiskies of all kinds;

Brandy and Wines of the best

vintages.

We are also Agents for Virginia

Manufactured Tobacco, and

Importers of Spanish Cigars.

We ask a call and trial.

Rome, Ga. Oct. 23, 1855.—1y

Land for Sale.

On Monday the 12th day

of November, 1855, I will

sell to the highest bidder

at the late residence of J.

Worthington, dec'd, the valuable

tract of Land belonging to the

estate of said Worthington, lying

south east of Chocoma, contain-

ing 400 acres, about one half of

which will compare with the best

land in this part of the State.

Terms will be very accommodat-

ing to the purchaser.

Also the New COTTON GIN,

Thrasher and Fan, and TWO

THOUSAND Bushels of CORN.

N. A. DAVIS.

Willie Plains, Oct. 30, 1855.

Iron!

The subscribers have a good as-

sortment of Bar Iron now on hands

which they will sell at five cents

per pound cash. They are making

all the time, and can fill orders at

short notice.

GOODE MORRIS & CO.

Nov. 19, 1855.

Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large

stock of every article in this line.

20,000 lbs Prime Bacon now in

store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in

store.

Dodge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road

Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE Poor House will be let out to

the lowest bidder, at the court house,

on the 2nd Monday in December next,

for the year 1856.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Nov. 20, 1855.

CANDIDATES.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Hos. A. Woods,

JOHN LINDEY, Esq.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.

CALDWELL SULLIVAN, Esq.

ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.

JOSEPH C. BARR,

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.

SAM LEA, Esq.