FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 83.—y.

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

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853--1y.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokeee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randsandolph.

NLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
P. DAVIS, }
W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1844.—1y.

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

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arbacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1. 1855—1y.

FARE REDUCED
—TO—
6 CENTS PER MILE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly COACHES, run regularly in connection with J. R. Powell's line of coaches from Montgomery, ala., via. Talladega and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also in connection with the regular Steamers from Bridgeport, via. Guntersville, Whitesburgh to Decatur,, Ala. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance sixty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.

BROOKS & DeBOARDE.
Nov. 27 1855. tf.

TIN SHOP,
JOEL H. FARMER,

TAKES this method of informing his old friends and customers, that he has moved his shop north of the Public square, on Rome street, near his residence, where he is prepared to do all sorts of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work;
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

He will also furnish the Merchants on the square with TIN WARE, where his customers can be accommodated on as good terms as at the shop.

His entire business will be done upon the **Cash System,** not so much as a matter of choice as necessity.

He has also on the way a fine lot of COOKING STOVES which he will be able to sell low for CASH.

He hopes his friends will not forget to call and ask if they hav'nt a small account unsettled.—Let them not be ashamed, even if they have been due *three or four years.* If they hav'nt got the money, he will take "OLD PEWTER OR BEESWAX.

January, 8th 1856.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
87, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.--1y.

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

POETRY.

The following is one of those very pure classical productions, which now and then, and at great intervening intervals, are given to the world, to enlighten and please and instruct. It imparts a lesson which would, if generally adopted, impose upon mankind a system of morals which would tend to their advantage, their hapiness, and their honor. The poem appeared originally in Frazer's Magazine, but the author's name is not known:

Fair the downward path is spread,
Love and light thy coming greet,
Fruit is blushing o'er thy head,
Flowers are growing 'neath thy feet,
Mirth and Sin, with tossing hands,
Wave thee on, a willing prey;
Yet an instant pause—there stands
An Angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning—know
Fairest flowers thy feet may trip;
Fruit, that like the sunset glow,
Turns to ashes on the lip,
Though the joys be wild and free,
Even mortal eye can see
An angel in the way.

Wilt thou drown in worldly pleasure?
Wilt thou have, like him of old
Length of days and stores of treasure,
Wisdom, glory, power and gold?
Life and limbs shall sickness waste,
Want shall grind thee day by day,
Still to win thee God hath placed
An Angel in the way.

Trusting all on things that perish,
Shall a hopeless faith be thine!
Earthly idol wilt thou cherish?
Bow before an earthly shrine?
Meet rebuke to mortal love,
Yearning for a child of clay,
Death shall cross thy path and prove
An Angel in the way.

When the prophet thought to sin,
Tempted by his heathen guide;
When a prince's grace to win.
Prophet lips would fain have lied,
Even the brute the same controlled
Found a human voice to to say,
"Master, smite me not"—Behold
An Angel in the way!

So, when Vice to lure her slave,
Woos him down the shining track,
Spirit hands are stretched to save,
Spirit voices warn him back,
Heart of man! to evil prone,
Chafe not at thy sin's delay,
Bow thee humbly down and own
An Angel in the way.

The Winters.

We did not fear them once—the dull gray
No cheerless burden on our spirits laid;
The long night watches did not bring us warnings
That we were tenants of a house decayed.
The early snows like dreams to us descended:
The frost did fairy-work on pave and bough:
Beauty, and power, and wonder have not ended—
How is it that we fear the winters now?

The house fires fall as bright on hearth and chamber:
Their northern starlight shines as coldly clear:
The woods still keep their holly for December:
The world a welcome yet for the new year.
And far away in remembered places
The snowdrop rises and the robin sings:
The sun and moon look out with loving faces—
Why have our days forgot such goodly things?

Is it that now the north wind finds us shaken
By tempest fiecer than its bitter blast,
Which fair beliefs and friendship, too, have taken
Away like Summer foliage as they passed,
And made life leafless in its pleasant valleys,
Waning the light of promise from our day,
Till mists meet even in the inward palace—
A dimness not like theirs to pass away?

It was not thus when dreams of love and laurels
Gave sunshine to the Winters of our youth,
Before its hopes had fallen in fortune's quarrels,
Or Time had bowed them with his heavy truth -
Ere yet the twilight found us strange and lonely,
With shadows coming when the fire burns low,
To tell of distant graves and losses only—
The past that cannot change and will not go.

Alas! dear friends, the Winter is within us;
Hard is the ice that grows about the heart;
For petty cares and vain regrets have won us
From life's true heritage and better part.
Seasons and skies rejoice, yea, worship rather;
But nations toil and tremble even as we,
Hoping for harvest they will never gather,
Fearing the Winters which they may not see.

* * *

Belligerent---On Paper.

The editor of the Browsville Journal, (author of "STANDING COLLAR," so much quoted by less respectable editors than himself,) in his last issue, gets on the following choice morsel:—*Eagle & Enq.*

"A certain would-be-smart nin-compoop, residing at Jackson, Tennessee, by the name of H——, is respectfully informed that his letter has been received, and without said 'birdy' retracts a little, he'll find his letter in the Journal next week, with 'editorial remarks' at the bottom. If said bird means *exactly* what he says, and does not deem it proper to extend to us that courtesy due us, we'll *billingsgate* him to the farthest point. Perhaps he may think that we will refrain from doing our duty, but by the gods, we will trot him through at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Death in the Eye.

Or the Duel on Horse-back.

Col Bill Borlin was the generalisimo of the Texan Lynchers; He well deserved the title which he had won by many a desperate desperate deed. He possessed such incredible skill in the use of all sorts of murderous weapons, that it might be pronounced virtual suicide to even think of encountering him, so rapid were his motion, so unerring his mortal aim. The terrible cognomen of 'Death in the Eye,' told truly the mark he never missed—while such was his astonishing quickness that his antagonists usually fell without pulling a trigger. An enemy stood no better chance by resorting to the sword or bowie-knife against one in whose hands the flash of steel was like lightning—as swift as mighty to slay—one who appeared to surpass all other men as much in strength as in activity—a giant in statue, a gladiator in practice, a fiend in courage. His biography in itself was more thrilling than a novel, wilder that the wildest romance; and the very first act of his dreadful daring revealed, in all its force and fullness, the two essentials of his character—the ferocious appetite for revenge and the iron pertinacity of his indomitable will.—At the age of twenty, he pursued the assassin of his brother all the way from Carolina to Canada, and shot him dead at the dinner table in Quebec; yet such had been the cunning of his previous arrangements for the event, that aided by numerous relays of horses he effected his escape safely to the South. The achievement cost him ten thousand dollars. From this time forward his life was one long war. Almost every month in the year saw him engaged in a duel—fatal only to others, never hurtful to him—while each week witnessed the occurrence of casual affrays, often as bloody as his more regular combats. He was the Napoleon of the knife and pistol. But the truth of impartial history compels me to record that this man, so fearful in his deeds, whose right arm reeked with gore to the elbow, was not commonly the aggressor in his countless quarrels. Often the friends of those he had vanquished in fair fight assailed him from motives of revenge. The fame of his prowess provoked the vain jealousy of others. He had acquired the perilous reputation of a matchless hero—the ardent, the desperate, the ambitious would win, if possible, his laurels. Every young Hercules longed to kill the lion, so as to clothe himself in his skin, and thus was Borlin forced to maintain an interminable war. It is so in all professions.—There can be no peace in high places—storm, hail, and thunder must break around the mountain's brow.

This duellist was one of the earliest settlers in Eastern Texas, where he became the chief of the lynching party. In his own influence, indeed he would not suffer a foe to reside within its limits. Hence he might have openly defied the officers of the law had such been his pleasure; but his shrewd and far seeing sagacity adopted a wiser and safer course. After perpetrating any homicide, he invariably submitted his own case to the grand jury, share of a triumphant acquital by his friends on trial—and thus, should public sentiment ever turn against him in the future, he would be enabled to plead effectual verdicts in bar of all past offences.

At length the time arrived which the colonel had so long anticipated. A wealthy and intelligent class of citizens began to change the current of opinion in Harrison, so that in the county election the friends of order by a slight majority, gained their candidate for Sheriff. This was a terrible blow to the Lynchers as it deprived them of their secure vantage ground in packing juries; and to increase their danger at this unpropitious crisis, a new judge was also appointed. The old faction however did not despair. They were still numerous, thoroughly armed, and desperadoes to a man, and determined at the first court to muster all their strength, so as to control and over awe their proceedings.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 2d Monday in September, 1842, the new judge took his seat on the bench. He was a stranger from the west, whose appearance first inspired the desperadoes with hope, and the friends of order with doubt and painful apprehensions. Chas. Evans was a young man of twenty-two—tall, slender, extremely handsome, and dressed with the most financial taste—his fingers flashing with rings, and his person adorned in the most gaudy manner. His long hair of a bright golden color waving in curls around his shoulders, and the sweet smile of complacent vanity beaming on his features, gave him almost an aspect judicriously feminine.

Col. Bill Borlin gazed on this apparition with ineffable contempt, and whispered to his comrades—"We will have it all our own way, as Houston has kindly sent us a *Miss Nancy.*

If the colonel had paid more attention to the man and less to the clothing, he would perhaps have been led to a different conclusion; for there was a strange light in the vivid blue eye of the stranger—a light that went and came at irregular intervals, like the play of lightning in a summer cloud, while the corners of his mouth wore a wild, resolute, sneering expression betokening the opposite of pliancy and fear

The grand jury being called and sworn, the judge commended his charge and at the sound of his voice, every body started; for the tones were shrill as a trumpet—stern, ringing, imperious, like the accents of a military commander on parade. Having glanced rapidly over the legal definitions and penalties of crimes, he proceeded to descant on the responsibilty of juries to aid in its suppression. His soul appeared to catch electric fire at the time—his voice borrowed the rich roll of thunder—his vivid blue eyes literally blazed with that strange light—the wild expression grew terrible on his writhing lips—and his words flew like volleys of burning arrows. He painted the horrors of lawless anarchy till every heart sickened; he described the beauty of regular government as a vision of heaven realized on earth; and he finally closed with the bold announcements—"I will perform my duty. I will put down lynching wherever I have the honor of presiding, or I will myself be put in the grave!"

"Then, *Miss Nancy,* take care of your eye!" cried a hoarse voice louder and more meaning than that of the judge.

Every heart save one shuddered. The sentence seemed like a warning from the depths of hell.

"Who are you that thus dare to interrupt the business of the court?" exclaimed judge Evans with the grave majesty of a king.

"My name is Col. Bill Borlin; but most persons call me "Death in the Eyes!" was the answer.

"But in law you have another name," rejoined Evans, smiling.

"Tell me what it is, but take good care of your eyes, retorted Borlin with unspeakable fury.

"It is murder!" said Evans; and the smile of his lip, before pole sunshine, was now a wreath of lurid fire.

Yau shall pay dearly for that word within the week! fairly shouted the duelist, grinding his teeth like a raging wild beast.

There is no time like the present," was the calm reply.

"*Now!*" interrogated Borlin, as if doubting the evidence of his ears.

"Yes, *now!* if you have the courage to challenge me," said Evans.

"I do challenge you!" thundered Borlin.

"And I accept," answered Evans.

"Name your seconds."

"We will fight without any."

"The terms?" asked Borlin with signs of astonishment.

"On horseback, in the little prairie west of the village, one half hour from this, each armed with as many pistols & knives as he can procure or sees fit to carry," said Evans, apparently passionless as if defending a motion in court.

Not one but the chief actors in the scene uttered a syllable or offered to interfere, for all saw that such attempts would be unavailing, perhaps dangerous to the meddler. One half hour afterwards the parties met in the prairie which was circular in form and about three hundred yards in diameter.

By tacit consent, both actuated by the same purpose, they assumed their stations in the edge of the timber on opposite sides. Both wore strong belts literally stuffed with knives and pistols—Both were mounted on powerful steeds but of opposite colors,—that of the Judge being white as a snow cloud, while the Colonel's was black and gloomy as the wing of a raven. The features of the riders in that race of death presented very different types of expression; the Colonel's brow looked dark as the gloom of a tempest—stern, lowering, awful; but the handsome face of the judge was gay, smiling, joyous—brilliant as the sun beam that kissed it. The multitude stood around in the grove speechless, almost terrified, with the scene about to open.

Suddenly the colonel waved a white handkerchief, and the signal that he was in the act of starting: and swift as an arrow from the bow, terrible as the balls from the cannon's mouth, the two horse-men, trigger, shot towards dangers firm on the within fifty steps of his each other. When halted with surprising dexterity, and crying in loud tones, "Now take care of your eyes!" leveled and fired.

At the instant the judge urged his horse to an evolution, as if bounding over a wall and the bullet aimed for his eye struck the silver pummel of his saddle, and glanced off without harm. Continuing his former velocity, he passed the colonel within 3 feet, discharging his weapon at the others bosom but inflicting only a slight wound, and then both proceeded to the opposite sides of the prairie and renewed their headlong course. This time neither halted but passed almost touching each other, and both fired as they passed, each drawing from his foe a stream of blood. The same charge was repeated with like results half a dozen times, till their fire-arms were exhausted, save a small pistol in the pocket of the colonel; and yet both kept their saddles.

The last sweep of all was terrific. The horses were bathed in foam, the riders were covered with blood, and both reeled in their seats yet they rushed onwards madly as ever, while two terrific cries, as they started, warned the appalled spectators that this shock would be final. Some desperate thought seemed to have recurred to each at the same instant, uttering itself in the wild cries—yells, like nothing earthly, but shrieking savage, demoniac.—On they flew—they kept straight onwards, they swerved not to the right or left, and they met like the collision of adverse comets. Down went the strong steeds—down the furious riders. Ah! surely this must be the end of all! Not yet.—See, the judge rises, tottering slowly to his feet, and his face still wears that indescribable smile unquenchable by all its bruises. The Col. cannot stand, yet he is not dead—he writhes in his agony like a crushed worm. The Judge approaches, crippled, halting, to his enemy—stoops and plunges the sharp knife into his heart. He is the victor in the field of of death! Not yet, hark! a crack; a roar, a fall—the Col. musters all his expiring energies, fires his last pistol, and exclaims in tones of hellish triumph, I told you to take good care of your eyes.

The horrified spectators ran to the spot.—The antagonists were both dead, and the right eye of the Judge was shot out. The colonel was Death in the Eye to the last.

* * *

BOTH RHYME AND REASON.—The Sandusky Register turns the crank of its poetry machine, and sends forth the following delicious and seasonable sentiments:

Like the breath of the lilly, so sweet and so stilly, do smiles of kindness make the heart glad. Frail is the flower, yet great is her power to cheer the lonely and sooth the sad. The smiles of beauty, to do full duty, should beam on the sinful, the sick the distressed; nor all their brightness be pourd on the lightness of butterfly flatterers' sparkling crest and hollow breast.

The voice of sweetness is music's completeness, when words of kindness, by beauty spoken, breathe hope to the sighing, peace to the dying, and faith to the hearts by misfortune broken. Not in halls of splendor, where praises attend her, ,mid whisperings tender, does her voice sound sweetest to Heaven above; the "sphere of woman," more angelic than human, is the circle of Charity, Faith and Love—how sweet it sounds to the heaven above—Charity, Faith and Love!

* * *

tradesman meeting a customer one day told him that his bill had been standing a long time, and that he would like for him to call and settle it,

'When my bill gets tired of standing, let it down,' was the cool reply.

All is Well.

The following exquisite gem is worth reprinting and preserving. We doubt if the whole range of English or any other literature can furnish anything more simply beautiful—more purely eloquent:

"Twelve o'clock at night, and all's well!"

False prophet! Still and statue like, at yonder window, stands the wife. The clock has told the small hours, yet her face is pressed closely against the window panes, striving in vain, with eyes straining to pierce the darkness. She sees nothing, she hears nothing, but the beating of her own heart. Now she takes her seat, opens a bible, and seeks from it what comfort she may, while tears blister the pages. Then she clasps her hands, and her lips are tremulous with mute supplication. Hist! there is an unsteady step in the hall; she knows it! many times and oft it has trod on her very heart strings. She glides down to meet the wanderer. He falls heavily against her: and in maudlin tones, pronounces a name he had long since forgotten "to honor." Oh! all enduring power of woman's love! no reproach, no upraiding—the light arm passed around that reeling figure once erect in "God's own image." With tender words of entreaty, which he is powerless to resist, if he would, she leads him in. It is but the repetition of a thousand such vigils! It is the performance of a view, with a heroism and patience endurance too common and every day to be chronicled by the "registering angel" above.

"All's well."

False prophet! in yonder luxurious room sits one whose curse it was, to be fair as a dream of Eden. Time was, when those clear eyes looked lovingly into a mother's face, when a kind, a loving father laid his trembling hand, with a blessing, on that sunny head; when brothers, and sisters, voices blended with her own in heart music around the happy hearth. Oh! where are they now? Are there none to say to the repenting [illegible] condemn thee, go and sin no more." Must the gilded fetter continue to bind the soul that loathes it, because man is less merciful than God.

"All's well."

False prophet! There lies the dead orphan. In all the length and breath of the green earth there was found no sheltering nest where the lonely dove could fold its wings when the parent birds had flown.—The brooding wing was gone, that covered it from the cold winds of neglect and unkindness. Love was its life, and so—it drooped.

"All is well."

False prophet! Sin walks the earth in purple and fine linen honest poverty with tear bedewed face, hungers and shivers, and thirsts, "while the publican stands afar off!" The window [illegible] ermined judges for man tiger crouches in his lair, and springs upon his helpless prey.

"All is well."

Ah yes, all is well, for He who "seeth the end from the beginning," holds evenly the scale of justice. "Dives shall yet beg of Lazarus." Every human tear is counted. They will yet sparkle as gems in the crown of the patient enduring disciple!—When the clear, broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked path, we shall see the snares and pitfalls from which our hedges of thorns has fenced us in! and in our full grown faith, we shall exultingly say, "Father! not as I wilt, but as thou wilt.

FANNY FERN.

Schamyl and his Son.

Within the last few weeks, the Circassian Chief, Schamyl, has been rejoiced by the return of his son, who, eleven years ago, when of tender age, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Russians. Since then Schamyl had not heard of the boy, and long ago gave him up for lost. It appears, however, that when he was captured, the Russian General, Prince Woronzoff, sent him to St. Petersburg, where the late Emperor took a liking to the lad, and had him educated in the Military Academy.

It happened last year that Schamyl, in some surprise, took several Russian ladies prisoners, amongst whom was the Princess Tscharawaddy. They were conducted to one of Schamyl's mountain fastnesses and confined there as prisoners of war, but treated with the respect and decorum due to their rank and sex. The Governor-General of Tiflis sent a flag of truce to Schamyl to demand the release of the captured ladies, offering a large sum of money and the liberty of several Circassian ladies who had been made prisoners by the Russians. But Schamyl replied that if his son were alive, and the Russians would restore him, he would release all the lady captives.—The Emperor Nicholas sent for young Schamyl, gave him his liberty, and fitted him out with the needful equipment to undertake the long journey. The exchange took place in the end January. Young Schamyl, who, when at St. Petersburg, was not required to abjure the Moslem creed, has profited by his involuntary *sejour* at the Russian capital, and has now returned to his overjoyed father an accomplished cavalier, with a comparitively civilized education. It is said that he entertains great gratitude to the Emperor for his personal treatment, and it is not impossible that his return to his native mountains may have an effect on the future mode af Circassian warfare, and the introduction of more civilized manners and customs generally amongst his countrymen.

The following was related by one of the Prussian officers of the 6th Circassiers, who were sent in the year 1842 to St. Petersburg as a deputation from the regiment to congratulate the Czar on his having been five-and-twenty years Colonel of that corps. Nicholas, who received the officers with marked distinction, took them *in propria persona* to inspect his different military establishments, and amongst others to the School for Cadets, where all the lads were drawn up in the long hall. The Emperor, closely followed by the Prussian officers, walked down the line, when he suddenly stopped before one of the youngest cadets, patted his cheeks with both hands, and then lifting him up kissed him most affectionately. Then, turning to the Prussians, he said—"Gentlemen you will never guess who this lad is. He is the son of my most bitter enemy, the Circassian chieftain Scyamyl, who has placed him under my care for his education."

[From the Baltimore American]

Another Year.

Another year—and yet—another year,
And I am older by a year at least,
How much more wise? Inquisitor forbear,
And list the sigh that breaks within my heart.

Sorrow is Knowledge! It is Wisdom too?
The Bard and Sage alike their lessons teach—
Sages but tell what we already know,
And Bards but picture what we never reach.

The Sage's knowledge hence becomes the stone,
From whence Bards see into a *higher sphere;*
Why have we that, if this is not our own?
Brings knowledge, joy to compensate the tear.

Never, ah, never! Too much then to know
Cannot be wisdom. Ignorance is wise,
As well as blissful—let things ever show
As they were mirror'd on the Boy's fond eyes.

Fond eyes and trustful—Faith is ever fond;
Let Wisdom sneer—Experience disapprove—
Be the near beautiful—and I beyond
Will never follow Hope, or question Love.

A Great Man.

George Lippard, in his new work called The Nazarine, thus speaks of President Jackson: "He was a man! Well I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm chair—I can see that old warrior's face, with its snow white hair, even now. We told him of the public distress—the manufactures ruined, the eagles shrouded in crape, which were borne at the head of twenty thousand men into Independence square. He heard us all. We were; to uphold the great [illegible] delphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the bank were crushed a rabellion might follow. Then the old man rose. I can see him yet.

"Come!" he shouted in a voice of thunder, as his clutched hand which was raised above his white hairs—"Come with your bayonet in your hand instead of petitions—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you all. I with the people at my back, whom your gold can neither buy nor awe, I will swing you up around the Capitol, each rebel of you—on a gibbet—high as Haman's."

"When I think," says the author, "of that one man standing there at Washington battling with all the powers of Bank and Panic combined betrayed by those in snakes of malice could hiss or the fiends of falsehood howl—when I think of that one man placing his back against the rock and folding his arms for the blow, while he uttered his vow: "I will not swerve one inch from the course I have chosen." I must confess that the records of Greece and Rome, nay, the proudest days of Cromwell or Napoleon cannot furnish an instance of a will like that of Andrew Jackson, when he placed life and soul and fame on the hazard of a die, for the people's welfare.

Providence Sentinel.

SEPULCHRE FORTY-EIGHT MILES LONG.—The bones of six thousand Irishmen line the railroad from Aspinwall to Panama.—Set this down to the credit of "man's inhumanity to man," to the "almighty dollar," to the "Yankee enterprise" or what you will—call it a mercantile, a diabolical or an osteological fact—it is undoubtedly true. But the road is built, the continent is spanned, and our onward march, our "manifest destiny" has made another demonstration. We may as well look at the entire pile of grim, ghastly facts all at once, as to pick out the glorification alone and sink the glorious reality. The road is a fact, and the gulf that swallowed up the human life is another. The sinews that toiled to build the structure seem to have been destined to as ignoble an end as Falstaff's ragged regiment, or the British army before Sebastopol—food for powder. As a great undertaking, there is no internal or external improvement of modern times that can be any way compared with it.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN A DOG.—A spaniel dog took a position on the railroad track at Central Falls the other day near the station, while a train of cars was stopping for passengers at the station, and his attention being attracted in an opposite direction from the cars, the train was almost upon him before he was aware of its approach. Instead of attempting to get off the track, as a human being would have been moved by impulse to do, he dropped as quick as thought in his tracks, and lay flat upon the ground while the whole train passed over him without injuring him or even touching him. We call this presence of mind. If it was not, what was it?

Pawtucket Gazette.

THE LATE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—Mr. Wakeley surgeon and coroner of London says:

"In the case of the Emperor Nicholas, his death was put down to paralysis of the lungs and bronchitis, which, according to the symtom described, was known by us medical men to have been impossible, and to have been stated only to deceive the public mind.. The official document, describing the Emperor's death, stated that at the last he took leave of his family with a firm voice—a proceeding physically impossible if he was suffering from the disease stated in the certificate of death. The belief, therefore, on the minds of the medical men in this country was, that the Emperor was poisoned and that is my opinion—not at the same time, that he was poisoned by those about him, but that he committed suicide."

☞ It is stated that the Queen of England would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery she must resign her place. Miss Murry has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.

* * *

A green 'un, who had never seen a steamboat, fell through the hatchway down into the hold of the Winfield Scott, and unhurt, loudly expressed his surprise—'Well, if the dearned thing aint holler!'

THE COST OF KEEPING UP A FASHIONABLE CHURCH.—One thousand dollars a Sunday is about the expense of a fashionable church in Boston, we learn from a recent paragraph in the Boston Transcript. We will figure up the expenditures of one church in this city, the affairs of which we happen to be somewhat acquainted with.

The church, parsonage, library, &c. cost in round numbers, $209,000; the annual interest of which sum, at 7 per. cent. is $14,000. The pastor's salary is $4,000; that of his assistant is $500. The present annually given to the pastor, we believe do not average less than $500; presents to his assistant, say $5. The singing with the salary of the organist, repairs of the organ, and wages of the blower, costs very nearly $1,000. The cost of cleaning, including the salary of the sexton, will average about $900 a year. The annual depreciation in value of building and its contents, by use and time, may be computed at $1,000.

The cost therefore, of maintaining the church for one year is $22,005, which is equal to $432 78 per Sunday.

New York Herald.

* * *

THE LAST SEWING MACHINE,—The Scientific American notices a new invention of a sewing machine which promiss to eclipse all others, and which will come within the reach of every family. It says: "It is understood that Messrs. Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., the celebrated clock makers, have recently purchased a portion of the right to Robertson's Patent Sewing Machine for the sum of $30,000. This Sewing Machine is said to be a remarkable novelty. It is scarsely larger than the little sewing birds used by the ladies, and may be carried in the pocket. In external appearance it is highly ornamental. For the use of familes and individuals, the invention appears to be admirable. We are told that a seamstress with the aid of one of these machines, will be able to do in one day the ordinary hand labor of an entire engaged in [illegible] manufactory of this improvement on a large scale, and in January next will be able to fill orders. Retail price of the machine $10. The best sewing machines of the other makers cost from $100 to $140."

This is a queer world. Everybody thinks that he is better than somebody else. Snob the millionare, looks down on Scrape, who has only a plum; Scrape looks down on Tape, the dry-goods dealer; Tape's wife and daughters turn up patrician noses at Heavywet the brewer's family; and they, in turn, upon clerks, clerks upon mechanics, mechanics upon day laborers, the latter upon chimney sweeps and street scavengers, and they rake over the filth of their position and find something filthier still upon which to exercise a feeling of superiority. [illegible]

People talk about the dull rotine of ordinary existence—the common-place monotony with which the mass of mankind pass through life. There is no such thing as quiet, common-place monotony. Every life is full of incidents, and every heart is full of feelings: but they are not all published. "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with its joys."

* * *

☞ A SOMERSET.—A tipsy customer, who was seated on the box with the stage-driver, swayed backward until he tumbled off. The mud was deep and he fell soft.

"There, now," he exclaimed as he crawled out of the slough, "I knew you would upset if you didn't take care."

On being told that they had not upset.

"Not upset!" he echoed in amazement; "if I'd known that, I wouldn't have got off."

* * *

SINGULAR EFFECT OF ICE.—The Hartford Times says the thick coating of ice upon the cherry, pear and peach trees has served to protect them from the frost, and at the same time has acted in the capacity of a burning glass, by concentrating and intensifying the rays of the sun until the unseasonable warmth thus imparted has had the effect of starting the flow of sap, and developing the bud.

DR. Stone the distinguished surgeon of New Orleans, speaking of the pathology of yellow fever, says it is a disease which literally has no anotomical character—it is a blood poison. In yellow fever proper, there are no traces left to account for symptoms of death.

BOOTS AND SHOES BY MACHINERY.—Preparations are actively being made for entering upon the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery, in the building formerly occupied by the carpet factory. The machine by which the labor is to be performed is the invention of a French mechanic. It is claimed that, with one of the machines a single man can perform an amount of labor equal to that done by eight men, in the old method.

This new branch of business when fully in operation will give employment to some two hundred and fifty operatives. Most of these are French—a number who have arrived are wholly unacquainted wiih our language.

The company establishing this manufactory own the patent right for the United States They intend extending the business to Europe, and will probably furnish boots for the French soldiers in the Crimea.--[Troy Whig.

* * *

THREE YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

We learn from the Wheeling Argus, that on Tuesday evening three young ladies, Misses Knight, Hubbard, and Hisson were drowned in the Ohio by the swamping of a skiff in the swell of the steamer Hornet. The ladies were in the skiff by themselves crossing from Ohio side, where they resided.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY FERUARY 5, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE;
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WM. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

☞ We authorized to announce Hon. J. L. LEWIS, as a candidate for Probate Judge of Benton County.

The President's Special Message.

The Ptesident has delivered a special message to both houses of Congress, in relation to Kansas affairs. It is fully in accordance with the views expressed in his annual message, and seems to meet with the same universal and enthusiastic approbation.

We did not receive it in time for insertion this week, but will give it a place in our next. In the meantime, that our readers may have some idea in advance of the character of this able State paper, we publish the following comment of the Charleston Mercury:

"The Special Message of the President to Congress, sent in on Thursday, will arrest general attention. It is a document remarkable for its completeness. It presents, 1st, the leading features of the law under which Kansas and Nebraska were organized as Territories; 2d, the history of the settlement of that region to the present time; 3d, the present legal position of the parties contending for the mastery of Kansas. On all of these points the message is clear, logical, and undeniably correct. It is also impressive in its tone, and its principles naturally extend far beyond the special topics that nominally fill its arguments.

"In fact, the basis of this message, as of the annual message of the President, is that there is a principle of justice and right on which, without concession, or sacrifice, and that this principle is nothing else than the cheerful acknowledgment and faithful maintenance of the equality of the States. The whole argument lies in this; and it is precisely on this principle that the President has based his argument in both his general and special message. It is upon this principle that Congress must decide the question."

◆

The Vice Presidency.

The nomination of Gov. Fitzpatrick for the Vice Presidency, is very generally and cordially approved, both by the papers and prominent individuals. The Tuscaloosa Enquirer, and State Rights Democrat published at Elba [illegible] and the Advertiser & Gazette of Montgomery, on the same subject says: "Should Gen. Pierce or any other northern man be selected for the Presidency, we think it more than probable that the name of Gov. Fitzpatrick will be prominently before the convention for the Vice Presidency, and that he will receive the nomination. [illegible]

[illegible]

"I hope that the good sense of the Cincinnati Convention will call him out."

A man, the bare mention of whose name in connection with so distinguished a station, can call forth voluntarily and spontaneously, such unqualified eulogies and encomiums, as the foregoing, is certainly worthy, and could be safely trusted in any position in the gift of the people.

We have embodied these facts, not unduly to press his claims to the exclusion or prejudice of others, but to show how formidable they are, even at this early day.

◆

Huntsville Female College.

By an Act of the present Legislature, the name of the Bascom Female Institute has been changed to that of the Huntsville Female College. This change has been found necessary in consequnce of the number of other inrtitutions of like character bearing the name of Bascom.

The spring term of this College commenced on the first Monday of February (yesterday.) We would advise all who may wish to avail themselvet of the almost unparalleled advantages offered, to commence as early in the session as possible.

◆

News of Peace.

A telegraphic despatch to the Alabama Journal says, the Steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York, with one week later news from Europe. Reports were in circulation in England that Russia had accepted the peace proposals of the Allies. Cotton had advanced one-eighth to one-forth of a penny, with sales for the week of 50,000 bales.

United States & England.

The difficulty between the United States and England, relative to the elistment of soldiers in this country, and the claims of England in Central America, are yet unadjusted, and seem to threaton serious consequences. Mr. Buchanan, our minister to England has resigned, and Mr. Dallas has been appointed in his place. It is difficult to believe however, that two such enlightened nations, bound by such incalculable ties of commercial interest. would enter into a distructive war, upon questions apparently of such easy adjustment; and yet such has been the course of England, and the unreasonable and unjustifiable attitudes assumed by her, that it is hard now to conceive how an amicable adjustment can be brought about, without concessions, on one or both sides, too humiliating to be borne. But England has a very convenient mode of setting up unreasonable claims and pretentions, where there is any hope of success, and then abandoning them, when that hope is lost, and even denying her intentions. Afterwards again she will carry out a cherished object when an opportunity is offered. An instance of this latter kind has recently occurred. It must be fresh in the recollection of all conversant with foreign affairs, that scarcely twelve months ago, considerable opposition was excited in the government and people of this country, to the apparent object of England to form an alliance with, Spain, having in view the Africanization of Cuba, and guarantee of its possesion to Spain. This object was *then* totally denied by the British ministry, and it was even asserted, that they would prefer to see Cuba in the possesion of the United States.—*Now* we see it openly proclaimed that an alliance has been *formed* between England, France and Spain, one of the conditions of which is the guarantee of the possession of Cuba to Spain. But we suppose they calculate that this will be overlooked now, since graver questions have arisen.

For a condensed and very intelligible view of the past and present positions of England, with regard to her treaty obligations and pretentions in Central America, we refer the reader to an article in another column, from the Mobile Register.

◆

Jacksonville Male Academy.

We have been gratified to learn that the Spring term of this institution commenced [illegible] forty pupils on the first day: a larger number than perhaps at the beginning of any session for a number of years. We expressed the belief some time ago, that the Male Academy would not fail to prosper under the superintendence of its present diligent faithful and competent Teacher, and thus far our anticipations have been fully realized.

☞ The "*South ern*," at Rome Ga. has been discontinued, and a new democratic paper, to be entitled the "Rome Commercial Advertiser," by Riley and Mason is shortly to take its place.

Messrs. Riley & Mason are [illegible] expect to make the Commercial Advertiser a neat, able and interesting paper. We heartily wish the worthy proprietors abundant success and hope [illegible] a liberal patronage [illegible]

[illegible]

New Place For Sale.

[illegible]

State C[illegible]

[illegible]

The Legislature, it is supposed, will adjourn about the [illegible] inst.

◆

The Holly Tree Inn.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

P. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, Publisher.

We have received from the publisher this popular New Years & Christmas Story for 1856. It is useless to speak in praise of Dickens' works: they are read and admired the world over. The Holly Tree Inn is equally interesting and charming with his other productions. It contains several distinct stories, just long enough to read at one setting. It is just the thing for the traveller, whether by coach, steamboat or car; or for any one who is engaged during the day and wishes for some recreation after his labors are over. It is only 12½ cents by mail, free of postage—more good reading for the amount of money than you can find elsewhere.

◆

The Daily Sun.

This neat and interesting daily paper, published at Columbus, Ga. by Thomas De Wolf, has been considerably enlarged. Those who wish to receive early information of the changes of the market, and the latest foreign and domestic news, cannot obtain a better paper, or one from a point more convenient for that purpose.

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

Latest News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An ineffectual attempt was made to-day to repeal the resolution excluding all debate in the House during the present week, or until a Speaker be elected. Three ballots were had for Speaker without result.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Dunn offered resolutions to the following effect:

1. That no man shall be elected Speaker who will hesitate to restore the Missouri Compromise.

Rejected by a vote of 103 to 102.

2. That the Missouri Compromise shall be restored as a necessary and certain means of reviving harmony and concord throughout the Union.

Adopted by a vote of 101 to 100.

3. That factional agitation of the Slave question, in and out of Congress, is unwise and unjust to every section of the country; but until the Missouri Compromise be restored, it is a solemn duty to persist in efforts to that end.

Rejected by a vote of 103 to 100.

Mr. Fuller offered a resolution to the effect that the agitation of the Slavery question is unwise and unjust to a portion of the American people, and injurious to every section, and ought not to be countenanced.

Adopted by a vote of 103 to 100.

Mr. Meacham offered a resolution to the effect that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an example for useless and factious agitation of the slavery question; and unwise and unjust to the American people.

Adopted by a vote of 108 to 93.

The House then adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 29. P. M.—Mr. Dallas has accepted the mission to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, resigned.

Rust, of Ark., assaulted Horace Greely this afternoon, in consequence of some offensive remarks published in the *Tribune*. Horace not much hurt.

A caucus of Democratic Senators nominated the publishers of the *Union* for Public printers for the Senate.

In the House to-day, Mr. Crawford of Ga., gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, make a motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker, in one of the ways prescribed by the Constitution for the election of President—that is, each State to have one vote.

Mr. Stewart, of Md., offered a resolution, which requires the concurrence of the Senate, that if the House did not organize by the 5th of February, that both Houses of Congress should adjourn until the 15th of May next: Tabled.

After another unsuccessful ballot the House adjourned.

Commodore Morris died in this city yesterday.

The steamship Grenada, from Havana [illegible] on the 26th inst. News unimportant.

New York, Jan. 25.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived. She brings $[illegible],000 in specie from California.

There was a very severe shock of an earthquake at San Francisco on the [illegible] January.

The trial of Cora, for the murder of Col. Richardson, had commenced.

Attachments have been issued against [illegible] Herman, a merchant of San Francisco, for nearly $[illegible]. His liabilities are said to amount to about $[illegible].

J. [illegible] Sickles, the celebrated Yankee [illegible] California [illegible]

[illegible]

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature.

FIFTH BIENNIAL SESSION.

[illegible] Montgomery Advertiser [illegible]

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate a Bank at Selma.

The motion of Mr Malone to strike out Selma and insert Decatur failed

The motion of Mr Searcy to strike out Selma with the view of inserting Eufaula also failed.

The bill was then read a second and third time and passed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr Gunn. A bill to authorize civil action in cases of felony before conviction or acquittal in certain cases.

Mr Felder. A bill to protect plank and macadamised roads.

VETO MESSAGES.

The veto message of the Governor on the bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquours in one and a half miles of New Harmony Academy, was read, and at the request of Mr Bacon, the Senator from Chambers, the veto was sustained—several Senators stating that their votes were cast in accordance with the wish of Mr Bacon.

The veto message on the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of the Tennessee Conference Female Institute at Athens Ala., was read, and the bill passed, notwithstanding the veto—yeas 20, nays 8

The veto on the bill incorporating the Wesleyan University at Florence, was received and read. and after some remarks by Senators, regretting the indignity offered by the Governor to the Senate in the slur indirectly impugning the motives and honor of Senators and Representatives in passing a bill "whose greatest merit was the honor of having for its trustees members of this Legislature—which he was not prepared to say would give credit to the institution."—(Messrs H C Jones and Patton of the Senate, and Messrs Speaker Walker, Hobbs, Smith and others of the House, are some of the persons named in the charter.) The bill passed, the veto message to the contrary notwithstanding—yeas 23, nays 3.

Messrs Brindley, Gay and Hobdy voted to sustain the veto.

The veto message on the bill incorporating the Wesleyan Universety at Greensborough was considered and passed, notwithstanding the veto—yeas 17, nays 7.

BILLS PASSED.

To prscribe the boundary line between the counties of Cherokee and Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25 1856.

A veto from his Excellency, the Governor, disapproving the bill to incorporate the Huntsville Mining and Manufacturing Company, was read, and the bill passed.

SATURDAY, Jan 26

The House at half-past 11 o'clock went into Committee of the whole on the bill to render more effective the system of Public Schools in this State.

After the rising of the committee the House received a message from the Governor vetoing the act to incorporate the Florence Wesleyan University.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 26. 1856.

To the Senate:—I am unable to find any thing in the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Florence Wesleyan University, which makes it different from others returned without my approval, except that a number of the members of the Legislature are made Trustees in the incorporation.

Whether this fact is of such importance as to entitle it to a special exemption, or whether a knowledge of the circumstance will add much to the reputation of the institution, I am not prepared to say. But I see no reason why [illegible]

[illegible]

High yet just Praise.

The St. Louis [illegible] a most able and influential Whig Know-Nothing journal, thus speaks of the President's recent Message:

But we are bound to say, that the publication of his present Message will form an era in President Pierce's life (and we may add, in all probability, secure his renomination to the Presidency.) The Message is a paper that will live in the future history of the Union.— It is a bold, clear and powerful defense of State Rights, of equality under the Constitution, of justice and fair dealing in the workings of our Federative System, that must silence all complainers and drive back in ignominious rebuke, the disunionists of every section and of every degree.

We say this Message will live in the future history of the Union. It will— It will henceforth rank along with the master pieces of constitutional vindication, and be turned to for the derivation of principles by which the government stands. The Message contains doctrines that every lover of the Union should be ready to stand by, and die for. In the Southern half of the Confederacy we are sure it will be hailed with enthusiastic joy; and in the North, we hope for it a reception not less sincere and approving. If every patriot will peruse the document calmly and impartially, and ask his conscience for an honest judgement on its sentiments, we believe not one in ten thousand will refuse the Message the homage of his hearty approval.

This reads like high eulogy. We design it so. We have passed that stage in political life when we can love party prejudice more than our country, or when we can "give up to party what was meant for mankind." All honor and praise to the President's Message.

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[From the Mobile Register.]

British Pretensions in Central America.

Touching the grave question between Great Britain and the United States in reference to Central America, we have thought it might not prove uninteresting to our readers to give a brief sketch of British diplomacy in that quarter.— It will be seen that the exploits of this great power on the American coast have been consistent with her mode, in all times and in all climes, of construing international requirements and treaty obligations.

For the facts to which we shall limit ourselves, we are indebted to the President's message, and to some remarks elicited by the message, made in the Senate on the 31st December, by the Hon John M Clayton—authority unexceptionable, of course, to the most incorrigible opponents of the present administration. Lord Palmerston claims for England, an interest in Central America founded upon a tenure of two hundred years; thus resting the antiquity of her claim upon depredations committed under the British flag, by that horde of Buccaneers which then infested the inter-American seas, preying upon Spanish commerce and possessions, and a like a terror and scourge to honest traders of all nations. Without stopping to discuss the morality or the validity of a title to an estate of such monstrous derivation, we must hasten on to the thickly clustering evidences of the non-existence of even this fabulous title, and of England's position in renewing claims she has been compelled again and again to wave. The depradations of the Buccaneers, having engaged the attention of the Spanish government, demands were made upon England for their suppression, which resulted in the treaty of Paris of 1763. In this treaty England agreed that all the fortifications [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America. The language of the treaty seems as plain and distinct as words can make it—but to what end? what is England's [illegible] refused to fortify or exercise dominion over the territory treated of. Not a jot. And after repeated interrogation as to her intentions, what explanation does she vouchsafe? That her interpretation of treaty differs from ours—differs from what the language clearly expresses! Well, and what is her interpretation of the treaty? She affirms that in her view, the operation of the treaty was "*prospective only*," that it did not require her to abandon any of her pretensions (which we have never acknowledged, and which she yielded three times to Spain,) but only limited her in her future operations!— That this invention (for it is but a very recent *invention*) assimilated to her equivocation as to the "Spanish continent in America," in her treaty with Spain above alluded to, is transparent, both from the meaning of the word and the history of her actions. For granted that her far-fetched *prospective* invention is correct— what then? Says Mr Clayton—

"They were not to exercise dominion thereafter, but they were to exercise the dominion they had before. How can that be? The language of the treaty was that they should therefore exercise no dominion, and, no matter what dominion they might have had before, they were compelled, by the plain terms of the treaty to abandon it."

Mr Clayton justly exclaims—

Prospective in its operation! I never dreamed of such a thing.

Merely prospective! Does any man suppose that I, in the possession of my senses, could have entered into a treaty with Great Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this isthmus, and to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession of it, leaving her there undisturbed?"

And what has been the history of her actions? She has not only abandoned nothing, but has been busy increasing her area. The President tells us in his message that—

"It became apparent at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group, known as the Bay Islands, and belonging of right to that State."

Such being England's acts as regards Central America, and such her reverence for the sanctity of treaties, Capt Hollins' bombardment of Greytown is invested with a little more significance, than has been seen by those who have made that affair a theme for their anti-Administration attacks. England should be made to observe the faith of treaties; and if diplomacy cannot succeed in producing such an effect in reference to Central America, some other means ought to be made available to that end.

◆

The Secret of Success.—The price of liberty, it has been said "is eternal vigilance." It is true of success in most things. A thoughtful observance of the rules which the experience of men has fixed, must be maintained in almost every undertaking, if we would win the prize upon which our hearts are set.—Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] It is suspended from the right side of the [illegible] by a strap passing over the shoulder, and is kept in motion by means of a lever or crank, operated by the hand or fingers. By presenting the [illegible] point to the cotton ball, it is immediately seized by the chain and conveyed to the opposite end, where it is freed by means of a stripper, and deposited in a bag suspended at the bottom. The bag is rapidly filled and emptied. For any information in regard to the harvester, address George A Howe, the inventor, Cleveland Ohio. *Ohio Farmer.*

☞ "My wife is very attentive to the pigs," said a gentleman the other day, in the presence of several ladies. "That accounts for her attachment to you," responded one of the fair damsels. The gentleman slid—having suddenly recollected some business out of doors to transact.

The rail roads of Ohio already nearly equal those of New York, and in a few years will overtake and pass them. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that Ohio has at present 2,725 miles of rail road complete while New York has only 2,794 miles.

[For the Repub

"Hark! from the tombs a dol
My ears attend the cry;
It makes the very earth resou
With the terrific sigh.

Just listen to the awful groan,
Oh! what a piercing hiss;
'Tis like the last low gut'ral m
Of some poor dying *goat*.

But ah! it is too shrill and cle
To come from such a beast;
It must be some old *owl* that's
A hooting round his nest.

Yet hark! again there comes
Just like some demon's ho
'It is too shrill and loud a
To come from *goat* or *owl*.

It is so wild, so loud and
And comes so clear and bold
It surely is a "fabled *horse*,"
Like Balaam rode of old.

His name is "Parod—e," he
His verses *witty* too;
And often at his betters bray
As all such *asses* do.

CONSISTENCY OF PRESIDENT P[illegible]—The abuse showered upon Pierce because of his bold asser[illegible] masterly vindication of the rig[illegible] duties of the States under the [illegible] tion, seems to infer that all th[illegible] new development of principle. [illegible] the contrary, in exact and [illegible] consistency with the views expr[illegible] President, from the beginning [illegible] public life down to the moment [illegible] election as Chief Magistrate of [illegible] ted States. He has never for a [illegible] wavered on these great question[illegible] record in both houses of Congr[illegible] complete, that in 1852 it was [illegible] and circulated by the advocates of General Scott through the Northern to show that General Pierce was ple ely identified with the very do which he is now denounced for ting in his annual message! It is to remind a country of a fact which enemies of the Democratic party anxious to conceal.—*Washington Union.*

A WESTERN EDITOR'S VA[illegible]TORY.—"The undersigned from the editorial chair wi[illegible] complete conviction that all is ty. From the hour he start[illegible] paper to the present time, he been solicited to lie upon given subject, and can't rema[illegible] having told a wholesome [illegible] without diminishing his subs[illegible] tion list, or making an enemy. der these circumstances of and having a thorough con[illegible] for himself, he retires in or[illegible] recruit his moral constitution

Holloway's Ointment and [illegible] are a certain Cure for Scu[illegible] Edward Hope of Charleston, S Carolina, suffered more than people from the scurvy, and whole of his body was covered [illegible]

[illegible]

MARRIED [illegible] In this County, on the [illegible] by R. A. Brooks Esq. Mr S[illegible] to Mrs Sarah Thomp[illegible]

OBITUARY.

DIED suddenly, on the morning of the 1st inst. ADA JANE, infant daughter of J. G. and S. A. Dailey, aged one month and 23 days. We will not weep for thee, sweet faded flower of infant loveliness, for thou art gone in thy spotless purity from a world of sin and sorrow into the pure presence of thy Maker. In that far off world we hope again to clasp thee to our bosom, never more to be separated. Until that happy time, the image of the "dearly loved and early lost" will abide with us through all the weary days of our earthly pilgrimage, smiling sweetly upon us from that world of light and joy, beckoning us to join the bright angelic throng around the throne of God.

"Thou art not moaning, dovling,
Thy rest is quiet now;
There is no sign of anguish
Upon thy baby brow;
While at thy little bedside,
Fond vigils I did keep,
God's angel came and kissed thee,
And soothed thee into sleep.

But thou art cold, my dearest,
I cannot hear a breath,
So placid is thy slumber,
This surely can't be Death!
The color has not fled thy lips,
Round which a smile doth play;
Ah! yes thy spirit darling one,
From earth has passed away.

The angel that did kiss thee,
Has taken thee above,
To Him who gave my darling,
And took it in his love,
To save it from a world of care,
Temptation, grief & pain,
His will be done, in Heaven,
I shall meet my babe again."

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and B. C. W
" 2. A. P.
and J. R. Gr
" 3. Jas. I
and Green S
" 4. Eli B
Easley.
" 5. T J D
Cothren.
" 6. Royale
cy Finch.
" 7. D P P
Landers.
" 8. Edwar
Benj. Nabors.
" 9. Enoch
Neal Furguso
" 10. C. B.
V. Whiteside.
" 11. Elijah
John B. Hays.
" 12. John
llen Elston.
" 13. Danie
C. Bush.
" 14. Jas. R
Golden.
" 15. W. P. I
r Coffey
" 16. Jas. Ke
M Owens.
" 17. John L.
d L. B. Chan
" 18. R. T.
m. King
" 19. Wm. Ca
d W. Duke,
" 20. John B
d Thos. Maxw
" 21. John W
ter Acker.
The Constable
the returning
ction Precinct

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of Probate.

HON. J. L. LEWIS,
HON. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINDSEY, ESQ.
JOHN SMYTH ESQ.
CALDWELL SUBLETT, ESQ.
ROBERT W. DRAPER, ESQ.
JOSEPH C. BAIRD,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, ESQ.
JAMES LEA, ESQ.
SPARTAN ALLEN,
For Randolph County.
F. M. PERRYMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. DEARMON.
WILLIAM J. WILLIS.
JAMES B. FARMER.
A. B. LITTLEJOHN.
WILLIAM L. POUNDS.
JAMES GGBER.
D. F. SHUFORD.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 4th,
A. D. 1856.

This day came William P. Davis, special Administrator of the estate of William McGehee, late of Benton county, and filed in open court his report and statement, setting forth the insolvency of the estate of said Wm. McGehee.

It is therefore ordered by said court, that the second Monday of March. 1856 the regular term of this court, be set to hear and determine the same, and that notice issue to the creditors of the estate of the filing of the report and the day appointed to hear and determine the report of the insolvency of said estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published at the Court House of said county. for three successive weeks, and by posting notice on the Court House door for the same length of time, and the forwarding notices by mail to all creditors whose residence is known.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

February 5, 1856 ‡3t.

Particular Notice.

The books, notes and accounts due the firm of, A. G. and J. F. Nunnelly have been left in the hands of the undersigned and as they have changed their place of business it is necessary that the business be immediately closed. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted that if their notes and accounts are not settled by the first of March, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DANIEL NUNNELLY.

Feb. 5, 1856.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the [illegible] day of January, 1854, by Daniel Wa[illegible] to secure S. P. Hudson, in a certain [illegible] therein mentioned; which deed was recorded 1st February, 1854, in [illegible] page 449, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville on the **First Monday in March, next,** [illegible] highest [illegible] for cash, all the right title and interest that [illegible] has in and to Lots No. 24 and [illegible] the Town of Oxford, Benton County, Alabama.

J. F. STOKES, [illegible]

January 29, 1856.—[illegible]

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

[illegible]

sion, as it will be a [illegible] selves and a [illegible] in the arrangement [illegible]

The Trustees [illegible] highly [illegible] institution will be [illegible] the public.

C. J. CLARK, [illegible]

Jacksonville, January 29, 1856.

Election Notice.

The following embraces a list of inspectors for the County of Benton at the general election to be holden at the different Precincts of said County on the 1st Monday in March 1856. for the election of two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each Election Precinct in said County. (to wit.)

No. 1. Jas. Crow, P. F. Beacham and B. C. Wyly.
" 2. A. P. Wade, John M. Crook and J. R. Green.
" 3. Jas. Dothard, Jas. A. Stevenson and Green Skelton.
" 4. Eli Bynum, B F Maddox, Benj Easley.
" 5. T J Downing, W. W. Crook, Wm. Cothren.
" 6. Royale Allen, Wm. Stubbs & Harvey Finch.
" 7. D P Posey, John Ford & Jas. N. Landers.
" 8. Edward Allen, John B. Prater & Benj. Nabors.
" 9. Enoch Benson, Williamson Todd & Neal Furguson.
" 10. C. B. Sisson, J. H. Burton, and J. V. Whiteside.
" 11. Clijah Kerr, Thomas K. Cook, & John B. Hays.
" 12. John P. Lackey, Robert Boyd, & Allen Elston.
" 13. Daniel Hinds, Dudley Snow, and [illegible] C. Bush.
" 14. Jas. R. Black, Jesse Landers, & [illegible] Golden.
" 15 W. P. Ivans, J. C. Backer and Abner Coffey
" 16. Jas. Kemp, David Walker and [illegible] M Owens.
" 17. John L. Dorouge Stephen Edwards and L. B. Chandler.
" 18. R. T. Ezzell, Reuben Hooper and [illegible] King.
" 19 Wm. Carmichael, Joshua Roberts and W. Duke,
" 20. John Borden, Nimrod Whorton and Thos. Maxwell.
" 21. John Wills, David A. Miller and Peter Acker.

The Constables of the election Precincts [illegible] the returning offices for their respective Election Precincts, this 29th January 1856.

A. BROWN, *Shff.*
B. C. Ala.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!!

PROF. HAYNES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

H. J. GARDENER, Gov. of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Ex Gov of Mass.
SIMEON BROWN, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
E. M. WRIGHT, Sec'y of State of Mass.
†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
PROF. JOHN TORREY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.
DR. C. T. JACKSON, Geologist of the Public Lands of the United States.

Among the disases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could not reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared By DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Ms., and sold by every respectable Druggist in New England.

FOR SALE BY

HENDRICK & NISBIT	Jacksonville.
R. M. DICKSON	Alexandria.
WILLIAMS & SMART	Oxford.
J. B. HENRY	Gadsden.
COWAN & McCLUNEY	Turkey Town

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, now under the charge and superintendence of the undersigned, will be opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday the 11th instant.

Pupils will be charged from time of entrance to close of term, and no deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.

LEONIDAS L. ETTER.

January 12, 1856.—3m.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

[illegible]

A Few Words [illegible] treatment, [illegible] of Spermatorrhea [illegible] Weakness, Nocturnal [illegible] and Nervous Debility, [illegible]

BY [illegible], M. D.

[illegible]

Sheriff Sales.

[illegible]

A. BROWN, [illegible]

January 29, 1856.

ALSO at the same time and place, [illegible] issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county and to me directed, in favor of E. I. Woodward, against Aaron White, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north east fourth of the north east fourth, and the east half of the north east fourth, 20 acres off, and the south west fourth of north east fourth, all in section 10, township 13, range 7, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said White to satisfy said venditioni exponas.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January 29, 1856.

ALSO, at the same time and place, by virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county and to me directed, in favor of Woodward & White, against Aaron White, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north east fourth of the S. E. fourth, and the east half of the north east fourth of section 10, township 13, range 7, 20 acres off, and the south west fourth of north east fourth of section 10, township 13, range 7, in the Coosa land district; levied on as the property of said White, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January 29, 1856.

ALSO, at the same time and place, by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks, against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of south west fourth of section seven, township 14, range 12, also the south west fourth of northwest fourth and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12; levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January, 29 1856.

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.

Huntsville Female College.

(FORMERLY,)

Bascom Female Institute,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M. President.

THE *Spring* Term of the above Institution will open on the first Monday in February under its new name—the present Legislature having substituted it for the old one; in consideration of the fact that there are several Schools in the South bearing that title.

THE EDIFICE

Is a magnificent structure, pronounced by many, the largest and most beautiful building in the State. It is 164 feet long, 52 wide, and three stories high with two fronts, having a noble double colonnade on either, that gives a commanding appearance to the whole establishment. The elegant finish of the inside work, and the capaciousness of the chapel, the halls, corridors, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, chambers, and domestic apartments, are not surpassed by any Literary Institution, North or South. Moreover, the chambers have dressing rooms attached as large as ordinary sized bed rooms. The pitch of the first story is 12, the second 16, and the third 14 feet; and the whole is so admirably ventilated that one atmosphere can pervade the entire building. The pure and fresh air which may float freely through every portion of the house renders it, in Summer, not only a guarantee against disease from local causes, but a cool and delightful retreat; and in the Winter no dwelling can be rendered more comfortable. That portion of the building appropriated to *School* purposes is arranged as follows: a Chapel, 50 by 50, with 16 feet ceiling, is devoted to Religious Exercises, Lectures, Concerts and Commencements. A large room 44 by 21, furnished with seats and desks is used by the Primary and Preparatory Departments; and four rooms each 22 by 21, provided with elegant chairs and suitable tables, are appropriated to the College Classes, giving each an apartment of its own for both study and recitation; the Teachers exchange rooms instead of the Classes—a plan which, while it economizes time prevents a vast deal of confusion.

APPARATUS, ETC.

The School has just been furnished, with superior apparatus for illustrating Natural Science, including an achromatic telescope, of great focal length, with one terrestial and three celestial lenses. A splendid set of Chandeliers has also been ordered for the Chapel and Halls, thus adding brilliancy and beauty [illegible] public occasions. Lectures and Experiments on Natural Science will be regularly given.

DIPLOMAS

Are awarded to pupils who have passed satisfactory examinations on the prescribed Course of Study.

MUSIC.

The Professor of Music is one of the most eminent teachers [illegible] in the South [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS.

Board and Tuition per Scholastic Year, about : : $165 00
Less or more according to the advancement of the pupil or the extra studies pursued.

SPECIFIC CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department, : :	$12 00
Preparatory Department, : :	15 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 or 25 00
Vocal Music, : : :	2 00
Matriculation, : : :	1 00
Board, including Room, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Servants' Attendance, per Session,	60 00

OPTIONALS.

Music on Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Use of Instrument, : : :	5 00
Drawing, : : :	10 00
Oil Painting, : : :	20 00
French, : $10, $12 50, and	15 00
Italian, : : :	15 00
Spanish, : : :	15 00

Payments, strictly in advance.

CLOTHING.

The Clothing of each young Lady must be distinctly marked with her name in full, otherwise, the Domestic Department is not held responsible. Every pupil must furnish her own towels and two table napkins. It is earnestly desired that parents will not allow their daughters to bring with them jewelry or any costly clothing, as neither of these can be worn by the boarders of this Institution. If the toilet has undue attention, successful study is impossible. To avoid this, and to teach lessons of frugality, the following regulations have been established:

1. No accounts shall be opened with any person, unless by the express direction of parents or guardian.
2. No pupil is permitted to go shopping unless accompanied by the Matron or one of the Teachers, who will superintend all purchases.

EXERCISE.

Mens sana in corpore sano has become almost an obsolete idea in female education. The mind cannot be sound unless the body is healthy, and any exercise which is calculated to promote the latter necessarily adds vigor to the former.—Accordingly, a certain amount of time every day is appropriated to walking in the open air, and calesthenic exercise in a large and beautiful hall most admirably adapted to that purpose.

MORAL TRAINING.

Every Sabath morning the Boarding Pupils will have the benefit of Bible instruction; attend congregational worship in the forenoon, and a lecture in the afternoon on some portion of Scripture, or one of the Churches in the evening.—Religious exercises, in which all the pupils engage, are held in the Chapel at the opening and closing of school.

HUNTSVILLE

Is everywhere distinguished for the refinement of its people, its healthful atmosphere, its majestic scenery, and its mammoth Spring of crystal water. The locality ought always to be an important consideration with parents in selecting schools for their daughters. Although pupils may be prohibited from mingling in society, yet the surrounding objects which meet the eye, form deep and lasting impressions on youthful minds, that help not only to fashion their manners, but even their habits of thought. In consideration of this fact, Huntsville as a location for female schools is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery of the mountains which girdle the beautiful valley on whose bosom it lies, added to the clean and handsome streets the beautiful residences which crowd upon the view on every hand, to say nothing of the general refinement, and elegance of the people seems to set it apart as peculiarly adapted to female institutions.

January, 1. 1856.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

12300 Prizes-56,000 Dol's.

Havana Plan Lottery!

Jasper County Academy Lottery!

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

19,900 Numbers only—1 Prize to 8 *TICKETS.*

To be drawn at CONCERT HALL, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and James A Nisbet, Esq. This Lottery is drawn on the plan of the Royal Lottery of Havana, of Single Numbers.

Class 5.

To be drawn on the [illegible] February 1856, [illegible]

ONE PRIZE TO EIGHT TICKETS.

Capital 15,000!

[illegible]

1200 Prizes, amounting to [illegible]

[illegible]

LOTTERY.

CLASS 7.

[illegible] DOLLARS! [illegible]

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TEN TICKETS

SCHEME.

Capital Prize [illegible]
100 Prizes [illegible] Approximation Prizes

APPROXIMATION PRIZES!

The purchasers [illegible] with approximation prizes, I have introduced them with the difference, that there are a great many more prizes [illegible]

Tickets $10—Halves and quarters in proportion.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid thirty days after the drawing, in bills of the specie paying Banks, with a deduction [illegible] *presentation of the Ticket drawing the Prize.*

Bills of solvent Banks taken at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Ag't and Manager,
Sign of the Bronze Lions,
Montgomery, Ala.

$30,000

Improved Havana Plan Lottery.

The Favorite!!!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY

LOTTERY!

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

Class 12.

To be drawn February 25th 1856, in the City of Atlanta Georgia, when prizes

AMOUNTING TO

$30,000

SCHEME!

Capital Prize, $10,000.

100 Prizes!-20 Approximations.

No Small Prizes! Prizes Worth Having.

Tickets, $5, Hlv's, 2.50 Qrs, 1 25

Prizes in this Lottery are paid 30 days after the drawing, in bills of specie paying Banks, without deduction, on presentation of the Ticket entitled to the prize.

Bills on all solvent Banks at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Ag't & Manrg'r,
Atlanta Ga.

Feb. 5, 1856.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH,

THE

Mysteries of Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.

The R R R Remedies possess the great power to secure to the human system health and long life, and to free the human family from pains, aches, and all bodily infirmities.

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE METHOD OF CURING DISEASE

BY THE R. R. R.'S.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain. The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds &c quicker than morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men.

It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics has passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.

Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it: it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts: It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease.

As a counter irritant, Radway's ready relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

Rapids Parish, La. June 19th, 1855.

Messrs. Radway & Co.—Radway's ready relief has cured Peter Mayof Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cheryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected—he said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy RADWAYS REGULATORS; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic corrector and Regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect regulator or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel, or Mercury, without entailing on the system the [illegible] injuries of [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 4.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold or a fever sets in a dose of from 3 to 6 of Radway's regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine at this stage of the disease that is required in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected and coughs, headaches colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints muscle bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rapid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflamations or congestions take place, Radway's regulators and ready relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or of malignant Bilious Fever, or Pneumonia, Radway's regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's ready relief will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

IF RHEUMATISM,

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing from limb to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's ready relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors [illegible]

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASELS.

Radway's ready relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known shipmasters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's ready relief and regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever or ague that is lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargements of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver; and other organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic disease.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVANT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers: diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in the this second class.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Gland due Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

[illegible]

Radway & Co.

[illegible]

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.

[illegible]

[illegible] for three successive weeks, [illegible] [illegible] all persons concerned [illegible] to be and appear at a special term of [illegible] House of said county on said Friday the [illegible] to contest the making of said settlement if they think proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 16th day of Jan. A. D. 1856.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

Jan. 15 1856 3t.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,

Attorney at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

March 7, 1854.—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
Special Term, Jan. 21st A. D. 1856.
County of Probate for Benton County Ala.

This day came R M. Dickson & R. M Parks Adm'rs of the Estate of N. Parks deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final Settlement of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 25th day of February next be set for examining stating and reporting said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement. 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, and at least thirty days 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 Monday the 25th day of February next, and contest the making of said Settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office in the Town of Jacksonville this 21st day of Jan. A. D. 1856.

Attest,

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 22, '56.—3t.

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 suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, 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 enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly cobined 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 disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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 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 that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its 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 courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Headaches
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
[illegible]	Influenza
[illegible]	Inflammation
Chest Diseases	Inward Weakness
Costiveness	Liver Complaints
Dyspepsia	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhoea	Piles
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
[illegible]	Secondary Symptoms
Fever and Ague	Venereal Affections
Female Complaints	[illegible]

[illegible] at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, [illegible] Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, [illegible]

[illegible]

Woodland Female College,

Cedar Town, Ga.

[illegible]

Session and Vacations.

[illegible]

[illegible] per Annum.
[illegible] per Annum.
[illegible] per Annum.
[illegible] per Annum.

[illegible] for Books, &c.

[illegible] will be required at the close of each Session. [illegible] are offered at the following [illegible] will secure [illegible] the Literary [illegible] two years [illegible] three [illegible] years, [illegible] will secure a perpetual scholarship. [illegible] arrangement [illegible] boarded and educated [illegible] a year, [illegible] less than is paid for board and washing at most institutions, and nearly a hundred dollars less [illegible] for the same facilities at other [illegible]. These inducements are offered [illegible] other sources [illegible] of the School—a gratuity to the public.

FACILITIES.

The Faculty is composed of able and experienced teachers. They have good Chemical Apparatus at their command.—The boarding house is to be managed by a good Steward and lady, who will guard the health and morals of young Ladies. Pupils will be required to attend Sunday School and preaching every Sabbath. Suitable provisions will be made for Music and for Primary scholars.

REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Government of the School are such as we deem necessary for the good of the pupils and the Institution, enforced with kindness, but with firmness. Persons wishing to enter pupils or purchase scholarships, will please address the President.

By order of the resident Board of Trustees.

J. M. WOOD,
President.

October 8th, 1855.

TRUSTEES.

ELD. E. DYER,
ELD. WM. NEWTON,
ELD. C. H. STILWATER,
L. D. CHISOLM,
COL. S. GIBSON,
T. H. PARKS,
W. P. WOOD,
D. S. ANDERSON,
A. N. VENDRY,
W. A. MERCER,
A. DARDEN,
C. W. SPARKS,
JOEL H. TERREL,
W. O. B. WHATLEY,
A. F. KING,
E. H. RICHARDSON,
L. W. BATTLE,
W. E. WEST.

Dec. 4. 1855.

C. C. PORTER
Resident Surgeon Dentist.
Jacksonville Ala.

JOHNSON & STEELE,
GROCERY MERCHANTS,
SELMA, ALA.

JOHNSON & STEELE
GROCERY MERCHANTS
SELMA
ALA

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal manner with which they have patronized him during the past two years he has been in business 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 usually 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, Cincinnatti;
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 unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled please them in every respect.

Selma, July. 24, 1855-1y.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOBS CORDIAL.

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

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

The Virtues of Jacob,s Cordial are too well known to require Ecomiums.

1. It cures the worst cases of Diorhœa.	7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentary	8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loin
3. It cures California or Mexic'n Diarhœa.	9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despendency.
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 Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."
HON. HIRAM WARNER,
Judge of Supreme Court' Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to reccommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarontee for me to believe it to be all that it purpoats to be viz. A SOVREION REMEDY."
WM. H. UNDERWOOD,
Formerly judge Sup'r 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 soverign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me."
A. A. GAULDING,
Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded."
MILES G. DOBBINS,
Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."
A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. Bank, 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. ELLIS & CO.
Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.

For Sale by
Jas. L. Cooper & co. Huntsville; Lewis L. Atmette [illegible]; A J [illegible] New Hope; P P Hale New Market; A W Haynes, do do; J H Lloyd, [illegible].—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & co. Augusta; Haviland, Harrall & co. Charleston.
aug23 1y

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Land Warrant No. [illegible] for eighty acres issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, September 28th, 1850 to Elizabeth Foreman, widow of William Foreman, deceased, private in Capt. [illegible]'s Company, S. C. Militia, war of 1812, on the 9th of May 1853, and forwarded to Thomason & Cobb agents of said Elizabeth Foreman, at Ashville Ala, which said warrant has never been received by said Thomason & Cobb or by the said Elizabeth Foreman that the said Thomason & Cobb nor the said Elizabeth Foreman have ever sold, transferred or in any manner parted with her right to said warrant.

This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate warrant.

THOMASON & COBB
Agents for ELIZABETH FOREMAN.
December 25 1855. 6w.

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

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

Nov. 20 1855.

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

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

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALA;

WILL attend to all business confinded to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

BLANKS FOR SALE.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Cabinet Shop to the house recently occupied by J. H. Crawford, west side of the main street and south of the public square; where he will be happy to receive calls and orders for all articles in his line of business. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 8, 1856.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

The second session of the above Institution was commenced [illegible]

[illegible] of Female Education. [illegible]

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

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

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

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany' &c.

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

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250, for the scholastic 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 $10 per month. Tuition in the Collagiate department $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term,

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M, Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

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.

EUGENE LeHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POSTOFFICE, ROME, GA.

FINE FURNITURE.

BEING determined to prove that the South, is able to compete with the North, I propose to sell as

GOOD
FURNITURE

as can be made at the North, and on as reasonable TERMS. I intend to employ none but the *best* of WORKMEN, so I can warrant my work to be *as good* as the country can afford; then let those who have been in the habit of sending their money North, just call at

DAILEY'S
CABINET WARE ROOMS,

oposite the Sunny South office, and they will find the very articles they need without the risk of having their furniture injured by shipment, and I would say, come one come all, you will find it to your interest to give me a call. I return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAS. G. DAILEY.

☞ WANTED, two good Cabinet Workmen, such can get steady employment. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

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, Sattinetts, &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.

LATE FROM TENNESSE.

THE undersigned has opened a new **GROCERY** Store on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, 2 doors South of the Brick Tavern, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of **GROCERIES** of the best quality such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Tobacco and Cigars, Candies of every variety, and many articles for family use.

He has also on hand a large supply of the best quality of Tennessee Whiskey, wholesale & retail, also Wines, Brandies, French and American, &c.

Designing to keep articles of the very best quality, and dispose of them upon such terms as to secure permanent trade, he confidently invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to give him a call. B. C. GEORGE.

Nov. 27, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND

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

October 9, 1855.

CLARK. | W. T. HATCHET
CLARK & HATCHETT,
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION,
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

A GOOD FIT.
WYNNE & RAY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together propose to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various departments, under the firm name above, at the old stand of John Ray one door North of the *Post Office*—East side of the Public Square.

They flatter themselves, from long experience and a thorough acquaintance with the business that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They warrant the workmanship of all articles manufactured at their establishment. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING.

The making and cutting of garments of all kinds done with promptness. A continuation of patronage heretofore extended is respecfully solicited.

R. H. WYNNE.
JOHN RAY.

Jan'y. 1, 1856.—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, 500 Tons.	M. BERRY, Commander.
MARION, 200 Tons.	W. FOSTER, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 200 Tons.	S. C. TURNER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 Tons.	T. D. EWAN, Commander.

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

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

R. N. PHILPOT, J.M.LAPSLE
PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING
SELMA. ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot 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. HARDIE, *of Talladega.*
SELMA, Oct. 2, 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.

JOHN B. STANFORD. | ALBERT G. PITNER
STANFORD & PITNER
WHOLESALE AND RETIAL
GROCERS,
And General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Hardware, Sadelery;
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. }
C. J. Chaffee, } *Charleston.*
Heard & Williams, }
J. & S. Bones & Co. } *Augusta.*

Oct 23, 1855—1y.

CLARK & COOLEY,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, 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

WAR IN KANSAS.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD announces to his friends and patrons in town and country, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP to the house formerly occupied by Joel H. Farmer, one door west of A R Smith's buildings, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who want

Furniture.

He has on hand a lot of fine furniture which he offers *cheaper* than has ever been sold in this

MARKET.

Every variety of Bedsteads
Plain, Turned, and Cottage BEDSTEADS,
with or without *Testers*—all of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

He invites the public to call and examine his *work and prices* before purchasing elsewhere

Bacon, Lard and Lumber, taken in exchange for work at *cash prices.*

☞ All kinds of repairing done in best manner.

In future he promises to sell for cash cheaper than any in the place.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

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

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

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the *utmost promptitude.* All **OIL PAINTING** *warranted,* and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES:
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful diseas which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so 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 Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Eztract Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruption of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of Secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

PRICES, Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—1y.

P. J. WEAVER.
Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing.
HATS BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware Cutlery & Guns
Carpenters, Smith's & Farmers Tools,
Carriage & Waggon Materials
and Trimmings of all kinds.
BOOKS & STATIONARY
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 attended to' Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 21st of January 1856 under the superintendence of the undersined and will continue *Twenty one-weeks.*

Instruction Will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies, at the rates established by the BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Parents and Guardians are requested to have their children and wards in attendance at the opening of the term, that they may be properly classed.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the term, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. D. P. FORNEY.

Jan'y 1, 1856.—4t

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.

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

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attentiou of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats varicus colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton *UMBRELLAS*, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 2, 1855.

M. P. Stovall.
Warehouse and Commission Merchant
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the buisness in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street near the Globe Hotel.

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 acceptances, made, when desired, on all consignments of produce to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGIFG, ROPE, &c., will be promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

October 16, 1855.—1y.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the CANE CREEK IRON WORKS, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware, **DOG IRONS, GIN GEAR,** and *MIL MACHINERY* generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Rack,
and Pinions;
Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of ALL SORTS for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pullies, 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, Hotchkill's and Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps, Window Sills, and Lintels, Balustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

☞ Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.
MORRISVILLE, Benton Co., Ala.
Aug. 22, 1855.—tf.

HOME MANUFACTORY.
Carriages and Buggies.
J. H. PRIVETT & SON.

J. H. Privett, having associated with him his son, G. W. Privett, proposes to continue the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

at his old stand, on Main Street, North of the Court House, where his friends, old customers, and the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material.

All kinds of Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Having secured the services of a SUPERIOR PAINTER, he is prepared to finish up work in a style surpassed by no shop in this section.

LIVERY NOTICE.

In connection with this other business, J. H. Privett has opened a LIVERY STABLE; and is prepared at all times to furnish the Public with

Vehicles and Horses

at the following rates:

Horse per day	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse & Buggy per day	2 00
Horses and Hack " "	5 00

Damages to Horses and Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their Horses well taken care of at this stable.

Jan. 15, 1856.tf.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, LA.

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.

BENTON STEA
MILLS.

THE undersigned leave to inform friends and the p generally that they have Steam Mills in successful op tion, ten miles below Jacksonv on the Stage road to Oxford, are now prepared to fill all bil superior, smooth lumber with patch and at moderate prices cash, or on short time to punc customers.

We also have our Corn Mill successful operation and are king a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the lic generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & C
Feb. 20, 1855.—tf.

BOUNTY LAN

THE undersigned have all the f and instructions from the Pen office, for applications for bounty l under the act of 3d March, 1855— all former acts, for Military serv Fourteen days service or a longer p entitles the applicant to 160 Acre and those who have received less 160, to *additional* bounty, making that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at early day. Those who call on us be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala,
J. W. RAMSEY,
March 20, Centre, Al

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Beadsted

THE subscriber has on hand a l number, and is constanly engage manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedstead

These Bedsteads, for beauty, eleg and comfort, are unequalled by anyt in the bedstead line, ever invented. are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them prono them the best and handsomest bed in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFOR

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour ta in exchange for bedsteads or other inet work. J. H. C

Feb. 3,

WASHINGTON HAL
ATLANTA GEORG

BEING situated almost equi-di from the Macon and Western, W ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail R Depots, this House will be found bo convenient and comfortable abode Travelers, while sojourning at this p Mals will be served on the arrival of several Passanger Trains, and ever tention paidto the wants and comfo visitors. LOYD,

---

GRATIS!
Just Published; A New Di covery in Medicine!

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATI TREATMENT, without Medicine, of S matorrhea or Local Weakness, Ne Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Wa ness of the Limbs and Back, Indig tion and Incapacity for Study and L Dullness of Apprehensions, Lo Memory, aversion to Society, Lov Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Di ness, Head Ache, Involuntary Disch es, Pains in the Side, Affection of Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual other Infirmities of man.

FROM THE FRENCH OF Dr. B. DE LANEY.

The important fact that these al ing complaints may easily be remo WITHOUT MEDICINE, is, in this small clearly demonstrated; and the enti new and highly successful treatmen adopted by the Author, fully expla by means of which every one is enab TO CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT LEAST POSSIBLE COST, avoiding ther all the advertised nostrums of the d

Sent to any address, gratis, and free in a sealed envelope, by remit (post paid) two postage stamps to B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispen Street, *New York.*

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.
ROME, GEORGIA,

ARE still at their old stand, and ways keep on hand a full assortmen

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
GROERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call examine our Stock.

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

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

Tidings from the East.

THE undersigned respectflly sugg to those who are in arrears for w done by him, that SETTLEMENT m be made and **Money** must co He finds it impossible to meet the d mands of his creditors without his d ors pay up, and that PROMPTLY!! work has been done and satisfaction en to his customers—He trusts that all who owe him. will take due notice and consider a hint to the wise is sufficient!

R H WYNNE.

January, 8 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts against the undersigned will please present them for settlement; and all who have accounts with me are earnestly requested to come in and make settlement, as my old books are full of accounts, and it is too much trouble to transcribe them in a new book. All who fail to comply with this request must not think hard of me, if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

FIELDING SNOW.
January 15, 1856.—4t.

Jacksonville Republican.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 20.—No.8. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1856. Whole No. 1001.

THE REPUBLICAN,
EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

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

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

Annunciation of candidates $3 in advance, or $5 after the election.

Circulars of Candidates 50cts per square.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 83.—y.

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

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokeee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randandolph.

ADDRESS.

M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*

April 11, [illegible]

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

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arbaceochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1. 1855—1y.

FARE REDUCED
—TO—
6 CENTS PER MILE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly COACHES, run regularly in connection with J. R. Powell's line of coaches from Montgomery, Ala. via. Talladega and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also in connection with the regular Steamers from Bridgeport, via. Guntersville, Whitesburgh to Decatur, Ala. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance sixty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.

BROOKS & DeBOARDE.

Nov. 27 1855. tf.

TIN SHOP,
JOEL H. FARMER,

TAKES this method of informing his old friends and customers, that he has moved his shop north of the Public square, on Rome street, near his residence, where he is prepared to do all sorts of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work;
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

He will also furnish the Merchants on the squore with TIN WARE, where his customers can be accommodated on as good terms as at the shop.

His entire business will be done upon the **Cash System,** not so much as a matter of choice as necessity.

He has also on the way a fine lot of COOKING STOVES which he will be able to sell low for CASH.

He hopes his friends will not forget to call and ask if they hav'nt a small account unsettled.—Let them not be ashamed, even if they have been due *three or four years.* If they hav'nt got the money, he will take "OLD PEWTER BEESWAX.

January, 8th 1856.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Wyatt, McBurney & Co.,
porters and Wholesale Dealers

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

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

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

POETRY.

Light.

The following exquisite poem, by William Pitts Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent European critics to be the finest production of the length in our language:

From the quickening womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I pencilled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen:
And when the fiend's art on the trustful heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere in the first born tear,
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed,
Their works of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead;
With the wondrous gleams of my bridal beams,
I bade their errors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on the Bethlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
Joy, joy, to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in darkness and tears
Feel my smile the best smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings;
[illegible] the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

[illegible]

Ever bright with the Deity's smile.

The Earth is Full of Sunshine.

The earth is full of sunshine
When the earth is full of glee,
For the light within our spirit
Shines on everything we see;
Then it finds the smallest trifles
For its happiness suffice,
And pleasure in the simplest thing,
As in the things of price.

There is sunshine in the flowers,
In the [illegible]—
There is sunshine in the rippling brook
That whispering with the breeze:
It looks on us from every face,
The homely and the fair,
And the happier the spirit feels,
The more it seeks to share.

A lovely thing is sunshine,
And gladdens where it falls:
But more beautiful the sunny heart
That all things blessing calls—
That is always seeing something
For which to render praise:
A spirit full of thankfulness
In all works and ways.

That can pass along earth's pilgrim,
And not think all untrue,
To whom earth's hopes seem but a shade,
(Alas! they are but few)—
And the bitters leave for other,
Extracting but the sweet,
For such hearts make their happiness
From everything they meet.

And they who thus unruffled
Can guide [illegible] the stream of life,
With a spring that elastic springs,
From all its cares and strife,
Have a well of joy within them
That not lightly will depart,
For they bear about their Paradise,
A mild and joyous heart.

And are not such more happy,
And more likely to be right,
Than they who would persuade us earth
Hath nought for th[illegible] but night?
For I say—and 'tis a decline
That the many will receive
There is hope for every one on earth,
If they only will believe!

☞ A present for Cronstadt is being constructed in the Lowmoor Iron Works, England. It has a shell nine feet five inches in circumference, and thirty-six inches in diameter. Its weight is over a ton. It costs £25 unfilled, and the mortar which is to discharge such a shell weighs thirty-five tons. This shell is intended to bombard Cronstadt, and it is expected that a bombardment well sustained with such a weight of metal, will crumble the walls of that defence like powder.

Five Winters Among the New York Poor.

"Five Winters—dark and dreary Winters—have we spent upon the Five Points, surrounded by want and suffering, by beggary, shame and crime. The fact of living here is not in itself so hard as the lack of means to supply the wants of the worthy poor, and to afford shelter and protection to the houseless. We have been compelled, by our relation to this people, to witness little bare feet treading the icy pavements, until the nails have been frozen from their toes; to their skeleton fingers reached out to us, and hear their cry for bread, when we had no bread to give; we have been compelled to leave the widow with her new-born babe upon her bosom, friendless and shelterless upon the street, because we had no shelter for her; to see boys ripen in criminal manhood, and girls into wanton womanhood; we have been compelled to hear hundreds of unfortunate beg in vain, even in the name of our Saviour, for an opportunity to reform; and when denied, see them give up in despair, and afterward die hopeless; and all for want of a little of that of which thousands are so prodigal. This is hard.

The above is from a recent address to the New York public by the Rev. L. M. Pease, the benevolent head of the Five Points Mission establishment. New York can now rival the great cities of the Old World in its startling contrasts of extreme penury and great wealth—grand lounges and costly luxury—fashion and famine, rags and ruffles—vice and virtue—[illegible] crowding her avenues in juxtaposition, hideous and revolting until the eye gets accustomed and the heart callous to the [illegible]. No one [illegible] familiar with the facts, can doubt the statement that a greater amount of human misery is pent up within her twelve or fourteen miles square than could be found in the whole slave holding section. But New York is no worse than any other city of its size in the world—if it is probably better. Her miseries only illustrate one inherent vice of what is called free society, which, like every other form of social organization, has its peculiar defects. It has no unity—its interests are, in fact, antagonistic. Capital is not forced to promote the labor, but on the contrary, uses its power and seeks its own advantage in obtaining labor as cheaply, and dealing with as little of [illegible] as possible. It employs and discharges at the [illegible] without a moment's reference to the [illegible] or discharged. [illegible]

The Missouri river [illegible]

[illegible] Boys and girls, young ladies and their better halves [illegible] every variety of shade, from the pure African to the [illegible] brown, swelled the immense gathering, and completely covered the river opposite the city. Sets were formed for the ice, and dancing kept up until a late hour at night."

A Memento of Daniel Webster.

At the Boston festival in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, Gen. Nye, of New York, in the course of his speech said:

"Sir, I was an admirer of the character of Webster. I remember with youthful emotion the time when I used to sail in his little bark upon the sea you say he loved so well, and I have now a bright silver dollar he gave me the day I was eleven years old. (Applause.) I have told my wife not to be dismayed at all at the thought of coming to want. I should never be out of money. (Laughter.) The dollar shall abide with me until time shall be to me no more. (Applause.) It is, sir, the anchor of my financial ship. I have often been reduced to that, but have never yet been obliged to let it go. (Cheers.)

TONGUE FROZEN FAST.—In Cincinnati on the 19th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a flat iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain.—Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whiskey, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one-half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

A NEGRO'S OPINION OF ABOLITIONISTS.—An old negro man, a slave, belonging to a gentleman in the vicinity of Westport, Mo., was asked whether he did not "want to go and live among the free State men in Lawrence?" when he instantly replied—

"No! 'spect not, massa, dis nigga been raised 'mong quality—could'nt think of guine thar, sir; drother stay at home as mong white folks."

The *Concordia* (La.) *Intelligencer*, of a late date says:

"As faithful journalists, it becomes our duty to chronicle the sequel to an advertisement which appeared some weeks since in our paper. At the recent special term of the District Court of our sister parish of Tensas, Wm. Bell was tried for cruel treatment to one of his slaves.

"The prosecution was predicated on the description he gave of the slave when advertising him as a runaway. The authorities of the parish did not recognize the branding of a slave as the proper mode of identifying him as the property of his owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on him.—He was fined $200, and the jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him.

"We are gratified to see that the law has not been allowed to slumber over this outrage, though happily, it is very rarely ever necessary to execute it."

Cash and Credit.—If you want to get rich, don't deal in pass books. Credit is the 'tempter in a new shape.' Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hand's looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a due bill. Cash is practical, while credit [illegible] to taste and romance. Let cash buy a dinner, and you will have a beefsteak flanked with onions. Send credit to market, and he will return with eight pairs of woodcocks and a peck of mushrooms.—Credit believes in [illegible] pies and champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little salt. Cash is a good [illegible], while credit is a good fellow to be on [illegible] terms with. If you want [illegible] chins and contentment, do business with cash.

Wolves.—The papers give frightful accounts, says the C[illegible], of the ravages of the wolves in Iowa. The extreme cold weather seems, as usual, to have greatly emboldened these [illegible] creatures, and they have [illegible]

[illegible]

DESTROYING A BALL ROOM.—[illegible]

St. Louis News.

A *Wealthy Proprietor.*—A large portion of the rich valley of [illegible] in New York State is owned by James Wadsworth.—He owns [illegible] acres in one town, as much more in Geneseo, about [illegible] more in the adjoining town of [illegible] [illegible] It is nearly all good [illegible] land, the best in the State—and constantly increasing in value.

DEATH WITH THE COLD.—A free negro, with no master but himself, who neglected or did not know how to take proper care of himself, was found, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst., dead in his room, at New Brooklyn, where he had retired the night before, hungry and cold, and without food and fire. He had been down all day among the Abolitionists in Brooklyn, trying to get a job of shoveling snow, but as he had no shovel, and no one would lend him one, he could get no work nor money, and so he went home and died, just as all his race will, sooner or later, in this cold climate. *N. Y. Day Book.*

☞ A Dutch philosopher says, 'if a merchant gets to heaven he must be long sick.' There is wisdom in that remark. To draw off some of Slap Dash & Co's trade, Fuss & Fume have to put down the price of their sugars a cent a pound.—They do this with profit F. & F. have to teach assorted gravel how to look like 'first class St. Croix.—Slap, Dash & Co; to recover their loss, 'doctor' their coffee, and sold the best 'old government Java at a price which shows that the government of Java has an extensive interest in a pea-patch. Mercantile life is divided into two bureaus—the lying and cheating. Hence the propriety of the apothem—'If a merchant gets to heaven, he must be long sick, that he may have a changce to grow penitent and recollect that sixteen ounces make a pound.

THE GREAT MASS AT THE MINNESOTA MINE.—"On saturday," says the Lake Superior Miner, Dec. 29, "we went under ground to look at the great mass in the ten fathom level, at the Minnesota Mine, to which we have before alluded. They are now at work on the north-east corner of the copper, which they succeded in throwing out by a heavy sand blast. Some forty men are constantly at work by night and day at cutting it up, and getting away the pieces. It is fastened very firmly to the foot wall by strings and little cross veins of copper, and this makes it quite difficult to detach from the rock, but otherwise its occurrence is quite favorable for getting out economically. It is found to be very much seamed so that well-placed sand blasts of ten or twelve kegs of powder will tear off and throw up lumps of forty to sixty tons weight. From twenty to twenty-eight men are constantly at work cutting it up, and like the ring of a nail factory. They cut it into pieces of about 3000 pounds weight each, as near as they can estimate, that size being the best for safety of machinery and convenience of handling. We measured some of the cuts; one of them was twenty-nine inches thick of clean bright copper, though they generally can manage to find a place where it does not require more than eighteen inches of cutting. How much higher or lower this great mass extends, time only will disclose, but it seems probable that it is the largest continuous piece of native copper ever yet discovered.

Effects of the Weather on Wild Ducks.—Several sportsmen left this city last Tuesday on a ducking expedition, and after travelling a few miles down the river, came to the mouth of a creek, where the water formed a circle of seventy or eighty yards and was not covered with ice. In this hole was a large number of ducks, and the huntsmen, on seeing them, let loose with their double barrels and killed several. But to their surprise the remaining ones did not fly. They again loaded up, banged away, each man killing his bird, but the live ones still refusing to fly, they then undertook to discover the cause of their gentleness, supposing that by possibility they were tame, when on examining one of the dead ducks they found [illegible] of ducks, and [illegible] weather so severe to remain in it a great while, they gathered up about twenty of the slain and made tracks for home each declaring that they had never felt such weather before in all their lives.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Special Message of the President.

The subjoined message of the President of the United States was transmitted to both houses of Congress yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory considered as an inchoate State are entitled in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provision and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican governments, distributing public authority among locally created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and a house of representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government.—Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described should be entitled to vote at the first election and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, however that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act. And provided further, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of public officers of the Territories as, by the provision of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the governor, was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such modes as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly.—In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While by this act, the principle of constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of the organic legislation regarding both were [illegible] the Territory of Nebraska was [illegible]

[illegible] 1855. [illegible]

[illegible] move him from the office of chief executive [illegible] of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the governor, so that the election of members of the legislative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate, and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as it concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of its pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of persons held to service in some of the States, which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was in-eradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, that had recourse in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measures of a propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views, associations were organized in some of the States, and their purpose were extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas and sopecially in the State of Missouri, whose domestic peace was that the most direc endangered; but they are far from ju fying the illegal and reprehensible count movements which ensued.

Under these inauspicious circumstanc the primary elections for members of t legislative assembly were held in the m if not all of the precincts at the time the places, and by the persons designa and appointed by the Governor accordi to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes h been polled, abounded on all sides and i putations were made both of fraud and olence. But the Governor, in the exerc of the power, and the discharge of the ty conferred and imposed by the law on h alone, officially received and considered returns; declared a large majority of members of the council and the House representatives "duly elected;" withheld tificates from others because of alleged i gality of votes; appointed a new electi to supply the place of the persons not tified: and thus at length, in all the for of statute, and with his own offical auth tication, complete legality was given to legislative assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning offic and of the governor are final, except t by parliamentary usage of the count applied to the organic law, it may be c ceded that each house of the assem must have been competent to determin in the last resort, the qualifications and election of its members. The subject w by its nature, one appertaining exclusiv to the jurisdiction of the local authoritie the Territory. Whatever irregulari may have occurred in the elections seems too late now to raise that questi At all events it is a question as to wh neither now, nor at any previous time, h the least possible legal authority been p sessed by the President of the United Sta For all present purposes the legitimate sembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proc mation, convened the assembly thus ele ed to meet at a place called Pawnee C the two houses met and were duly org ized in the ordinary parliamentary for each sent to and received from the gove the official communications usual such occasions; an elaborate message op ing the session was communicated by the governor; [illegible] lation was entered upon by the legisl [illegible]

[illegible] a few days, the assembly [illegible] Manual Labor School Mission [illegible]

[illegible] the change of its place of session. H [illegible] this objection [illegible] to be considered, because upo is founded all that superstructure of plainly against law, which now threat the peace not only of the Territor Kansas, but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceedin the legislative assembly was of excepti [illegible] for the reason that, by the express terms of the organic law, the se Government of the Territory was "loca temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and the governor himself remained there than two months, and of his own discret transferred the seat of government to Shawnee Mission, where it in fact wa the time the assembly were called to at Pawnee City. If the governor had such right to change temporarily the of government, still more had the legi tive assembly. The objection is of [illegible] for the farther reason t the place indicated by the governor w out having any exclusive claim of pre ence in itself, was a proposed town only, which he and others were attempt to locate unlawfully upon land with military reservation, and for participat in which illegal act of the commandant the post—a superior officer of the arm has been dismissed by sentence of co martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legislat assembly might not with propriety pas territorial act transferring its sittings the Shawnee mission. If it could not, must be on account of some prohibitory incompatible provision or act of Congr But no such provision exists. The orga act, as already quoted, says "the seat Government is hereby located tempora at Fort Leavenworth;" and it then provi that certain of the public buildings the may be occupied and used under the di tion of the Governor and legislative as bly." These expressions might poss be construed to imply that when in a pre ous section of the act it was enacted t "the first legislative assembly shall me such place and on such day as the Gove or shall appoint," the word 'place' mea place at Fort Leavenworth, not place where in the Territory. If so, the Gove or would have been the first to err in t matter, not only in himself having rem ed the seat of Government to the Shaw Mission, but in again removing it to P nee City. If there was any departure fr the letter of the law, therefore it was in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most reasonable to suppose that by the term the organic act Congress intended to do pliedly what it has not done expressl that is, to forbid to the legislative asse ly the power to choose any place it m see fit as the temporary seat of its deli ations. That is proved by the signific

JOHNSON & STEELE,

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

JOHNSON & STEELE
GROCERY MERCHANTS
SELMA
ALA

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal mannerwith which they have patronized him during the past two years he has been in business 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 comprizes everything usually 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, Cincinnatti;
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 unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled please them in every respect.

Selma, July. 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

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

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

The Virtues of Jacob,s Cordial are too well known to require Ecomiums.

1. It cures the worst cases of Diorhœa.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentary
3. It cures California or Mexic'n Diarhœa.
4, It relieves the severest Colic.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loin.
9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.
10. It restores Irregularities.
11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
12. It's an admirable Tonic.

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

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court' Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to reccommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarontee for me to believe it to be all that it purpoats to be viz. A SOVREIGN REMEDY." WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Formerly judge Sup'r 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 soverign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me." A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacob's Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the headof every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded." MILES G. DOBBINS, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is and credibility in human testimony, 'Jacob's Cordial' must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. B'nk, 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 Cloyd, Whitesdurg.—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & co. Augusta. Haviland, Harrall & co. Charleston.

October 1 18 .

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant No. 50,602 for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, September 28th. 1850 to Elizabeth Foreman, widow of William Foreman, deceased, private in Capt. Rudy's Company, S. C. Malitia—war of 1812 on the 9th of May 1853, and forwarded to Thomason & Cobb agents of said Elizabeth Foreman, at Ashville Ala, which said warrant has never been secured by said Thomason & Cobb or by the said Elizabeth Foreman that the said Thomason & Cobb nor the said Elizabeth Foreman have ever sold, transfered or voluntarily parted with her right to said warrant.

This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a suplicate warrant.

THOMASON & COBB
Agents for ELIZABETH FOREMAN.
December 25 1855. 6w.

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

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

Nov. 20 1855.

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

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

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALA;

WILL attend to all business confinded to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

BLANKS FORSALE.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his **Cabinet Shop** to the house recently occupied by J. H. Crawford, west side of the main street and south of the public square; where he will be happy to receive calls and orders for all articles in his line of business. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 8, 1856.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

THE second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name,—has undertaken to found here UPON HIS OWN PREMISES and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble couse of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor is not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

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

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

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

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

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

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250. for the scholastic 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 $10 per month. Tuition in the Collagiate department $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term,

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M, Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—ly.

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.

EUGENE LeHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POSTOFFICE, ROME, GA.

FINE FURNITURE.

BEING determined to prove that the South, is able to compete with the North, I propose to sell as

GOOD
FURNITURE

as can be made at the North, and on as reasonable TERMS. I intend to employ none but the *best* of WORKMEN, so I can warrant my work to be *as good* as the country can afford; then let those who have been in the habit of sending their money North, just call at

DAILEY'S
CABINET WARE ROOMS,

oposite the Sunny South office, and they will find the very articles they need without the risk of having their furniture injured by shipment, and I would say, come one come all, you will find it to your interest to give me a call. I return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAS. G. DAILEY.

☞ WANTED, two good Cabinet Workmen, such can get steady employment. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

LATE ARRIVAL
Of Fall & Winter
GOODS.
R. M. DICKSON,

HAS recently received from New York and Philadetphia, 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, Sattinetts, &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.

Alexadria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

LATE FROM TENNESSE.

THE undersigned has opened a new **GROCERY** Store on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, 2 doors South of the Brick Tavern, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

GROCERIES
of the best quality such as
Sugar, Coffee,
Molasses, Cheese,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Candies of every variety, and many articles for family use.

He has also on hand a large supply of the best quality of Tennessee WHISKEY, wholesale & retail, also *Wines*, Brandies French and American, &c.

Designing to keep articles of the very best quality, and dispose of them upon such terms as to secure permanent trade he confidently invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to give him a call. B. C. GEORGE.

Nov. 27, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND

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

October 9, 1855.

CLARK. | W. T. HATCHET
CLARK & HATCHETT,
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION,
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

A GOOD FIT.
WYNNE & RAY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together propose to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various departments, under the firm name above, at the old stand of John Ray one door North of the *Post Office*—East side of the Public Square.

They flatter themselves, from long experience and a thorough acquaintance with the business that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They warrant the workmanship of all articles manufactured at their establishment. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING.

The making and cutting of garments of all kinds done with promptness. A continuation of patronage heretofore extended is respectfully solicited.

R. H. WYNNE.
JOHN RAY.
Jan'y. 1, 1856.—ly.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
STEAM PACKETS.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, 500 Tons. } M. BERRY, Commander.
MARION, 200 Tons. } W. FOSTER, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 200 Tons. } S. C. TURNER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 TONS. } T. D. EWAN, Commander.

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

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

R. N. PHILPOT, J.M.LAPSLE
PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING
SELMA. ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot 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. HARDIE, *of Tulladega.*
SELMA, Oct. 2, 1855—ly.

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.—ly.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER
STANFORD & PITNER
WHOLESALE AND RETIAL
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, } *Augusta.*
J. & S. Bones & Co.
Oct 23, 1855—ly.

CLARK & COOLEY,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, 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

WAR IN KANSAS.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD announces to his friends and patrons in town and country, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP to the house formerly occupied by Joel H. Farmer, one door west of A R Smith's buildings, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who want

Furniture.

He has on hand a lot of fine furniture which he offers *cheaper* than has ever been sold in this

MARKET.

Every variety of Bedsteads
Plain, Turned, and Cottage
BEDSTEADS,

with or without *Testers*—all of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

He invites the public to call and examine his *work and prices* before purchasing elsewhere

Bacon, Lard and Lumber, taken in exchange for work at *cash prices.*

☞ All kinds of repairing done in best manner.

In future he promises to sell for cash cheaper than any in the place.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

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

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

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the *utmost promptitude.* All **OIL PAINTING** *warranted*, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES:
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
March 6, 1855

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful diseas which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so 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 Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Eztract Sarsaparilla,

For Puirfying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

PRICES, Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of
And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—ly.

P. J. WEAVER.
Selma, Ala.
GENERAL DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing.
HATS BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware Cutlery & Guns
Carpenters, Smith's & Farmers Tools,
Carriage & Waggon Materials
and Trimmings of all kinds.
BOOKS & STATIONARY
Crockery & Glass Ware,
Wood & Stone Ware
Groceries, and Produce of all Kinds,
Bagging, Rope & Twine.
—ALSO—
Afine 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 attended to. Oct. 16,1855. 20w.

JACKSONVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 21st of January 1856 under the superintendence of the undersined and will continue *Twenty one-weeks.*

Instruction Will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies, at the rates established by the BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Parents and Guardians are requested to have their children and wards in attendance at the opening of the term, that they may be properly classed.

Pupils charged from the time of entrance to the close of the term, and no deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. D. P. FORNEY.

Jan'y 1, 1856.—4t

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.

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

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Among which may be found latest styles Moleskin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass'r HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft fancy Hats various colors. Campeachy, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton *UMBRELLAS*, Flowers, Tabbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 2, 1855.

M. P. Stovall.
Warehouse and Commission Merchant
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the buisness in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street near the Globe Hotel.

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 acceptances, made, when desired, on all consignments of produce to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGIFG, ROPE, &c., will be promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

October 16, 1855.—ly.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the CANE CREEK IRON WORKS, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware. DOG IRONS, ***GIN GEAR***, and *MIL MACHINERY* generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Rack,
and Pinions;
Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of ALL SORTS for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pullies, 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, Hotchkiff's and Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps, Window Sills, and Lintels, Balustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

☞ Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.
MORRISVILLE, Benton Co., Ala.
Aug. 22, 1855.—tf.

HOME MANUFACTORY.
Carriages and Buggies.
J. H. PRIVETT & SON.

J. H. Privett, having associated with him his son, G. W. Privett, proposes to continue the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

at his old stand, on Main Street, North of the Court House, where his friends, old customers, and the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material.

All kinds of Repairing

done at the shortest notice.

Having secured the services of a SUPERIOR PAINTER, he is prepared to finish up work in a style surpassed by no shop in this section.

LIVERY NOTICE.

In connection with his other business, J. H. Privett has opened a LIVERY STABLE; and is prepared at all times to furnish the Public with

Vehicles and Horses

at the following rates:

Horse per day	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse & Buggy per day	2 00
Horses and Hack " "	5 00

Damages to Horses and Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their Horses well taken care of at this stable.

Jan. 15, 1856.—tf.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE. LA.

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.—ly.

BENTON STEA
MILLS.

THE undersigned leave to inform friends and the generally that they have Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonv on the Stage road to Oxford, are now prepared to fill all bill superior, smooth lumber with patch and at moderate prices cash, or on short time to punc customers.

We also have our Corn Mill successful operation and are king a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the lic generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & Co
Feb. 20, 1855.—tf.

BOUNTY LAN

THE undersigned have all the and instructions from the Pen office, for applications for bounty under the act of 3d March, 1855— all former acts, for Military servi Fourteen days service or a longer pe entitles the applicant to 160 Acres and those who have received less 160, to *additional* bounty, making that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at early day. Those who call on us be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala
J. W. RAMSEY,
March 20, Centre, Ala

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Beadsted

THE subscriber has on hand a la number, and is constauly engage manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedstead

These Bedsteads, for beauty, eleg and comfort, are unequalled by anyth in the bedstead line, ever invented. T are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them prono them the best and handsomest bed in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour ta in exchange for bedsteads or other c inet work. J. H. C

Feb. 3,

WASHINGTON HALL
ATLANTA GEORG

BEING situated almost equi-dis from the Macon and Western, W ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail R Depots, this House will be found bo convenient and comfortable abode Travelers, while sojourning at this poi Mals will be served on the arrival of several Passenger Trains, and every tention paidto the wants and comfor visitors. LOYD,

---

GRATIS!

Just Published; A New Di covery in Medicine!

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATION TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Sp matorrhea or Local Weakness, Nerv Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, We ness of the Limbs and Back, Indispo tion and Incapacity for Study and La Dullness of Apprehensions, Loss Memory, aversion to Society, Love Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Di ness, Head Ache, Involuntary Dischar es, Pains in the Side, Affection of Eyes, Pimples on the Eace, Sexual other Infirmities of man.

FROM THE FRENCH OF
Dr. B. DE LANEY.

The important fact that these alar ing complaints may easily be remo WITHOUT MEDICINE, is, in this small tr clearly demonstrated; and the entir new and highly successful treatment adopted by the Author, fully explai by means of which every one is enab TO CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT T LEAST POSSIBLE COST, avoiding there all the advertised nostrums of the d

Sent to any address, gratis, and p free in a sealed envelope, by remitt (post paid) two postage stamps to B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispen Street, *New York.*

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.
ROME, GEORGIA,

ARE still at their old stand, and ways keep on hand a full assortment

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
GROERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call examine our Stock.

A. M. SLOAN,
B. F. HAWKINS,
W. SCOTT.
Oct. 23, 1855.—ly.

Tidings from the East.

THE undersigned respectfily sugg to those who are in arrears for w done by him, that SETTLEMENT m be made and **Money** must co He finds it impossible to meet the mands of his creditors without his d ors pay up, and that PROMPTLY!! work has been done and satisfaction en to his customers—He trusts that all who owe him. will take due notice and consider a hint to the wise is sufficient!

R H WYNNE.
January, 8 1856.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts against the undersigned will please present them for settlement; and all who have accounts with me are earnestly requested to come in and make settlement, as my old books are full of accounts, and it is too much trouble to transcribe them in a new book. All who fail to comply with this request must not think hard of me, if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

FIELDING SNOW.
January 15, 1856.—4t.

Jacksonville Republican.

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 20.—No.8. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1856. Whole No. 1001.

THE REPUBLICAN,

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

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

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

Announciation of candidates $3 in advance or $5 after the election.

Circulars of Candidates 50cts per square.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 3, 83.—y.

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

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853—1y.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randandolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 18[illegible]—1y.

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

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arbacoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1, 1855—1y.

FARE REDUCED
—TO—
6 CENTS PER MILE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly COACHES, run regularly in connection with J. R. Powell's line of coaches from Montgomery, Ala., via. Talladega and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also in connection with the regular Steamers from Bridgeport, via. Guntersville, Whitesburgh to Decatur, Ala. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance sixty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.
BROOKS & DeBOARDE.
Nov. 27 1855. tf.

TIN SHOP.
JOEL H. FARMER.

TAKES this method of informing his old friends and customers, that he has moved his shop north of the Public square, on Rome street, near his residence, where he is prepared to do all sorts of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work;
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

He will also furnish the Merchants on the square with TIN WARE, where his customers can be accommodated on as good terms as at the shop.

His entire business will be done upon the **Cash System,** not so much as a matter of choice as necessity.

He has also on the way a fine lot of COOKING STOVES which he will be able to sell low for CASH.

He hopes his friends will not forget to call and ask if they hav'nt a small account unsettled.—Let them not be ashamed, even if they have been due *three or four years.* If they hav'nt got the money, he will take "OLD PEWTER" or BEESWAX.
January, 2th 1856.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854.—1y.

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

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

POETRY.

Light.

The following exquisite poem, by William Pitts Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent European critics to be the finest production of the length in our language:

From the quickening womb of the primal gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast,
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament
Arose on its airy spars,
I penciled the hue of its matchless blue,
And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen:
And when the fiend's art on the trustful heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere in the first born tear,
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world accursed,
Their works of wrath had sped,
And the Ark's lone few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead:
With the wonderous gleams of my bridal beams,
I bade their errors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark scroll,
God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast,
Night's funeral shadow slept—
Where shepherd swains on the Betlehem plains,
Their lonely vigils kept:
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Saviour born—
Joy, joy, to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend:
E'en the blind, whose vain sphere rolls in darkness and tears
Feel my smile the best smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings:
At the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly's wings.

The desolate morn like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms:
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night from her bowers,
And lead the young day to her arms:
And when the gay rover seeks eve for his lover,
And sinks to her balmy repose,
I wrapt the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned west,
In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel sleep, by the night-hooded steep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted from out the sky:
As guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though sped by the hurricane's wings:
His compassless, dark, lone, weltering bark,
To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in their dew-spangled bowers,
The birds in their chambers green,
And mountain and plain glow with beauty again,
As they bask in their matinal sheen.
O, if such the glad worth of my presence to earth,
Though fitful and fleeting the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the blest,
Ever bright with the Deity's smile.

The Earth is Full of Sunshine.

The earth is full of sunshine
When the earth is full of glee,
For the light within our spirit
Shines on everything we see:
Then it finds the smallest trifles
For its happiness suffice,
And pleasure in the simplest thing,
As in the things of price.

There is a sunshine in the flowers,
In the shadowy forest trees—
There is sunshine in the rippling brook
That whispering with the breeze:
It looks on us from every face,
The homely and the fair:
And the happier the spirit feels,
The more it seeks to share.

A lovely thing is sunshine,
And gladdens where it falls:
But more beautiful the sunny heart
That all things blessing calls—
That is always seeing something
For which to render praise:
A spirit full of thankfulness
In all works and ways.

That can pass along earth's pilgrim,
And not think all unease.
To whom earth's hopes seem but a shade.
(Alas! they are but few—
And the bitters leave for other,
Extracting but the sweet.
For such hearts make their happiness
From everything they meet.

And they who thus unruffled
Can glide down the stream of life,
With a spring that elastic springs,
From all its cares and strife.
Have a well of joy within them
That not lightly will depart,
For they bear about their Paradise,
A mild and joyous heart.

And are not such more happy,
And more likely to be right,
Than they who would persuade us earth
Hath nought for them but night?
For I say—and 'tis a decline
That the many will receive
There is hope for every one on earth,
If they only will believe!

☞ A present for Cronstadt is being constructed in the Lowmoor Iron Works, England. It has a shell nine feet five inches in circumference, and thirty-six inches in diameter. Its weight is over a ton. It costs £25 unfilled, and the mortar which is to discharge such a shell weighs thirty-five tons. This shell is intended to bombard Cronstadt, and it is expected that a bombardment well sustained with such a weight of metal, will crumble the walls of that defence like powder.

Five Winters Among the New York Poor.—"Five Winters—dark and dreary Winters—have we spent upon the Five Points, surrounded by want and suffering, by beggary, shame and crime. The fact of living here is not in itself so hard as the lack of means to supply the wants of the worthy poor, and to afford shelter and protection to the houseless. We have been compelled, by our relation to this people, to witness little bare feet treading the icy pavements, until the nails have been frozen from their toes; to their skeleton fingers reached out to us, and hear their cry for bread, when we had no bread to give; we have been compelled to leave the widow with her new-born babe upon her bosom, friendless and shelterless upon the street, because we had no shelter for her; to see boys ripen in criminal manhood, and girls into wanton womanhood; we have been compelled to hear hundreds of unfortunate beg in vain, even in the name of our Saviour, for an opportunity to reform; and when denied, see them give up in despair, and afterward die hopeless; and all for want of a little of that of which thousands are so prodigal. This is hard."

The above is from a recent address to the New York public by the Rev. L. M. Pease, the benevolent head of the Five Points Mission establishment. New York can now rival the great cities of the Old World in its startling contrasts of extreme penury and great wealth—gaunt hunger and overfed luxury—fashion and famine—rags and ruffles—vice and virtue—all crowding her avenues in juxtaposition, hideous and revolting until the eye gets accustomed and the heart callous to the spectacle. No candid man, familiar with the facts, can doubt for a moment that a greater amount of human misery is pent up within her twelve or fourteen miles square than could be found in the whole slave holding section. But New York is no worse than any other city of its size in the world—it is probably better. Her miseries only illustrate one inherent vice of what is called free society, which, like every other form of social organization, has its peculiar defects. It has no unity—its interests are, in fact, antagonistic. Capital is not forced to promote for labor, but on the contrary, uses its power and seeks its own advantage in obtaining labor as cheaply, and doing with as little of it as possible. It employs and discharges without a moment's reference to the employed or discharged. A thousand of dead poor are held of no account except as there may be taxation for funeral expenses. They are deemed of no value and no loss. If each represented a thousand dollars of value to somebody not a word would be necessary to keep him from starvation and freezing. If Northern reformers could get over the horror of mere name, and look at things they would see, in the tales of suffering which comes from both sections, not so much the results of any social system as the abuse of it.—*Georgia Citizen.*

The Missouri river is frozen over to the depth of three and a half feet at St. Louis. The *Mirror* of that city says:

"On the Illinois side, for some considerable distance from the shore, were pitched several canvass tents, at the entrances of which were placed boys, hollering 'hot coffee,' 'hot whisky punches,' 'Tom and Jerry,' 'whisky slings,' &c. Some of the 'fancy,' too, and sporting characters had their faro and roulette tables in full blast. At the end of the ice road at the other side is placed a large sign, with the inscription, in monster letters, Mississippi avenue. This was the grand centre of attraction, as in this immediate locality everything was to be found to stimulate and heat the 'inner man.' Thousands of skater might be seen gliding in every direction over the icy surface. Boys and girls, young ladies and their loving swains, old men and their better halves, negroes of all variety of shade, from the pure African jet to the light brown, swelled the immense gathering, and completely covered the river opposite the city. Sets were formed on the ice, and dancing kept up until a late hour at night."

A Memento of Daniel Webster.

At the Boston festival in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, Gen. Nye, of New York, in the course of his speech, said:

"Sir, I was an admirer of the character of Webster. I remember with youthful emotion the time when I used to sail in his little bark upon the sea you say he loved so well, and I have now a bright silver dollar he gave me the day I was eleven years old. (Applause.) I have told my wife not to be dismayed at all at the thought of coming to want. I should never be out of money. (Laughter.) The dollar shall abide with me until time shall be no more. (Applause.) It is, sir, the anchor of my financial ship. I have often been reduced to that, but have never yet been obliged to let it go. (Cheers.)

TONGUE FROZEN FAST.—In Cincinnati on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a [illegible] iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain.—Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named Taylor went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whisky, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one-half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

A NEGRO'S OPINION OF ABOLITIONISTS.—An old negro man, a slave, belonging to a gentleman in the vicinity of Westport, Mo., was asked whether he did not "want to go and live among the free State men in Lawrence?" when he instantly replied—

"No! 'spect not, massa, dis nigga been raised 'mong quality—could'nt think of guine thar, sir; drother stay at home as mong white folks."

The *Concordia* (La.) *Intelligencer,* of a late date says:

"As faithful journalists, it becomes our duty to chronicle the sequel to an advertisement which appeared some weeks since in our paper. At the recent special term of the District Court of our sister parish of Tensas, Wm. Bell was tried for cruel treatment to one of his slaves.

"The prosecution was predicated on the description he gave of the slave when advertising him as a runaway. The authorities of the parish did not recognize the branding of a slave as the proper mode of identifying him as the property of his owner. After a fair and impartial trial, Mr. Bell was found guilty, and the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted on him.—He was fined $200, and the jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him.

"We are gratified to see that the law has not been allowed to slumber over this outrage, though happily, it is very rarely ever necessary to execute it."

Cash and Credit.—If you want to get rich, don't deal in pas books. Credit is the 'tempter in a new shape.' Buy dry goods on trust, and you will purchase a thousand articles that cash would never have dreamed of. A dollar in the hands looks larger than ten dollars seen through the perspective of a due bill. Cash is practical, while credit takes horribly to taste and romance. Let cash buy a dinner, and you will have a beef-steak flanked with onions. Send credit to market, and he will return with eight pairs of woodcocks and a peck of mushrooms.—Credit believes in double breasted pies and champagne suppers. Cash is more easily satisfied. Give him three meals a day, and he don't care much if two of them are made up of roasted potatoes and a little salt. Cash is a good adviser, while credit is a good fellow to be on visiting terms with. If you want double chins and contentment, do business with cash.

Wolves.—The papers give frightful accounts (says the Columbus Sun) of the ravages of the wolves in Iowa. The extreme cold weather seems, as usual, to have greatly emboldened these half-famished creatures, and they have made dreadful slaughter of the stock of the farmers.

But the most deplorable of their ravages is the destruction of human life—several persons having been attacked and devoured by them. A man in Pottawattamie county was returning from a prayer-meeting with his two daughters, all three on one horse, when they were overtaken by a pack of wolves, and the eldest dragged from the horse and devoured! Only one shoe and a few remnants of her clothing were found at the spot next day by the neighbors. The father and other daughter made good their flight while the wolves were engaged in their horrible repast. A boy who left his father's house to get water from a spring was attacked and devoured—the water-pail, some marks of blood, and a lock or two of hair only being found at the spring to indicate his fate.

DEATH IN A BALL ROOM.—We learn that a melancholy affair occurred on Thursday, the 1st instant, at 'Green's Bottom,' in St. Charles county, in this State. Mrs. Mahala Taggart, daughter of Squire Green, while in the midst of an assembly of ladies and gentlemen, engaged in a social promenade, exhibited some signs of indisposition, and requested a sister of hers to take her place in the set in which she was engaged, while she retired herself. She immediately went to a settee near the stove, and sat down, while the company, observing nothing extraordinary in her actions, continued on in their honest amusement. A minute or two afterwards one of the company, on approaching her, found, to her indescribable horror, the young lady a corpse! She was thought to be in good health, and we have heard no reason assigned as to the cause of her death.

St. Louis News.

A Wealthy Proprietor.—A large portion of the rich valley of Genesee, in New York State, is owned by James Wadsworth.—He owns 5,000 acres in one town, as much more in Geneseo, about 6,000 more in the adjoining town of Rush, 5,000 or 6,000 in the town of Caledonia and a great many thousands in other towns and counties.—His landed possessions exceed 150,000 acres; it is nearly all good land—the best in the State—and constantly increasing in value.

DEATH WITH THE COLD.—A free negro, with no master but himself, who neglected or did not know how to take proper care of himself, was found, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst., dead in his room, at New Brooklyn, where he had retired the night before, hungry and cold, and without food and fire. He had been down all day among the Abolitionists in Brooklyn, trying to get a job of shoveling snow, but as he had no shovel, and no one would lend him one, he could get no work nor money, and so he went home and died, just as all his race will, sooner or later, in this cold climate. *N Y Day Book.*

☞ A Dutch philosopher says, "If a merchant gets to heaven he must be long sick." There is wisdom in that remark. To draw off some of Slap Dash & Co's trade, Fuss & Fume have to put down the price of their sugars a cent a pound.—They do this with profit. F. & F. have to teach assorted gravel how to look like 'first class St. Croix.—Slap, Dash & Co; to recover their loss, 'docter' their coffee, and sold the best 'old government Java at a price which shows that the government of Java has an extensive interest in a pea-patch. Mercantile life is divided into two bureaus—the lying and cheating. Hence the propriety of the apothem—'If a merchant gets to heaven, he must be long sick, that he may have a changee to grow penitent and recollect that sixteen ounces make a pound.

THE GREAT MASS AT THE MINNESOTA MINE.—"On saturday," says the Lake Superior Miner, Dec. 29, "we went under ground to look at the great mass in the ten fathom level, at the Minnesota Mine, to which we have before alluded. They are now at work on the north-east corner of the copper, which they succeded in throwing out by a heavy sand blast. Some forty men are constantly at work by night and day at cutting it up, and getting away the pieces. It is fastened very firmly to the foot wall by strings and little cross veins of copper, and this makes it quite difficult to detach from the rock, but otherwise its occurrence is quite favorable for getting out economically. It is found to be very much seamed so that well-placed sand blasts of ten or twelve kegs of powder will tear off and throw up lumps of forty to sixty tons weight. From twenty to twenty-eight men are constantly at work cutting it up, and like the ring of a nail factory. They cut it into pieces of about 5000 pounds weight each, as near as they can estimate, that size being the best for safety of machinery and convenience of handling. We measured some of the cuts; one of them was twenty-nine inches thick of clean bright copper, though they generally can manage to find a place where it does not require more than eighteen inches of cutting. How much higher or lower this great mass extends, time only will disclose, but it seems probable that it is the largest continuous piece of native copper ever yet discovered.

Effects of the Weather on Wild Ducks.—Several sportsmen left this city last Thursday on a ducking expedition, and after traveling a few miles down the river, came to the mouth of a creek, where the water formed a circle of seventy or eighty yards and was not covered with ice. In this hole was a large number of ducks, and the huntsmen, on seeing them, let loose with their double barrels and killed several, but to their surprise the remaining ones did not fly. They again loaded up, banged away, each man killing his bird, but the live ones still refusing to fly, they then undertook to discover the cause of their gentleness, supposing that by possibility they were tame, when on examining one of the dead bipeds they found that its wing feathers were so completely loaded with ice that the poor things could neither fly nor dive. Feeling no disposition to butcher "hobbled" ducks, and finding the weather too severe to remain in it a great while, they gathered up about twenty of the slain, and made tracks for home each declaring that they had never felt such weather before in all their lives.—

Richmond Dispatch.

Special Message of the President.

The subjoined message of the president of the United States was transmitted to both houses of Congress yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of governmental organization in the territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and urgently to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the case appear to require.

A brief exposition of the circumstances referred to, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full understanding of the recommendations which it is proposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative opinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision for its political organization and administration as a Territory, are measures which of right fall within the powers of the General Government; and the other, that the inhabitants of any such Territory, considered as an inchoate State, are entitled, in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by congress under it, and to the power of the existing States to decide according to the provision and principles of the Constitution at what time the Territory shall be received as a State into the Union. Such are the great political rights which are solemnly declared and affirmed by that act.

Based upon this theory, the act of Congress defined for each Territory the outlines of republican government, distributing public authority among lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and legislative—to be appointed either by the General Government or by the Territory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and a house of representatives duly elected and empowered to enact all the local laws which they might deem essential to their prosperity, happiness, and good government.—Acting in the same spirit, Congress also defined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; enacting that every free white male inhabitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifications hereafter described should be entitled to vote at the first election and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters and holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, however that the right of suffrage and of holding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act. And provided further, that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in their service, should be allowed to vote or hold office in either Territory by reason of being on service therein.

Such of public officers of the Territories as, by the provision of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the governors, were appointed and commissioned in due season; the law having been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and the commission of the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska being dated on the 2d day of August, 1854, and of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of June, 1854.

Among the duties imposed by the act on the governor, was that of directing and superintending the political organization of the respective Territories. The Governor of Kansas was required to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken by such persons and in such modes as he might designate and appoint; to appoint and direct the time and places of holding the first elections, and the manner of conducting them, both as to the persons to superintend such elections and the returns thereof; to declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives for each county or district; to declare what persons might appear to be duly elected; and to appoint the time and place of the first meeting of the legislative assembly.—In substance, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of Nebraska.

While by this act, the principle of the constitution for each of the Territories was one and the same, and the details of the organic legislation regarding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first legislative assembly met on the 16th of January, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and embarrassments, partly the consequence of local mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some of the States foreign by residence, interests, and rights to the Territory.

The Governor of the Territory of Kansas commissioned, as before stated, on the 29th of June, 1854, did not reach the designated seat of his government, until the 7th of the ensuing October; and even then failed to make the first step in its legal organization—that of ordering the census or enumeration of its inhabitants—until so late a day that the election of the members of the legislative assembly did not take place until the 30 of March, 1855. So that, for a year after the Territory was constituted by the act of Congress and the officers to be appointed by the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it was without a complete government, without any legislative authority, without local law, and of course without the ordinary guarantees of peace and public order.

In other respects, the governor, instead of exercising constant vigilance and putting forth all his energies to prevent or counteract the tendencies to illegality, which are prone to exist in all imperfectly organized and newly-associated communities, allowed his attention to be diverted from official obligation by other objects, and himself set an example of the violation of law in the performance of acts, which rendered it my duty, in the sequel, to remove him from the office of chief executive magistrate of the Territory.

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for the election of a territorial legislature, an election of delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 29th day of November 1854, and the delegate took his seat in the House of Representatives without challenge. If arrangements had been perfected by the governor, so that the election of members of the legislative assembly might be held in the several precincts at the same time as for delegate to Congress, any question appertaining to the qualification of the persons voting as the people of the Territory would have passed necessarily and at once under the supervision of Congress, as the judge of the validity of the return of the delegate and would have been determined before conflicting passions had become inflamed by time, and before opportunity could have been afforded for systematic interference of the people of individual States.

This interference, in so far as it concerns its primary causes and its immediate commencement, was one of the incidents of that pernicious agitation on the subject of the condition of persons held to service in some of the States, which has so long disturbed the repose of our country, and excited individuals, otherwise patriotic and law-abiding, to toil with misdirected zeal in the attempt to propagate their social theories by the perversion and abuse of the powers of Congress. The persons and the parties whom the tenor of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through the agency of Congress, their particular views of social organization on the people of the future new States, now perceiving that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect was ineradicably rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of a propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its internal organization and thus to anticipate or to force the determination of that question in this inchoate State.

With such views, associations were organized in some of the States, and their purposes were extremely irritating and offensive to those of whom the colonists were to become the neighbors. Those designs and acts had the necessary consequence to awaken emotions of intense indignation in States near to the Territory of Kansas and sepecially in the State of Missouri, whose
domestic peace was that the most direc
endangered; but they are far from jus
fying the illegal and reprehensible count
movements which ensued.

Under those inauspicious circumstanc
the primary elections for members of t
legislative assembly were held in the mo
if not all of the precincts at the time a
the places, and by the persons designat
and appointed by the Governor accordi
to law.

Angry accusations that illegal votes h
been polled, abounded on all sides and im
putations were made both of fraud and v
olence. But the Governor, in the exerc
of the power, and the discharge of the d
ty conferred and imposed by the law on h
alone, officially received and considered t
returns; declared a large majority of t
members of the council and the House
representatives "duly elected;" withheld
tificates from others because of alleged il
gality of votes; appointed a new electi
to supply the place of the persons not c
tified; and thus at length, in all the for
of statute, and with his own offical auth
tication, complete legality was given to t
legislative assembly of the Territory.

Those decisions of the returning offic
and of the governor are final, except t
by parliamentary usage of the count
applied to the organic law, it may be c
ceded that each house of the assem
must have been competent to determi
in the last resort, the qualifications and
election of its members. The subject w
by its nature, one appertaining exclusive
to the jurisdiction of the local authorities
the Territory. Whatever irregularit
may have occurred in the elections,
seems too late now to raise that question
At all events it is a question as to whi
neither now, nor at any previous time, h
the least possible legal authority been p
sessed by the President of the United Sta
For all present purposes the legitimate a
sembly of the Territory.

Accordingly, the Governor, by proc
mation, convened the assembly thus ele
ed to meet at a place called Pawnee Ci
the two houses met and were duly org
ized in the ordinary parliamentary form
each sent to, and received from the gove
or the official communications ususal
such occasions; an elaborate message op
ing the session was communicated by t
governor; and the general business of le
lation was entered upon by the legisla
assembly.

But, after a few days, the assembly r
solved to adjourn to another place in t
Territory. A law was accordingly pas
against the consent of the governor, but
due form otherwise, to remove the seat
government temporarily to the "Shaw
Manuel-Labor School," (or Mission,) a
thither the assembly proceeded. After t
receiving a bill for the establishment o
ferry at the town of Kickapoo, the gover
refused to sign it, and, by special messa
assigned for reason of refusal not anythi
objectionable in the bill itself, or any p
tence of the illegality or incompetenc
the assembly as such, but only the f
that the assembly had by its act transf
ed the seat of government temporarily fr
Pawnee City to Shawnee Mission. F
the same reason he continued to refus
sign other bills, until, in the course o
few days, he by official message, comm
cated to the assembly the fact that he h
received notification of the terminatio
his functions as governor, and that the
ties of the office were legally devolved
the secretary of the Territory; thus to
last recognising the body as a duly ele
and constituted legislative assembly.

It will be perceived that, if any consti
tional defect attached to the legislative a
of the assembly, it is not pretended to c
sist in irregularity of election, or want
qualification of the members, but only
the change of its place of session. How
er trivial this objection may seem to be
requires to be considered, because upon
is founded all that superstructure of a
plainly against law, which now threat
the peace, not only of the Territory
Kansas, but of the Union.

Such an objection to the proceeding
the legislative assembly was of excepti
ble origin, for the reason that, by the
press terms of the organic law, the sea
government of the Territory was "loc
temporarily at Fort Leavenworth," and
the governor himself remained there l
than two months, and of his own discret
transferred the seat of government to
Shawnee Mission, where it in fact wa
the time the assembly were called to m
at Pawnee City. If the governor had a
such right to chang temporarily the s
of government, still more had the legi
tive assembly. The objection is of ex
tionable origin for the further reason th
the place indicated by the governor w
out having any exclusive claim of pre
ence in itself, was a proposed town s
only which he and others were attemp
to locate unlawfully upon land with
military reservation, and for participa
in which illegal act of the commandant
the post—a superior officer of the arm
has been dismissed by sentence of co
martial.

Nor is it easy to see why the legisla
assembly might not with propriety pas
territorial act transferring its sitting
the Shawnee mission. If it could not,
must be on account of some prohibitory
incompatible provision or act of Congr
But no such provision exists. The orga
act, as already quoted, says "the seat
Government is hereby located tempora
at Fort Leavenworth," and it then provi
that certain of the public buildings the
may be occupied and used under the di
tion of the Governor and legislative ass
bly." These expressions might possi
be construed to imply that when in a pr
ous section of the act it was enacted t
"the first legislative assembly shall mee
such place and on such day as the Gove
or shall appoint," the word "place" mea
place at Fort Leavenworth, not place a
where in the Territory. If so, the Gove
or would have been the first to err in t
matter, not only in himself having rem
ed the seat of Government to the Shaw
Mission, but in again removing it to Pa
nee City. If there was any departure fr
the letter of the law, therefore it was
in both instances.

But, however this may be, it is most r
reasonable to suppose that by the terms
the organic act Congress intended to do
pliedly what it has not done expressl
that is, to forbid to the legislative asse
ly the power to choose any place it mi
see fit as the temporary seat of its deli
ations. That is proved by the significa

language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3, 1855, which, in making the appropriation for public buildings of the territory, enacts that the same shall not be expended, "until the legislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent seat of Government." Congress, in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the power to fix the permanent seat of Government, but recognise the power of one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the comprehensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provision of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of Government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same enactment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, allegation that the acts of the legislative assembly were illegal by reason of this removal of its place of session was brought forward to justify the first movement in disregard of law within the Territory. One of the acts of the legislative assembly provided for the election of a delegate to the present Congress, and a delegate was elected under that law. But subsequently to this, a portion of the people of the Territory proceeded, without authority of law, to elect another delegate.

Following upon this movement was another and more important one of the same geneal character. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State and have framed a Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a governor and other officers, and a representative to Congress.

In extenuation of these illegal acts, it is alleged that the States of California, Michigan and others, were self-organized, and as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while, in a majority of cases, a previous act of Congress has been passed to authorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, yet such an act has not been held to the indispensable and, in some cases, the Territory has proceeded without it, and has nevertheless been admitted into the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to authorize beforehand, or confirm afterwards, in its discretion. But in no instance has a State been admitted upon the application of persons acting against authorities duly constituted by act of Congress. In every case it is the people of the Territory, not a party among them, who have the power to form a Constitution, and ask for admision as a State. No principle law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common sense, confers any such power as that now claimed by a mere party in the Territory. In fact what has been done is of revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in motive and in aim as respects the local law of the Territory. It will become treasonable insurrection if it reach the length of organized resistance by force to the fundamental or any other federal law, and to the authority of the General Government.

In such an event, the path of duty for the Executive is plain. The Constitution requiring him to take care that the laws of the United States be faithfully executed, if they be opposed in the Territory of Kansas, he may and should place at the disposal of the marshal any public force of the United States which happens to be within the jurisdiction, to be used as a portion of the *posse comitatus*: and, if that do not suffice to maintain order, then he may call forth the militia of one or more States for that object or employ for the same object any part of the land or navl force of the United States. So, also, if the obstruction be to the laws of the Territory, and if it be duly presented to him as a case of insurrection, he may employ for its suppression the militia of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other States, whether for the purpose of deciding elections, or for any other, and the local authorities find themselves unable to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being ascertained, they shall most certainly receive the aid of the General Government.

But it is not the duty of the President of the United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections either in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwise, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it be the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed or to sustain the authorities of any State or Territory in executing it in opposition to all insurrectionary movements.

Our system affords no justification of revolutionary acts; for the constitutional means of relieving the people of unjust administration and laws, by a change of public agents and by repeal, are ample, and more prompt and effective than illegal violence. These constitutional means must be scrupulously guarded—this great prerogative of popular sovereignty sacredly respected.

It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and orderly people of the Territoty of Kansas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws, and regulate their own social institutions, without foreign or domestic molestation. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibition of slave labor in the Territory has produced mischievious interference, on the other, for its maintenance or introduction. One wrong begets another.—Statements entirely unfounded, or grossly exaggerated, concerning events within the Territory, are sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the flame of sectional animosity there; and the agitators there exert themselves indefatigably in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Territory.

The inflamatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save unmitigated evil, North and South. But for it the character of the domestic institutons of the future New State would have been a matter of too little interest to the inhabitants of the contiguous States, personally or collectively, to produce among them any political emotion. Climate, soil, production, hopes of rapid advancement and the pursuit of happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, with good wishes, but with no interference from without, would have quietly determined the question, which is at this time of such disturbing character.

But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of embarassment as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kansas to discountenance every act or purpose of resistance to its laws.—Above all, the emergency appeals to the citizens of the States, and especially to those contiguous to the Territory, either by intervention of non-residents in elections, nor by unauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp the authority of the inhabitants of the Territory.

No citizen of our country should permit himself to forget that he is a part of its government and entitled to be heard in the determination of its policy and its measures and that therefore, the highest considerations of personal honor and patriotism require him to maintain, by whatever of power or influence he may possess, the integrity of the laws of the republic.

Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert the whole power of the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory; to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all the attempts of organized resistance; and so to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroachment from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress.

Although serious and threatening disturbances in the Territory of Kansas, announced to me by the governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfactory manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to apprehend that disorders will continue to occur there, with increasing tendency to violence, until some decisive measure be taken to dispose of the question itself which constitutes the inducement or occasion of internal agitation and of external interference.

This it seems to me, can be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution and thus to prepare regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State.

I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law to that effect.

I recommend, also, that a special appropriation be made to defray any expense which may become requisite in the execution of the laws or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, January 24, 1856.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY FERUARY 12, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,

FRANKLIN PIERCE:

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WM. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

☞ We return our sincere and hearty thanks to the friend who sent us the large list of subscribers from Gadsden and Bebee Post office, St. Clair. We can promise no other return for these favors of our friends, and perhaps none other is so appropriate, than to use the utmost exertions to furnish them promptly and regularly with a neat, interesting and useful paper. And to this end we shall bring to our aid, all the advantages of 35 years experience in a Printing office, and acquaintance with the business of newspaper publication.

We are now printing our paper upon new and beautiful type, and have recently received a large lot of superior paper, and solicit like favors to the one mentioned above from all our friends. The proposition is still continued, and will be at least until the first of April, to receive good and solvent subscribers at two dollars payable by the nd of the year.

School Money.

THE Trustees are hereby notified that the money is ready for distribution.

Feb. 12, 1856.
A. WOODS,
J. F. GRANT,
J. D. HOKE,

Speaker Elected.—Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, the free-soil candidate has at last been elected Speaker of the House by a plurality vote, he having received 103 and Mr. Aiken of S. C. 100. In his address to the House, after his election, he promised to discharge the duties of the office, faithfully and impartially: which promise we hope will be fulfilled to the letter.

We are pleased to learn, by a letter from a member of the House, written after the election of Banks, that there is no sort of danger of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act: that, that policy is destined to be the settled one in the organization of Territorial governments, and that under it, the South will be benefited in its application in a Southern direction.

☞ See advertisement of negroes for sale by Exr's of Wm. Elston, dec'd.

Also, of valuable lands for sale in St. Clair County, by Alfred Turner, Esq. Agent.

The following list of appointments, for the first round on the Jacksonville Circuit was handed to us yesterday for publication, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Jacksonville, 3d Sunday in February,
Union, Thursday after.
Alexandria, 4th Sunday.
3 o'clock P. M. same day Pearce Chapel.
Camp Ground, Thursday after.
Pine Grove, Thursday after 1st Sunday in March.
First quarterly meeting, 1st & 2nd days of March, at Pearce Chapel.

We have been deeply pained to hear of the death of MR. WM. MALLORY, an esteemed citizen of this County, which took place at his residence, after a short illness with pneumonia, on Sunday last. The deceased was a worthy, energetic and enterprising citizen, extensively known, as the owner of Mills and Cotton Factory in this County. He had been for a number of years an acceptable member of the Baptist Church, and leaves a large family and numerous friends and acquaintances, to lament his untimely loss.

We hope that some friend, competent to the task, will furnish us an obituary notice, as a suitable tribute of respect to his memory.

MR. CURRY of Talladega, on the 1st inst. made a very able and eloquent speech in the House of Representatives, on a series of resolutions, introduced by himself, as a substitute for Mr. Thornton's Know Nothing Resolutions, Mr. Curry's resolutions embodied the non-intervention principle by Congress on the question of slavery in the Territories—a denial that the Kansas-Nebraska act can be justly construed to embody the principle of "squatter sovereignty," in the manner charged by the Know-nothing party, and a total disapprobation of all secret political organizations. Of this speech the Advertiser says:

"Mr. Curry arose and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Langdon and Thornton in the most lucid and forcible style of argument that it was ever our good fortune to hear. He took up the propositions of those gentlemen, *seriatim*, and nobly did he defend the principles of the Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing party. He threw his whole soul into the argument, and in a style of lofty oratory, annihilated the sentiments advanced by his opponents. He dwelt on the extra-judicial oaths, the rituals, the proscriptive and unconstitutional features of Know-Nothingism, at full length, and closed his address with an apostrophe to Democracy, which, for its applicability, we have never heard equalled.

After taking his seat, the House and lobbies (which had been gradually filling up with Senators and spectators until there was hardly standing-room to be had) gave him most tremendous applause. The rule requiring the House to suspend at 5½ o'clock, had been, on motion of Mr. Lynch, suspended, in order to enable the gentleman to conclude.

As any *sketch* of this address would only impair its efficacy we omit it, as a petition has been circulated in the House and Senate, requesting Mr. Curry to write it for publication, and we hope, soon, to have the pleasure of laying it before our readers, in full. After the close of Mr. Curry's speech the House adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

Don't Forget that Monday next is the commencemet of the Spring session of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Election of Speaker.

We have at length an organized government, Mr. Banks, the Republican candidate, as many of our readers are aware, having been elected Speaker, under the plurality rule on Saturday last—he having received 103 votes, while Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, received 100, Six votes were cast for Fuller, and 5 scattering. However averse has been the result to our dearest principles, and let the consequences be what they may, we are glad that the thing is over. Better have any government than no government. Besides, if our enemies are to triumph, what is it worth to us that the crisis be delayed a few months. Let the battle be fought now, and in an organized house. We can meet the foe there as well as elsewhere, and if we are defeated we know what remains for us, and can prepare ourselves for it. We fully, however, endorse the action of the national men in the House in having steadily refused to assist in the election of the Black Republican candidate. As the matter now stands, the South and her friends are freed from all responsibility for the consequences which may ensue from the election of an Abolitionist to the Speakership of the House.

While we are prepared for the worst, we yet, however, hope for the best. Mr. Banks, it will be remembered, was elected under the plurality rule, and the ballottings for the past two months conclusively show that a majority in the House are either politically or personally opposed to him. The vote on Mr. Dunn's resolution shows farther that while a majority of the House would have opposed the abolition of the Missouri compromise line, a majority are opposed to its re-establishment. It is true that the vote was not a full one, yet upon it we may rest our hopes that Free-soilism, even with a Speaker, will not be able entirely to control the lower branch of our national legislature. We are in danger from no affirmative act.—The Senate and the President are here able to guard the Constitution and yield us our rights. The only wrong now anticipated from the House is a refusal to admit Kansas as a slave State. But if a majority, as there is good grounds for believing, are opposed to the re-establishment of the compromise lines, consistency will require of that same majority to vote for the admission of a State with or without slavery. Time, however, will solve these questions; at best, we can but expect excited and unpleasant times. *Atlanta Intel.*

We re-publish this week the Certificates, which are required now to enter land under the cheap law. You can enter land without going to the land office by following the direction of the Certificates &c., in another column.

Florence Gaz.

General Land Office Instruction.

FORM NO. 3.

For affidavits under the third section of the act for those desiring land for immediate settlement & cultivation.

I, —— of —— and now residing in the —— of —— county, State of —— aged — *years* (*here insert a full description of the age, sex, and if a female, whether she is single or married, widow, or head of a family.*) being desirous of entering the —— under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved 4th August 1854, do solemnly swear that I enter the same for my own use, for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation; that I will remove in person, and with my family, on said land within a t *exceeding two* months from the date of the entry of the same; that together with said entry, I have not acquired from the United States under the provisions of said act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the returns of surveys, and that said land is not now in the occupancy of any actual settler; and further that if there shall be an actual settler residing upon said land at the date of my entry of the same I hereby relinquish all claim to the same. [The affiant's signature.

CITY (*or County*) OF —— }
STATE OF ——, }

On this —— day of —— personally appeared before me, A B., a justice of the peace within and for the —— aforesaid, C. D., to me well known as the person described in, and who has signed the foregoing affidavit, who having been duly sworn, deposes and says, that the statements contained in said affidavit are correct and true.

B F *Justice of the Peace.*

FORM NO. 4.

For those who wish to enter land adjoining a farm or plantation owned or occupied by the applicant

I, —— of ——, and now residing in the —— of —— county, State of —— aged —— years, (*here insert a full description of the age, sex, and if a female, whether she is single, married, widow, or head of a family,*) being desirous of entering the—— under the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved 4th August, 1854, do solemnly swear, that I enter the same for the use of an adjoining farm owned by me, situated on the —— of said farm; about —— acres are now in cultivation, and there are (*here describe the improvements;*) and, together with the entry now applied for, I have not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of said act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the returns of surveys. I further testify that said land is not now in occupancy of any actual settler; and further, that if there shall be an actual settler residing upon said land at the date of my entry of the same, I hereby relinquish all claims.

[The affiant's signature.]

OVERDOING THE THING.—There was once a Methodist preacher travelling in the summer. There had been a protracted drought, the earth was parched and dry, and vegetation wilted. At night, our Methodist friend stopped in front of a house which belonged to a widow lady, and asked permission to stay all night. The old lady told him bread was scarce, and that corn was still more scarce, and that she did not know whether she could spare enough to feed him and his horse. The traveller answered that he was a minister, and if she would allow him to stay all night he would pray for rain. Upon this she consented, so that night and the next morning the minister put up long and fervent prayers for rain and again went on his way rejoicing. The night after he left, there came up a tremendous storm. The old lady on getting up in the morning, found her garden flooded, her fences swept away, her plantation washed in gulles, while ruin and devastation stared her in the face. Turning to one who was standing by, she said plague take these preachers they always overdo the thing. I was afraid of this night before last, when that fellow kept praying so loud."

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The New York Legislature has a bill before it which provides that any married woman, whose husband, from drunkness or any other cause, shall refuse to provide for her support or the support of her children, or any married woman who shall be deserted by her husband without fault on her part shall have the right to transact business in her own name, collect her earnings and those of her minor children, and educate her children, free from the interference of her husband or any other person. She may also bind out or hire out her minor children. Also hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship that the mother, if living with her husband, sign the same. The bill aims at abuses that exist to an alarming extent.

SENATOR SEWARD ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—A Washington dispatch, dated on Tuesday last says:

"Seward says, in his speech, which is to be delivered on Thursday next, on the Central American question: War would embarrass England's prosperous industrial system, and could bring to her in return no adequate advantage, if she were successful. My counsel is a notice to Great Britain, that we shall interfere to prevent her exercise of dominion in Central America, if it shall not be discontinued within one year, and also, that authority be given the President to execute that delayed purpose." He then favors the construction of railroads from the western borders of the Mississippi States to our ports on the Pacific, for the purpose of protecting California and Oregon against the hazards of a war with the first naval power in the world."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The U. S. House of Representatives have elected Mr Glossbenner, Sergeant at Arms, and Nathan Darling, Doorkeeper. Robert Morris was elected Postmaster, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr Solomon Foot, of Vermont, made a speech on the Central American question, and proposed that we should directly declare to England our purpose to enforce our construction of the Treaty; and advocated, in case this step should prove unavailing, and negotiations be exhausted, that formal notice be given that she must withdraw on a given day, from her Central American possessions, and if she refused that she should be removed by force of arms.

Mr Wilson obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The U. S. Senate, to-day, passed a resolution, appropriating $1,500 for wood for the suffering poor of Washington, and then adjourned. The House voted three times for Printer, and then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr Wheeler, U S Minister to Nicaragua, has written to Mr Marcy, that Walker's Government was firmly established, and that he had an army 1500 strong, had a plan for the union of all the Central American States, would be doubtless successful; and that, under these circumstances, our Government might receive a Minister in the place of Mr French.

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 4.—The thermometer here indicates a temperature 22 degrees below zero, and the snow is three and four feet deep. Advices from Santa Fe state that the Salt Lake mails, which started on the 1st instant, had been compelled to return; and it is believed that men and animals on the Salt Lake route had been frozen to death.

WASHINGTON, February 4.

In the Senate to-day the Navy Board bill was discussed. A bill was introduced extending the term of naturalization.

Mr Dallas has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to England.

In the House, Mr Collum has been elected Clerk by 126 to 87 votes.

Later from Europe

HALIFAX, N S Jan 31.—The British and North American Royal Mail steamship Arabia arrived at this port this evening, from Liverpool, with advices from Europe to Saturday the 19th inst. which are highly important.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The correspondent, at Vienna, of the London Times, telegraphed to that journal on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at ten o'clock in the morning, that Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.

Additional by the Arabia.

HALIFAX, N S Jan. 31.—The announcement by the London Times that Russia had unconditionally accepted the Austrian proposals, has caused great excitement, but a Government despatch next day stated that Russia only accepted the Austrian proposals as a basis of negotiations. Confidence is slightly relaxed, and the public is less sanguine.—Many think that Russia merely accepts these proposals to prolong negotiations and to gain time.

Previous to the announcement of Russia's acceptance of the peace proposals, the Vienna papers represented affairs as in an alarming condition. It was stated that the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St Petersburg.—The facts connected with the proposals are, that Esterhazy had handed the note to Nesselrode, saying that he was not authorized to enter into discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before the 18th, he and the Austrian Embassy must leave St Petersburg. To prevent this, Nesselrode communicated direct to Prince Gortschakoff at Vienna, who had a talk with Count Buol, who produced a memorandum expressing the general inclination of Russia to negotiate, but proposing certain alterations.

Count Buol received the document, but as it did not contain an unconditional acceptance, Austria could not reply without a conference with France and England. The ambassadors of these Powers accordingly sent to London and Paris for instructions, and the reply was received that the Western Powers had no motive to change their decision already carefully considered, and further that if Russia did not accept by the 18th, Count Esterhazy and the Austrian legation would leave and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the assured co operation of other powers.

The Russian Embassy had been ordered to leave Vienna, during the week and extreme apprehension existed at Vienna, but on the 16th the apprehensions subsided by an announcement that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

From the Crimea there is no important intelligence.

The President's Message is generally regarded favorably in England. Even the attitude assumed with regard to Central America is not objected to.—Nobody seems to apprehend serious difficulty between the two countries.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased $119,000.

Breadstuffs had considerably declined.

The Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territory goes on, but the winter suspends attacks on the part of the whites. The Indians are daily getting more daring in committing their deeds of murder. They are all well armed with guns, rifles and revolvers, and in open day, when there is a chance, pick out their victims. There had been nothing further heard as regards an engagement with them than what has been previously received.

Gen. Wool has commissioned Capt. Newell to raise a company of rangers to act as scouts, which he is fast making up. A company of U S dragoons have lately been added to the General's forces. They came across from Missouri, and got in by the way of Umpqua.—They are 150 strong.

☞ The intensest suffering from poverty is not to be found in the ranks of mere destitution and rags, but where the heart is being wrung, and conscience stifled in vain effort to sustain a false position, and prevent a little longer the bubble from bursting.

A while ago, one hot day, a very weathy miser of this city died of cholera, and it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing by, suggested, just as the lid was being fastened, searching the deceased's pockets, which was done, and the searcher also found an ordinary money-belt around the corpse, containing over $5000 worth of notes, bills, &c.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROME COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"*The Southerner*" Newspaper, the late Organ, at this place, of the Democratic party, having ceased to exist, and the party having thus been deprived of a very important medium for the expression of its sentiments, and the defence of its principles, we, the undersigned, have thought it advisable, under the circumstances, to issue this prospectus of the ROME COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

In its politics, the paper will be emphatically Democratic. We shall take an honest pride in doing battle for the cherished doctrines of our party, and by them we expect to stand faithfully through every emergency.

As a local paper, giving the items of news occurring around us, and in our midst, we shall endeavor to make ours satisfy a want long felt.

In all that regards a NEWS paper, emphatically as such, we feel that we can bring to this, an amount of practical experience, as printers, as publishers, as long resident members of the community, as industrious and energetic men, that is not often concentrated in a single office; and without the danger, we firmly believe, of those fluctuations of ownership which have so unfortunately marked the history of the press in this county.

Having thus, under the sanction and advice of many leading Democrats, thrown ourselves into the breach occasioned by the loss of the *Southerner*, with considerable personal inconvenience to ourselves at this time, and at a crisis, unexpected to us, and full of peril to the Democratic organization in this section, we think we have a right to ask, and shall expect to receive, a vigorous and material support from the party in this and the surrounding counties.

For a short period at first, our friends will have to bear with us, both as to the typographical appearance and the size of the paper; for the occasion has taken us unawares, and must be met with such temporary means as are at hand; but so soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, we shall issue a sheet of the same dimensions as the *Rome Courier.*

The first number will be issued on Thursday next, January 31st, 1856, which will porbably be adopted as the regular day of publication.

TERMS:—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

MASON & RILEY.

PROSPECTUS.

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER

FOR 1856.

The Fourth Volume of THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER will commence with the January number.

In thus formally announcing the Prospectus for the Fourth Volume, we have but a few short paragraphs to add, sanguine in the belief, that, with the intelligent, industrious patrons of progressive improvement in the Agricuture, Mechanic Arts and Manufactures of the planting States, and especially Alabamians, the past history of the "Cotton Planter" is its highest commendation.

In the first place, we remark to our friends and readers, that the editor, Dr N. B. CLOUD, again becomes the Publisher and sole Proprietor; and we hereby assure our readers, emphatically, that in future, the "Cotton Planter" shall issue promptly by the first day of each month.

Flushed with victory in the late magnificent Exhibition of Alabama's Industry, as demonstrated in the triumphant success of the first Annual Fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, the "Cotton Planter" "will take no step backward;" its progress is onward and upward to the highest pitch of improvement. It is earnestly hoped by the Editor and Proprietor, and by the Members of the Society, that the Planters and Farmers, the Mechanics and Manufacturers, of Alabama, will rally *en masse* to the support of Alabama's only (exclusively) Industrial Periodical, the Organ of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, that its efficiency may be unfettered in the great work of developing the immeasurable resources of the Keystone State of the South.

"DEVOTED TO IMPROVED PLANTATION ECONOMY, MANUFACTURES AND THE MECHANIC ARTS," the object of the *American Cotton Planter* is to

"IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND."

With a corps of Correspondents, numbering many of the most practical, as well as scientific minds of the South, we feel assured we shall be able to visit our patrons on the first of each month, to their entire satisfaction and profit.

Every family in the country, whatever may be their avocation, should patronise some agricultural paper; because there is no reading matter published to the world so innocent, and at the same time so practically profitable in all the walks of life, as that contained in a good Agricultural Periodical.

The "American Cotton Planter" will issue promptly by the first day of the month. It will be uniformly printed in magazine style, on good white paper, with new and fair type, securely stiched and trimed.

OUR HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

will be sustained, as heretofore, by a gentleman of practical experience, MR. E. A. HOLT, of Montgomery.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy in advance	$1 00
Six copies,	5 00
Twelve copies, in advance	$10 00
To Clubs or Agricultural Societies 100 copies	75 00

All communications, either for the columns of the *Planter*, or containing remittances, ordering the paper, must be addressed to Dr. N. B. CLOUD, Lockland P. O., Ala.

Subscriptions should commence with the volume.

☞ "Our Exchanges" will please direct to Lockland, Ala.

[For the "Republican."]

"Cease scribbler, cease! why all these pain
To show the world, the Lord denied thee brai

Again there comes another bray,
From that old *Goat*, or *Owl*;
He seems to think "Old Nick's" to pa
From his last *canine* howl.

We did not wish to use him up,
The pesty little curse;
But merely stopp'd to kick the *pup*,
For whining at our verse.

We know that its for want of brains
And common sense alone;
That he whines o'er our verse again,
And claims them for his own.

He takes our verse, and in return,
Calls us satanic names;
For which we think "Old Nick" will to
Him in his sulph'rous flames.

If we're a "Devil" as you know,
He has so kindly said;
I guess when *he* gets down below,
We'll break bark o'er his head.

Freedom of Speech on the ject of Slavery in Boston:—Mr J Raymond. Lieut. Governo New York, and the editor of Freesoil sheet, the N· Y. Tim delivered a lecture recently at Tremont Temple in Boston on subject of slavery. In the cou of his lecture, he told the audien that he "regarded the result West India emancipation as unfavorable," at which avowal Bostonians waxed indiguant showed signs of dislpeasure. Th are the people pretend to want formation on the subject of slaver they send to the South for lecture to enlighten them yet, when truth is told them, they not refuse to receive it but hiss speaker. We wish that all free negroes in the country were Massachusetts, so that the peo of the State might have a taste of the blessings that Afric emancipation bestows on a cou try.

We have to record an aggrava case of killing, which took place our village on last Saturday nig about 7 o'clock. A man by name of Alex. Connel, deeply toxicated, posted himself Greenville street, and insultin acosted several passers-by, thre ening to kill them, &c. One p son he pursued some distance his knife open. An individual na ed Hendrix, who happend to p at the time, was assaulted with provocation, fled, was pursu overtaken and deliberately stabb by this incarnate fiend.—Hend survived but a short time, and murderer fled. We understand is still lurking around our villa and yet no efforts appear to ha been made to arrest him. We surprised at the apathy evinced the [illegible] place.—*Newnan Blade.*

Holloway's Pills, a cure Sick Headache and Bile.—W iam Kaners, of Dover Maine, perhaps, one of the greatest s ers from sick headache and scarcely a day passed withou feeling the dreadful effects of formidable evils, he put him in the hands of the doctors, they did him no good, in fac became worse, until his sufferi were more than human could bear, and almost sunk u them; fortunately for him he c menced using Holloway's P which acted upon the sys cleansed the bowels; cleared head, and by persevering them for eight weeks, they restored him to health. He ever since been entirely free these dreadful attacks.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 22d of January, his residence on Valley River, Cher County, North Carolina, Jacob F. A nathy, aged 60 years. The dece was a member of the Methodist E pal church in which he continued ful and devoted until his death. died in the consolation of the Gosp A widow and three children are mourn their loss.

DIED.—Suddenly, of palpatatio the heart, on Thursday evening at her residence 3 miles north of Ja sonville MRS. NANCY E. WHITE, co of Samuel B. White. The dece was born in Lunenburgh Co. Ver July 3d, 1790— removed to South olina with her parents in 1804 where She remained till December when she came with her husb Benton Ala. She became a memb the Baptist Church in 1833, and re mained an acceptable member o same, up to the time of her death.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz

WE have in press, and shall publish o 26th of February one of the most brilli fascinating works which has ever been pub in this country. It is from the gifted and pen of one of America's choicest writers, CAROLINE LEE HENTZ; a lady who no flourish of trumpets to herald her fame, has established a world wide reputation gone. We may say, however, that in th Work she has not only sustained her pre high reputation, but she has achieved a ty, and reached a literary stand-point, advance of any of her previous efforts. all who have examined the manuscript, doubt not that this will be the verdict critics, when the Book shall appear. The are drawn in part from fashionable life in ton and New-York.

ERNEST LINWOOD

Is the euphonious title which Mrs. Hen chosen for this new and charming emana her genius.

It will be comprised in a handsome volume of about 450 pages, price one with our usual discount to the trade.

Booksellers are most respectfully reque forward their orders at an early day.

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Sale of Valuable LANDS.

PURSUANT to an agreement of record, I will expose to public sale on the **12th day of March next,** the lands of the late John Philips, dec. in St. Clair County, (to-wit:) The south west fraction of Section one Township 16, Range 4, east; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and the south Fraction of Section 32, Township 15, Range 5 east; and east half of the south west fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and Fraction No. 6, Township 16, Range 5 east; and also Fractional Section No. 6, Township 16 of Range 5 east.

And the following ***Personal Property,*** to-wit:

3 Horses, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Lot of Hogs. [illegible] Head of Cattle, 1 Lot of Sheep, 1 Lot of Corn and Cotton, a small quantity of Bacon, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one Wagon, 2 Rifle Guns and 1 Lot Farming Utensils.

Twenty per cent. of the price bid for the land requir'd in cash the bal' in annual instalments of half each year. The personal property will be sold for cash; and no property will be dalivered until the terms of sale are complied with; and persons bidding and failing to comply with the terms will be held responsible for any loss on a resale—this 31st January, 1856.

ALFRED TURNER, *Agent.*

Feb. 12, 1856—3t.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1856, we will, as Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Elston, deceased, proceed to sell at public outcry, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on **Thursday the 6th day of March next,** on a credit of TWELVE months with interest from date, two slaves, belonging to the estate of William Elston, deceased, to-wit:

WASH, a man aged 41 years, the other a woman named ***Lucy Ann,*** aged about 22 years. Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

N. A. DAVIS, *Adm'r.*
JANE ELSTON, *Adm'x.*

Feb. 12, 1856.—4t.

TERRIBLE DISCLOSURES!

SECRETS FOR THE MILLION!

A most Wonderful and Invaluable Publication.

DR. HUNTER'S Medical Manual;

Being an original and popular Treatise on

MAN & WOMAN.

Their Physiology, Functions and Sexual Disorders of every kind, with never-failing Remedies for the speedy cure of all diseases of a private and delicate character, incident to the violation of the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THE Author of the above volume is a graduate of one of the first medical schools in the United States, and having devoted a quarter of a century to the study and treatment of Syphilis and kindred disorders as a speciality, he has become possessed of most invaluable information in regard to the same, and is able to compress into vade mecum compass the very quintessence of medical science on this important subject; as the result of the experience of the most eminent physicians in Europe and America is thoroughly demonstrated in his own highly successful practice in the treatment of secret diseases in many thousands of cases in the city of Philadelphia alone.

The practice of Dr. Hunter has long been, and still is literally unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend the speere of his professional usefulness to the community at large, through the medium of his "Medical Manual and Hand-Book for the afflicted."

It is a volume that should be in the hand of every family in the land, whether used as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited upon mankind for the sins of sensuality and impurity of every kind.

It is a volume that has received the unqualified recommendation of the first physicians in the land, while many clergymen, fathers, mothers, philanthropists and humanitarians, have most freely extended its circulation in all quarters where its powerful teachings would be likely to be instrumental in the moral purification & physical healing of multitudes of our people, among the young, volatile and indiscreet, otherwise the pride and flower of the nation

The author argues particularly, most strongly against every species of self-defilement, and warns parents and guardians, in searching terms to guard the yyung of both sexes from the terrible consequences concomitant of their ignorance of physiological laws and sexual impurities and irregularities, whether exhibited by precocious development or arising from the vicious corrupting examples of their schoolmates or otherwise. To those who have been already ensnared to the "paths that take hold on hell," a clear and explicit way is shown by which they may secure a return of sound health, and a regeneration of the soul from its terrible polution.

It is well known that thousands of victims are annually sacrificed at the shrine of Quackery—especially those suffering from Venereal or Syphilitic diseases—Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and the numerous maladies which spring directly or less remotely from the indulgence of sexual passions and secret violations of Nature.

In view of these facts, and when it is also considered that about 100,000 persons die annually in the United States of Consumption; a large majority being the victims of the voluptuous indiscretions of their progenitors, agreeable to the Scripture enunciation, that the sins of the parents are visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation. The Author, imbued with sentiments of enlarged philanthropy, will not be censured for any effort to restrain the vices of the age, by the humble instrumentality of his Medical Manual.

One copy, enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 25 cts. or six copies for one dollar. Address, post paid, COSDEN & CO., Publishers, box 197, Philada.

☞ Booksellers, Canvassers and Book Agents supplied on the most liberal terms. Feb. 12.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LAND WARRANT, No. 32,642 for one hundred and twenty acres, issued from the Pension Office under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to ELLIS LOTT, and forwarded to L. W. Cannon, agent of the said Lott, at Jacksonville Ala., and rec'd by the said Cannon, and forwarded to the said Lott; has never been received by the said Lott, nor the said Lott has never sold, transfered, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the puopose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant.

L. W. CANNON,
Agent for Ellis Lott.

February 12 1856. 6.w

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of Probate.

HON. J. L. LEWIS.
HON. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINDSEY, ESQ.
JOHN SMYTH ESQ.
CALDWELL SUBLETT, ESQ..
ROBERT W. DRAPER, ESQ.
JOSEPH C. BAIRD,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, ESQ.
JAMES LEA, ESQ.
SPARTAN ALLEN,
For Randolph County.
F. M. PERRYMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. DEARMON.
WILLIAM J. WILLIS.
JAMES B. FARMER.
A. B. LITTLEJOHN.
WILLIAM L. POUNDS.
JAMES OGBER.
D. F. SHUFORD.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the 10th day of January, 1854, by Daniel Warlick to secure S. P. Hudson, in a certain sum therein mentioned; which deed was recorded 1st February, 1854, in Book K page 449, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the **First Monday in March next,** to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title and interest that David Warlick has in and to Lots No. 23 and 32 in the Town of Oxford, Benton County, Alabama.

J. F. STOKES, *Trustee.*

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

THE 9th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 18th day of February, 1856, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP, and if necessary, a competent Assistant.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this highly beneficial and deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronised by the public.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 5th
A. D. 1856.

THIS day came James A. McCampbell, Guardian of the Minor heirs of Adam Sheffield, Deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Huardianship. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Wednesday the 5th day of March next be set for examining, staing, and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, 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 and State, 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 Wednesday the 5th day of March next and contest the making of said settlemet if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court, at office this 5th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS, *Judge of Porbate.*

Feb. 12, 1856.]3t.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, now under the charge and superintendence of the undersigned, will be opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday the 14th instant.

Pupils will be charged from time of entrance to close of term, and no deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.

LEONIDAS L. ETTER.

Election Notice.

THE following embraces a list of inspectors for the County of Benton at the general election to be holden at the different Precincts of said County on the 1st Monday in March 1856. for the election of two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each Election Precinct in said County. (to wit.)

No. 1. Jas. Crow, P. F. Beacham and B. C. Wyly.
" 2. A. P. Wade, John M. Crook and J. R. Green.
" 3. Jas. Dothard, Jas. A. Stevenson and Green Skelton.
" 4. Eli Bynum, B F Maddox, Benj Easley,
" 5. T J Downing, W. W. Crook, Wm. Cothren.
" 6. Royale Allen, Wm. Stubbs & Harvey Finch.
" 7. D P Posey, John Ford & Jas. N. Landers.
" 8. Edward Allen, John B. Prater & Benj. Nabors.
" 9. Enoch Benson, Willianson Todd & Neal Furguson.
" 10. C. B. Sisson, J. H. Burton, and J. W. Whiteside.
" 11. Elijah Kerr, Thomas K. Cook, & John B. Hays.
" 12. John P. Lackey, Robert Boyd, & Allen Elston.
" 13. Daniel Hinds, Dudley Snow, and W. C. Bush.
" 14. Jas. R. Black, Jesse Landers, & A. Golden.
" 15 W. P. Ivans, J. C. Backer and Abner Coffey
" 16. Jas. Kemp, David Walker and Jas. M Owens.
" 17. John L. Dorouge Stephen Edwards and L. B. Chandler.
" 18. R. T. Ezzell, Reuben Hooper and Wm. King.
" 19 Wm. Carmichael, Joshua Roberts and W. Duke,
" 20. John Borden, Nimrod Whorton and Thos. Maxwell.
" 21. John Wills, David A. Miller and Peter Acker.

The Constables of the election Precincts are the returning offices for their respective election Precincts, this 29th January 1856.

A. BROWN, *Shff.*
B. C. Ala.

Huntsville Female College.

(FORMERLY,)

Bascom Female Institute,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M. President.

THE *Spring* Term of the above Institution will open on the first Monday in February under its new name—the present Legislature having substituted it for the old one, in consideration of the fact that there are several Schools in the South bearing that title.

THE EDIFICE

Is a magnificent structure, pronounced by many, the largest and most beautiful building in the State. It is 164 feet long, 52 wide, and three stories high with two fronts, having a noble double colonnade on either, that gives a commanding appearance to the whole establishment. The elegant finish of the inside work, and the capaciousness of the chapel, the halls, corridors, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, chambers, and domestic apartments, are not surpassed by any Literary Institution, North or South. Moreover, the chambers have dressing rooms attached as large as ordinary sized bed rooms. The pitch of the first story is 12, the second 16, and the third 14 feet; and the whole is so admirably ventilated that one atmosphere can pervade the entire building The pure and fresh air which may float freely through every portion of the house renders it, in Summer, not only a guarantee against disease from local causes, but a cool and delightful retreat; and in the Winter no dwelling can be rendered more comfortable. That portion of the building appropriated to School purposes is arranged as follows: a Chapel, 50 by 50, with 16 feet ceiling, is devoted to Religious Exercises, Lectures, Concerts and Commencements. A large room 44 by 21, furnished with seats and desks is used by the Primary and Preparatoay Departments; and four rooms each 22 by 21, provided with elegant chairs and suitable tables, are appropriated to the College Classes, giving each an apartment of its own for both study and recitations; the Teachers exchange rooms instead of the Classes—a plan which, while it economizes time, prevents a vast deal of confusion.

APPARATUS ETC.

The School has just been furnished with superior apparatus for illustrating Natural Science, including an achromatic telescope, of great focal length, with one terrestial and three celestial lenses. A splendid set of Chandeliers has also been ordered for the Chapel and Halls, thus adding brilliancy and beauty to its public occasions. Lectures and Experiments on Natural Science will be reguarly given.

DIPLOMAS

Are awarded to pupils who have passed satisfactory examinations on the prescribed Course of Study.

MUSIC.

The Professor of Music is one of the most eminent teachers and performers in the South, and a more elegant and costly variety of Instruments cannot be found in any Institution than that which belongs to the Music Department is this.

PAINTING, ETC.

With respect to this Department, it is proper to say, that as an evidence of her skill as an artist, its Teacher has taken, within the past year, the highest premiums at two important Fairs in Massachusetts.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

These are taught to be read, spoken, and written, by a native French Lady, who resides in the family, and presides at table; thus securing to the young ladies all the advantages of a French School. The table in the Dining Saloon for the French Scholars, is seperate and apart from others.

REPORTS.

Weekly Reports, giving a full and candid statement of the recitations and deportment of every pupil for every day of duty in the term, are regularly read in the Chapel, in presence of all the Officers and Pupils; and twice a Session a written report is sent to parents or guardians.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per scholastic year, about : :	$165 00
Less or more according to the advancement of the pupil or the extra studies pursued.	

SPECIFIC CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department, : :	$12 00
Preparatory Department, : :	15 00
Collegiate Department, $20 or	25 00
Vocal Music, : : : :	2 00
Matriculation, : : :	1 00
Board, including Room, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Servants' Attendance, per Session,	60 00

OPTIONALS.

Music on Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Use of Instrument, : : :	5 00
Drawing, : : :	10 00
Oil Painting, : : :	20 00
French, : $10, $12 50, and	15 00
Italian, : :	15 00
Spanish, : : :	15 00

Payments, strictly in advance.

CLOTHING.

The Clothing of each young Lady must be distinctly marked with her name in full, otherwise, the Domestic Department is not held responsible. Every pupil must furnish her own towels and two table napkins. It is earnestly desired that parents will not allow their daughters to bring with them jewelry or any costly clothing, as neither of these can be worn by the boarders of this Institution. If the toilet has undue attention, successful study is impossible. To avoid this, and to teach lessons of frugality, the following regulations have peen established:

1. No accounts shall be opened with any person, unless by the express direction of parents or guardian.

2. No pupil is permitted to go shopping unless accompanied by the Matron or one of the Teachers, who will superintend all purchases.

EXERCISE.

Mens sana in corpore sana has become almost an obsolete idea in female education. The mind cannot be sound unless the body is healthy, and any exercise which is calculated to promote the latter necessarily adds vigor to the former.—Accordingly, a certain amount of time every day is appropriated to walking in the open air, and calesthenic exercise in a large and beautiful hall most admirably adapted to that purpose.

MORAL TRAINING.

Every Sabath morning the Boarding Pupils will have the benefit of Bible instruction; attend congregational worship in the forenoon, and a lecture in the afternoon on some portion of Scripture, or one of the Churches in the evening.—Religious exercises, in which all the pupils engage, are held in the Chapel at the opening and closing of school.

HUNTSVILLE.

Is everywhere distinuuished for the refinement of its people, its healthful atmosphere, its majestic scenery, and its mammoth Spring of crystal water. The locality ought always to be an important consideration with parents in selecting schools for their daughters. Although pupils may be prohibited from mingling in society, yet the surrounding objects which meet the eye, form deep and lasting impressions on youthful minds, that help not only to fashion their manners, but even their habits of thought. In consideration of this fact, Huntsville as a location for female schools is unsurpassed The picturesque scenery of the mountains which girdle the beautiful valley on whose bosom it lies, added to the clean and handsome streets the beautiful residences which crowd upon the view on every hand, to say nothing of the general refinement, and elegance of the people seems to set it apart as peculiarly adapted to female institutions.

January, 1, 1856.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

12000 Prizes-50,000 Dol's.

Havana Plan Lottery! Jasper County Academy Lottery!

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

10,000 Numbers only---1 Prize to 8 *TICKETS.*

TO be drawn at CONCERT HALL, Macon Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and James A Nisbet, Esq. This Lottery is drawn on the plan of the Royal Lottery of Havana, of Single Numbers.

Class J.

To be drawn on the 15th of February 1856. The Man. having annouced his determin'tn to make this one of the most popular Lottery in the word, offer for February 15th a Scheme that far surpasses any Scheme ever offered in the annals of Lotteries. Look to your interest! Examine the Capitals. ☞*ONE PRIZ TO EIGHT TICKEES!*

Capital 12,000!

1	Prize of		$12,000
1	"		5,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		3,000
1	"		2,500
5	"	of 1000	5,000
10	"	of 500	5,000
60	"	of 50	3,000
120	"	of 25	3,000
500	Approx'mtg Prizes of	10	5,000
500	" " of	5	2,500

12,000 Prizes, am'tg to $50,000!

Tickets $8—Halves and quarter in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction.

Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communientions confidential. BankNotes of sound Banks taken at par.

Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

☞ Address JAS. F. WINTER,
Macon, Ga. Manager.

$30,000

Improved Havana Plan Lottery.

The Favorite!!!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY;

LOTTERY,

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

Class 12.

To be drawn February 25th 1856, in the City of Atlanta Georgia, when prizes AMOUNTING TO

$30,000

SCHEME!

Capital Prize, $10,000.

100 Prizes!-20 Approxim'tions.

No Small Prizes! Prizes Worth Having.

Tickets, $5, Hlv's, 2.50 Qrs, 1 25

Prizes in this Lottery are paid 30 days after the drawing, in bills of specie paying Banks, without deduction, on presentation of the Ticket entitled to the prize.

☞ Bills on all solvent Banks at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Ag't & Manrg'r,
Atlanta Ga

Feb. 5, 1856.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 4th, A. D. 1856.

This day came William P. Davis, special Administrator of the estate of William McGehee, late of Benton county, and filed in open court his report and statement, setting forth the insolvency of the estate of said Wm. McGehee.

It is therefore ordered by said court, that the second Monday of March, 1856 the regular term of this court, be set to hear and determine the same, and that notice issue to the creditors of the estate of the filing of the report and the day appointed to hear and determine the report of the insolvency of said estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published at the Court House of said county, for three successive weeks, and by posting notice on the Court House door for the same length of time, and the forwarding notices by mail to all creditors whose residence is known.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

February 5, 1856.]3t.

Particular Notice.

The books, notes and accounts due the firm of A. G. and J. F. Nunnelly have been left in the hands of the undersigned: and as they have changed their place of business it is necessary that the business be immediately closed. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted, that if their notes and accounts are not settled by the first of March, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DANIEL NUNNELLY.

Feb. 5, 1856.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE

Mysteries of Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.

The R R R Remedies possess the great power to secure to the human system health and long life, and to free the human family from pairs, aches, and all bodily infirmities.

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE METHOD OF CURING DISEASE BY THE R. R. R.'s.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain. The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds &c quicker than morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men.

It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics has passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.

Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it: it infuses new life into the weak and discured parts: It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease.

As a counter irritant, Radway's ready relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application will restore the patiens to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

Rapids Parish, La. Jane 10th, 1855. Messrs. Radway & Co.—Radway's ready relief has cured Peter Mayof Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected—he said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy RADWAYS REGULATORS; they possess the great corative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspectic corrector and Regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs:

They are in the form of pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient They are to be used in all cases whee the system is OUT of Order, or under the influence of disease. One or two dores of Radways Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the the most terrible diseases and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the popular cathartic, Vegetable or Indian purgative pills, that have eaer been in use.

Radway's regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health on an entirely different principle to the weakneing sickening and griping method of the common cathartic or purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker more effectual and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels and expelling these seeds of disease from the body restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys Bladder, Skin and all other Vicera.

THE BOWELS.

All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c. claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health by swallowing pills that disagree with and irritate it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. At the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia and a host of diseases. Radway's regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weakness in their operation.

NO. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Regulators posses the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold or a fever sets in, a dose of from 3 to 6 of Radway's regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine at this stage of the disease that is required; in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected and coughs, headaches cods, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints muscle bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water. will abate the fever.

If inflamations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Pneumonia, Radway's regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's ready relief will effectually and speedily cure the patient

IF RHEUMATISM,

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's ready relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASELS.

Radway's ready relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready relief and regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known shipmasters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's ready relief and regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever or ague that is lin juring in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargements of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver; and other organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic disease.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVANT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers: diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inocculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in the this second class.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dispepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensation, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvet is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system. Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you.

Price one dollar per bottle.

Radway & Co.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere.

Jan. 1, 1855.—1y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Special Term, Jan. 21st A. D. 1856. County of Probate for Benton County Ala.

Tihs day came R. M. Dickson & R. M. Parks Adm'rs of the Estate of N. Parks deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final Settlement of said Estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 25th day of February next be set for examining stating and reporting said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement. 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, and at least thirty days prior to 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 Monday the 25th day of February next, and contest the making of said Settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office in the Town of Jacksonville this 21st day of Jan. A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate

Jan. 22, '56.—3t.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, Alabama, in favor of Thomas M. Williams, Adm. &c. against R. A. Clifton, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of north west quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8, containing 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Clifton to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

ALSO, at the same time and place, by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks, against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of south west fourth of section seven, township 14, range 12, also the south west fourth of northwest fourth and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12; levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January, 29 1856.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his **Cabinet Shop** to the house recently occupied by J. H. Crawford, west side of the main street and south of the public square; where he will be happy to receive calls and orders for all articles in his line of business. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 8, 1856.

C. C. PORTER

Resident Surgeon Dendist.
Jacksonville Ala.

A MAERVLLOUS 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. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, 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.

SERYIPELAS, 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 Heads, 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 when 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 Ointment, 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 effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Bunions
Burns
Chapped hands
Chilblains
Fistulas
Gout
Lumbago
Mercurial Eruptions
Piles
Rheumatism
Salt Rheum
Skin-diseases

Sore Legs
Sore Breasts
Sore-heads
Sore-throats
Sores of all kinds
Sprains
Scalds
Swelled Glands
Stiff Joints
Ulcers
Venereal Sores
Wounds of all kinds

⁂ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ 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 Pot,

August 15, 1855.—aly.

Woodland Female College,

Cedar Town, Ga.

THE Trustees have made the following arrangements for the next year:

J. M. WOOD, President.
J. D. COLLINS, Professor of Natural Science and Language.
JAMES A. ARNOLD, Professor of Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science.
C. W. LANGWORTHY, Teacher of Music
J. H. TERRELL, Steward.

Sessions and Vacations.

Spring Session, from the 2d Monday in January to 1st Wednesday in July.

Fall Session, from the 1st Monday in August to last Wednesday in November.

☞ The intervening time will be vacation.

EXPENSES.

Washing and Board, (candles excepted,)	$8 00 ₰ Month.
Tuition in the College Course,	$40 00 ₰ Annum.
Tuition in Music,	$40 00 ₰ Annum.
Primary Department, (1st Class,)	$15 00 ₰ Annum.
Primary Department, (2d Class,)	$20 00 ₰ Annum.
Charges for Books, &c., so as to cover cost.	

☞ Settlement will be required at the close of each Session. ☜

Scholarships are offered at the following rates:—The payment of $70 00 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.

FACILITIES.

THE Faculty is composed of able and experienced teachers. They have good Chemical Apparatus at their command.—The boarding house is to be managed by a good Steward and lady, who will guard the health and morals of young Ladies. Pupils will be required to attend Sunday school and preaching every Sabbath. Suitable provisions will be made for Music and for Primary scholars.

REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Government of the School are such as we deem necessary for the good of the pupils and the Institution, enforced with kindness, but with firmness. Persons wishing to enter pupils or purchase scholarships, will please address the President.

By order of the resident Board of Trustees.

J. M. WOOD, President.

October 8th, 1855.

TRUSTEES.

ELD. E. DYER,
ELD. WM. NEWTON.
ELD. C. H. STILWATER.
E. D. CHISOLM.
COL. S. GIBSON,
T. H. PARKS,
W. P. WOOD.
D. S. ANDERSON,
A. N. VENDRY,
W. A. MERCER,
A. DARDEN.
C. W. SPARKS.
JOEL H. TERREL.
W. O. B. WHATLEY,
A. F. KING,
E. H. RICHARDSON,
L. W. BATTLE,
W. E. WEST.

Dec. 4, 1855.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

JOHNSON & STEELF

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal manner with which they have patronized him during the past two years he has been in business 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 Warehouse, 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 usually 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;
PICKLES, in gallon, half and quart jars;
BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters;
SHOT, &c., &c.

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

Selma, July. 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA,

FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES.

CHOLERA MORBUS,
BILLIOUS CHOLIC,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

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

The Virtues of Jacob,s Cordial are too well known to require Ecomiums.

1. It cures the worst cases of Diorhœa.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentary
3. It cures California or Mexic'n Diarhœa.
4, It relieves the severest Colic.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loin.
9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.
10. It restores Irregularities.
11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
12. It's an admirable Tonic.

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

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER, Judge of Supreme Court' Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to reccommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarontee for me to believe it to be all that it purpoats to be viz. A SOVREION REMEDY." WM. H. UNDERWOOD, Formerly judge Sup'r 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 soverign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me." A. A. GAULDING, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"I have used 'Jacob's Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded." MILES G. DOBBINS' Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is and credibility in human testimony, 'Jaceb's Cordial' must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. B'nk, 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 Cloyd, Whitesdurg.—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & co. Augusta' Haviland, Harrail & co. Charleston.

October 1 18 .

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant No. 50,602 for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, September 28th, 1850 to Elizabeth Foreman, widow of William Foreman, deceased, private in Capt. Rudy's Company, S. C. Malitia—war of 1812 on the 9th of May 1853, and forwarded to Thomason & Cobb agents of said Elizabeth Foreman, at Ashville Ala, which said warrant has never been secured by said Thomason & Cobb or by the said Elizabeth Foreman that the said Thomason & Cobb nor the said Elizabeth Foreman have ever sold, transfered or voluntarily parted with her right to said warrant.

This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a suplicate warrant.

THOMASON & COBB
Agents for ELIZABETH FOREMAN.
December 25 1855. 6w.

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

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

Nov. 20 1855.

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

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

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE ALA;

WILL attend to all business confinded to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4. 1854.

BLANKS FORSALE.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his **Cabinet Shop** to the house recently occupied by J. H. Crawford, west side of the main street and south of the public square; where he will be happy to receive calls and orders for all articles in his ilne of business. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 8, 1856.

C. C. PORTER
Resident Surgeon Dendist.
Jacksonville Ala.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

THE second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name,—has undertaken to found here UPON HIS OWN PREMISES and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor is not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

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

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

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

MR. F. DELANOY, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany' &c.

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

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250, for the scholastic 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 $10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department: $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term,

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M, Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala.

Aug. 29--1y.

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.

EUGENE LeHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POSTOFFICE, ROME, GA.

FINE FURNITURE,

BEING determined to prove that the South, is able to compete with the North, I propose to sell as

GOOD
FURNITURE

as can be made at the North, and on as reasonable TERMS. I intend to employ none but the *best* of WORKMEN, so I can warrant my work to be *as good* as the country can afford; then let those who have been in the habit of sending their money North, just call at

DAILEY'S
CABINET WARE ROOMS,

oposite the Sunny South office, and they will find the very articles they need without the risk of having their furniture injured by shipment, and I would say, come one come all, you will find it to your interest to give me a call. I return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAS. G. DAILEY.

☞ WANTED, two good Cabinet Workmen, such can get steady employment. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

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, Sattinetts, &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.

Alexadria, Ala. Oct. 30, 1855.

LATE FROM TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has opened a new **GROCERY** Store on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, 2 doors South of the Brick Tavern, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

GROCERIES
of the best quality such as
Sugar, Coffee,
Molasses, Cheese,
Tobacco and Cigars,

Candies of every variety, and many articles for family use.

He has also on hand a large supply of the best quality of Tennessee WHISKEY, wholesale & retail, also *Wines*, Brandies French and American, &c.

Designing to keep articles of the very best quality, and dispose of them upon such terms as to secure permanent trade he confidently invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to give him a call. B. C. GEORGE.

Nov. 27, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER
Goods.

CHEAP STORE.

STIPES & ROWLAND

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

October 9, 1855.

CLARK. | W. T. HATCHET
CLARK & HATCHETT,
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION
& Forwarding Merchants.
WETUMKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

A GOOD FIT.
WYNNE & RAY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together propose to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various departments, under the firm name above, at the old stand of John Ray one door North of the *Post Office*—East side of the Public Square.

They flatter themselves, from long experience and a thorough acquaintance with the business that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They warrant the workmanship of all articles manufactured at their establishment. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING.

The making and cutting ogarments of all kinds done with promptnees. A continuation of patronage heretofore extended is respecfully solicited.

R. H. WYNNE.
JOHN RAY.
Jan'y. 1, 1856.—1y.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!!

PROF. HAYNES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

H. J. GARDENER, Gov. of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Ex Gov of Mass.
SIMEON BROWN, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
E. M. WRIGHT, Sec'y of State of Mass.
†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
PROF. JOHN TORREY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.
DR. C. T. JACKSON, Geologist of the Public Lands of the United States.

Among the disases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we way mention

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could not reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared By DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Ms., and sold by every respectable Druggist in New England.

FOR SALE BY

HENDRICK & NISBIT	Jacksonville.
R. M. DICKSON	Alexandria.
WILLIAMS & SMART	Oxford.
J. B. HENRY	Gadsden.
COWAN & McCLUNEY	Turkey Town

CLARK & COOLEY,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, 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

WAR IN KANSAS.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD announces to his friends and patrons in town and country, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP to the house formerly occupied by Joel H. Farmer, one door west of A R Smith's buildings, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who want

Furniture.

He has on hand a lot of fine furniture which he offers *cheaper* than has ever been sold in this

MARKET.

Every variety of Bedsteads
Plain, Turned, and Cottage
BEDSTEADS,

with or without *Testers*—all of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

He invites the public to call and examine his *work and prices* before purchasing elsewhere

Bacon, Lard and Lumber, taken in exchange for work at *cash prices.*

☞ All kinds of repairing done in best manner.

In future he promises to sell for cash cheaper than any in the place.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

ON MANHOOD,
AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.
JUST PUBLISHED GRATIS, THE 20TH **1000.**

A Few Words on the Rational Treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 29, 1856.

Tidings from the East.

THE undersigned respectfully suggests to those who are in arrears for work done by him, that SETTLEMENT must be made and **Money** must come! He finds it impossible to meet the demands of his creditors without his debtors pay up, and that PROMPTLY! The work has been done and satisfaction given to his customers—He trusts that all who owe him, will take due notice and consider a hint to the wise is sufficient!

R H WYNNE.
January, 8 1856.

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.

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

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

March 7, 1854.—1y.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from what ever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful diseas which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so 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 Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Eztract Sarsaparilla,

For Pairfying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cures furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

PRICES. Fluid Extract of Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

Flaid Extract of Sarsaparilla, $1 per bottle or 6 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprieter or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—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, 500 Tons.	M. BERRY, Commander.
MARION, 200 Tons.	W. FOSTER, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 200 Tons.	S. C. TURNER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 Tons.	T. D. EWAN, Commander.

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

THESE Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast. Tables supplied with every luxury.—Attentive and courteous commanders, will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage,	$20 00.
Steerage,	$8 00

November 7, 1854.

R. N. PHILPOT. J. M. LAPSLEY
PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING
SELMA, ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot 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. HARDIE, *of Talladega.*
SELMA, Oct. 2, 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., } O. J. Chaffee, } *Charleston.*
Hand & Williams, } J. & S. Bones & Co. } *Augusta.*

Oct 23, 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.—tf.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the CANE CREEK IRON WORKS, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware. **DOG IRONS,** ***GIN GEAR,*** and *MIL MACHINERY* generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Rack,
and Pinions;

Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of ALL SORTS for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pullies, 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, Hotchkiff's and Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps, Window Sills, and Lintels, Balustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

☞ Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.
MORRISVILLE, Benton Co., Ala.
Aug. 22, 1855.—tf.

HOME MANUFACTORY.
Carriages and Buggies.
J. H. PRIVETT & SON.

J. H. Privett, having associated with him his son, G. W. Privett, proposes to continue the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

at his old stand, on Main Street, North of the Court House, where his friends, old customers, and the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material.

All kinds of Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Having secured the services of a SUPERIOR PAINTER, he is prepared to finish up work in a style surpassed by no shop in this section.

LIVERY NOTICE.

In connection with his other business, J. H. Privett has opened a LIVERY STABLE; and is prepared at all times to furnish the Public with

Vehicles and Horses

at the following rates:

Horse per day	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse & Buggy per day	2 00
Horses and Hack " "	5 00

Damages to Horses and Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their Horses well taken care of at this stable.

Jan. 15, 1856 tf.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, LA.

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

March 14, 1855.—1y.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the *utmost promptitude.* **ALSO, OIL PAINTING** *warranted,* and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES.

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

P. J. WEAVER.

Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Ready Made Clothing,
HATS BOOTS & SHOES,
Hardware Cutlery & Guns
Carpenters, Smith's & Farmers Tools,
Carriage & Waggon Materials
and Trimmings of all kinds,
BOOKS & STATIONARY
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 attended to. Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

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

BENTON STE
MILLS

THE undersign leave to inform friends and the generally that they have Steam Mills in successful tion, ten miles below Jackson on the Stage road to Oxford are now prepared to fill all superior, smooth lumber with patch and at moderate pric cash, or on short time to customers.

We also have our Corn Mill successful operation and are king a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the lic generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & C
Feb. 20, 1855.—tf.

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Beadste

THE subscriber has on hand a number, and is constanly engage manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedste

These Bedsteads, for beauty, and comfort, are unequalled by in the bedstead line, ever invented are warranted

CHINCH PROOF

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

JOHN H. CRAWFO

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour in exchange for bedsteads or other inet work. J. H.

Feb. 3,

WASHINGTON HAL
ATLANTA GEOG

BEING situated almost equi from the Macon and Western ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Depots, this House will be found convenient and comfortable abo Travelers, while sojourning at this Mals will be served on the arrival several Passenger Trains, and eve tention paidto the wants and com visitors. JAMES LOYD

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & C
ROME, GEORGI

ARE still at their old stand, ways keep on hand a full assortm

Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES.

Purchasers will do well to ca examine our Stock.

A. M. SLOAN,
B. F. HAWKE
W. SCOTT.
Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts a undersigned will please p them for settlement; and all have accounts with me are ea estly requested to come in a make settlement, as my old boo are full of accounts, and much trouble to transcribe in a new book. All who comply with this request mus think hard of me, if they find accounts in the hands of an for collection.

FIELDING SNO
January 15, 1856.—4t.

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, *Bonnets,* *brellas, and* *Straw Go*

G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, *Broad St*
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, leave to call the attention of chants visiting Augusta, to his tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOO

Among which may be found styles Moleskin, Black and Beaver, Brush and Cass'r H Bank, Beaver, and Cass'r soft ey Hats various colors. Cam chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, ton. Florence, Pedal and Fr Straw do. Double and single Palm leaf and Canada straw Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland Lace BONNETS. Rutland Florence, and Belgrade Bloom Silk, Gingham and Cotton *BRELLAS,* Flowers, Tabbs Bonnet Linings—assortment full by supplies received wee from manufacturers, and offere prices as low as can be boug any southern market, and chants will find it to their inte to examine my stock before king purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 2, 1855.

M. P. Stovall.
Warehouse and Commission Mer
AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the buisness in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House

on Jackson street near the Globe tel.

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

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

Orders for FAMILY SUPPL BAGGIFG, ROPE, &c., will be p ly and carefully filled at the lowest ket prices.

October 16, 1855.—

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

Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 20.—No. 9. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1856. Whole No. 1002.

THE REPUBLICAN,

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

Annunciation of candidates $3 in advance or $5 after the election.

Circulars of Candidates 50cts per square.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

THE 9th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 18th day of February, 1856, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP, and if necessary, a competent Assistant.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this highly beneficial and deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronised by the public.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!!

PROF. HAYNES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

H. J. GARDENER, Gov. of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Ex Gov of Mass.
SIMEON BROWN, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
E. M. WRIGHT, Sec'y of State of Mass.
†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
PROF. JOHN TORREY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.
DR. C. T. JACKSON, Geologist of the Public Lands of the United States.

Among the disases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we way mention

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could not reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared By DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Ms., and sold by every respectable Druggist in New England.

FOR SALE BY

HENDRICK & NISBIT	Jacksonville.
R. M. DICKSON	Alexandria.
WILLIAMS & SMART	Oxford.
J. B. HENRY	Gadsden.
COWAN & McCLUNEY	Turkey Town

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, now under the charge and superintendence of the undersigned, will be opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday the 14th instant.

Pupils will be charged from time of entrance to close of term, and no deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.

LEONIDAS L. ETTER.

$30,000

Improved Havana Plan Lottery.

The Favorite!!!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY;

LOTTERY.

[*By Authority of the State of Georgia.*]

Class 12.

To be drawn February 25th 1856, in the City of Atlanta Georgia, when prizes

AMOUNTING TO

$30,000

SCHEME!

Capital Prize, $10,000.

100 Prizes!—20 Approxim'tions.

No Small Prizes! Prizes Worth Having.

Tickets, $5, Hlv's, 2.50 Qrs, 1 25

Prizes in this Lottery are paid 30 days after the drawing, in bills of specie paying Banks, without deduction, on presentation of the Ticket entitled to the prize.

Bills on all solvent Banks at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Ag't & Manrg'r,
Atlanta Ga.

Feb. 5, 1856.

Particular Notice.

The books, notes and accounts due the firm of, A. G. and J. F. Nunnelly have been left in the hands of the undersigned: and as they have changed their place of business it is necessary that the business be immediately closed. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted, that if their notes and accounts are not settled by the first of March, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DANIEL NUNNELLY.

Feb. 5, 1856.

WAR IN KANSAS.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, announces to his friends and patrons, in Town and Country, that he has removed his ***Cabinet Shop*** to the house formerly occupied by Joel H. Farmer, one door west of A R Smith's buildings, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who want

Furniture.

He has on hand a lot of fine furniture which he offers *cheaper* than has ever been sold in this

MARKET.

Every variety of Bedsteads

Plain, Turned, and Cottage

BEDSTEADS,

with or without *Testers*—all, of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

He invites the public to call and examine his *work and prices* before purschasing elsewhere

Bacon, Lard and Lumber,

taken in exchange for work at *cash prices.*

All kinds of repairing done in best manner.

In future he promises to sell for cash cheaper than any in the place.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

CLARK & COOLEY,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, 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

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST PUBLISHED GRATIS, THE 20TH **1,000;**

A Few Words on the Rational Treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the Author, fully explained by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 29, 1856.

M. P. STOVALL,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the buisness in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

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Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGIFG, ROPE, &c., will be promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

October 16, 1855.—1y.

P. J. WEAVER,

Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware Cutlery & Guns
Carpenters, Smith's & Farmers Tools,
Carriage & Waggon Materials
and Trimmings of all kinds.

BOOKS & STATIONARY

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Wood & Stone Ware

Groceries, and Produce of all Kinds,
Bagging, Rope & Twine.

—ALSO—

Afine Stock of Carriages and Buggies.

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All orders carefully and promptly attended to Oct. 16, 1855. 20w.

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.

ROME, GEORGIA,

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Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GROERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our Stock.

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

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

POETRY.

[From the Cassville Standard.

To Mat.

I'm sitting on the school step, Mat,
Where we sat long ago,
With the strength of love warm in our hearts
In sight of the diamond shore.

The road looks clear and white, Mat,
With sand of other days;
And the tall oak trees are sighing:
To the "school girl's" joyous lays.

The history chart lies open, Mat,
And closely gathering 'round;
We smiling trace, the winding paths,
Upon its colored ground.

Our lovely "Des" sits near us, Mat,
With her "cheek and brow so fair;"
With her soft brown eyes so full of love,
And the wild rose in her hair.

Kind eyes are looking on us, Mat,
And a heart all brave and bold,
Stands watching near to love and guard
The fledgings of his fold.

* * * * * *

I'm sitting on the school step, Mat,
Where we sat long ago,
But the "vale of tears" is there instead
Of hope's bright jewelled shore.

The road looks clear and white, Mat,
But other feet now tread,
Upon the well loved sacred ground,
Made sacred by the dead.

Go ask the mourning willow, Mat,
Where "lovely Des" is laid,
It'll answer thee with weeping,
Upon her lonely grave.

And near the old oak tree, Mat,
Where we sang to the morning skies,
'Neath a staff of peace and a 'grassy mound,'
Our darling teacher lies.

Oh! I have knelt and prayed, Mat,
To tell him once again,
Of all the bitter tears I've wept,
O'er acts that gave him pain.

He never more may near us, Mat,
But if a heart's deep love
May claim forgivness from the skies,
I ask his from above.

* * * * * *

I've sat upon the school step, Mat,
In memory's truthful glass,
And watched the mournful changes
That years wrought as they'd pass.

Bright by gone days flit by me, Mat,
And hours too brightly spent;
And hopes and fears of girlhood years,
And joys that childhood lent.

My eyes are full of tears, Mat,
And as they blinding fall—
I think I hear thy clear soft voice,
That's left to me of all.

Ah! many other visions, Mat,
Often beguile me, too,
But none appear so sweet, so dear,
As those that "girlhood" knew.

May God forever bless thee, Mat,
And when life's dream is o'er,
Enfold thee in His home of rest,
To weep and change no more.

SHANA.

The Night Before the Wedding.

A TALE OF THE HUNDRED DAYS.

BY VIRGINIA DE FORREST.

"THIS must be the last of your wedding-gifts, Vaninka," said Madam Brentano, handing a small package to her daughter, "as you are to be married to-morrow, and it is now quite late in the evening; I think there will be no more."

"Mother!" said the young girl, in a frightened tone, holding up a small jet necklace, the contents of the package.—"See, it is black! It is ominous. Oh, what grief can be in store for Henry and me!"

"None, none, Vaninka! this, is mere folly," said her mother, in a tone of rebuke.

But it was some minutes before the young maiden recovered her calmness.—Then, conquering her weakness by a violent effort, she said, slightly—

"Am I not silly, mother? You will laugh when I tell you; but my blood ran cold, and my flesh seemed to creep, as I touched this beautiful, as it had been a serpent. See, I do not mind it now!"

Vaninka Brentano was the only child of wealthy Prussian commoners. She had been long betrothed to Henry Werder, a young officer in the Prussian army, but, owing to the wars in Europe, their wedding had been long delayed. Now, however, there was peace, and the lovers were to be united the day after the one toward the end of which my story commences. Vaninka was devotedly attached to her betrothed, and too happy at the near approach of their nuptials to allow the black necklace to disquiet her long. Her parents left the room, and, throwing herself into a chair, she leaned her head against its back, and sank into a reverie, her fingers mechanically playing the while with her last gift. It was easy to see that her reflections were of a pleasant nature, for, ever and anon, a beautiful smile stole over her features, and fading gradually away, still left the same expression of quiet happiness. She had been sitting there some time, when another person entered the room. The intruder was a young handsome man dressed in full Prussian uniform. His face was pale, and wore an agitated look, strongly contrasting with the peaceful smile on Vaninka's lips. She did not hear him enter, and he stood for a moment looking, with his eyes beaming with tenderness, upon her; then, with the air of a man who has a distressing duty to perform, he advanced and stood before her.

"Henry!" she exclaimed, starting to her feet. "I did not expect you this evening; has anything happened?"

"Much, much, Vaninka. Sit down again, and I will take this stool at your feet. My own beloved, I came to tell you that our wedding must be postponed."

"Our wedding?" cried the astonished girl.

"Even so! You are astonished, perhaps hurt; have I told you too abruptly? Look in my face, Vaninka, and see what I suffered before I would grieve you with my bad news."

"But, Henry, I do not understand. Why must we wait still longer?"

"Because I must leave you in twenty minutes."

'Leave me?"

"Yes! Napoleon has left Elba, and is even now in Paris; our troops leave the city in half an hour."

"Henry! am I awake? No, no, Henry, you are not in earnest. Ah!" she said, shuddering, as she caught sight of the necklace, "I said it was ominous! I—I—Henry, you cannot leave me. To-night too! the very night before our wedding."

"Vaninka, do not tremble and sob so!—Vaninka!" he cried, straining her to his breast, "I must go; see, the clock points to the time I set to leave you, Vaninka! She has fainted.—Better so!" And, kissing her pale face again and again, he laid her on the sofa, and went in search of her parents. A few words told them all, and bearing their fervent blessing, he departed.

Weeks passed, and Vaninka heard nothing from her lover. She grew pale and thin, her movements were languid, and her former light step grew slow and heavy.—She no longer sang at her work, but would let her hands fall listlessly into her lap, and heave deep sighs, while sometimes the great tears rolled unheeded down her cheeks.

At length there came the news of the battle of Waterloo; Napoleon had been defeated, and all Europe was ringing with the tidings. Vaninka's suspense now amounted to perfect agony. "Henry!" she would cry. "Is he killed? Oh, when will he come?"

One morning, when she was seated with her mother, sewing, she was told that a Prussian officer waited to see her. With her heart trembling between fear and hope, she obeyed the summons. As she slowly entered the room, a stranger arose, and advanced to meet her.

"Mademoiselle Brentano?" he inquired, bowing.

"The same. Will you be seated, sir?"

"I am Fredrick Listen: I served in the battle of Waterloo, in the same regiment with Henry Werder, and he requested me to deliver this to you." And as he finished he placed a small package in her hands.

"Why does he not come himself? He is not dead? Oh, say he is not dead!" she said, in a voice of such imploring agony that the young soldier felt the tears rise in his eyes.

"Lady," he said, in a sad tone, "Henry fell at Waterloo!"

She did not scream nor faint, but sank into the chair near her, with only a moan of agony. He mistook her silent tearless agony for calmness, and began to relate the particulars of his comrade's death, and delivered his dying message to his betrothed. Vaninka heard every word, but she neither spoke nor stirred, but sat with her eyes fixed on the little package he had given her. He left her, and her mother found her, half an hour after, still in the same position.

"Vaninka," she said, "who was your visitor?"

There was no answer.

"Vaninka!" she said again. "Are you ill?" and she laid her hand gently upon her arm.

"Dead, mother, dead!" she said, now raising her eyes.

"Who is dead, darling?" asked her mother, frightened at her strange tone.

Vaninka slowly opened the package, drew out the ring and hair it contained, and murmuring "Henry! Oh, mother, he is dead!" she fell sobbing into her mother's arms.

* * * * * *

We change the scene now to Waterloo, in the latter part of the battle between the armies of Napoleon and Wellington. The moment we choose was the one in which the Imperial Guard of the Emperor threw themselves with desparate valor between the advancing Prussian forces and the English army, to prevent their joining their strength. Henry Werner, at the head of his regiment, felt his heart throb with intense excitement, as the two immense columns, the flower of the French army, advanced upon the English troops. They came on in silence, until within range of the batteries prepared to receive them; then a terific discharge, seeming to rend heaven and earth, scattered death among their ranks; still these veterans advanced, the honor of their nation was in peril, they could die, but not turn before the enemy; another discharge, and the Prussian troops, who had been rapidly nearing the scene of action, then dashed amongst them. The Garde Imperiale de Napoleon was utterly annihilated. One exultant shout was raised by the allied armies, as the fearful crisis was decided in their favor.

But where, in the moment of victory, was Henry? Stretched upon the field, his head supported by his fellow officer Fredrick Listen, and the life blood flowing from a wound in his breast.

"Fredrick!" he murmured, in a dying voice, "you will see Vaninka?"

"If I live!" answered his comrade, with deep emotion.

"You will give her this ring, and cut some of my hair off for her. Heaven bless you, my comrade. Farewell!" and his head fell heavily back.

"Dead!" said Fredrick, "and I must leave him here."

Fredrick wes mistaken: Henry was not dead, he had only fainted. Some hours afterwards, he was lying on a hospital bed in a raving delirium. For weeks his life hung upon a thread; then a young, strong constitution triumphed, and he began to mend. His physicians positively forbade his returning to Prussia, and warning him that his lungs were much affected, he recommended a winter in Italy. Writing a long letter to Vaninka to explain his long absence, Henry made his preparations, and, after an illness of over three months, started in the early part of October for Naples. He remained there, gaining health and strength, until the next June, and then started for home. During his residence in Italy, he had written again and again to both Vaninka and Fredrick, and wondered why he had received no letters in answer. His epistles never reached then.

* * * * *

We now return to Vaninka. Contrary to the fears of her friends, she had seemed to bear her loss with calmness. She had been so long in a state of agonizing suspense, that any certainty, even this direful one, was a relief. Still her step did regain its elasticity, and her grief, if not loud, was deep. Her friends mistook despair for calmness. She grew paler and thinner, and now frequently kept her room for days together.

Her lover had been gone some eight months, when her hand was again sought in marriage. George Weimar was a gentle, mild old man, of about seventy years of age, wealthy, and of large influence in his native town. He was an old friend of Vaninka's father, and had long thought of seeking Vaninka for his bride. When, however, he had seen the place he coveted about to be worthily filled, he had kept silent on the subject of his desires, and cultivated the acquaintance of his lady-love's betrothed. Now deceived as others were by Vaninka's quiet demeanor, he advanced his suit. Her parents knowing that he would spare no pains or expense to make her happy, urged their child to accept his offer, and she consented to see him.

"Mr. Weimar," she said, "I wish to tell you how grateful I fell for your kind and flattering offer, and to place my situation fully before you. God alone knows how entirely my heart is occupied by my dead love. Since I heard of my irreparable loss, I have felt that I should ere long join him: still, I have endeavored faithfully to perform the duties left to me. I do not think I shall live long, but, if I can by any means add to the happiness of another, God has granted me the will to do so. If you will accept my hand, knowing that my heart is in Henry's grave, it yours, and I endeavor to fulfil my duties as a wife, trusting to your love and indulgence to forgive me if I fail in making you happy while I am with you."

The good old man was too happy to have his offer accepted on any terms, and he thanked her warmly. A day was set for the wedding, and all things were making ready.

Mr. Weimar hoped, by traveling and other diversions of her mind, to raise his bride's spirit and prolong her feeble life.

* * * * *

Again it was the night before Vaninka's wedding, and again she was seated, lost in thought, in the same chair that we first saw her in. Now, alas, the reverie was a very painful one, and low choking sobs took the place of her former happy smiles. She was sitting painfully reflecting on the past, when a shadow fell on the ground before her, and, raising her eyes, she saw a stranger standing looking on her. He stood with his back to the light: she could not see his face, but something made her heart stand still as she arose to greet him. He only said one word, "Vaninka!" and exclaiming "Henry!" she sprang to his embrace. He caught her passionately to his breast, and held her there as if he feared another separation.

"So," said a pleasant voice at the door, "there is a change of bridegrooms," and Mr. Weimar entered the room. Vaninka stood a moment confused, but taking her hand he placed it in Henry's, saying: "Take her, Henry: she is too young, good, and handsome for an old man like myself. I was an old fool to think of it. Take her, and my warmest blessing attend your union." And with a kind beaming smile, the old man left them together.

This time Vaninka's wedding was not postponed, and as Vaninka and Henry stood before the altar, Mr. Weimar, watching the happy blushing face of the bride, owned that he could not have called up with all his devotion, such an expression of perfect love and joy.

Chinese Fishing.

Just as our pleasant journey on the Pinghou was approaching its termination, we encountered a long line of fishing boats, which were rowing back to their ports.—Instead of nets they carried a great number of cormorants, perched on the edge of the boats. It is a curious spectacle to see these creatures engaged in fishing, diving into the water, and always coming up with a fish in their beak.

As the Chinese fear the vigorous appetite of their feathered associates, they fasten round their necks an iron ring large enough to allow of their breathing, but too small to admit the passage of the fish they seize: to prevent their staying about in the water and wasting the time destined for work a cord is attached to the ring and one claw of the cormorant by which he is pulled up when inclined to stay too long under water. When tired he is permitted to rest a few minutes, but if he abuses this indulgence and forgets his business, a few strokes of a bamboo recalls him to duty, and the poor diver patiently resumes his laborious occupation. In passing from one fishing ground to another, the cormorants perch side by side on the edge of the boat, and their instinct teaches them to range themselves of their own accord in nearly equal numbers on each side, so as not to disturb the equilibrium of the frail vessel: we saw them thus ranged throughout the little fleet of fishing-smacks on Lake Pinghou.

STOP THAT BOY!—A cigar in his mouth a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, higher than the President. Stop him! he is going too fast. He dont see himself as others see him. He don't know his speed.—Stop him ere tobacco shocks his nerves, ere pride ruins his character, ere the loafer masters the man, ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys; they are legion, the shame of their families, the disgrace of their town, the sad and solemn reproach of their parents.

An ingenious down-caster, who has invented a new kind of "Love-letter Ink," which he had been selling as a safeguard against all actions for breach or promise of marriage, inasmuch as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after date, was recently "done brown" by a brother down-caster, who purchased 100 boxes of the article, and gave him his note for 90 days. At the expiration of the time, the inventor called for payment, but on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a piece of blank paper. The note had been written with his own ink.

"Pap, I planted some potatoes in our garden," said one of the smart youths of this generation to his father, "and what do you think came up?"

"Why potatoes, of course."

"No, sir-ee! There came up a drove of hogs and eat them all"

The old man "gin in."

The Printer.

"The Printer, in his folio, heraldeth the world.

Now come tidings of weddings, mummeries, entertainments, jubilees, wars, fires, inundations, thefts, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, ship wrecks, piracies, sea-fights, law-suits, pleas proclamations, embassies, trophies, triumphs, revels, sports, plays; then again as in a new shifted scene, treason, cheating, tricks, robberies, enormous villianies of all kinds, funerals, burrials, new discoveries, expeditions; now comical, then tragical matters. To-day we hear of new offices created, to-morrow of great men deposed, and then again of fresh honors conferred; one is set loose another prisoned; he thrives, his neighbor turneth bankrupt; now plenty, then again dearth and famine; one runs, another rides, wrangles, laughs, weeps, and so forth. Thus do we hear such like; both public and private news."

OLD BURTON.

He stood there alone at that shadowy hour,
By the swinging lamp dimly burning;
All silent within save the ticking type,
All without save the night-watch turning;
And heavily echoes the solemn sound,
As slowly he paced over the frozen ground.

And dark were the mansions so lately that shone
With the joy of festivity gleaming,
And hearts that were beating in sympathy then,
Were now living it o'er in their dreaming;
Yet the printer still worked at his lonely post,
And slowly he gathered his mighty host.

And there lay the merchant all pillowed in down,
And building bright hopes for the morrow,
Nor dream'd he that Fate was weaving a wand
That would bring to him fear and sorrow;
Yet the printer was there in his shadowy room,
And he set in his frame work that rich man's doom!

The young wife was sleeping, whom lately had bound
The ties that death only can sever:
And dreaming, she started, yet woke with a smile,
For she thought they were parted forever!
But the printer was ticking the types that would tell
On the morrow, the truth of that midnight spell!

And there lay the Statesman, whose feverish brow,
And restless the pillow was pressing;
For he felt through the most of his shadowy dream,
His loftiest hopes now possessing:
Yet the printer worked on amidst silence and gloom,
And dug for Abition his lowliest tomb.

And slowly the workman went gathering up
His budget of grief and gladness,
A wreath for the noble a grave for the low,
For the happy a full cup of sadness;
Strange stories of wonder, to enchant the ear,
And dark ones of terror, to cudle with fear.

Full strange are the tales which that dark host shall bear
To palace and cot on the morrow;
Oh, welcome, thrice welcome, to many a heart!
To many a bearer of sorrow;
It shall go like the wild and wandering air,
For life and its changes are impressed there.

Invaluable Remedies.

Here are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infalliable:

For sea sickness—stay at home.

For drunkenness—drink cold water.

For health—take "Holloway's Pills."

For accident—keep out of danger.

To make money—advertise in the Republican.

For Coughs and Colds—take Cherry Pectoral.

To keep out of jail—pay your debts.

To be happy—subscribe for a newspaper.

To please all—mind your own business.

To have a good conscience—"pay the printer."

How to be happy.—Reason yourself out of as many desires as you can, and gratify as many of the rest as possible.

Winter advice to young ladies—thin shoes lead to damp feet, damp feet bring on a cough, a cough terminates in a coffin.

The world's opinion.—A mean man is a person with a small income who lives within it. [He is a wise man as well as an honest one.]

How tradesmen should serve their customers—with civility; without servility.

The treatment of a new born child should be cordial but not Godfrey's cordial.

Virtue—so rare a commodity with some people that it might be considered an article of *vertu*.

Pie crust is bad for children, and in the nursery neither pie-crust nor promises should ever be broken.

It is good always to pick a hole in your neighbor's coat, if it be understood that you can provide him with a better one.

He that in the world would rise
Must read the news and advertise—in the "Republican."

Curiosities.

A ripple from the fountain of health.
A counterfeit musquito bill
A gravel from the road to ruin.
A handle from a blade of grass.
Pieces from broken promises.
Buttons from a coat of arms.
A guide-board for the path of duty.
A nut-shell containing the conscience of the man that wouldn't pay the printer.

The Yarmouth Register says, hundreds of bushels of eels' "frozen as stiff as a poker," have been driven ashore and raked upon the beach, and after being packed in barrels, shipped for the river markets.—They sell readily in New York at from ten to twelve cents per pound.

To rejoice in the happiness of others, is to make it our own; to produce it, is to make it more than our own.

A MYSTERIOUS AUTHOR.—The anonymous writer of the German tragedy, The Gladiator of Ravena, has not been ascertained up to this moment—a circumstance doubly curious as the drama not only maintains its high popularity, but as the poet's share in the profits of its various performances amount it is said, to so large a sum as 10,000 thalers. ($7,500.) This sum deposited in the cash boxes of the different court theatres, waits the legitimate owner's disposal, but neither laurels nor gold it appears, can induce the dramatist to step forth from his cloud.

POLITICAL WIT.—A letter writer speaking of those free-soilers who prefer Lewis D. Campbell to Nathaniel P. Banks, for speaker of the House, compares them to the Scribes and Pharisees, who "strain at a Nat and swallow a Campbell."

True Brotherhood.

BY JOHN GEO. WATTS.

Come, brother man, let's do our best
To smooth the rougher ways of life,
Bid Envy, with her jaundiced eye,
Avaunt: and grim, ignoble Strife
Give place to true Fraternity:
And Discord, clamorous depart;
Let gentle sweet-voiced Harmony
Enfold us twain—aye, heart to heart.

Why should we strive together here,
And worse than waste life's precious hour?
Why sow each path with cruel thorns,
When easier far to culture flowers?
Why nurture fiery-fronted Hate,
When mild eyed Love stands pining by?
And bursts through dark perdition's doors,
When angels woo us to the sky?

Nay, brother man, it is not well:
We see the error of the past,
So hand in hand, let's take our stand,
Pledged in a friendship that shall last.
Then should you fall upon the way,
I'll not desert your sinking soul:
And, if I droop from lack of strength,
Help, help me forward to the goal.

We find the subjoined episode in the early life of the Nicaraguan hero in an exchange paper:

The history of Gen. Walker, like that of all other men of mark, is not free from the romance of love as well as that of war.—Whilst a law student in New Orleans, he conceived a warm attachment for a very interesting young lady who was born deaf and dumb. She had been well educated, and was of very engageing manners. Her misfortune drew towards her the sympathies and regard of all tender-hearted persons.—With his characteristic originality and peculiarity of feeling and sentiment, Walker became warmly enamored of this young lady. She recipro[illegible] his regard, and for sometime they were [illegible] happy unless together. He soon a [illegible] her signs, and they [illegible] facility, the mediu [illegible] no doubt, adding ze [illegible] At last some slight [illegible] terrupted their int [illegible] reconciliation could b [illegible] lady died. This event [illegible] ancholly to the thoughts [illegible] Walker. Perhaps, as ma [illegible] thought, it produced the g [illegible] his character which ensued—a [illegible] the quiet modest student to the [illegible] dauntless revolutionist and warr [illegible]

There has lately [illegible] Paris, a huge concave mi [illegible] ment of a startling species o [illegible] On standing close to it, it p [illegible] but a monstrous dissection [illegible] ognomy. On retiring a co [illegible] gives your own face and figure [illegible] portion, but reversed, the head do [illegible] But retire still further, standing at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror and behold, you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing in the middle part between you and the mirror!—The effect is almost appaling from the idea it suggests of something supernatural so striking, indeed, is the exhibition, that men possessed of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

We translate from the "Courier des Etas Unis" the following:

"GENUINE PROBITY.—Towards nine o'clock in the morning, a little boy of about twelve years of age, whose white linen jacket and apron were sufficient indications of his being in the pastry cook line, was in the act of returning from the great market bearing on his head a basket containing eggs and butter. Having reached the neighborhood of the Church of Saint Eustache, (in Paris,) the little fellow—who waded his way with difficulty through the crowd—was suddenly jostled with such violence, by an unknown person passing by, that the basket was capsized, and fell to the earth with its contents. Seeing his eggs smashed and his butter spotted with mud, the poor child burst into tears and tore his hair in despair.

"An individual who, perchance, was among the curious that surrounded the child took from his pocket a half franck and placing it into his hand, invited the other spectators to imitate his example, and repair damages. Thus stimulated, they all hastened to comply. Each and every one wished to partake of the good action, and soon silver and copper abounded in the little fellow's apron.

"When all had given, the incipient Vat[illegible] whose grief had disappeared as if by enchantment, thanked the bystanders very much for their generosity; then counted on the spot, the sum he had just received, and which amounted to over twenty-two francs but, instead of quietly pocketing this amount and departing, as every one expected, the child drew from his pocket the [illegible] of the goods he had lost, and the rate [illegible] mounting to fourteen francs, this sum he appropriated. Noticing then in the group of which he was the centre, a poor woman in rags, the child went straightway to her and gave her the remainder.

"Most certainly it was impossible to show one's self more worthy of public generosity, or to better acknowledge it; the act of this noble child was, therefore, received by the applause of the crowd, happy to find in so young a heart so much delicacy of feeling."

It is said that a million of acres of land will be brought into market in Kansas Territory by the first of next June.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY FERUARY 19, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE:
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
OF ALABAMA.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WM. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

☞REV. O. R. BLUE will deliver an educational adress, at Alexandria in this County, on Monday night 3d of March and at Jacksonville on Tuesday night 4th of March next.

The Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday last, the 15th inst. We have had the pleasure of greeting our Senator and each one of our Representatives, since their arrival at home, all in good health.

We feel no small degree of County pride in the manner in which they have performed their duties and carried out the will of their constituents. Our Senator, Maj. Abernathy has proved himself to be emphatically a working man—able, efficient and energetic—always at his post, and never yielding an inch, where the rights and interests of his constituents were at stake. And the same may also be said of our Representatives, Messrs. Ellis, Davis and Moragne. They were all vigilant, diligent and faithful and acquitted themselves to their own credit, and that of the County.

We have not published any portion of the journal this week, intending in our n[illegible] publish the captions of all the public acts, and such private acts as are of interest to those within the range of the circulation of our paper.

New York and Charleston Steam Ships.

It will be seen from the advertisement in another column, that the original price of Cabin passage by this popular line of Steamships has been resumed. The change commenced with the Steamship Marion, which left Charleston on Wednesday 13th February.

New Piano For Sale.

A fine new Piano has been deposited with the proprietor of this paper for sale It will be sold at a very reduced price to any one wishin[illegible] purchase. It can be examined anc[illegible] at any time.

esidency.--The Coo- withdrawn the name of ice President, and hois- Fitzpatrick in its place: e editor from any change ...ting the ability or merits but for the purpose of co-op- his democratic brethren, be. ..n the indications, that the name Fitzpatrick will be almost univer- acceptable.

The Gin House of Dr. W. Glover- iles south of this place was burnt night last, together with about Cotton. It is believed to have rk of an incendiary, and it is ill be detected and made to feel erest penalty of the law.

Hon. B. F. Porter, at present, editor of the "Tennessee Valley," published at Guntersville, has taken ground fully in favor of the democratic party and its principles. Judge Porter we believe was, up to some time last Fall identified with the American party; but says now, after a calm, considerate and conscientious view of the whole ground, that he sees no hope for a constitutional Union, and State and Southern Rights, except among the Democrats. His able pen will be a valuable accession to the democratic party. This is now the third paper in this State which, within a few months has left other party organizations, and united with the Democrats.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The Joint Special Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature have reported that it is inexpedient to repeal the personal liberty bill.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The United States Senate has adopted a resolution reported by the Committee on Finance to report the general appropriation bill. The Senate has adjourned until Monday. The Senate Committee are still engaged in investigating the action of the Naval Board. In the House of Representatives to-day, the election of a Printer was postponed. The Speaker was authorized to appoint the Committees, and the House then adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—General Cass fell to-day from the steps of the Patent Office, and was severely, though it is hoped not dangerously injured.

His frame was much jarred, and there is some danger of inflamation of the brain in consequence of his advanced age.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Gen. Cass is more comfortable. The impression is, that he will recover.

Secretary Marcy has again declined to recognize French as Minister for Nicaragua.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
Bristol, R. I., Feb. 13.—The Pokannolet Cotton Mills at this place was destroyed by fire to-day involving a loss of, $110,000, on which there was an insurance for $70,000.

Washington, Feb. 11,—*Senate.*—Nothing of importance done to-day.

House.—The ballots for printer unsuccessful.

The President has issued a proclamation stating that associations in Kansas, as well as in remote States, are organizing with the design of interfering with the domestic institutions of the Territory and declares that the whole power of the General Gevernment shall be exerted in the support of the Territorial laws and suppression of revolutionary movements.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the steam brig Arctic, Lieut. Hartsteine, Commander, to go in search of the Pacific. The brig proceeds from New York to-day if she has sufficient stores on board.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Dennis Corcoran, one of the editors of the *Delta*. He is badly injured, but will probably recover.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 12.
Cotton—Sales to day 800 to 1000 bales at very full prices. Good Middling 9⅜ to 9½; Middling Fair 9⅝c.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 13.
Cotton—The market continues active with considerable sales at very full prices, though not quotably higher.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.
Cotton—There is a good demand today at full prices. Sales 1100 bales at 8¾ to 10½c.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Speaker to-day announced the committees. The committee of Ways and Means consists of Messrs Campbell, of Ohio, Chairman, Howard, of Michigan, Cobb, of Georgia, Davis, of Maryland, Sage Phelps, Campbell; of Pennsylvania, and Dewitt, of Massachusetts, leaving one vacancy. A majority are in favor of a protective tariff. The committee on Foreign Relation consists of Messrs Pennington Chairman; Bailey, Clingman, Aiken, Fuller, of Pennsylvania, Matterson, Sherman and Thurston.—The committee on the Territories consists of Messrs Gow, of Pennsylvania, Giddings, Purviance, Richardson, Houston, Granger, Zollicoffer, Merrill, and Perry.—The committee on Elections consists of Messrs Washburne, of Maine Stephens, Watson, Spinner, Oliver, of Missouri, Colfax, Smith of Alabama, and Bingham.

Washington, Feb. 14 p. m.–The Senate to-day discussed the action of the late Naval Board.

The House referred the President's message relative to Kansas, to the committee of the whole.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

The reports from Washington are, that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to insist upon the American construction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty at all hazards. That General Almonte has been instructed by the Mexican Government to withdraw the protest in the three million matter, and that some of the parties have received treasury warrants for their money.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE
PERSIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamer Persia arrived this morning bringing nine days later intelligence from Europe.

Liverpool Markets.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm with an advance of 1 16d.—fair qualities improved most. Orleans Middling 6 1-8d. Fair 6½d. Uplands 5 9-16d to 5¾d. Sales to speculators 10,000 bales. Whole stock in port of 390,000. of which 220,000 are American.—Flour—Western Canal full 40s; Ohio 42s. Corn has declined, with but a little speculative demand. Mixed 38s 6d; White 43 Pork and beef quiet. Western Bacon improved. Lard is quiet.

The money market is easier, but rates are unchanged. The amount of Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £8,000. Consols advanced to 90½.

Political.

It will be some days yet ere preliminaries will be signed, but the Czar has ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea, without waiting for an armistice.

The Belguique put back in a leaking condition. The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 25th ult.

Keiley & Gilmour, of Manchester, have failed.

Russia's sincerity is very much questioned, as formerly; but appearances are all fair and straight forward. It is rumord that an armistice has been agreed upon. France, England and Austria still accord, although it is forseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations. No place of meeting has yet been decided upon.

A despatch of Saturday says it will certainly be either Paris or London; and also states that Baron Bulow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be as late as Feb. 2nd. before all signatures can be appended to the agreement to meet.

The Ships Horison, Endena and Mary Greene are lost.

The Empress of Russia.

A Paris correspondent writes;—I have been talking with a man who arrived last night from St. Petersburg, and the pith of whose entire conversation was this "Certainly those who thought the Empress Marie the predominant power were right; she is so. She reigns in Russia; she governs the Czar entirely; she is adored by the nation she governs the Grand Duke Constantine completely; she is the superior, the dominant influence; but those who thought her inclined towards peace were quite at fault.—What she may have been some months beck I cannot say, now the Empress Marie is war like.

Palmerston and Peace.

The Washington correspondence of the Charleston Standard, in his letter of February 2d, writes, that the Arabia brought important and highly interesting dispatches for the State Department. These, he says "give assurances that the Czar of Russia will accept the proposed basis for a treaty, and that peace will soon be restored in the east." He predicts the removal of Lord Palmerston from the British ministry as an event immediately following this consummation, and thinks that Palmerston is the only obstacle to a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue with this country; *ergo*, Palmerston being out of the way, Great Britain will readily accede to our just demands. Gen. Cass—whoss opportunites for personal observation have certainly been great—recently pronounced Palmerston "an unmitigated monarchist, who hates America and American institutions, and possesses, all the stubbornness of the mule." Probably the pacific and conciliatory policy indicated may follow these two events; but neither of the events has yet occurred, and the best laid calculations of nations, as well as individuals often miscarry.

Dai. Sun.

From the Baton Rouge Advocate.
President Pierce and the South.

The unanswerable reputation of the charge of the Northern Abolitionists that the policy of the South has ever been of an aggressive character towards their section of the Union, as contained in the last message of President Pierce to Congress, will be greeted with delight by every patriot in the land.—While receiving the applause and thanks of all, whose opinions are worth attention, the President, on the other hand will be assailed with all the vindictive, fury and fiendish malice of the followers of Seward Greely & Co., and will become a target where at their poisoned arrows will be hurled as furiously as were the darts of Xerxes, cohorts at the devoted Greeks when defending their firesides and families from the invading Persian. It is our duty in this event—and none can doubt its coming—to rally around and sustain our Chief Magistrate and the measures of his administration, and prove that we are not ungrateful to those who defend and stand by our constitutional rights in defiance of the howlings of fanaticism and the storms of a faction that is seeking and gloating in imagination on the time when their madness will dissolve the Union and unleash the hounds of civil war on the republic.

Our President does not handle the important questions at issue between the North and the South with the daintiness of an office seeker but with the bold manliness and straightout honesty of a statesman and high public officer.—He does us no more than justice when he asserts that, will have heretofore confined our attention to our own affairs, not presuming to officiously intermeddle with the institution of the northern States, too many of the latter are permanently organized into associations to inflict injury on our rights in property by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war between foreign powers, and only fails to be such in our system because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

Official Announcement of Russia's Acceptance.

The following is the official announcement received in Paris of Russia's acceptance of the peace propositions:

"16th January 1856.—The French ambassador at Vienna to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris.—The Prince Esterhazy announces that he has just received from Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburg, the acceptance *pure et simple* of the ultimatum offered to Russia by the late propositions, which propositions are to become the basis of an immediate convention for a treaty of peace."

We notice that one of the London papers, said to be high in the confidence of a leading member of the British Cabinet, calls loudly upon Denmark to join in enforcing the terms of the allies upon Russia, so that Europe may be at peace, and free to take action for compelling the United States to recede from her position in reference to the Sound Dues, and force her to accede to the policy, in that respect, to be agreed upon by a European conference. The evident inference, from the tone of the British ministerial journals, is that the allies, were their hands untied by the necessities of the contest in which they are engaged, would be quite willing to take upon themselves the regulation and settlement of other matters, in which the United States appears as a party: and yet, with such givings-out, official, semi-official and popular, the British press affects surprise at the cold, if not unfriendly tone manifested by the people of this country towards the Western alliance, in its efforts to humble the pride of Russia and to establish for itself a virtual dictatorship in European affairs, with an ultimate extension of such dictatorial spirit to matters involving the rights and interests of the United States.

Washington Journal.

MR. BUCHANNAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Pennsylvanian publishes the following extract of a private letter from Mr. Buchannan, in which he states his position in regard to the Presidency:

"This I neither desired nor expected.—The movement in my favor has, therefore, originated without my previous knowledge or consent, and I shall be quite satisfied should another be elected. The next will be the most important and responsible presidential term since the last war with England, or, perhaps, since the origin of the Government. Both our foreign and domestic affairs will require the guidence of an able, firm and skilful pilot to steer the vessel of State clear of the breakers.—I pray Heaven that the best man may be selected for the crisis! and to me it is a matter of indifference whether he comes from the North or the South, the East or the West."

EARLY TRIALS OF SUCCESSFUL WRITERS.—When Mr. Dickens laid down the reporter's pencil, he was not entirely preserved from failure. He wrote an opera (though few knew this) which Hullah set to music, and it failed. A farce for a theatre shared the same fate. Mr. Thackeray's early productions are very poor. Douglas Jerrold, in escaping from his sea life, and subsequent sojourn in a printing office, endured trials which left an impression on his sharp features, and from which, perhaps, he draws the quills of caustic touch upon his bitter irony. Mr. Fonblanque, before throwing himself from Mr. Chitty's dusky office into the brightest current of the periodical press, must have had a severe schooling to pass through.

NO MORE SLAVE STATES.—Suppose the South should insist that there should be no more free States; would not there be far more of good sense, of humanity and justice, in her position, than in that of the North.

First—slavery excludes, neither in theory or practice, any law-abiding citizens of free States from the States where it exists. Slave States are equally open to all the people of the Union with all of their property.

Secondly—All the territory out of which new States are to be formed, was either ceded to the Union by slave States, or acquired chiefly by Southern counsels, Southern arms, Southern soldiers and Southern statesmen.

Thirdly—Slave society is the oldest the most common, and the most natural form of society; whilst free society is a little experiment, small in extent, and short in duration, yet which has been attended, (by the showing of its own authors,) with a thousand times greater evils, than slavery has inflicted on mankind, throughout all ages, and all countries—for a single season in Ireland was fraught with more of human suffering than all the annals of slavery exhibit!

In view of these facts, would it not be more reasonoble for the South to object to the admission of free States, than for the North to refuse to admit slave States?

We do not intend to imitate the North, become speculative philanthropists and try to set the world to rights, else we might well insist there should be no more free States. We do not wish to abolish free society, nor to prevent its introduction into a fair proportion of the new States, nor do we wish to introduce slavery into any State whose people excluded it when prepared to be admitted as States. Such exclusion is a gross act of injustice to the South; but we are practical men, and will not quarrel about abstractions. If the Southern institutions are admitted into a sufficient number of the new States, we shall be satisfied.

Richmond Enquirer.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN EUROPE.—By a later arrival from Europe than heretofore noticed in our paper, it would appear that peace between Russia and the Allies had really almost, or entirely, been consummated. We hope, for the peace and prosperity of the world, that amicable relations have been restored.—In consequence, public confidence has been restored, cotton advanced in Liverpool, flour had gone down, provisions of all kinds are coming to their natural standard in the United States. In fact—

"Grim visag'd war has smoothed his
wrinkled front,
And all the clouds that lower'd o'er
our house," &c.

An interesting statement of the financial condition of the Turkish empire has been published. It appears that the Turkish army consists of 103,066 men, after deducting 2259 forming a contingent maintained by the British government, and that the cost of this effective force for one year amounts to £2,320,000. The corps of Bedifs actually under arms (after deducting 7741 forming the British contingent) amounting to 96,086, and as regards pay and rations they have been placed on the same footing as the regular troops.—The expenses of the war for 28 months (from May 27, 1853, to September 27, 1855) amounts to £7,400,000, a sum which includes one of £[illegible],600, value of ammunition and war stores furnished to the allies. The amount required by the war department for the next year is £4,345,000, and to meet immediate wants an application is made to the loan commission for an instalment of £623,000.

GEN. HOUSTON'S HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen travelling in Texas, says.

"This afternoon, we passed the farm and residence of Gen. Sam Houston. His house is rather a primative affair, being a one story doubled-hewed log cabin, with an entry between, a rough stone chimney at each end, a porch in front, surrounded by live oaks, negro cabins and sheds, and the whole enclosed by a crooked rail fence, showing a lack of order in the original proprietor. His farm is partly in the town of Independence, a little one horse place, with some of its houses tumbling down, and the rest looking as though they had always been there."

A Washington letter says: "Mr Buchanan's letters, received by the Arabia, represent the feeling in the British Ministry as being very sensitive on the subject of our relations. He had received the request for Mr. Crampton's recall fourteen hours before the sailing of the steamer, but had not presented it up to that time. Of course, therefore, no intelligence has been received of the effect it produced. Mr. Buchanan was informed, however, before the positive demand was despatched, of the course the Administration would adopt in regard to the enlistment question, and doubtless had sounded Lord Clarendon on the subject. Hence his misgivings.

Mr. Buchanan thinks there is reasonable ground to expect that peace will be made on the basis of the propositions submitted to Russia, but our Ministers to other Courts do not express the same confidence or hope. They consider the present position of Russia as assumed by her in order to enable her to complete her preperations."

FATAL EFFECTS OF THE COLD WEATHER—Mr. James G. Cox set out in December from Cadd's Parish, La., with his family and slaves, for Western Texas; but while crossing a prairie, forty miles wide, the cold became so intense that eight of the slaves perished, and two of his wagons were cut up and burned to preserve the lives of the rest of his party.

THERMOGENIC ENGINE.—The thermogenic engine, invented by Messrs. Beaumont and Mayer, heats water and generates steam without fuel or fire. In constructing the machine, a boiler is made, traversed by a conical tube of copper, 30 inches in diameter at the top, 35 inches at the bottom, inside of which a vane of wood of the same shape is fitted, enveloped in a padding of hemp. An oil vessel keeps the hemp continually lubricated, and the wooden cone is so contrived as to press steadily against the inside of the copper, and to rotate rapidly by means of a crank turned by hand or horse power. The whole of the boiler outside of the copper cone is filled with water. The water being made to boil by the mere effect of the friction of the oiled tow against the copper. When once the boiling point is reached, it may be maintained for any length of time.

The St Louis *Herald* says that a week or two ago a wealthy young planter took passage for that city, at Paducah, Ky., on board the steamer Helen Mar, and on her passage succeeded in gaining the affections, and finally accomplish the ruin of a young and pretty girl on board. By some means the matter was suspected by the boatmen, who through some of the lady passengers, obtained a verification of their suspicions. They waited on the planter and told him to prepare to get married or be put on shore on a sand bar to freeze to death; then made the boat fast at Chester, Ill., sent for a justice whom they pulled out of bed, and in a few minutes the pair was married, and the sum of $4,50 exacted from the bridegroom to treat all hands.

Gulf Stream.

In noticing Lieut. Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," an English Review thus illustrates the benefit which the climate of England derives from the Gulf Stream.

Modern ingenuity has suggested a well known method of warming buildings by means of hot water. Now the northwestern parts of Europe are warmed in an exactly similar manner by the Gulf Stream. The torrid zone is the surface, the Carribean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, the boilers; the Gulf Stream the conducting pipe; from the banks of New Foundland to the shores of Europe, is the great hot air chamber, spread so as to present a large surface. Here the heat, conveyed into this warm air chamber of mid ocean, is kept up by the prevailing west winds, and dispersed over our own and other countries, where it is so much required.

Such, in short, is the Gulf Stream upon our climate, that Ireland is clothed in robes of evergreen grass; while in the very same latitude on the American side of the Atlantic is the frostbound coast of Labrador. In 1851 the harbor of St. John's New Foundland was closed with ice so late in the season as June; yet the port of Liverpool, two degrees farther north, has never been closed by frost in the severest winter. The Laplander cultivates barley in a latitude which in every other part of the world is doomed to perpetual sterility.

The benefit thus conferred upon our country by the Gulf Stream, is a remarkable accident in our condition. It obviously depends upon the Gulf stream of Mexico continuing to be a Gulf which however, it might easily cease to be—A subsidence of the Isthmus of Panama to the extent of a couple of hundred feet—and such subsidences have taken place in the geological times all over the world—would allow the equatorial current of the Atlantic to pass through into the Pacific, instead of being reflected across to our coasts. Britain would then become a Labrador, and cease to be the seat of a numerous and powerful people.

PROPAGATION OF FISHES.—Mr. Roswell L. Colt, of Peterson, New Jersey, states, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, that he has ordered from Scotland the spawn of the trout, carp, and salmon, with a view of propagating them in the waters of New Jersey. He suggested that the Patent Office should import for distribution the spawn of the red mullet of Europe, as well as that of the sardines, for breeding in the Middle and Southern States.

Connected with this subject—somewhat remotely it may be—is the experience of Mr. R. L. Pell, of Pelham Farm, near Saugerties, New York, a gentleman well know as an extensive orchardist, and who has sold as the product of his orchards in one year sixty-six thousand dollars' worth of apples and cider, some of the former being retailed in London at a shilling each. Having prepared a suitable harness, Mr. Pell obtained from the Hudson a living sturgeon some seven feet long, which he harnessed and put in a pond up on his farm, attaching a line and cork-float to the traces. Whenever he desired to sail about the pond, which was about a fourth of a mile in circumference, he would go out in a boat, usually containing two persons, and attach the cord to it, when the sturgeon would invariably dart off at its utmost speed and make several circuits around the pond, keeping near the shore all the way. It would then suddenly stop, rise to the surface of the water and turn up his back, thus indicating its exhausted condition.—Having seen and conversed with an intelligent and entirely reliable gentleman who has accompanied Mr. Pell upon some of these excursions, we can assure the reader that we have no doubt of the practicability and safety of this mode of navigation, especially in shallow water!

Mr. Pell has also shad, carp, tench, goldfish, &c, in the ponds on his estate; and so well are they protected from molestation of every kind, that upon the approach at the margin of the waters they approach to receive food from their hands. Remaining in the pond from year to year, the increase of these fishes has been regular; and thus has been disproved the theory of the necessity of periodical migration for this purpose.

LIVE MERRILY.—Good old Burton, in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' thus quotes one Mercillius Ficinius: "Live merrily, oh, my friend, free from cares, perplexity, anguish, grief of mind—live merrily. Again I request you to be merry. If anything troubles your hearts, or vex your souls, neglect and contemn it—let it pass. And this I enjoin you, not as a divine alone, but as a physician: for without this, mirth, which is the life and quintessence of physic, medicines, and whatsoever is used and applied to prolong the life of man, is dull, dead, and of no force." And we say, with the jolly old "brick," be merry.

The Three Graves.

It is not forgotten that in 1853 the 3 Methodist preachers stationed in Mobile died of yellow fever. They fell within the course of one month, self-sacrificed to duty. Their graves are a refutation of the oft uttered slander that Protestant ministers desert their post in the hour of danger—that they fear and fly.

The churches and citizens of Mobile have not forgotten these things. A late visit there brought us to the knowledge of a fact, creditable to them and exceedingly gratifying to our feelings. In the new graveyard—quite in a dry and sunny spot—are the three graves to be seen, side, by side. An iron railinn encloses a space of 12 by 24 feet. Room for others! At the west end of this plot the deceased lie in the order they died: Powell, Hughes, Starr. Over the middle mound is raised a monument to the noble trio. A base of granite 3-half feet square; shafts of marble, 9 inches square and 2-half feet high, resting on the corner of this block, supports a marble cap, on the faces of which are suitable inscriptions. On the south face, an inscription for Rev. A. H. Powell, looking towards his grave; on the north, one for Rev. J. W. Starr, and on the east, one for Rev. J. S. Hughes stating facts of their lives, ministry and death. A tapering shaft rises about 6 feet, making the whole monumental height 12 feet. Upon the sides of the shaft, corresponding to the lower inscription, are the words, POWEL, STARR, HUGHES. On the other is carved three acorns, united to one stem, and falling! The ground is nearly turfed and laid off. The whole cost $600.

Bros. Dorman, Neely, and Garret deserve the thanks of the Church for the tasteful and substantial manner in which they have performed this testimonial to the dead. A sad and pleasant spot for their brethren, the preachers, to visit. The visit will do them good.—N. O. Christian Advocate.

"KNOW ME AS AN ENEMY."—Know me as your enemy!—Yes!—be a man, a woman—*be honest* and frank—and if you really hate us, be above deception. Away with your Judas kisses! Don't hold the confiding hand in yours a half an hour, telling us how much you are interested in our welfare, how cordially you wish us success; and then speak our name disrespectfully to the next friend you meet, magnifying our faults, laughing at our weakness, and telling our secrets, which we had confined to your care, thinking your bosom a perfect "Salamander safe," which even the fire of persecution would fail to extract from thence.

Don't speak in those soft, tender, lute-like tones to us, and with that serpent's hiss behind our back. Don't flatter our vanity, until we undertake some foolish scheme for the furtherance of fame or fortune, which you know, (being more worldly wise,) will result ultimately in our mortification, if not in our ruin.

And there we lie, floundering in the mud of despair, while mistress Pity, having made her speech, walks coldly on; but Sympathy silently takes us by the hand, unites her strength with [illegible] our ailments; and hardly listening to our earnest thanks, points to a bright to-morrow.

Away with milk and water friendship! Know me as a friend, or "know me as enemy." He is a wolf in wool, who amuses us with pleasant words, while he knows the almost mortal struggle of the soul with poverty and care, nor lifts a finger in our behalf. O, mine "enemy!" Don't pester us with your company—don't write us any love letters—don't break your neck in making low obeisance—fight openly for me, or fight openly against me; or get out of the way, that we may have time to forget you.

At a called communication of Hartwell Lodge No. 101, Oxford Ala. Feb. 11th 1856. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Where as, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, our worthy brother WM. MALLORY, who departed this life on Sunday Evening last, after a protracted illness, and being deeply impressed with this melancholly bereavement, and desiring to express our sensibility of this mournful event; be it therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise with the widow and orphans of our deceased brother, in their irreparable loss, and can truly say, "be comforted wipe away your tears;" your husband and father was a true mason, and masons know their duty.

Resolved, That in token of our respect for his memory, we will accompany his remains to the place apt'ed for all living, and there deposit the same, with the usual ceremonies of our order.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual Badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be forwarded to the Sunny South and Jacksonville Republican for publication.

S. C. WILLIAMS, W. M.
D. P. GUNNELLS, *Secty. Pt.*

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala.

Allen W. R.
Arson J. W.
Alford C. H.
Black Wm.
Beauman Miss Georgiann
Beacham Jesse.
Bedwell Sanford.
Bishop A. J.
Clements S. 2
Davis C. D.
" Mrs Am'da M 2
" D. P.
Finch James H.
Fisher Samuel.
Gilbert L. M.
Hellingworth thos.
Harison Thos. P.
Johnson Rody.
Lee Solomon.
Lone or Johnson.
Loyd Jordan.
McMicheal Jas. H.
Moore John.
McCluney Samuel.
Mckee S. J.
Mcmillan Elisabeth
Poyers Miss Siblie.
Reed Dr.
Rundles Mrs. E.
Sutton Geo.
Sassady James.
Williams Thos.
Walden Geo. S.
White Linda A.
Wells & Henderson.
Wofford L. M.
Walley G. B.
Wfite & Cruikshanks.
Wright John, Abrams, or Wm.
Willman X.
Yeatman J. N.
Young J. C.

The Chicago *Free Press* calls Iowa the Canaan of the emigrant. It says that the strife at Fort Dodge and Decorah Land Offices, is very great. The seats in stages from Dubuque have been in some cases taken ten days in advance. A gentleman at Davenport states that during the early spring the desirable lands in the Decorah district will be entirely absorbed. Land warrants are pouring into the offices of the prominent Land Agents of that section from parties all over the Union, to be located on speculation.—*Chas. Cou.*

[For the "Republican."]

Stop! "Parod—E," you now intrude
Upon some other post;
You've got out of your latitude,
And made yourself a goat.

Why don't you be original?
Why quote from other men
To raise us up etherial,
Then bring us down again.

We did not ask you for your praise,
Nor any of your chat;
And if we judge you by your brays,
Your head is full of sap.

He *wishes* we were dead no doubt,
And's fix'd himself accordin';
He has his friend "Pegasus" brought
To take us over "Jordan."

But ah! your brother "Pegasus"
Is too much like yourself;
Somewhat akin to ——Lord forgive!
That long eared donkey elf.

But Fate's decreed us health and joy,
Instead of misery;
And o'er the "left" the Sailor Boy,
We'll sing for "Parod—E."

E.

[For the "Republican."]
The Home of my Childhood.
BY ALADIN.

'Tis sweet as in distant lands I roam,
To think of my happy childhood home;
A father's watch, and a mother's care,
Brothers kind, and lovely sisters dear;
All seem still again so near to me,
Though afar in distant lands I be.

I love to think though far from all,
Of the verdure green, and cedars tall,
In stately grandeur rayed around
The little cottage upon the mound,
Where with buoyant heart so light & gay
I passed my youthful days away.

But those scenes are now, to me no more,
Since a distant land I wander o'er;
Yet, though let me go where e'r I will
One place is fresh in memory still—
Where the lone willow its vigil keeps,
O'er the grave where my dear mother sleeps.

On Monday night the office of the N. Y. Tribune was illuminated from Garrett to cellar, and 103 guns were fired in the Park in honor of the election of Banks for Speaker.

One hundred guns were also fired at Chicago.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, an unfailing Remedy for Scrofulous Sores.—The eldest son of Anthony Barnet, aged 14, of Galveston, Texas, was an awful [illegible] with scrofulous sores on his limbs, the [illegible] took him to several doctors, and did all in their power to alleviate him, but he only became worse. A sister of Mr. Barnet, who had been cured of a bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, took the child under her protection stating she would try what effect a few weeks residence with her would do, no sooner had she got him at her own house, than she tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, they soon caused an improved appearance in the child, and after using them about ten weeks, every symptom of his disorder had vanished like snow before the sun,—such is the power of these wonderful remedies! They will also cure all disorders of the skin.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the present year. A punctual attendance of all the Tax payers, is earnestly and respectfully requested:

	Precincts.		
No. 9.	Ladiga,	Monday,	10th March.
20.	Whortons,	Tuesday,	11 "
19.	Phipps's	Wednesday,	12 "
18.	Muscadine,	Thursday,	13 "
17.	Bachus's	Friday,	14 "
16.	Peend's, Store,	Saturday,	15 "
15.	Pine Grove,	Monday,	17 "
14.	Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	18 "
12.	Teagues X R'ds,	Wedn'sdy,	19 "
13.	Oxford,	Thursday,	20 "
4.	Maddox's	Friday,	21 "
21.	Sulphur Spring	Saturday,	22 "
2.	Alexandria	Monday,	24 "
3.	Taylors old place,	Tuesday,	25 "
11.	White Plains,	Wedn'sday,	26 "
10.	Raobit Town,	Thursday,	27 "
8.	Allens,	Friday,	28 "
1.	Jacksonville,	Saturday,	29 "
5.	Polkville,	Monday,	31 "
6.	Ohatchie,	Tuesday,	1st Ap'l.
7.	Colvins,	Wednsday,	2 "

Feb'y. 16, 1856.
JESSE U. BRYAN.
T. A. B. C.

State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned was, on the 8th day of February, 1856, by the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, appointed Administrator of the estate of Robert McCall, late of said county, deceased—and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN N. McCALL, *Adm.*
Feb. 19, 1856.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }
Court of Prrbate for Benton County Ala. Special Term Feb. 18th
A. D. 1856

THIS day came John Borden Guardian of the miner heirs of A. T. Alexander Dec'd, and filed his accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 28th day of April next be set for examining stating and reporting said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement. 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, and at least thirty days 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 Monday the 28th day of April next, and contest the making of said Settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office in the Town of Jacksonville this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

Attest,
A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate
Feb. 19th, '56.—3t

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CABIN PASSAGE,
From Charleston to N. York,
Twenty-five Dollars ($25.)
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
Steam Ships.

THROUGH IN 48 TO 50 HOURS.

NASHVILLE, } M. BERRY,
1000 Tons. } Commander.
JAMES ADGER, } S. C. TURNER,
0 Tons. } Commander.
MARION, } W. FOSTER,
0 Tons. } Commander.
SOUTHERNER, } T. D. EWAN,
1000 TONS. } Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
after the arrival of the cars from the South and West, "at high water."

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

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

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage,	$25 00.
Steerage,	$8 00

February 19, 1856.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
Phœnix Bitters.
Free from all Mineral Poisons.

THE great popularity which MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHOENIX BITTERS have attained, in consequence of extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than **Three Millions** of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public admits of no dispute. In almost every town and village in the United States, there are those who are ready to testify to their efficacy in curing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy** or **Eruptions** of the skin, the operations of the **LIFE MEDICINES** is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. **FEVER** and **AGUE, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles,** and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY
WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.
AND FOR SALE BY
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Feb. 19, 1856.—1y. *Jacksonville Ala.*

Fair and Final
NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Jr. Turnipseed and Turnipseed & Dorman, are requested to settle up on or before the 1th day of next; all who do not settle by the time will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

TURNIPSEED & FARMAN.
19, 1856. 2t.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that I have purchased and paid for a Land Warrant for es of Land, from Pierce, who now refuses to deliver it up. This is therefore to notify all persons not to trade for said Warrant, as I am determined to assert and if possible establish my claim to it.

R. D. BEESON.
Randolph Co. Jb. 19. 1856.

Sale of Valuable
LANDS.

PURSUANT to an agreement of record, I will expose to public sale on the **4th day of March next,** the lands of the late John Philips, dec. St. Clair County, (to-wit:) The south fraction of Section one Township Range 4, east; and the south east of the north east fourth of Section Township 15 of Range 5 east; and south fraction of Section 32, Township 15, Range 5 east; and east half of south west fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and Fractional No. 5 Township 16, Range 5 east; also Fractional Section No. 6, Township 16 of Range 5 east.

Also the following ***Personal Property,*** to-wit: Horses, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Lot of Hogs, 1 Lot of Cattle, 1 Lot of Sheep, 1 Lot of Corn and Cotton, a small quantity of one set Blacksmith's Tools, one 2 Rifle Guns and 1 Lot Farming Utensils.

Twenty per cent. of the price bid for land requir'd in cash the bal' in annual instalments of half each year. The personal property will be sold for cash; no property will be delivered until terms of sale are complied with; and any one bidding and failing to comply with the terms, will be held responsible for loss on a resale—this 31st January 1856.

ALFRED TURNER, *Agent.*
12, 1856—3t.

CANDIDATES.
For Judge of Probate.

HON. J. L. LEWIS.
HON. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINDSEY, ESQ.
JOHN SMYTH ESQ.
CALDWELL SUBLETT, ESQ..
ROBERT W. DRAPER, ESQ.
JOSEPH G. BAIRD,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, ESQ.
JAMES LEA, ESQ.
SPARTAN ALLEN,
For Randolph County.
F. M. PERRYMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. DEARMON.
WILLIAM J. WILLIS.
JAMES B. FARMER.
B. LITTLEJOHN.
WILLIAM L. POUNDS.
JAMES GGBER.
J. F. SHUFORD.

PROSPECTUS.
AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER
FOR 1856.

The Fourth Volume of THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTER will commence with the January number.

In thus formally announcing the Prospectus for the Forth Volume, we have but a few short paragraphs to add, sanguine in the belief, that, with the intelligent, industrious patrons of progressive improvement in the Agriculture, Mechanic Arts and Manufactures of the planting State and especially Alabamians, the past history of the "Cotton Planter" is its highest commendation.

In the first place, we remark to our friends and readers, that the editor, Dr. N. B. CLOUD again becomes the Publisher and sole Proprietor; and we hereby assure our readers, emphatically, that in future, the "Cotton Planter" shall issue promptly by the first day of each month.

Flushed with victory in the late magnificent exhibition of Alabama's Industry, as demonstrated in the triumphant success of the first Annual Fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, the "Cotton Planter" "will take no step backward;" its progress is onward and upward to the highest nitch of improvement. It is earnestly hoped by the Editor and Proprietor, and by the Members of the Society, that the Planters and Farmers, the Mechanics and Manufacturers, of Alabama, will rally *en masse* to the support of Alabama's only (exclusively) Industrial Perodical, the Organ of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, that its efficiency may be bettered in the great work of developing the immeasurable resources of the Keystone State of the South.

"DEVOTED TO IMPROVED PLANTATION ECONOMY, MANUFACTRRES AND THE MECHANIC ARTS," the object of the *American Cotton Planter* is to "IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND."

With a corps of Corsespondents, numbering many of the most practical, as well as scientific minds of the South, we feel assured we shall be able to visit our patrons on the first of each month, to their entire satisfaction and profit.

Every family in the country, whatever may be their avocation, should patronise some agricultural paper; because there is no reading matter published to the world so innocent, and at the same time so practically profitable in all the walks of life, as that contained in a good Agricultural Perodical.

The "American Cotton Planter" will issue promptly by the first day of the month. It will be uniformly printed in magaz ine style, on good white paper, with new and fair type, securely stiched and trimed

OUR HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

will be sustained, as heretofore, by a gentleman of practical experience, MR. E. A. HOLT, of Montgomery.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy in advance	$1 00
Six copies,	5 00
Twelve copies, in advance	$10 00
To Clubs or Agricultural Societies 100 copies	75 00

All communications, either for the columns of the *Planter*, or containing remittances, ordering the paper, must be addressed to Dr. N. B. CLOUD, Lockland P. O., Ala.

Subscriptions should commence with the volume.

☞ "Our Exchanges" will please direct to Lockland, Ala.

$60,000!
Improved Havana Plan
LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY,

FOR MACH CLASS A—NEW SERIES.
WILL BE DRAWN, IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 13th 1856, WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
☞ 30,000 DOLLARS! ☜

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following beautiful Scheme, adopted at the express desire of many patrons, who prefer a few chances at large Prizes, to many chances at insignificent sums.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$8,000!!!

CLASS A.

1	Prizes of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1	"	4,000	is	4,000
2	Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
2	"	1,000	are	2,000
5	"	500	are	2,500
10	"	200	are	2,000
25	"	100	are	2,500
80	"	50	are	4,000
24	"	25	are	600
4	Approx'n Pri's of	$30 00	are	120
4	" "	25 00	are	100
8	" "	12 50	are	100
8	" "	10 00	are	80
172 Prizes, amounting to				$30,00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the first Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	$20 00
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the second Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	25 00
The two numbeo preceeding and following that which draws the $2,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	12 50
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the $1,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	10 00

Tickets $10—Halves and quarters in proportion.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid thirty days after the drawing, in bills of the specie-paying Banks, without deduction—*only one presentation of the Tickets drawing the Prizes.*

Bills of solvent Banks taken at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Agn't and Manager,
Montgomery, Ala.

Huntsville Female College.
(FORMERLY,)
Bascom Female Institute,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., President.

THE *Spring* Term of the above Institution will open on the first Monday in February under its new name—the present Legislature having substituted it for the old one, in consideration of the fact that there are several Schools in the South bearing that title.

THE EDIFICE

Is a magnificent structure, pronounced by many, the largest and most beautiful building in the State. It is 164 feet long, 52 wide, and three stories high with two fronts, having a noble double colonnade on either, that gives a commanding appearance to the whole establishment. The elegant finish of the inside work, and the capaciousness of the chapel, the halls, corridors, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, chambers, and domestic apartments, are not surpassed by any Literary Institution, North or South. Moreover, the chambers have dressing rooms attached as large as ordinary sized bed rooms. The pitch of the first story is 12, the second 16, and the third 14 feet; and the whole is so admirably ventilated that one atmosphere can pervade the entire building The pure and fresh air which may float freely through every portion of the house renders it, in Summer, not only a guarantee against disease from local causes, but a cool and delightful retreat; and in the Winter no dwelling can be rendered more comfortable. That portion of the building appropriated to School purposes is arranged as follows: a Chapel, 50 by 50, with 16 feet ceiling, is devoted to Religious Exercises, Lectures, Concerts and Commencements. A large room 44 by 21, furnished with seats and desks is used by the Primary and Preparatory Departments; and four rooms each 22 by 21, provided with elegant chairs and suitable tables, are appropriated to the College Classes, giving each an apartment of its own for both study and recitations; the Teachers exchange rooms instead of the Classes—a plan which, while it economizes time, prevents a vast deal of confusion.

APPARATUS ETC.

The School has just been furnished with superior apparatus for illustrating Natural Science, including an achromatic telescope, of great focal length, with one terrestial and three celestial lenses. A splendid set of Chandeliers has also been ordered for the Chapel and Halls, thus adding brilliancy and beauty to its public occasions. Lectures and Experiments on Natural Science will be regularly given.

DIPLOMAS

Are awarded to pupils who have passed satisfactory examinations on the prescribed Course of Study.

MUSIC.

The Professor of Music is one of the most eminent teachers and performers in the South, and a more elegant and costly variety of Instruments cannot be found in any Institution than that which belongs to the Music Department in this.

PAINTING, ETC.

With respect to this Department, it is proper to say, that as an evidence of her skill as an artist, its Teacher has taken, within the past year, the highest premiums at two important Fairs in Massachusetts.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

These are taught to be read, spoken, and written, by a native French Lady, who resides in the family, and presides at table; thus securing to the young ladies all the advantages of a French School. The table in the Dining Saloon for the French Scholars, is seperate and apart from others.

REPORTS.

Weekly Reports, giving a full and candid statement of the recitations and deportment of every pupil for every day of duty in the term, are regularly read in the Chapel, in presence of all the Officers and Pupils; and twice a Session a written report is sent to parents or guardians.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per scholastic year, about : :	$165 00
Less or more according to the advancement of the pupil or the extra studies pursued.	

SPECIFIC CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

Primary Department, : :	$12 00
Preparatory Department, : :	15 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 or 25 00
Vocal Music, : : : :	2 00
Matriculation, : : :	1 00
Board, inculding Room, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Servants' Attendance, per Session,	60 00

OPTIONALS.

Music on Piano or Guitar,	$25 00
Use of Instrument, : : :	5 00
Drawing, : : :	10 00
Oil Painting, : : :	20 00
French, : $10, $12 50, and	15 00
Italian, : : :	15 00
Spanish, : : :	15 00

Payments, strictly in advance.

CLOTHING.

The Clothing of each young Lady must be distinctly marked with her name in full, otherwise, the Domestic Department is not held responsible. Every pupil must furnish her own towels and two table napkins. It is earnestly desired that parents will not allow their daughters to bring with them jewelry or any costly clothing, as neither of these can be worn by the boarders of this Institution, If the toilet has undue attention, successful study is impossible. To avoid this, and to teach lessons of frugality, the following regulations have peen established:

1. No accounts shall be opened with any person, unless by the express direction of parents or guardian.

2. No pupil is permitted to go shopping unless accompanied by the Matron or one of the Teachers, who will superintend all purchases.

EXERCISE.

Mens sana in corpore sana has become almost an obsolete idea in female education. The mind cannot be sound unless the body is healthy, and any exercise which is calculated to promote the latter necessarily adds vigor to the former.—Accordingly, a certain amount of time every day is appropriated to walking in the open air, and calesthenic exercise in a large and beautiful hall most admirably adapted to that purpose.

MORAL TRAINING.

Every Sabath morning the Boarding Pupils will have the benefit of Bible instruction; attend congregational worship in the forenoon, and a lecture in the afternoon on some portion of Scripture, or one of the Churches in the evening.—Religious exercises, in which all the pupils engage, are held in the Chapel at the opening and closing of school.

HUNTSVILLE.

Is everywhere distinuuished for the refinement of its people, its healthful atmosphere, its majestic scenery, and its mammoth Spring of crystal water. The locality ought always to be an important consideration with parents in selecting schools for their daughters. Although pupils may be prohibited from mingling in society, yet the surrounding objects which meet the eye, form deep and lasting impressions on youthful minds, that help not only to fashion their manners, but even their habits of thought. In consideration of this act, Huntsville as a location for female schools is unsurpassed The picturesque scenery of the mountains which girdle the beautiful valley on whose bosom it lies, added to the clean and handsome streets the beautiful residences which crowd upon the view on every hand, to say nothing of the general refinement, and elegance of the people seems to set it apart as peculiarly adapted to female institutions.

January, 1, 1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LAND WARRANT, No. 32,642 for one hundred and twenty acres, issued from the Pension Office under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to ELLIS LOTT, and forwarded to L. W. Cannon, agent of the said Lott, at Jacksonville Ala., and rec'd by the said Cannon, and forwarded to the said Lott; has never been received by the said Lott, nor the said Lott has never sold, transfered, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the puopose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant.

L. W. CANNON,
Agent for Ellis Lott.
February 12 1856. 6.w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1856, we will, as Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Elston, deceased, proceed to sell at public outcry, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on **Thursday the 6th day of March next,** on a credit of TWELVE months with interest from date, two slaves, belonging to the estate of William Elston, deceased, to wit:

[illegible], a man aged 41 years, the other a woman named ***[illegible],*** aged about 22 years. Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

N. A. DAVIS, *Adm'r.*
JANE ELSTON, *Adm'x.*
Feb. 12, 1856.—4t.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROME COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"*The Southerner*" Newspaper, the late Organ, at this place, of the Democratic party, having ceased to exist, and the party having thus been deprived of a very important medium for the expression of its sentiments, and the defence of its principles, we, the undersigned, have thought it advisable, under the circumstances, to issue this prospectus of the ROME COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

In its politics, the paper will be emphatically Democratic. We shall take an honest pride in doing battle for the cherished doctrines of our party, and by them we expect to stand faithfully through every emergency.

As a local paper, giving the items of news occurring around us, and in our midst, we shall endeavor to make ours satisfy a want long felt.

In all that regards a NEWS paper, emphatically as such, we feel that we can bring to this, an amount of practical experience, as printers, as publishers, as long resident members of the community, as industrious and energetic men, that is not often concentrated in a single office; and without the danger, we firmly believe, of those fluctuations of ownership which have so unfortunately marked the history of the press in this county.

Having thus, under the sanction and advice of many leading Democrats, thrown ourselves into the breach occasioned by the loss of the *Southerner*, with considerable personal inconvenience to ourselves at this time, and at a crisis, unexpected to us, and full of peril to the Democratic organization in this section, we think we have a right to ask, and shall expect to receive, a vigorous and material support from the party in this and the surrounding counties.

For a short period at first, our friends will have to bear with us, both as to the typographical appearance and the size of the paper; for the occasion has taken us unawares, and must be met with such temporary means as are at hand; but so soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, we shall issue a sheet of the same dimensions as the *Rome Courier*.

The first number will be issued on Thursday next, January 31st, 1856, which will porbably be adopted as the regular day of publication.

TERMS:—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

MASON & RILEY.

R. R. R.
LIFE AND DEATH.
THE
Mysteries of Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.

The R R R Remedies possess the great power to secure to the human system health and long life, and to free the human family from pains, aches, and all bodily infirmities.

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE METHOD OF CURING DISEASE
BY THE R. R. R.'s.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain. The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds &c quicker than morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men.

It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of the narcotics has passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.

Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts: It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease.

As a counter irritant, Radway's ready relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application will restore the patiens to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

Rapids Parish, La. June 10th, 1855.

Messrs. Radway & Co.—Radway's ready relief has cured Peter Mayof Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected—he said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy RADWAYS REGULATORS; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspectic corrector and Regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs:

They are in the form of pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient They are to be used in all cases when the system is OUT of Order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radways Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the the most terrible diseases and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controling power has never formed any part of the popular cathartic, Vegetable or Indian purgative pills, that have ever been in use.

Radway's regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health on an entirely different principle to the weakening sickening and griping method of the common cathartic or purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker more effectual and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels and expelling these seeds of disease from the body restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys Bladder, Skin and all other Viscera.

THE BOWELS.

All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic,&c. claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health by swallowing pills that disagree with and irritate it. These who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. At the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dispepsia and a host of diseases. Radway's regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weakness in their operation.

NO. 1.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold or a fever sets in, a dose of from 3 to 6 of Radway's regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine at this stage of the disease that is required; in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected and coughs, headaches colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints muscle bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflamations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and ready relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Pneumonia, Radway's regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's ready relief will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

IF RHEUMATISM,

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's ready relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASELS.

Radway's ready relief is not only a cure for the infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready relief and regulators against infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known shipmasters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's ready relief and regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever or ague that is lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargements of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver and other organic enlargements, are promised a speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic disease.

No. II.
R. R. RESOLVANT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers: diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inocculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in the this second class.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dispepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensation, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvet is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system. Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you.

Price one dollar per bottle.

Radway & Co.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere.
Jan. 1, 1855.—1y.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, Alabama, in favor of Thomas M. Williams, Adm. &c. against R. A. Clifton, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of north west quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8, containing 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Clifton to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

ALSO, at the same time and place, by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks, against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of south west fourth of section seven, township 14, range 12, also the south west fourth of northwest fourth and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12; levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*
January, 29 1856.

The State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY. }

Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 4th, A. D. 1856.

This day came William P. Davis, special Administrator of the estate of William McGehee, late of Benton county, and filed in open court his report and statement, setting forth the insolvency of the estate of said Wm. McGehee.

It is therefore ordered by said court, that the second Monday of March, 1856 the regular term of this court, be set to hear and determine the same, and that notice issue to the creditors of the estate of the filing of the report and the day appointed to hear and determine the report of the insolvency of said estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published at the Court House of said county, for three successive weeks, and by posting notice on the Court House door for the same length of time, and the forwarding notices by mail to all creditors whose residence is known.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*
February 5, 1856.-3t.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokcee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randandolph.

ADDRESS.

M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*

April 11, 1844.—1y.

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 suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, 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 enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly cobined 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 disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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 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 that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It correct and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Headaches
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs	Influenza
Colds	Inflamation
Chest Diseases	Inward Weakness
Costiveness	Liver Complaints
Dyspepsia	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhoea	Piles
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Debility	Secondary Symptoms
Fever and Ague	Venereal Affections
Female Complaints	Worms, of all kinds.

⁂ Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane New York, and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists 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.—1y.

Woodland Female College,
Cedar Town, Ga.

THE Trustees have made the following arrangements for the next year:

J. M. WOOD, President.
J. D. COLLINS, Professor of Natural Science and Language.
JAMES A. ARNOLD, Professor of Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science.
C. W. LANGWORTHY, Teacher of Music
J. H. TERRELL, Steward.

Sessions and Vacations.

Spring Session, from the 2d Monday in January to 1st Wednesday in July.
Fall Session, from the 1st Monday in August to last Wednesday in November.
☞ The intervening time will be vacation.

EXPENSES.

Washing and Board, (candles excepted,)	$8 00 ₩ Month.
Tuition in the College Course,	$40 00 ₩ Annum.
Tuition in Music,	$40 00 ₩ Annum.
Primary Department, (1st Class.)	$15 00 ₩ Annum.
Primary Department, (2d Class.)	$20 00 ₩ Annum.
Charges for Books, &c., so as to cover cost.	

☞ Settlement will be required at the close of each Session. ☜

Scholarships are offered at the following rates:—The payment of $70 00 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.

FACILITIES.

THE Faculty is composed of able and experienced teachers. They have good Chemical Apparatus at their command.—The boarding house is to be managed by a good Steward and lady, who will guard the health and morals of young Ladies. Pupils will be required to attend Sunday school and preaching every Sabbath. Suitable provisions will be made for Music and for Primary scholars.

REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Government of the School are such as we deem necessary for the good of the pupils and the Institution, enforced with kindness, but with firmness. Persons wishing to enter pupils or purchase scholarships, will please address the President.

By order of the resident Board of Trustees.

J. M. WOOD,
President.
October 8th, 1855.

TRUSTEES.

ELD. E. DYER,
ELD. WM. NEWTON,
ELD. C. H. STILWATER,
E. D. CHISOLM,
COL. S. GIBSON,
T. H. PARKS,
W. P. WOOD,
Dr S. ANDERSON,
A. N. VENDRY,
W. A. MERCER,
A. DARDEN,
C. W. SPARKS,
JOEL H. TERREL,
W. O. B. WHATLEY,
A. F. KING,
E. H. RICHARDSON,
L. W. BATTLE,
W. E. WEST.

Doc. 4, 1855.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

JOHNSON & STEELE.

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

JOHNSON & STEELE
GROCERY MERCHANTS
SELMA
ALA

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal mannerwith which they have patronized him during the past two years he has been in business 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 usually 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, Cincinnatti;
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 unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled please them in every respect.

Selma, July. 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

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

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

The Virtues of Jacob,s Cordial are too well known to require Ecomiums.

1. It cures the worst cases of Diorhœa.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentary
3. It curos California or Mexic'n Diarhœa.
4, It relieves the severest Colic.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7. *It cures Painful Menstruation.*
8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loin
9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despendency.
10. It restores Irregularities.
11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
12. It's an admirable Tonic'

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

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy." HON. HIRAM WARNER,
Judge of Supreme Court' Ga.

"It gives me pleasure in being able to reccommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarontee for me to believe it to be all that it purpoats to be viz. A SOVRAIGN REMEDY." WM. H. UNDERWOOD,
Formerly judge Sup'r Court, Cherokee Circuit.

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

"I have used 'Jacob's Cordial' in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the headof every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded." MILES G. DOBBINS'
Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia. Griffin.

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

"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed the columne into Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used."
Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19, 1853.
WM. W. BLISS & CO.

For Sale by *Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.*

Jas L. Cooper & co. Huntsville; Lewis L. Arnett' Trianna; A J Wood New Hope; P P Hale New Market; A W Haynes, do; J B Cloyd, Whitesburg.—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & co. Augusta. Haviland, Harral & co. Charleston. October 6 1855.

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. 29 1855.

JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN.
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law.
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W[illegible]

Whatley & Ellis.

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of 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, Cherokee,and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

Gold! Gold! Gold!
12000 Prizes-50.000 Dol's.
Havana Plan Lottery!
Jasper County Academy Lottery!
[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]
10,000 Numbers only—1 Prize to 8
TICKETS.

To be drawn at CONCERT HALL, Macon Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and James A Nisbet, Esq. This Lottery is drawn on the plan of the Royal Lottery of Havana, of Single Numbers.

Class J.

To be drawn on the 15th of February 1856. The Man. having annouced his determin'tn to make this one of the most popular Lottery in the word, offer for February 15th a Scheme that far surpasses any Scheme ever offered in the annals of Lotteries. Look to your interest! Examine the Capitals.

☞ *ONE PRIZ TO EIGHT TICKEES!* ☜

Capital 12,000!

1	Prize of		$12,000
1	"		5,000
1	"		4,000
1	"		3,000
1	"		2,500
5	"	of 1000	5,000
10	"	of 500	5,000
60	"	of 50	3,000
120	"	of 25	3,000
500	Approx'mtg Prizes of	10	5,000
500	" "	of 5	2,500

12,000 Prizes, am'tg to $50,000!

Tickets $8—Halves and quarter in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction!

Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential. BankNotes of sound Banks taken at par.

Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

☞ Address JAS. F. WINTER,
Macon, Ga. Manager.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

THE second term, of the present [illegible] Monday in September [illegible]

[illegible]

S. [illegible] *Principal*, and [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. F. DeLASSA, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and [illegible]

MR. B. F. [illegible] Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250 for the scholastic 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 $10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term,

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M, Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29--1y.

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.

EUGENE LeHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POSTOFFICE, **ROME, GA.**

FINE FURNITURE.

BEING determined to prove that the South, is able to compete with the North, I propose to sell as

GOOD

FURNITURE

as can be made at the North, and on as reasonable TERMS. I intend to employ none but the *best* of WORKMEN, so I can warrant my work to be *as good* as the country can afford; then let those who have been in the habit of sending their money North, just call at

DAILEY'S

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

oposite the Sunny South office, and they will find the very articles they need without the risk of having their furniture injured by shipment, and I would say, come one come all, you will find it to your interest to give me a call. I return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAS. G. DAILEY.

☞ WANTED, two good Cabinet Workmen, such can get steady employment. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

LATE ARRIVAL
Of Fall & Winter
GOODS.
R. M. DICKSON,

HAS recently received from New York and Philadetphia, 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, Sattinetts, &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.

LATE FROM TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has opened a

GROCERY

Store on the east side of the public square [illegible] keep constantly on hand a choice [illegible]

GROCERIES

of the best [illegible]

[illegible]

FALL AND WINTER

Goods.

CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND

Received daily a [illegible] assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods [illegible]

October 9, 1855.

CLARK & HATCHETT
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION
& Forwarding Merchants.
WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

A GOOD FIT.
WYNNE & RAY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together propose to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various departmen ts, under the firm name above, at the old stand of John Ray one door North of the *Post Office*—East side of the Public Square.

They flatter themselves, from long experience and a thorough acquaintance with the business that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They warrant the workmanship of all articles manufactured at their establishment. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING.

The making and cutting of garments of all kinds done with promptnees. A continuation of patronage heretofore extended is respecfully solicited.

R. H. WYNNE.
JOHN RAY.

Jan'y. 1, 1856.—1y.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the CANE CREEK IRON WORKS, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware, **DOG IRONS**, ***GIN GEAR***, and *MIL MACHINERY* generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Rack,
and Pinions;
Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of ALL SORTS for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pullies, 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, Hotchkiff's and Contervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps, Window Sills, and Lintels, Balustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

☞ Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.
MORRISVILLE, Benton Co., Ala.
Aug. 22, 1855.—tf.

HOME MANUFACTORY.
Carriages and Buggies.
J. H. PRIVETT & SON.

J. H. Privett, having associated with him his son, G. W. Privett, proposes to continue the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

at his old stand, on Main Street, North of the Court House, where his friends, old customers, and the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material.

All Kinds of Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Having secured the services of a SUPERIOR PAINTER, he is prepared to finish up work in a style surpassed by no shop in this section.

LIVERY NOTICE.

In connection with this other business, J. H. Privett has opened a LIVERY STABLE: and is prepared at all times to furnish the Public with

Vehicles and Horses

at the following rates:

Horse per day $1.00
Buggy " " 1.00
Horse & Buggy per day 2.00
[illegible]

[illegible]

Benton Steam Mills.

[illegible]

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Beadsteds.

[illegible]

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

[illegible]

CHINCH PROOF.

[illegible]

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

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

Feb. 3,

FARE REDUCED
—TO—
6 CENTS PER MILE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly COACHES, run regularly in connection with J. R. Powell's line of coaches from Montgomery, ala., via. Talladega and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also in connection with the regular Steamers from Bridgport, via. Guntersville, Whitesburgh to Decatur,, Ala. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance sixty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.

BROOKS & DeBOARDE.
Nov. 27 1855. tf.

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.

R. N. PHILPOT, J. M. LAPSLEY.
PHILPOT & LAPSLEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING
SELMA, ALA.

I will be pleased to see any of my friends or acquaintances at Messrs. Philpot 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. HARDIE, *of Talladega.*
SELMA, Oct. 2, 1855—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER
STANFORD & PITNER
WHOLESALE AND RETIAL
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., }
O. J. Chaffee, } *Charleston.*
Hand & Williams, }
J. & S. Bones & Co. } *Augusta.*
Oct 23, 1855—1y.

TIN SHOP.
JOEL H. FARMER,

TAKES this method of informing his old friends and customers, that he has moved his shop north of the Public square, on Rome street, near his residence, where he is prepared to do all sorts of

Tin and Sheet Iron Work;
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

He will also furnish the Merchants on the square with TIN WARE, where his customers can be accommodated on as good terms as at the shop.

His entire business will be done upon the **Cash System,** not so much as a matter of choice as necessity.

He has also on the way a fine lot of COOKING STOVES which he will be able to sell low for CASH.

He hopes his friends will not forget to call and ask if they hav'nt a small account unsettled.—Let them not be ashamed, even if they have been due *three or four years.* If they hav'nt got the money, he will take OLD PEWTER or BEESWAX.

January, 8th 1856.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods,
37, HAYNE ST.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August 15, 1854—1y.

AT STIPES & ROWLAND'S
BAGGING AND ROPING.
For Sale.

LIVERY STABLE.
[illegible]
Near the Choice House, Broad st.
[illegible]

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
[illegible]

ETOWAH STABLES
[illegible]

HACKS [illegible]

[illegible]

Wm [illegible]

JOHN H. [illegible]
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

W[illegible]

March [illegible]

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 committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randaudolph.

ADDRESS.

M. J. TURNLEY, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
W. P. DAVIS, }
J. W. RAMSEY, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1844.—1y.

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

The Practice of Medicine,
In its Various Departments,
BY
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arbaccoochee, Randolph Co., Ala.
May 1. 1855—1y.

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

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

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 53.—y.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853--1y.

Election Notice

The following embraces a list of inspectors for the County of Benton at the general election to be holden at the different Precincts of said County on the 1st Monday in March 1856. for the election of two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each Election Precinct in said County. (to wit.)

No. 1. Jas. Crow, P. F. Beham and B. C. Wyly.
" 2. A. P. Wade, John M. Cook and J. R. Green.
" 3. Jas. Dothard, Jas. A. Stevenson and Green Skelton.
" 4. Eli Bynum, B F Maddox, L. Easley,
" 5. T J Downing, W. W. Crook, W. Cothren.
" 6. Royale Allen, Wm. Stubbs & Harvey Finch.
" 7. D P Posey, John Ford & Jas. N. Landers.
" 8. Edward Allen, John B. Prater & Benj. Nabors.
" 9. Enoch Benson, Williamson Todd & Neal Furguson.
" 10. C. B. Sisson, J. H. Burton, and J. W. Whiteside.
" 11. Elijah Kerr, Thomas K. Cook, & John B. Hays.
" 12. John P. Lackey, Robert Boyd, & Allen Elston.
" 13. Daniel Hinds, Dudley Snow, and W. C. Bush.
" 14. Jas. R. Black, Jesse Landers, & A. Golden.
" 15. W. P. Ivans, J. C. Backer and Abner Coffey.
" 16. Jas. Kemp, David Walker and Jas. M Owens.
" 17. John L. Derange, Stephen Edwards and L. B. Chandler.
" 18. R. T. Ezzell, Reuben Hooper and Wm. King.
" 19. Wm. Carmichael, Joshua Roberts and W. Duke.
" 20. John Borden, Nimrod Whorton and Thos. Maxwell.
" 21. John Wills, David A. Miller and Peter Acker.

The Constables of the election Precincts are the returning officers for their respective election Precincts, this 29th January 1856.

A. BROWN, *Sh'ff.*
B. C. Ala.

The State of Alabama, }
BENTON COUNTY. }
Court of Probate for Benton County,
Ala. Special Term, Feb. 5th
A. D. 1856.

THIS day came J. A. McCampbell, [illegible]

[illegible]

A. Woods, Judge of Probate.

TRUST SALE.

B[illegible] 1851, in Book K page 112, [illegible] in the Town of Jacksonville, on the **First Monday in March next,** to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title and interest that David Wardick has in and to Lots No. 23 and 32 in the Town of Oxford, Benton County, Alabama.

J. F. STOKES, *Trustee.*

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

We have in press, and shall publish on the 20th of February, one of the most brilliant and fascinating works which has ever been published in this country. It is from the gifted and elegant pen of one of America's choicest writers, MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ: a lady who needs no flourish of trumpets to herald her fame, for she has established a world-wide reputation years agone. We may say, however, that in this new Work she has not only sustained her previous high reputation, but she has achieved a victory, and reached a literary stand-point, far in advance of any of her previous efforts. So say all who have examined the manuscript, and we doubt not that this will be the verdict of the critics, when the Book shall appear. The scenes are drawn in part from fashionable life in Boston and New-York.

ERNEST LINWOOD

Is the euphonious title which Mrs. Hentz has chosen for this new and charming emanation of her genius.

It will be comprised in a handsome 12mo. volume of about 450 pages. price one dollar, with our usual discount to the trade.

Booksellers are most respectfully requested to forward their orders at an early day.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.
Publishers, 117 Washington st. Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Clevelane, Ohio.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, New York.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Feb. 12—6t. Philadelphia.

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

Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, *Bonnets,*
brellas, and *Straw Goo*
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad S
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, leave to call the attention of chants visiting Augusta, to his tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOO

Among which may be found styles Moleskin, Black and Beaver, Brush and Cass'r Ha Bunk, Beaver, and Cass'r soft cy Hats varicus colors. Cam chy, Leghorn, Mandarin and ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, ton, Florence, Pedal and Fr Straw do. Double and single Palm leaf and Canada straw Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland Lace BONNETS. Rutland Florence, and Belgrade Bloom Silk, Gingham and Cotton *BRELLAS*, Flowers, Tabs Bonnet Linings—assortment full by supplies received w from manufacturers, and offer prices as low as can be boug any southern market, and chants will find it to their int to examine my stock before king purchases.

Augusta, Ga. March 2, 1855.

WASHINGTON HAL
ATLANTA GEOR

BEING situated almost equi-di from the Macon and Western, ern and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Depots, this House will be found convenient and comfortable abod Travelers, while sojourning at this Mals will be served on the arrival several Passenger Trains, and eve tention paidto the wants and comf visitors. JAMES LOYD,

House and Furniture
PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vi and the public generally, are re fully informed that the unders has commenced the above bus in Oxford, Ala. He will be pared to

Execute all Order

for Painting, in the neatest FASHONABLE and approved an with the *utmost promp* All **PAINTING** war and Oak Graining warranted as long as the natural wood. sons the country and adj villas, who may have Painting, can have them executed, by addressing him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENA
REFERENCES.
Charles River, Athens, G.
T. [illegible]
March 6, 1855

TERRIBLE DISCLOSUR

A most Wonderful and [illegible] Publication.

Medical Manual

[illegible]

It is well known that thousands [illegible]

[illegible] annually sacrificed at the shrine [illegible] pecially those suffering from [illegible] ic diseases—Structures, Semin[illegible] vous Debility, and the numero[illegible] spring directly or less remotely [illegible] ence of sexual passions and [illegible] Nature.

In view of these facts, and considered that about 100,000 [illegible] ally in the United States of Co[illegible] majority being the victims of [illegible] Scriptures, [illegible] rents are visited upon the chi[illegible] third and fourth generation [illegible] with vestments of evil [illegible] be censured for any effort to re[illegible] the world, [illegible] the humble instrument [illegible] ical Manual.

One copy, enveloped, will be [illegible] postage to any part of the United [illegible] or six copies for one dollar. A[illegible] COSDEN & CO., Publishers, [illegible] ☞ Booksellers, Canvassers [illegible] applied on the most liberal ter[illegible]

REMOV

THE undersigned has **Cabinet Shop** to [illegible] cently occupied by J. H. [illegible] side of the main street [illegible] public square, where he [illegible] sires to call and exam[illegible] his line of business. J.

Jan. 8, 1856.

DATE(S) INCORRECT
WITHIN ISSUE

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 20.—No. 10. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1856. Whole No. 1003.

THE REPUBLICAN,

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.

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

Annunciation of candidates $3 in advance, or $5 after the election.

Circulars of Candidates 50cts per square.

Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

THE 9th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 18th day of February, 1856, under the superintendence of Miss F. P. NORTHUP, and if necessary, a competent Assistant.

Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to Teachers in the arrangement of classes.

The Trustees indulge the hope that this highly beneficial and deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronised by the public.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!

PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!!

PROF. HAYNES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

H. J. GARDENER, Gov. of Mass.

EMORY WASHBURN, Ex Gov of Mass.

SIMEON BROWN, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.

E. M. WRIGHT, Sec'y of State of Mass.

†JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

PROF. JOHN TORREY, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City.

DR. C. T. JACKSON, Geologist of the Public Lands of the United States.

Among the disases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we way mention:

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System, cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could not reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared By DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Ms. and sold by every respectable Druggist in New England.

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HENDRICK & NISBIT	Jacksonville.
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OXFORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, now under the charge and superintendency of the undersigned, will be opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday the 14th instant.

Pupils will be charged from time of entrance to close of term, and no deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness.

LEONIDAS L. ETTER.

$30,000

Improved Havana Plan Lottery.

The Favorite!!!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY;

LOTTERY,

[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]

Class 12.

To be drawn February 28th 1856, in the City of Atlanta Georgia, when Prizes

AMOUNTING TO

$30,000

SCHEME!

Capital Prize, $10,000.

100 Prizes!-20 Approxim'tions.

No Small Prizes! Prizes Worth Having.

Tickets, $5, Hlv's, 2.50 Qrs, 1 25

Prizes in this Lottery are paid 30 days after the drawing, in bills of specie paying Banks, without deduction, on presentation of the Ticket entitled to the prize.

☞ Bills on all solvent Banks at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Ag't & Manrg'r,

Atlanta Ga.

Feb. 5, 1856.

Particular Notice.

The books, notes and accounts due the firm of A. G. and J. F. Nunnelly have been left in the hands of the undersigned: and as they have changed their place of business it is necessary that the business be immediately closed. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted, that if their notes and accounts are not settled by the first of March, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DANIEL NUNNELLY.

Feb. 5, 1856.

WAR IN KANSAS.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, announces to his friends and patrons, in Town and Country, that he has removed his *Cabinet Shop* to the house formerly occupied by Joel H. Farmer, one door west of A R Smith's buildings, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who want

Furniture.

He has on hand a lot of fine furniture which he offers *cheaper* than has ever been sold in this

MARKET.

Every variety of Bedsteads

Plain, Turned, and Cottage

BEDSTEADS,

with or without *Testers*—all of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

He invites the public to call and examine his *work and prices* before purchasing elsewhere.

Bacon, Lard and Lumber, taken in exchange for work at *cash prices.*

☞ All kinds of repairing done in best manner.

In future he promises to sell for cash cheaper than any in the place.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

CLARK & COOLEY,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

ARE now in receipt of their Fall supply, 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

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST PUBLISHED GRATIS, THE 20TH 1,000; A Few Words on the Rational Treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be, easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the Author, fully explained by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York City. Jan. 29, 1856.

H. P. STOVALL,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the buisness in all its branches, in the extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street near the Glebe Hotel.

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 acceptances, made, when desired, on all consignments of produce to him.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGIFG, ROPE, &c., will be promptly and carefully filled at the lowest market prices.

October 16, 1855.—ly.

P. J. WEAVER,

Selma, Ala.

GENERAL DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware Cutlery & Guns

Carpenters, Smith's & Farmers Tools,

Carriage & Waggon Materials

and Trimmings of all kinds.

BOOKS & STATIONARY

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Wood & Stone Ware

Groceries, and Produce of all Kinds,

Bagging, Rope & Twine.

—ALSO—

Afine 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 attended to Oct. 16,1855. 20w.

SLOAN, HAWKINS, & CO.

ROME, GEORGIA,

ARE still at their old stand, and always keep on hand a full assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

GROERIES.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our Stock.

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

Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

POETRY.

Watch!

Thy night is dark: behold, the shade was deeper
In the old garden of Gethsemane,
When that calm voice awoke the weary sleeper—
"Could'st thou not watch one hour alone with me?"

O, thou so weary of thy self-denials,
And so impatient of thy daily cross,
Is it so hard to bear thy little trials,
To count all earthly things a gainful loss?

What if thou always suffer tribulation,
And if thy Christian warfare never cease:
The gaining of the quiet habitation
Shall gather thee to everlasting peace.

But here we all must suffer, walking lonely
The path that Jesus once himself hath gone:
Watch thou in patience through this dark hour only—
This one dark hour before the eternal dawn.

The captive's car may pause upon the galley;
The soldier sleep beneath the plumed crest;
And peace may fold her wing o'er hill and valley;
But thou, O Christian, must not take thy rest.

Thou must walk on, however man upbraid thee,
With him who trod the wine-press all alone:
Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee—
One human soul to comprehend thine own.

Heed not the images forever thronging,
From out the foregone life thou liv'st no more;
Faint hearted mariner! still art thou longing
For the dim line of the receding shore?

Wilt thou find rest of soul in thy returning
To that old path thou hast so vainly trod?
Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning
To walk among the children of thy God.

Faithful and steadfast in their consecration,
Living by that high faith to thee so dim.
Declaring before God their dedication,
So far from thee because so near to Him?

Canst thou forget thy Christian superscription—
"Behold, we count them happy who endure?"
What treasure wouldst thou, in the land Egyptian,
Repass the stormy water to secure?

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art seeking
Some easier way, as all have sought before,
To silence the reproachful inward speaking—
Some landward path unto an island shore.

The cross is heavy in thy human measure—
The way too narrow for thy inward pride:
Thou canst not lay thine intellectual treasure
At the low footstool of the Crucified.

O, that thy faithless soul, one great hour only,
Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life—
Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely,
Yet calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self renunciation.
The Father yielded back a thousand fold:
In the calm stillness of regeneration
Cometh a joy we never knew of old.

In meek obedience to the heavenly Teacher
Thy weary soul can find its only peace;
Seeking no aid from any human creature—
Looking to God alone for his release.

And He will come in His own time and power
To set his earnest hearted children free:
Watch only through this dark and painful hour,
And the bright morning will yet break for thee.

LENA GRANT.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

IT was an old brown house, standing about half a mile east of ours: I shut my eyes, and I can see it almost as distinctly as I can see by opening them, the butternut-trees waving solemnly in the summer wind. Most old houses in the country are poems, or rather homely, old-fashioned ballads; but this was not one of them.

There was nothing picturesque about the building; it stood all alone, with the moss growing thick on its blackened roof, and the blinds creaking backward and forward whenever the wind blew. There was a background of green meadow-land, and in front were broad rye-fields, waving all summer in the sunshine; but for all that the house had one of those dark, uninviting physiognomies which no sunshine can brighten. I was eleven years old that spring when the family, which had long occupied the house, and which consisted of a coarse, uneducated man, his indolent, sickly wife, and half a dozen dirty-faced, obstreperous boys, moved to the West. For several months, the house remained unoccupied; but one day Mrs. Miles, an intimate friend of my mother's came over to pass the afternoon with her.

In a pause of the conversation, which had been animatedly kept up for the last two hours, Mrs. Miles remarked to my mother—

"And so, Mrs. White, you have some new neighbors."

"New neighbors!" repeated mamma.—"I didn't know it. Who are they?"

"Why, pray tell if you didn't know a family had just moved into the old brown house down here. They came last week. I can see them from our back windows.—Nobody but an old woman and a little girl, however, seem to be around as yet. They, of course, can't be *anybody* living in that old place," concluded Mrs. Miles, who had a *penchant* for wealth and high social position.

I sat there, turning over my drawings and listening to all this, half indifferently, never dreaming what an influence the people of that old brown house were to exert over my future destiny.

One morning, about a week later, we had just taken our seats, and the school-exercises were about commencing, when a little girl walked into the room. Every eye was riveted upon her as she went up awkwardly to the teacher's desk; for such another outlandishly dressed *Christian* had never been seen in all Moss Farms. She wore a dress of large flaming red flowers on a bright yellow ground, such as you may have seen covering the arm-chair in your grandmother's parlor. Her stockingless feet were encased in a pair of high-heeled, pointed shoes, such as our great aunts were in their youth, and whose *clumping* contact with the floor was anything but musical. A large green silk bonnet, bearing in its shape a date of some ten years, completed this strange *tout ensemble!*

There was a deep silence throughout the whole room until I caught Jane Davis's roguish eyes, and then there was no more control for my refractory risibles; I laughed outright. Miss Mervin gave me a reproachful glance as she put out her hand to the child.

"You are Mrs. Grant's granddaughter Miranda, I suppose," she said, in those soft tones of hers, which must have found its way to any child's heart. "Do you think you shall like to come to school here?"

"I don't know," answered Miranda, rather sullenly, twisting her bonnet-string.

"Well, I suppose we must wait till your're better acquaited before you can decide about liking us. How old are you, Miranda?"

"Twelve, next October."

Then followed several questions respecting the girl's previous studies, in which, though not far advanced, she evinced considerable intelligence. Miss Mervin assigned the new scholar her seat, and then requested her to hang her bonnet in the hall. Miranda's reappearance wellnigh upset my risibles again; her thick, red-brown hair lay in bristling masses about her face. An effort had apparently been made to induce it to lie smooth; but its curling proclivity strongly rebelled against this, so it had assumed various sorts of nondescript forms. The girl saw my smile, for there flashed out from her dark, wild eyes a look of hatred and defiance as she took her seat.

There was little playing at recess; for the new scholar occupied all our thoughts that day. Harriet Morse, whose father was the richest man in all Moss Farm, declared, with a curl of her red lips, that she considered all the rest of the girls insulted by having such a creature admitted to the school. She should tease her father to send her to some seminary away from home if she must be brought in contact with such persons.

All this time, the object of these remarks stood at one corner of the school-house, looking sullenly toward the green where we were assembled to pronounce her verdict.

Three days had passed. The new scholar had been punctual in her attendance at school, and evinced considerable intelligence in her recitations; but she had been in nowise advanced on the good-will of her companions.

"Now, girls, can't we find some name that'll just suit her, something real odd and funny?" asked Jane Davis, as we paused from our play in the late August forenoon, and sat down in the cool shades of the maple-trees. "Maggie White, can't you think of something first-rate?"

"How would *Firebrand* do?" I suggested. "I can never think of anything else when I see her flaming dress and red hair."

The girls shouted loudly, and Jane Davis cried "Good! Good!" From that moment, the cognomen was adopted.

"But where can she be?" I asked, looking at that side of the building where Miranda always stationed herself.

Suddenly, I saw Jane Davis start at some object back of me; I looked round, and there stood the new scholar. She had heard all we had said; I knew this at the first glance into her wild, angry face. For a moment, she stood still, glaring at us fiercely; then she started for the school-house, and as she hurried across the green, and the sunbeams fell on her red dress, she looked almost as if she were enveloped in a cloud of flame. And the girls shouted "Firebrand," more in thoughtless merriment than in malice: but I was silent, for I *felt* I had been doing wrong.

That night I went to sleep with swollen eye-lids and a very heavy heart. The little golden head of Charlie, my baby brother, lay on a bed of sickness, which before the next morning was one of death. One day, he was sporting under the trees of Moss Farm—the next under those greener ones, whose boughs wave in the winds of the eternal summer. Ah me! What a *blank* there was in the house when the little curly head danced no more through the rooms, and the voice which was our daily joy was learning the songs which the angels teach the little children in the kingdom of heaven! His death, however, was to my heart what the May rain is to the harvest; for the good seed came up afterward.

The memory of every unkind act of mine to Miranda Grant came back in that time of *heartmelting,* which the bereaved alone understand, to reproach me. I resolved to make ample amends to the despised child for all the wrong I had done her. Pity took the place of my former aversion, pity that almost grew into affection.

One night, I laid my head in my mother's lap, and I told her all that had transpired between the new scholar and myself. She did not reproach me; she only strengthened my resolution to let the future atone for the past. I did not return to school for nearly two weeks. Aunt Lucy, my mother's sister, and Cousin Leonard came to visit us after Charlie went away. Dear Cousin Leonard! He was almost eighteen, and not my cousin after all, for he was the son of Aunt Lucy's husband by a former wife; but I loved him just as well.

Thank Heaven, whatsoever may be the defects of my character, infirmity of purpose is not one of them! I had resolved to conciliate Miranda Grant; and through every obstacle I was pretty certain to achieve it. I found, on my return to school, her position there by no means improved; if it were possible, the aversion to her had deepened in my absence; and she was now universally recognized by the *un*flattering cognomen which I had bestowed upon her.

It was "recess" again; and the girls gathered under the cool shadows of the green, for day was very warm.

"There stands old Firebrand in the same corner!" said Jane Davis. "I should think she'd get a pretty good schorching in this hot sun."

The girls laughed, but I looked grave and said: "Don't, Jane, don't make fun of the poor thing!" And when they looked up in surprise, I spoke further. I cannot remember what I said; but I know it was very earnest. I took the most of the blame to myself in our relations with Miranda Grant. I pictured her unfortunate circumstances, with nobody to care for her but her old grandmother, her coming a stranger among us, only to be met with scorn and unkindness, and I concluded somewhat after this fashion: "Now, girls, I'm going to ask Miranda to come here and sit with us. I hope you'll all speak pleasantly to her, and not make fun about her any more."

School-girls' prejudices are the hardest in the world to overcome, for they are the result of feeling, not of reason; still, my remarks were not without effect. Harriet Morse only curled her lips, and said, "If low people would stick themselves among their betters, they couldn't expect very good treatment."

I went to Miranda; and my schoolmates drew near the green railing to watch our interview. The new scholar greeted me with a defiant glance, of which I took no notice.

"Miranda," I said, gently as I could, "its warm standing here in the sunshine; won't you go and sit under the trees with the girls?"

"No, I won't!" she answered fircely.—"I know what you want me to go for; you want to make fun of me. Oh, I hate you, I do!" And she struck me by no means a light blow on the arm, and then disappeared round the school-house into a field behind it.

The girls raised an indignant shout, and were about following the offender to inflict summary punishment, I suppose, when I eagerly stopped them.

"Leave me to go alone," I said; "I can manage it the best so." And they complied.

I found Miranda had taken shelter under an immense oak-tree, which grew in a pleasant little lane just beyond the field.

"Miranda," I said, coming suddenly upon her, "I'm sorry you're so angry with me; but I want us to be friends now. What made you strike me so?"

She sprang up quickly, for she had seated herself on the grass; and her large wild eyes beamed like sparks of fire through the tangled hair she pushed from her face.

"I don't believe you want to make friends with me," she answered; "you want to make fun of me with the girls.—I know you, and I hate you! I wish I'd killed you when I struck you just now."

"Miranda," I answered, calmly, "it would be very wicked of you to kill me even if I meant to make fun of you, as you say I do; but why won't you try me this time, and see? You needn't come again, you know, if I don't tell you the truth."

"You can't cheat me so. Didn't you tell the girls to call me Firebrand because I were a red dress? Oh, I hate them, too! I hate everybody and everything in the world; and I love to hate them! But I'll strike you again if you don't go off and leave me."

If you could have seen her inflamed visage, her small figure trembling with passion, and heard the angry words through her grated teeth, you would have pitied her, as most certainly I did; but I began to despair of success this time.

"Well, Miranda," I said, "if you won't believe me, I must leave you; for I don't want to be struck again. I know I called you Firebrand just for fun; and I've felt very sorry about it since. Won't you forgive me?"

The tears came into my eyes as I asked her. She looked on them; an expression of wonder came into her face; the angry flash went out of it. Her features worked a few moments then, with a heavy sob, she sank down upon the grass. I went up to her and put my arms around her, for I knew there was no more danger; and, to tell the truth, I had stood a little in fear of her. How she cried there! Sob after sob came up from her heart and shook her slight frame; and a fast torrent of tears rolled through her fingers. I laid her head in my lap, and stroked back the hair from her forehead.

"We will be friends now, Miranda."

She clung tighter to me, and sobbed, sobbed, as if her heart were breaking.

At last, the bell rang.

"No matter," I said. "I will tell Miss Mervin we couldn't get back any sooner; and she'll excuse us. I'll go and get some water from the brook in one of these mullen-leaves; and you can wash your eyes."

She lifted her head.

"I'm sorry I struck you," she said.—"I'm sorry I said I hated you."

"Well, we won't ever speak, ever think of it again. We're friends now, Miranda, you know."

She smiled, and her eyes shone softly through her tears; for the first time, I thought they were pretty. We went back to school arm-in-arm; the girls stared at us—that was all.

That night, Miranda Grant and I walked home together, for our dwellings lay in the same direction; and I had signified to the girls my wish to accompany her alone.—She was very gentle, and really seemed to cling to me. We talked all the way; and I found she was quite intelligent.

"Don't call me Miranda," she said; 'call me Lena. Mamma used to before she died;" and her eyes brimmed with tears. "Grandma does sometimes; but she's old, you know, and forgets when I ask her."

"Well, Lena," I answered, "you see I'm your friend now; and I want the girls to like you. If I were you, I'd curl my hair, for they like to see curls; it would look so pretty, you know."

I had struck a chord that always vibrates in the heart of woman.

"Do you think so? Do you *really* think so?" she said, with a sudden out-flashing of her deep eyes. "I thought it was such red, awful hair."

"No, it isn't; it is almost auburn, and if you would comb it out smooth, wet it, and then wind it just so round your fingers, it would curl beautifully."

"Yes," following my manipulations with her eyes, "I can do it. To-morrow, I will come to school with it all curled."

We had now reached the point where our paths diverged. Lena flung her arms around my neck, and kissed me very fondly.

"I shall love you always," she said; and I went home with a new song in my heart.

After supper that night, I was sitting under our apple-tree when Leonard opened the garden-gate. He had been passing the day with Albert Morse, Harriet's brother; they were intimate friends, and expected to enter college together. Leonard came up to me and kissed me.

"You are a good girl, Maggie," he said.

"How do you know I am? Because I let you kiss me just now? I shouldn't if you weren't my cousin, you know."

"Then I'm a lucky fellow;" and he flung himself on the grass by me. "Maggie," after a short pause, "how many yards does it take to make a girl's dress?"

"What an idea, Cousin Leonard! What in the world has set you to thinking about girls' dresses?"

"Oh, several things! Information on all subjects is valuable, you know; and if I should ever have any girls' dresses to get, it would be well to know how much it would take."

"Well, couldn't you ask the merchant, then? Of course, the quantity would depend upon the fashion and the material."

He clapped me on the shoulder, and looked into my eyes with his dark, roguish ones.

"Sure enough, Maggie, you've hit the right idea. I *could* ask the merchant; why didn't I ~~think~~ of it before?"

"So your mind is relieved at last, is it, on the subject of girls' dresses?" I said, laughing gleefully; and Leonard joined me, and the echo in the glen caught up our mirth and rolled it off to the mountain.

The next day, Miranda Grant came to school with a complete metamorphosis effected in her appearance. The tangled mass of red-brown hair lay in rich, heavy ringlets round her face and neck; she was really pretty. We began to discover this at last, and that her eyes could change from a soft, mellow brown into that "deeper, warmer, darker splendor" which is sometimes on the edge of sunset clouds. That day, Lena went with me to the green; several of the girls spoke kindly to her. I cannot tell whether the curls or my example had the greater influence; but I am inclined to give the laurels to the former. Every one knows a school-girl's passion for the outward and visible.

It was evening again, or rather it was that beautiful time when Day marries himself unto Night; it was a beautiful hour, too as the bridals of August days always are. Cousin Leonard and I stood watching the heaps of damask cloud piled up in a corner of the west when I caught sight of Lena Grant coming up to the house; she carried a large bundle, which almost concealed her figure. It was the first time she had been there; and, somewhat surprised, I went out to her.

"Oh, Maggie," she said, "I've had *such* a present! And I don't know who sent it, either; but I guess you do. I've brought it with me."

"Well Lena, we'll go round to the back porch, where nobody'll see us, and look at it; and I led the way.

It was indeed a handsome present!—There were four new dresses, two of muslin and two of callico, two pair of morocco ties, some white aprons, and, Lena said "the most beautiful bonnet at home, trimmed with white ribbon."

"And you don't know who sent them, Lena?" I said after exhausting my admiration on every article.

"No. Grandma said it was a black man. The bundle was directed to me; and the man would'nt tell her a word, only said he was ordered to leave it at her house for her grand-daughter."

"I thought you must be at the bottom, Maggie; so I came right over to see. *Don't* you know who sent them?"

"No, truly, truly, I don't; but only to think, Lena, how beautiful you will look! Miss Martell, the dressmaker, must fit them for you she does all my dresses, and she has so much taste."

"Did you ever!" said Lena. I'm just as grateful and happy as I can be; but I can't help crying ever since these things came," and she wiped away her tears.—"Isn't it funny?"

"I guess not, Lena. Mamma says people may cry for joy as well as sorrow; but you won't forget Miss Martell?"

"No. Grandma will let me have her, I know. You see Maggie, I shouldn't have worn these old dresses if mamma had lived: but grandmother thinks the old-fashioned ones as good as any other?"

Those new dresses were soon placed in the tastful fingers of Miss Martell; and under that lady's supervision Lena Grant's *personelle* was entirely revolutionized.—You would not have identified her with the strange, wild-looking being who two months before, had presented herself for the first time at Miss Mervin's desk.

Before the term closed, she was quite a favourite with the girls. It was surprising how easily she *jumped* from class to class, proving that she possessed a mind of no ordinary character. The attachment which had commenced under such peculiar circumstances strengthened daily between us.

Mrs. Grant, too, proved to be a good sort of woman on acquaintance. She was a little notional, it is true, believing that in all things "the old was better than the new;" but, aside from this idiosyncrasy, she was a good-hearted woman, and wellnigh worshipped Miranda. Mrs. Grant was poor and the snows of nearly seventy winters lay on her forehead; but her spirit was not "dead within her." She cultivated the land around her dwelling, and therefrom procured a comfortable subsistence for herself and Lena.

"I shall be a school-teacher some time, and support grandma when she is old," said Lena, with an uplift of her earnest eyes: and then I knew the purpose that consecrated her studies.

* * * * * * *

"Maggie," said Hattie Morse, coming to me after school, "you know your cousin and Albert are always talking about some old tree where they pass the day together. Well, I've teased Al to tell me where this remarkable tree was; but he never would and only laughed. To-day, when Leonard came for him, I resolved to find out; and don't you think, I followed him to that old oak-tree that stands in the lane behind the field? There's just the nicest seat for two made by a curve of one of the lower branches; and its so cool and pleasant. Wasn't I smart to find it out?"

"Yes, very, Hattie;" and we laughed together. But an after-thought flashed into my mind.

"Were they not there *that* day and witnessed the scene that transpired between Lena Grant and me?"

Yes, they must have done it; and it was from Alfred and Leonard the dresses had come! That was why Leonard had asked me how many yards it would take to make a girls dress; it was all unravelled now—How very stupid I was not to see it before. They had looked down from the green oak boughs, and been silent spectators of the whole! I burried my burning face in my hands as I thought of it; but from my heart I blessed the young men. I kept *my* secret as thy did *theirs.*

* * * * * * *

Eight years had passed.

It was August again. Cousin Leonard and Albert Morse had finished their collegiate and professional studies, and were at Moss Farm again; with the latter came up one evening, his mother and sisters, to see us.

Lena Grant happened to be there, my noble, beautiful Lena. For three years, she had supported herself and her grandmother, whom the infirmities of age had confined to her room, by teaching. Lena had developed into a beautiful girl-woman.—Her auburn hair lay still in heavy curls about her fair, gentle face; her large eyes had gathered a deeper, fuller life into their wondrous depths; and the smiles that hovered about her lips were like the sunshine that comes to May-flowers after the rain.

The "old brown house" was changed, too, almost as much as Lena: it had been painted white, and a portico added, up whose side climbed the honeysuckle every June.

I saw Albert Morse, spite of his gentlemanly self-possession, start slightly when I presented Lena to him, and he glanced significantly toward Leonard; and I knew they were thinking of the old days and the oak boughs. Albert Morse remained by Lena's side nearly all the evening, to the apparent discomfiture of his sister. He accompanied her home and—but I am so tired of telling love-stories, reader! Suffice it one day in the next October, Lena came to me and said, putting her arms about my neck and her blushing cheek to mine: "I have promised, next spring, Maggie, to be *his* wife."

I thought of *his* haughty sister. No matter! She ought to be proud of Lena Grant. That same month, Cousin Leonard and I took a long walk one evening; when we returned, I might have said to Lena Grant the very words she had used to me.

"When did you commence loving me, Leonard?" I asked, before we went into the house.

He smiled.

"One morning, eight years ago, under the old oak-tree that stands in the lane back of the school-house, did I commence loving you, Maggie White!"

I laughed.

"Oh, I know all about it!" And then I told him what had never before crossed my lips.

"Well," said he, "there is one woman that can keep a secret; I believe it now, Maggie."

"Are you not ashamed, Leonard? I have a good will not to have you because you entertain such a contemptible opinion of my sex."

"No, you hav'n't: you couldn't refuse me now if you tried," said the egotistical young gentleman, as he broke the pout on my lips with a kiss.

It was the truth, reader, though, of course, I didn't tell *him* so!

ABAMA & TENN. RIVER RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Directors of this road adjourned last evening we believe. They elected Col. W. S. Philips President and Col. Goldsby Director in his place, and J. L. M. Curry, of Talladega, in place of Maj. Isbell, who had resigned on account of ill health.

The Board expect now, we believe, to advance the track of the road to to the 100 mile station by next October or November, and we hope they will make strenuous efforts to reach Talladega town (109½ miles) by Chistmas. This can be done if all in arrears is now promptly paid—The Board would order more iron at once if this were done. At Talladega town, the earnings of the road will be at least $250,000, and the Stockholders of the road will reap some reward for their patriotic efforts.—*Selma Reporter.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY FERUARY 26 1856

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE:
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WM. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROR P. WALKFR, OF MADISON.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

☞ We are authorised to announce the **Hon. Thomas A. Walker**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

To the Voters of the fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT at the approaching election.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge impartially the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully, S. D. HALE.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb'y 23, 1856.

Jas. F. Grant, Esq.

Sir—Please witdraw my name from the list of candidates for Probate Judge. Owing to my pecuniary business at home, it is out of my power to canvass the county as a candidate is compelled to do in this county to be successful. Under such circumstances I have concluded to withdraw my name. Yr's resp'ly, JAMES LEA.

☞ We publish to-day the captions of all the public Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature, and such private acts as interest any portion of our readers. The session lasted about three months. There were in all 379 acts and joint resolutions, a large majority of them private and local acts, and an unusual proportion of divorces. The session has been remarkable for the large number of bills vetoed by the Governor, nearly all of which were repassed by the Legislature.

Among the joint resolutions, the most important perhaps, were those providing for the call of a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. These resolutions provide, we believe that the people shall vote for or against a Convention on the first Monday in May next; and in case a majority vote for a Convention, then the election for members to be held on the first Monday of August following, and the Convention to commence in November next.

CHANCERY COURT:—The Spring Term of our Chancery Court closed on Friday last, HON. JOHN FOSTER presiding. Although there were few caces decided in consequence of Judge Foster having been council, still there are few left on the docket, being but little business in that court at present.

The Court here was the second held by Chancelor Foster since his election, the first having been in Cherokee; and it affords us pleasure to state, that thus far he gives promise of fully realising the most sanguine expectations of his friends, which were very high.

☞ Don't overlook the advertisement of G. W. Matthews, who has just received and opened a splendid stock of superior Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, and nice

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DR. HUNTER'S "MEDICAL … LIST," a work devoted principally to … es of the chest. Dr. Hunter we believe is about the first and most successful practitioner of the new process of inhalation, and to those afflicted with any kind of pulmonary disease this work would doubtless be interesting and useful.

☞ We publish in this mornings paper the card of S. D. HALE, Esq. announcing himself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court for this Circuit. Mr. Hale formerly resided for some time in this place, and is well and favorably known to many of our citizens. He removed from this place to Huntsville, where he now resides, and where we understand he has many friends.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of the new firm of Sloan Scott & Co. in another column. Mr. Scott was formerly a citizen of our County, where he has many friends and acquaintances, and we have no doubt he will make it to their interest to purchase from him. Mr. Sloan is of the old firm of Sloan and Hawkins, and is very popular as a correct and accomodating business man.

Captions of Public Acts Passed at the Session of the Alabama Legislature of 1855-'6.

2. To amend section 1872 of the Code. [So amended as to give the Courts of Probate power to order the sale of lands on a credit not exceeding three months.]

3. To amend section 3860 of the Code. [Substitute the word "jailor" for the word "justice" in that section.]

4. To change and regulate the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of Marshall and Jackson.

5. To amend an act to aid the Tennessee and Cossa Rail Road.

9. To authorize J. B. Martin, Jr., to practice law.

15. Amendatory of an act approved 4th February, 1852, entitled "an act to authorize the sale of the stock held by the State in the bank of Mobile.

16. To amend section five of the act incorporating the Alabama Annual Conference of M. E. Church South.

17. Joint resolutions to adjust the cash balance in the office of the Comptroller, so as to correspond with the actual balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1855.

22. For the relief of Registers in Chancery. [To be allowed amounts properly expended by them for books and stationary.]

45. For the relief of David B. Driskell and others of Benton county.

48. To enable rail road companies to borrow money, and for other purposes.—[Companies shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the corporation not exceeding its authorized capital stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, and may execute bonds or promissory notes therefor, in sums of one hundred dollars; and to secure the payment may pledge or mortgage the personal and real property and income of such company.—Authorizes the negotiation of the bonds, &c.]

55. To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa Rail Road Company.

56. To make a loan to the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company.—[Lends the sum of $200,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury, payable to the State on the first of February, 1860, bearing six per cent, interest, payable semi-anually, in the city of New York, or elsewhere as the Governor may direct. As security for the loan, the company shall hypothecate with Comptroller of Public Accounts not less than $200,000 of its first mortgage of 7 per cent, bonds, and also personal security, to be approved by the Governor, for a sum not less than $100,000 of said loan.]

57. To make a loan to to the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company.—[Lends $300,000 out of any money in the Treasury. The terms of this loan are nearly the same as those to the loan provided for above. There is to be hypothecated to to the Comptroller $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds, and personal security in $250,000—the loan to be paid back in 1860. *Provided*, "That at the expiration of said loan said company shall not apply for any further extension." And "*provided also*, that the amount of security hereby required of said company shall be reduced to $300,000 of the bonds of said company, and to $150,000 of personal security if in the judgement of the Governor, the payment to said loan will thereby be made secure."]

68. To provide for the relief of census takers.

71. To compensate tales jurors in certain cases.

73. To repeal section 920 of the Code.

79. To amend the charter of the Northern Bank of Alabama, at Huntsville.

88. Making an appropriation for the completion of the Alabama Insane Hospital. [Passed over the veto.]

89. To incorporate the the Medical College at Mobile. [Passed over the veto.]

100. Amending an act approved February 15, 1854, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of the several counties in this State.

102. To authorize the dismissal of suits in Chancery in vacation.

114. Regulating fees for marriage license in Benton county.

124. To pay certain claims against the State.

127. For the relief of Public Inn keepers.

128. Joint memorial of the Senate and House of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

132. To establish a Board of Botanic Physicians in the State of Alabama.

135. To amend the 17th paragraph of section 397 of the Code. [No tax to be paid for slaves at auction.]

138. To repeal "an act to change the manner of apportioning the road hands in St. Clair county.

140. To amend the road laws in Cherokee county.

142. To compensate jurors trying the right of property before Justices of the Peace.

144. To improve the Supreme Court Library.

156. To incorporate the LaGrange and Oxford Rail Road Company.

157. To amend an act to incorporate the Alabama and East Tennessee Rail Road Company.

159. To incorporate the Selma and Tuscaloosa Telegraph Company.

160. An act amendatory of an act to charter the Wills Valley Rail Road Company.

168. To amend the criminal law, [imposing a fine for lending, selling, or giving to any male minor a bowie-knife or such like instrument.]

171. To compel witnesses to testify in foreign suits.

174. To provide for the burial expenses of the poor.

186. To incorporate the Mobile Steamship Company.

187. Joint resolutions in regard to the death of the Hon. Henry W. Collier.

188. To amend certain acts therein named. (For the preservation of game.)

191. To render more efficient the system of free public schools in the State of Alabama.

192. To change the time of holding the Chancery Courts in Benton and Talladega counties.

194. To repeal in part, and amend, an act to regulate the times of holding the Circuit Courts of Randolph, Tallapoosa and Talladega counties.

195. To incorporate and aid the Alabama State Agricultural Society, in the State of Alabama.

209. To repeal certain acts regulating Justices' Courts in the county of Randlph.

211. To allow executors and administrators discretionary powers in certain cases. [To settle bad and doubtful debts due estates.]

212. To regulate Sheriffs' and Coroners' sales in the county of St. Clair.

213. To lay off the county of Jefferson into four Commissioners' districts.

214. To regulate the pay of the Sheriff and Clerk of Benton County for *ex officio* services.

219. To amend an act to fix the boundary lines between the counties of Cherokee and Benton.

223. To change section 985 of the Code.

237. To repeal an act incorporating the town of Jacksonville, in Benton county.

254. To change the time of holding the winter term of the Chancery Court for Cherokee County.

255. To reduce the compensation of the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in the county of Cherokee.

261. To amend an act to authorize the holding of additional terms of the Chancery Court in Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties.

264. To prevent the destruction of fish.

271. To authorize auction sales in Cherokee county.

285. To incorporate the Commercial Bank of Alabama.

296. To compensate physicians for certain services therein named.

297. In regard to the guardianship of the property of non-resident minors.

306. To change the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the counties of Jefferson and St. Clair, and to extend the time for the county of St. Clair.

310. For the relief of the deaf and dumb in this State. [Re-enacting the old law of 1854.]

313. To authorize the issuance of writs of attachments out of the Courts of Chancery.

326. To amend section 3222 of the Code.

334. To amend section 939 of the Code. (Passed over the Executive veto.)

340. To define and establish definitely the dividing line between beats No. 8, more generally known as Alexandria and Colvin's beats in Benton county.

348. Preamble and joint resolutions to the Congress of the United States in reference to the duty on rail road iron.

351. To prohibit the teaching of slaves to read and write.

355. Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, providing for the call of a Convention.

358. Joint memorial of the general Assembly of the State of Alabama to the President of the United States.

366. To permit Sheriffs to take bond in certain cases.

369. To prohibit gambling on steamboats.

378. To provide for closing the remaining business of the State Bank and Branches, and for other purposes. (This bill was reported as an amendment to the original bill, by a joint committee of conference.—All the laws relating to the State Bank & Branches are, by this bill, continued in force for two years, or until the adjournment of the next Legislature. John Whiting is appointed Commissioner and Trustee to wind up the business of this Bank.)

THEORY OF DISEASE,

AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.

It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any other former age is among them, and his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climes.—Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies.—Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired, both their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they desired.

No man, though he may have the wealth of Croesus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for disease, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, and no empiric charlatan.—Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world.—The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His medical office in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that a police force was necesary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have their celebrated physicians: England has had her Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush: but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital. Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their deranged functions or uses, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very foundation of life.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The steamer Canada has arrived. She brings advices of the advance of Cotten ⅛d. Sales 85,000 bales. Market closed steady and quiet.

Peace is regarded as almost certain.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool. Feb. 2.—Cotton advanced ⅛. Sales of the week 5,000 bales. The market closed steady but quiet.

The Atlantic had not arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

No tidings of the Pacific.

All reports speak favorably for peace. Congress meets at Paris about the 17th. It is considered doubtful that Prussia will be admitted.

The Queen's speech was quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs.

THE LATEST.

The peace protocol memorandum was signed on Friday by the ministers of five powers. A short armistice will next be agreed upon.

The London Advertiser says that Buchanan and Clarendon had an interview at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, at which very angry words passed, touching the Central American question.

Despatches have been received at Vienna from Russia, which confirms the telegraph announcement of the unconditional acceptance of the allies proposition by the Czar.

The Congress which meets on the 17, will probably settle the peace question by the 25th. It is asserted that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies, and will consequently be excluded. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff represent Russia; Clarendon, England; Dazeglis, Sardinia; Buol, Austria; Walewski, France; and Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

Ice is breaking up in the Baltic, and navigation is being resumed.

CRIMEA.—Gortschakoff handed over the command to Luder. Army healthy. On January 9th, the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertch, finding the Allies on the alert, they withdrew.

A boiler exploded at London, Canada West, blowing the buildings to atoms, and burying 30 men beneath its ruins, 5 killed and 9 wounded.

The Brig Matilda, from Savannah, for St. John, N. B., capsized on Sept. 19. Crew rescued and arrived at New York yesterday.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day a bill was presented for an overland mail to the Pacific.

In the House the seats of Whitfield from Kansas, Allen from Illinoise, Gallego from New Mexico, and Eustis from Louisianna, were contested.

From the Fejee Islands.

New York, Feb. 16.—Intelligence has been received by the St. Louis that the sloop of war John Adams had burnt five of the largest towns in the Fejee Islands, in consequence of the inhabitants having plundered several American ships. A treaty of peace was afterwards signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 16.—Gov. Shannon will leave for Kansas to-day, and will immediately remove his office from the Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the centre of the difficulties. Orders will be issued by the War Department to Col. Sumner, authorizing him to aid in suppressing disturbances by force if necessary. If circumstances require it 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, will be called out.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

There was an active demand for Cotton to-day, at ⅛ a ¼c advance. Sales 1900 at 8½ to 10¼ cents.

Further by the Canada.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The steamer has arrived from Halifax.

It was rumored that Turkey would mediate between Persia and England.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby regretted that the Queen's speech did not contain a conciliatory paragraph upon the enlistment subject. Lord Clarendon explained that the difficulty would probably soon be settled amicably, and that no slight to the United States was meant by the omission.

In India, the English were about to seize on the Kingdom of Oade, allowing the king a pension of $500,000.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day, a message was received from the President relative to Kansas, enclosing correspondence with the Territorial officials, and including the letter of instructions of Col. Sumner, to be in readiness with troops to respond to Gov, Shannon's requisition.

A bill was also introduced to enable the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

State of Affairs in Kansas.

We have already noted the fact that the governor of Ohio had sent a special message to the legislature of that State, in relation to the alleged threatening state of affairs in Kansas. On Saturday Governor Clark communicated a similar message to the legislature of the State of New York, transmitting a communication received by him from "C. Robinson, governor elect of Kansas," informing him that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri were organizing on the frontier of Kansas for the purpose of invading that territory, demolishing their towns and butchering their free soil citizens, and praying that steps may be taken by the people of the States to prevent so inhuman an outrage. The reading of the document created much excitement and amusement. Like all the accounts from Kansas, the communication of "Governor Robinson" (lately elected by the free State party) is probably considerably exaggerated. It is to be hoped so, at least.

A letter from Lawrence to the New York *Times*, dated January 25th, chronicles the arrival there of a number of fugitives from Leavenworth for protection. When Lawrence was besieged recently by the invaders, these Leavenworth people refused to aid in defence. Some of the fugitives have been badly frozen in therr flight. The same writer says that a secret military organization exists at Westport and all the prominent Missouri towns on the border, pledged for a fight with the Free Soilers in Kansas, and that they drill every day. Alarmed at this, the people of Lawrence are again under arms. They have received half a ton of lead, and nearly as much powder, and two more wagons were on the way with material aid, while provisions are coming for the apprehended siege. The writer proceeds thus:

"Last night about sixty men were detailed from the different companies, and a party put at each of our five fortifications. Cabins were hastily thrown up within the entrenchments, stoves prepared, and they are now boarding themselves in soldier-like order. The forte at the foot of Massachusetts street is circular, about 100 feet in diameter, made of earth and timbers thrown up about seven feet high, with a walk about four feet wide on the top. Upon this circle we have a soldier in full uniform, walking night and day, giving our town something of a military appearance."

From the N. Y. Evening Post (*freesoil.*)

Peace-Makers for Kansas.

General Pomeroy addressed the citizens of Worcester, Mass., on the 10th instant, in behalf of the freemen in Kansas, and in the course of his remarks observed that on the Saturday previous he had been able to send to General Robinson fifteen hundred dollars, and on the previous Saturday two thousand dollars, all of which had been generously contributed at a few meetings which he had been invited to address.

At the close of this address, the President called upon Eli Thayer, Esq., who is reported by the Spy as follows:

"He said he was a peace-man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engagod in their manufacture in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week; but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharpe's rifles at $25 each, on condition that, during the coming week, other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number to one hundred rifles.

"Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle, and sent their names to the chair; and before the audience left the hall, twenty-three rifles, equivalent to the sum of $575, were subscribed for. Mr. Thayer's generous proposal was received with great applause, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid necessary."

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—Gen. Stringfellow is still active in Kansas. He has just issued a notice, in which he says:

"It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the Abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters can be settled *in this Territory.* To do so we must have arms; we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Colt's revolvers and other arms for those who are without them. I propose to do so without taxing any one but myself. I will sell some shares of town stock in the Territory, and bind myself to invest all the money in the above articles, which shall be loaned to such soldiers as are unable to purchase them, and shall remain for such use for the space of one or two years. The arms to be used by the volunteers and militia of Atchison county, when in service."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The following are. the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, which were communicated to the House on Saturday, and which created much excitement. They ought to have been referred to the Committee "on fuel and public out houses."

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 20, 1855.

To the Honorable, the Governor of the State of Alabama—SIR: I herewith transmit to you the accompanying Resolutions on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas.

Your obedient servant
STEPHEN ROYCE.
C. H. HEYDEN, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The power and influence of the slaveholding States in this Union has been from an early period, successfully exerted in extending and strengthening the institution of human slavery, contrary to the clear intent of the founders of the Government, and in violation of the spirit of the constitution; and

WHEREAS, In order still further to extend slavery and to establish it in the free territories of the United States, there have been passed the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, and the Code establishing territorial governments in the free territories of Kansas and Nebraska with provisions inviting the establishment of slavery therein; and in furtherance of this purpose the citizens of Missouri have been suffered to invade the territory of Kansas, in armed bands, and to prevent thereby, the people of said Kansas from making their own laws, or electing their own Representatives, and by lawless force to exclude them from exercising any voice in the Government of said territory, and

WHEREAS, The right of citizens of slave holding States to hold slaves in, and transfer them through the free States, has been of late asserted, and the act attempted, and in consequence thereof a citizen of a sister State has been put in prison under the usurped or grossly perverted power of a federal Judge; therefore, it is by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, in subversion of the rights, and a flagrant outrage upon the spirit of a free people and that the same ought immediately to be repealed.

Resolved, That Vermont while she will in no way assail the constitutional or domestic rights of the slave holding States, will to the utmost of her power, uphold and maintain the people of the territories in their lawful effort to exclude slavery therefrom, that she will, at all hazards, and to the last extremity resist all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the States; that to the extent of her ability, she will oppose the extension of slaver7 into, and the existence thereof in the territories of the United States, and the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution does not perpetually prohibit slavery therein.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that a copy be sent the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before the Legislatures thereof. In H. of R, Nov. 15, 1855.

G. R. THOMESON, Ast. Cl'k.
In Senate, Nov. 15, 1855.
C. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

After receiving the above Resolutions in the H. of R. on the 9th inst. they were referred to a select com. with the following resolution, offered by W. P. Davis, of Benton, for their consideration.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to place in the hands of his negro boy Russel, the resolutions received from the Governor of Vermont, as relates to Kansas, and that the said negro boy Russel be instructed to return them with his utter contempt, of the course pursued by the Vermont Legislature, & that he, the said negro boy, will not condescend to notice Vermont, or its Governor any more, on the ground that the Vermont Legislature has made him equal, if not superior to the white race in that State.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within or without the same who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combination within the Territory are endeavoring by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the constitution of the United States.

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institution of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, of from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and *require* the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion in the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignity, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment: and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that Republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL] eighth undred fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States theeightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Gen. Walker painted by a Friend.

Mr. Jos. R. Male, who was lately arrested in New York, on board the steamer Northern Light, for his presumed connection with Nicaragua fillibusters, writes to the N. Y. *Herald* complaining of the indignities he has suffered in consequence, and adds:

Gen. Walker is as firmly established in his position as is the President of the United States, and commands men and moneys sufficient to maintain it. The difficulties Gen. Walker had to encounter in Nicaragua I need not again report, but it may be necessary to prove, by the advancement he has already made, the utter impossibility of a revolution of the existing state of affairs.

In the city of Rivas, with 62 men, Walker fought 800 of the enemy for six hours, killing 112, and losing 10 men himself. At Virgin Bay 650 of the enemy attacked Walker and his men, while resting, after a heavy night's march, amounting in all to 52 and about 100 natives, and after a fight of fifty minutes, the enemy retreated on Rivas, leaving 108 of their men dead upon the field. Walker's band increased to 92. He marched on Granada, the Sebastopol of Nicaragua. It had withstood a siege of two years, sometimes by 2,000 and 3,000 men. In one charge that of the Altavia, 800 Democrats were slain, and in other charges and attacks came off equally bad. I think, I am pretty near right in stating that there was three times the amount of ammunition used on the siege of Granada as in the battles of Mexico.

With 92 men, Gen. Walker entered the city of Granada, which at that time had every enterance to it barricaded and fortified, and in forty minutes drove every one of the enemy from the without the loss of a man. Wi 92 men he seized, with giant gr reins of government, and forced emy throughout the entire State ter the Plaza of Granada, lay dow arms and swear to conform to the proposed by him. The arms were immediately destroyed, and is not even a ramrod in the hands native, except what has been by government for frontier purpo When Walker has accomplishe much with 92, what is it he cann complish with 900 Americans 000 natives? If he felt so dispo could garrison Granada suffi strong to protect the State and with the balance, and clean out Guatemala and Costa Rica of their solados, without experiencing culty.

In all Catholic countries the tion of the government, by the is the first and great consideration no instance in the world's history the priesthood been so unanimous prompt in their acknowledgeme lent their aid so strenuously to a government, as they have in th stance. From the pulpit and in private relations they exhort and their flock to follow the example Americans in their industry, and a good understanding by acts of ness, &c., &. They offer up their ers in the cathedrals for Walker, savior of their country; and who he is not the savior of Nicaragua and famine have raged there for years, and the mother knew tha boy babe on her breast, when ab handle a musket, must join the either contending party, and be her forever after. On the arri Walker the population stood one to five females, and what would been the result twelve months Nicaragua would have been depo ted, the party holding out the long no matter how few remained—de ing the wives and children of the minated faction.

The legitimist party are no m They originally only consisted of They are either dead or have le country, and there is not a man Nicaragua, that could raise a round the legitimate standard.

The Committees.

That very pretty little speech Mr. Banks made on assuming the ker's Chair probably induced some ful individuals to believe that was not so bad a man after all, the South would have some show the appointment of committees. delusions are now dispelled. The lition Speaker has made the best his position, and has given his overwhelming by predominating ence in every committee before the question of slavery can poss rise. In the committee on Ter we have six anti-Nebraska to thr braska men. Beyond doubt a be presented to re-establish the ri restriction line, perhaps to anne sas with an anti slavery consti going still further, to remodel the territorial legislation of the past si We will not be surprised at any coming from a committee which Grow, a renegade Democrat for its man, and of which Joshua R. Gi is the ruling spirit.

Not less important at this time, interests of the South, than the co tee on Elections. Here the Free have five to three Nebraska m more properly, the committee is posed of five Reeder and three W men. No one doubts what the will be. Mr. Speaker Banks has mined that the Freesoil claimant be the representative from Kansas his committee will do all in their to forward this design. The exa tion of credentials &c. will be through with as a matter of form the judgement is pronounced alre There are stormy times ahead.

Atlanta Intelligen

The Youth that was H

The Sheriff took out his watch and "If you have any thing to say, speak for you have only five minutes to The young man burst into tears, and "I have to die. I had only on brother, he had beautiful blue eye flaxen hair, and I loved him, but I got drunk, for the first time in and coming home I foued my little gathering straw-berries in the garde I became angry with him without and killed him at one blow with a I did not know any thing about it un next morning, when I awoke from and found myself tied and guarde was told that when my little brothe found, his hair was clotted with blo brains, and he was dead. Whisk done this. It has done this. It has ed me. I never was drunk but on have only one more word to say and am going to my final Judge. I young people. Never! Never!! Nev touch any thing that can intoxicate he pronounced these words, he sprang the box, and was launched into an e eternity.

I was melted into tears at the recit the awful spectacle. My little hear ed as if it would burst, and break from my aching bosom so intolerabl my feelings of grief. And there, carriage, while on the cushioned sea ing with streaming eyes on the that unfortunate young man, as i dangling and writhing between hea earth, as if unfit for either place, th was that I took the *pledge* never to the hurtful poison.

Long years have since passed White hairs have thickened around temples, then so ruddy and so young I never have forgotten the last wo that young man. And I have never ted that pledge. When the tempt offered me the sparkling goblet the of that young man have seemed to so my ears again.—[Old Man's Story.]

☞ The seven *notional* (!) know ings (Mr. Fuller himself being them) who allowed Mr. Banks to be ed Speaker, rather than unite with Southern brethren in securing the el of Mr. Aiken, have utterly destroy the pretensions of their organization tionality. If in be said that their were not cast for Banks, it can also that their votes were not cast for Mr. A the election of Banks would be def and if they failed to vote for him Banks be Speaker. They did not absolutely the Apostles, but they stood by and the clothes of those who did!

The Distance of the Sun from the Earth Increasing.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance. No credit has heretofore been given to the traditions of ancient Egyptians and Chinese according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc was almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as quadruple of what it is seen in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observations of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimate they have transmitted to us. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eigth part of the warmth we now employ from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the regions of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

☞ At the close of his administration, several personal friends of Mr. Filmore, irrestive of party, decided to employ Dr. Stone (an artist whose faithful execution of the busts of Chief Justice Taney, Judge Wayne, and others had been greatly admired) to execute a bust of Mr. Filmore, to be placed in the Executive Mansion.

The sum of five hundred dollars was promptly subscribed by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, and citizens of Washington, Baltimore, &c. but no adequate provision was made for a pedestal, and it remained in Dr. Stone's studio, where it was accidentally seen by President Pierce, who, on learning that there were not funds sufficient to procure a pedestal, generously directed Dr. Stone to have one constructed at his expense.

This act of liberality, however, was not required, the members of Mr. Filmore's Cabinet having supplied the deficiency; but the noble spirit which dictated it cannot fail to be gratifying to the frends of both.

The Courageous Girl.

I was once introduced to a young girl of about fifteen, whose graceful manners attracted my attention. I knew that Louisa, for so I will call her, was the only child of wealthy and doting parents. I knew she was highly educated and very accomplishekd; but of her moral character I knew nothing. It so happened that we were detained over night at the house where we had met, and there were many guests. A room was assigned to the interesting young stranger and myself, which the two daughters of our host were also to share with us. These daughters were much older than Louisa, and far from being religious, while I at that time was indifferent and thoughtless. We were all chatting and laughing and at first Louisa joined us with her sweet musical voice; but after retiring she gently withdrew into a corner she knelt in prayer. I can never forget the impression made upon my my mind by this act of quiet silent devotion. My myrth was hushed; I felt as though I ought to pray: I wished I was like Louisa, and that like her I could pour out my heart before an unseen friend.—When she arose, I saw such a sweet smile upon her face, that as she bent over to kiss me, and to say an affectionate "good night," I felt almost reverence for the fair young creature who had piety and courage enough thus to confess Christ before strangers.—I knew it must have cost her an effort to do her duty under these circumstances, and I respected and loved her for it.—Doubtless her gay companions felt the same—and perhaps they like me, were led by that simple act, to set a new value on religious faith and hope. Years have passed; yet when tempted to forsake the right through fear of man, the memory of that kneeling girl has often imparted new strength and courage, and influenced me to care less for "them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do."—[Ella Lea.]

Holloway's Pills, may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes, and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties reader them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints; bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system, they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of termination of blood to the head and asthmatic complaints, cannot be too highly commented on, in short, by a perseverance with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

SLOAN, SCOTT, & Co.
ROME, GEORGIA,

Are still at their old stand, and always 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,
WM. SCOTT.
S. W. ALLMAN.

Feb. 26.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Sloan, Hawkins & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their Books, and notes will be kept at their old stand for settlement of all claims. Either partner will use the name of the firm in settlements.

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

Rome, Ga., Jan. 1st, 1856.

The undersigned will have associated with them, S. W. Allman, and will continue business at the old stand of Sloan Hawkins & Co. under the name and style of Sloan Scott & Co., and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

A. M. SLOAN,
2mo. WINFIELD SCOTT.

REMOVAL.
AND FRESH STOCK OF
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Direct from New Orleans.

The undersigned has removed his Grocery Store to the south west corner of the public square, opposito Forney's Store, and has just received a large stock of

GROCERIES

AND

CONFECTIONARIES;

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

Consisting of

Sugar and Coffee,
Mackerel, Sardines and Oysters,
Salmon, Herring and Codfish,
Pickles of all descriptions,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,
Candles and Soap of various kinds,
Indigo, Madder and Dyestuffs,
Candy, Raisins, Figs & Almonds,
Lemon and Vanilla Syrups.
Preserves, and Strawberries in juice,
Cordials of various kinds,
Choice Wines and Brandies,

ALSO A VARIETY OF

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

And a great number of other articles; all of which are offered on the most accommodating terms.

G. W. MATTHEWS.

Feb. 26, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been this day appointed Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Stapp, late of St. Clair County, Ala. dec'd, by the Probate Court of said county—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—16th Feb. 1856.

LEWIS D. EDWARDS, *Adm.*

Feb. 26, 1856.—6t.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, rendered at the February Term, 1856. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, between the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, **On Monday the 7th day of April, 1856,** the following described Land, to-wit: Lot No. 3328, Fraction No. 9, Township thirteen, and Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, containing 64 54-100 acres. By this sale, all the right, title, and interest in said Land, owned by Thomas Elliott, will pass to the purchaser.

R. G. EARLE,
Register in Chancery.

Feb. 26, 1856.—4t. $5.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree in Chancery, rendered at the February Term, 1856. I will sell to the highest bidder before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. **On Monday the 7th day of April, 1856,** one third of the purchase money required in cash, the remainder in two instalments, the first due 25th December, 1856, and the second due 25th December, 1857, the following described Land, to-wit: the east half of the south east quarter, of Section 17, Township 16, Range 6, east in the Coosa Land District. The said Land will be sold as the property of Henry B. Turner, sen. dec'd for distribution among the heirs.

R. G. EARLE,
Register in Chancery.

Feb. 26, 1856.—4t. $5.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of two orders of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, **On the first Monday in April next,** the north east fourth of north east fourth of Section 22, township 14, range 9; also the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section 15, township 14, R. 9; also the west half of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 9, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Henry Gains, to satisfy said orders of sale in favor of S. P. Hudson and Hudson & Stokes.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Feb. 26, 1856.

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of a pluius fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east quarter of south east fourth of section four, township 16, range ten, levied on as the property of Thomas Warren, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Pirkle.

Feb. 26, 1856. A. BROWN, Shff.

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of an alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north half of the north west quarter of section 15, T 15 R 11; also the N W ¼ of N E ¼ of section 15, T 15, R 11; also the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of section 10, T 15, R 11; also the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec'n 10, T 15, R 11, levied on as the property of Marcus Bonnet, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Thomas McGough.

A. BROWN, Shff. by
Feb. 26. J. L. BROWN, D. S.

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot, to-wit: town lot in the town of Jacksonville, Ala: No. 35; also lot No. 136 in said town, levied on as the property of Aaron Cantrel and Martha O. Cantrel, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of W W Booker, Adm.

Feb. 26, 1856. A. BROWN, Shff.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 25, 1856.

This day came David Young, Guardian of James Washington Young, Margaret Young and Isaac R. Young, minor heirs of Wm. N. Young, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Wednesday the 26th day of March next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonvillle in said county and State, 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 Wednesday the 26th day of March next and contest the making of said settlemet if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court, at office this 25th day of February A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS, *Judge of Porbate.*

Feb. 26, 1856.—3t.

CANDIDATES.
For Judge of Probate.

Hon. J. L. Lewis.
Hon. A. Woods,
John Lindsey, Esq.
John Smyth Esq.
Caldwell Sublett, Esq..
Robert W. Draper, Esq.
Joseph C. Baird,
John H. Caldwell, Esq.
Spartan Allen,
For Randolph County.
F. M. Perryman.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. DEARMON.
WILLIAM J. WILLIS.
JAMES B. FARMER.
A. B. LITTLEJOHN.
WILLIAM L. POUNDS.
JAMES GGBER.
D. F. SHUFORD.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the present year. A punctual attendance of all the Tax payers, is earnestly and respectfully requested:

Precincts.

No 9.	Ladiga,	Monday,	10th March.
20.	Whortons,	Tuesday,	11 "
19.	Phipps's	Wednesday,	12 "
18.	Muscadine,	Thursday,	13 "
17.	Backus's	Friday,	14 "
16.	Pound's, Store,	Saturday,	15 "
15.	Pine Grove,	Monday,	17 "
14.	Sugar Hill,	Tuesday,	18 "
12.	Teagues X R'ds,	Wedn'sday,	19 "
13.	Oxford,	Thursday,	20 "
4.	Maddox's	Friday,	21 "
21.	Sulphur Spring	Saturday,	22 "
2.	Alexandria	Monday,	24 "
3.	Taylors old place.	Tuesday,	25 "
11.	White Plains,	Wedn'sday,	26 "
10.	Rabbit Town,	Thursday,	27 "
8.	Allens,	Friday,	28 "
1.	Jacksonville,	Saturday,	29 "
5.	Polkville,	Monday,	31 "
6.	Ohatchie,	Tuesday,	1st Ap'l.
7.	Celvins,	Wednesday,	2 "

JESSE U. BRYAN,
Feb'y. 16, 1856. T. A. B. C.

State of Alabama, }
Benton County. }

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned was, on the 8th day of February, 1856, by the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, appointed Administrator of the estate of Robert McCall, late of said county, deceased—and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN N. McCALL, *Adm.*

Feb. 19, 1856.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Benton County. }

Court of Probate for Benton County Ala. Special Term Feb. 18th A. D. 1856

This day came John Borden Guardian of the minor heirs of A. T. Alexander Dec'd, and filed his accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 28th day of April next be set for examining stating and resporting said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement. 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, and at least thirty days prior to 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 Monday the 28th day of April next, and contest the making of said Settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office in the Town of Jacksonville this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate

Feb. 19th, '56.—3t.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
Phœnix Bitters.
Free from all Mineral Poisons.

The great popularity which Moffat's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters have attained, in cosdsquence of extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary toi the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than **Three Millions** of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States, there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of **Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,** or **Eruptions** of the skin, the operations of the **LIFE MEDICINE** is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. **FEVER and AGUE, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles,** and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without theT, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY
WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.
AND FOR SALE BY
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Feb. 19, 1856.—1y. *Jacksonville, Ala.*

CABIN-PASSAGE,
From Charleston to N. York,
Twenty-five Dollars ($25.)
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
Steam Ships.

THRUNGH IN 48 TO 50 HOURS.

NASHVILLE, } M. Berry,
1800 Tons. } Commander.
JAMES ADGER, } S. C. Turner,
1500 Tons. } Commander.
MAROION, } W. Foster,
1500 Tons. } Commander.
SOUTHERNER, } T. D. Ewan,
1000 Tons. } Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
after the arrival of the cars from the South and West, "at high water."

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

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

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.

Cabin Passage,	$25 00.
Steerage,	$8 00

February 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given, that I have purchased and paid for a Land Warrant for 80 acres of Land, from G. Pierce, who now refuses to deliver it up. This is therefore to notify all persons not to trade for said Land Warrant, as I am determined to assert and if possible establish my claim to it in Law.

R. D. BEESON.

Randolph Co. Feb. 19. 1856.

Sale of Valuable
LANDS.

Pursuant to an agreement of record, I will expose to public sale on the **12th day of March next,** the lands of the late John Philips, dec. in St. Clair County, (to-wit:) The south west fraction of Section one Township 16, Range 4, east; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and the south Fraction of Section 32, Township 15, Range 5 east; and east half of the south west fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and Fraction No. 5, Township 16, Range 5 east; and also Fractional Section No. 6, Township 16 of Range 5 east.

And the following ***Personal Property,*** to-wit:

3 Horses, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Lot of Hogs, 6 Head of Cattle, 1 Lot of Sheep, 1 Lot of Corn and Cotton, a small quantity of Bacon, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one Wagon, 2 Rifle Guns and 1 Lot Farming Utensils.

Twenty per cent. of the price bid for the land requir'd in cash the bal in an anual instalments of half each year. The personal property will be sold for cash: and no property will be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with: and persons bidding and failing to comply with the terms will be held responsible for any loss on a resale—this 31st January, 1856.

ALFRED TURNER, *Agent.*

Feb. 12, 1856—3t.

$60,000!
Improved Havana Plan
LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

LOTTERY.

FOR MACH CLASS A—NEW SERIES.

WILL BE DRAWN, IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 15th 1856, WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

☞30,000 DOLLARS!☜

Will be Distributed accordingto the following beautiful Scheme, adopted at the express desire of many patrons, who prefer a few chances at large Prizes, to many chances at insignificant sums.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$8,000!!!

CLASS A.

1	Prizes of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1	"	4,000	is	4,000
2	Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
2	"	1,000	are	2,000
5	"	500	are	2,500
10	"	200	are	2,000
25	"	100	are	2,500
80	"	50	are	4,000
24	"	25	are	600
4	Approx'n Pri's of	$30 00	are	120
4	" "	25 00	are	100
8	" "	12 50	are	100
8	" "	10 00	are	80
172	Prizes, amounting to			$30,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the first Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	$30 00
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the second Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	25 00
The two numbeo preceeding and following that which draws the $2,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	12 50
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the $1,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	10 00

Tickets $10—Halves and quarters in proportion.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid thirty days after the drawing, in bills of the specie-paying Banks, without deduction—*only one presentation of the Tickets drawing the Prizes.*

Bills of solvent Banks taken at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Agn't and Manager,
Montgomery, Ala

Whatley & Ellis,

Have associated themselves in the Practice of of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

R. R. R.
LIFE AND DEATH.
THE
Mysteries of Disease laid open to the People.
Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.

The R R R Remedies posses the great power to secure to the human system health and long life, and to free the human family from pains, aches, and all bodily infirmities.

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE METHOD OF CURING DISEASE BY THE R. R. R.'s.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain. The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds &c quicker than morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men.

It is safer than these dangerous remedies. This public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics has passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.

Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it: it infuses new life into the weak and diseared parts: It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease.

As a counter irritant, Radway's ready relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application will restore the patiens to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

Rapids Parish, La. June 10th, 1855.

Messrs. Radway & Co.—Radway's ready relief has cured Peter Mayof Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all: but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected—he said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS,

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy RADWAYS REGULATORS; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspectic corrector and Regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs.

They are in the form of pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient They are to be used in all cases where the system is OUT of Order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radways Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the the most terrible diseases and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the popular cathartic, Vegetable or Indian purgative pills, that have eaer been in use.

Radway's regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health on an entirely different principle to the weakening sickening and griping method of the common cathartic or purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker more effectual and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's regulators are taken in to the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, extracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels and expelling these seeds of disease from the body restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys Bladder, Skin and all other Vicera.

THE BOWELS.

All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c. claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health by swallowing pills that disagree with and irritate it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia and a host of diseases. Radway's regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weakness in their operation.

NO. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold or a fever sets in, a dose of from 3 to 6 of Radway's regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine at this stage of the disease that is required; in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected and coughs, headaches colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints muscle bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious. Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflamations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and ready relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Pneumonia, Radway's regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's ready relief will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

IF RHEUMATISM,

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's ready reliefapplied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs—Radway's regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASELS.

Radway's ready relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready relief and regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known shipmasters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's ready relief and regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever or ague that is lin juring in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargements of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and other organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovety for the cure of chronic disease.

No. II.
R. R. RESOLVANT.

HUMORS—CHROEIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers: diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inocculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in the this second class.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL-POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dispepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Comploint,

AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensation, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvet is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system. Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you.

Price one dollar per bottle.

Radway & Co.,
162 Fulton Street. New York.

Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere.

Jan. 1. 1855.—1y.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, Alabama, in favor of Thomas M. Williams, Adm. &c. against R. A. Clifton, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of north west quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8, containing 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Clifton to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

Also, at the same time and place, by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks, against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of south west fourth of section seven, township 14, range 12, also the south west fourth of northwest fourth and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12; levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January, 29 1856.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1856, we will, as Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Elston, deceased, proceed to sell at public outcry, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on **Thursday the 6th day of March next,** on a credit of TWELVE months with interest from date, two slaves, belonging to the estate of William Elston, deceased, to-wit:

WISH, a man aged 41 years, the other a woman named ***Lucy Ann,*** aged about 22 years. Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

N. A. DAVIS. *Adm'r.*
JANE ELSTON, *Adm'x.*

Feb. 12, 1856.—4t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a Land Warrant, No. 32,642 for one hundred and twenty acres, issued from the Pension Office under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to Ellis Lott, and forwarded to L. W. Cannon, agent of the said Lott, at Jacksonville Ala., and rec'd by the said Cannon, and forwarded to the said Lott; has never been received by the said Lott, nor the said Lott has never sold, transfered, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the puopose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant.

L. W. CANNON,
Agent for Ellis Lott.

February 12 1856. 6.w

A MAERVELLOUS
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. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthmas, 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.

SERYIPELAS, 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 Heads, 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 when 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 Ointment, 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 san be effectually cured if the Ointment be wel rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Bunions	Sore Legs
Burns	Sore Breasts
Chapped hands	Sore-heads
Chilblains	Sore-throats
Fistulas	Sores of all kinds
Gout	Sprains
Lumbago	Scalds
Mercurial Eruptions	Swelled Glands
Piles	Stiff Joints
Rheumatism	Ulcers
Salt Rheum	Venereal Sores
Skin-diseases	Wounds of all kinds

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States. and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ 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 Pot,

August 15, 1855.—aly.

Woodland Female College,
Cedar Town, Ga.

The Trustees have made the following arrangements for the next year:

J. M. WOOD, President.
J. D. COLLINS, Professor of Natural Science and Language.
JAMES A. ARNOLD, Professor of Mathematics, Moral and Mental, Science.
C. W. LANGWORTHY, Teacher of Music
J. H. TERRELL, Steward.

Sessions and Vacations.

Spring Session, from the 2d Monday in January to 1st Wednesday in July.

Fall Session, from the 1st Monday in August to last Wednesday in November.

☞ The intervening time will be vacation.

EXPENSES.

Washing and Board, (candles excepted,)	$8 00 ℔ Month.
Tuition in the College Course,	$40 00 ℔ Annum.
Tuition in Music,	$40 00 ℔ Annum.
Primary Department, (1st Class,)	$15 00 ℔ Annum.
Primary Department, (2d Class,)	$20 00 ℔ Annum.
Charges for Books, &c., so as to cover cost.	

☞ Settlement will be required at the close of each Session. ☜

Scholarships are offered at the following rates:—The payment of $70 00 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.

FACILITIES.

The Faculty is composed of able and experienced teachers. They have good Chemical Apparatus at their command.—The boarding house is to be managed by a good Steward and lady, who will guard the health and morals of young Ladies. Pupils will be required to attend Sunday school and preaching every Sabbath. Suitable provisions will be made for Music and for Primary scholars.

REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Government of the Schoo are such as we deem necessary for the good of the pupils and the Institution, enforced with kindness, but with firmness. Persons wishing to enter pupils or purchase scholarships, will please address the President.

By order of the resident Board of Trustees.

J. M. WOOD,
October 8th, 1855. President

TRUSTEES.

Eld. E. DYER,
Eld. Wm. NEWTON,
Eld. C. H. STILWATER,
E. D. CHISOLM,
Col. S. GIBSON,
T. H. PARKS,
W. P. WOOD,
Dr. S. ANDERSON,
A. N. VENDRY,
W. A. MERCER,
A. DARDEN,
C. W. SPARKS,
Joel H. TERREL,
W. O. B. WHATLEY,
A. F. KING,
E. H. RICHARDSON,
L. W. BATTLE,
W. E. WEST.

Dec. 4, 1855.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY FERUARY 26 1856

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE:
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJ. FITZPATRICK,
OF ALABAMA.
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WM. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROR P. WALKFR, OF MADISON.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

☞ We are authorised to announce the **Hon. Thomas A. Walker,** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

To the Voters of the fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT at the approaching election.

Should I be so fortunate as to rseeive a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge impartially the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully, S. D. HALE.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb'y 23, 1856.

Jas. F. Grant, Esq.

Sir—Please witndraw my name from the list of candidates for Probate Judge. Owing to my pecuniary business at home, it is out of my power to canvass the county as a candidate is compelled to do in this county to be successful. Under such circumstances I have concluded to withdraw my name. Yr's resp'ly, JAMES LEA.

☞ We publish to-day the captions of all the public Acts passed at the last session of the Legislature, and such private acts as interest any portion of our readers. The session lasted about three months. There were in all 379 acts and joint resolutions, a large majority of them private and local acts, and an unusual proportion of divorces. The session has been remarkable for the large number of bills vetoed by the Governor, nearly all of which were repassed by the Legislature.

Among the joint resolutions, the most important perhaps, were those providing for the call of a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution. These resolutions provide, we believe that the people shall vote for or against a Convention on the first Monday in May next; and in case a majority vote for a Convention, then the election for members to be held on the first Monday of August following, and the Convention to commence in November next.

CHANCERY COURT:—The Spring Term of our Chancery Court closed on Friday last, HON. JOHN FOSTER presiding. Although there were few caces decided in consequence of Judge Foster having been council, still there are few left on the docket, being but little business in that court at present.

The Court here was the second held by Chancelor Foster since his election, the first having been in Cherokee; and it affords us pleasure to state, that thus far he gives promise of fully realising the most sanguine expectations of his friends, which were very high.

☞ Don't overlook the advertisement of G. W. Matthews, who has just received and opened a splendid stock of superior Groceries Confectionaries, Fruits, and nice

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DR. HUNTER'S "MEDICAL ... IST," a work devoted principally to ... es of the chest. Dr. Hunter we believe is about the first and most successful practitioner of the new process of inhalation, and to those afflicted with any kind of pulmonary disease this work would doubtless be interesting and useful.

☞ We publish in this mornings paper the card of S. D. HALE, Esq. announcing himself as a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, for this Circuit. Mr. Hale formerly resided for some time in this place, and is well and favorably known to many of our citizens. He removed from this place to Huntsville, where he now resides, and where we understand he has many friends.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of the new firm of Sloan Scott & Co. in another column. Mr. Scott was formerly a citizen of our County, where he has many friends and acquaintances, and we have no doubt he will make it to their interest to purchase from him. Mr. Sloan is of the old firm of Sloan and Hawkins, and is very popular as a correct and accomodating business man.

Captions of Public Acts Passed at the Session of the Alabama Legislature of 1855-'6.

2. To amend section 1872 of the Code. [So amended as to give the Courts of Probate power to order the sale of lands on a credit not exceeding three months.]

3. To amend section 3860 of the Code. [Substitute the word "jailor" for the word "justice" in that section.]

4. To change and regulate the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of Marshall and Jackson.

5. To amend an act to aid the Tennessee and Cossa Rail Road.

9. To authorize J. B. Martin, Jr., to practice law.

15. Amendatory of an act approved 4th February, 1852, entitled "an act to authorize the sale of the stock held by the State in the bank of Mobile.

16. To amend section five of the act incorporating the Alabama Annual Conference of M. E. Church South.

17. Joint resolutions to adjust the cash balance in the office of the Comptroller, so as to correspond with the actual balance in the Treasury on the 30th September, 1855.

22. For the relief of Registers in Chancery. [To be allowed amounts properly expended by them for books and stationary.]

45. For the relief of David B. Driskell and others of Benton county.

48. To enable rail road companies to borrow money, and for other purposes.—[Companies shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the corporation not exceeding its authorized capital stock, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, and may execute bonds or promissory notes therefor, in sums of one hundred dollars; and to secure the payment may pledge or mortgage the personal and real property and income of such company.—Authorizes the negotiation of the bonds, &c.]

55. To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Tennessee and Coosa Rail Road Company.

56. To make a loan to the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company.—[Lends the sum of $200,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury, payable to the State on the first of February, 1860, bearing six per cent, interest, payable semi-annually, in the city of New York, or elsewhere as the Governor may direct. As security for the loan, the company shall hypothecate with Comptroller of Public Accounts not less than $200,000 of its first mortgage of 7 per cent, bonds, and also personal security, to be approved by the Governor, for a sum not less than $100,000 of said loan.]

57. To make a loan to to the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road Company.—[Lends $300,000 out of any money in the Treasury. The terms of this loan are nearly the same as those to the loan provided for above. There is to be hypothecated to to the Comptroller $500,000 of the first mortgage bonds, and personal security in $250,000—the loan to be paid back in 1860. *Provided*, "That at the expiration of said loan said company shall not apply for any further extension." And "*provided also*, that the amount of security hereby required of said company shall be reduced to $300,000 of the bonds of said company, and to $150,000 of personal security if in the judgement of the Governor, the payment to said loan will thereby be made secure."]

68. To provide for the relief of census takers.

71. To compensate tales jurors in certain cases.

73. To repeal section 920 of the Code.

79. To amend the charter of the Northern Bank of Alabama, at Huntsville.

88. Making an appropriation for the completion of the Alabama Insane Hospital. [Passed over the veto.]

89. To incorporate the the Medical College at Mobile. [Passed over the veto.]

100. Amending an act approved February 15, 1854, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of the several counties in this State.

102. To authorize the dismissal of suits in Chancery in vacation.

114. Regulating fees for marriage license in Benton county.

124. To pay certain claims against the State.

127. For the relief of Public Inn keepers.

128. Joint memorial of the Senate and House of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the Congress of the United States.

132. To establish a Board of Botanic Physicians in the State of Alabama.

135. To amend the 17th paragraph of section 397 of the Code. [No tax to be paid for slaves at auction.]

138. To repeal "an act to change the manner of apportioning the road hands in St. Clair county.

140. To amend the road laws in Cherokee county.

142. To compensate jurors trying the right of property before Justices of the Peace.

144. To improve the Supreme Court Library.

156. To incorporate the LaGrange and Oxford Rail Road Company.

157. To amend an act to incorporate the Alabama and East Tennessee Rail Road Company.

159. To incorporate the Selma and Tuscaloosa Telegraph Company.

160. An act amendatory of an act to charter the Wills Valley Rail Road Company.

168. To amend the criminal law, [imposing a fine for lending, selling, or giving to any male minor a bowie-knife or such like instrument.]

171. To compel witnesses to testify in foreign suits.

174. To provide for the burial expenses of the poor.

186. To incorporate the Mobile Steamship Company.

187. Joint resolutions in regard to the death of the Hon. Henry W. Collier.

188. To amend certain acts therein named. (For the preservation of game.)

191. To render more efficient the system of free public schools in the State of Alabama.

192. To change the time of holding the Chancery Courts in Benton and Talladega counties.

194. To repeal in part, and amend, an act to regulate the times of holding the Circuit Courts of Randolph, Tallapoosa and Talladega counties.

195. To incorporate and aid the Alabama State Agricultural Society, in the State of Alabama.

209. To repeal certain acts regulating Justices' Courts in the county of Randolph.

211. To allow executors and administrators discretionary powers in certain cases. [To settle bad and doubtful debts due estates.]

212. To regulate Sheriffs' and Coroners' sales in the county of St. Clair.

213. To lay off the county of Jefferson into four Commissioners' districts.

214. To regulate the pay of the Sheriff and Clerk of Benton County for *ex officio* services.

219. To amend an act to fix the boundary lines between the counties of Cherokee and Benton.

223. To change section 985 of the Code.

237. To repeal an act incorporating the town of Jacksonville, in Benton county.

254. To change the time of holding the winter term of the Chancery Court for Cherokee County.

255. To reduce the compensation of the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in the county of Cherokee.

261. To amend an act to authorize the holding of additional terms of the Chancery Court in Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties.

264. To prevent the destruction of fish.

271. To authorize auction sales in Cherokee county.

285. To incorporate the Commercial Bank of Alabama.

296. To compensate physicians for certain services therein named.

297. In regard to the guardianship of the property of non-resident minors.

306. To change the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the counties of Jefferson and St. Clair, and to extend the time for the county of St. Clair.

310. For the relief of the deaf and dumb in this State. [Re-enacting the old law of 1854.]

313. To authorize the issuance of writs of attachments out of the Courts of Chancery.

326. To amend section 3222 of the Code.

334. To amend section 939 of the Code. (Passed over the Executive veto.)

340. To define and establish definitely the dividing line between beats No. 8, more generally known as Alexandria and Colvin's beats in Benton county.

348. Preamble and joint resolutions to the Congress of the United States in reference to the duty on rail road iron.

351. To prohibit the teaching of slaves to read and write.

355. Joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, providing for the call of a Convention.

358. Joint memorial of the general Assembly of the State of Alabama to the President of the United States.

366. To permit Sheriffs to take bond in certain cases.

369. To prohibit gambling on steamboats.

378. To provide for closing the remaining business of the State Bank and Branches, and for other purposes. (This bill was reported as an amendment to the original bill, by a joint committee of conference.—All the laws relating to the State Bank & Branches are, by this bill, continued in force for two years, or until the adjournment of the next Legislature. John Whiting is appointed Commissioner and Trustee to wind up the business of this Bank.)

THEORY OF DISEASE,

AND ITS SIMPLE METHOD OF CURE.

It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any other former age is among them, and his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climes.—Other men have sprang into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies.—Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired, both their names and their medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they desired.

No man, though he may have the wealth of Croesus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for disease, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, and no empiric charlatan.—Professor Hollnway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world.—The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climates of the world. His medical office in London was daily thronged with patients to such an extent that a police force was necessary to be stationed at his door. But an office practice afforded too narrow a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect, and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have their celebrated physicians; England has had her Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends and admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital. Professor Holloway has chosen the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the organs whose functions are so essential to health. They operate on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore their deranged functions or uses, and thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very foundation of life.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

The steamer Canada has arrived. She brings advices of the advance of Cotton 1/8d. Sales 85,000 bales. Market closed steady and quiet.

Peace is regarded as almost certain.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Cotton advanced 1/8. Sales of the week 5,000 bales. The market closed steady but quiet.

The Atlantic had not arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

No tidings of the Pacific.

All reports speak favorably for peace. Congress meets at Paris about the 17th. It is considered doubtful that Prussia will be admitted.

The Queen's speech was quite meagre, and does not mention American affairs.

THE LATEST.

The peace protocal memorandum was signed on Friday by the ministers of five powers. A short armistice will next be agreed upon.

The London Advertiser says that Buchanan and Clarendon had an interview at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, at which very angry words passed, touching the Central American question.

Despatches have been received at Vienna from Russia, which confirms the telegraph announcement of the unconditional acceptance of the allies proposition by the Czar.

The Congress which meets on the 17, will probably settle the peace question by the 25th. It is asserted that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies, and will consequently be excluded. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff represent Russia; Clarendon, England; Dazeglis, Sardinia; Buol, Austria; Walewski, France; and Dervish Pacha, Turkey.

Ice is breaking up in the Baltic, and navigation is being resumed.

CRIMEA.—Gortschakoff handed over the command to Luder. Army healthy. On January 9th, the Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kertch, finding the Allies on the alert, they withdrew.

A boiler exploded at London, Canada West, blowing the buildings to atoms, and burying 30 men beneath its ruins, 5 killed and 9 wounded.

The Brig Matilda, from Savannah, for St. John, N. B., capsized on Sept. 19. Crew rescued and arrived at New York yesterday.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the Senate to-day a bill was presented for an overland mail to the Pacific.

In the House the seats of Whitfield from Kansas, Allen from Illinoise, Gallego from New Mexico. and Eustis from Louisianna, were contested.

From the Fejee Islands.

New York, Feb. 16.—Intelligence has been received by the St. Louis that the sloop of-war John Adams had burnt five of the largest towns in the Fejee Islands, in consequence of the inhabitants having plundered several American ships. A treaty of peace was afterwards signed.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 16—Gov. Shannon will leave for Kansas to-day, and will immediately remove his office from the Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the centre of the difficulties. Orders will be issued by the War Department to Col. Sumner, authorizing him to aid in suppressing disturbances by force if necessary. If circumstances require it 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, will be called out.

The Markets.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

There was an active demand for Cotton to-day, at 1/8 a 1/4c advance. Sales 1900 at 8½ to 10¼ cents.

Further by the Canada.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The steamer has arrived from Halifax.

It was rumored that Turkey would mediate between Persia and England.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby regretted that the Queen's speech did not contain a conciliatory paragraph upon the enlistment subject. Lord Clarendon explained that the difficulty would probably soon be settled amicably, and that no slight to the United States was meant by the omission.

In India, the English were about to seize on the Kingdom of Oade, allowing the king a pension of $500,000.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day, a message was received from the President relative to Kansas, enclosing correspondence with the Territorial officials, and including the letter of instructions of Col. Sumner, to be in readiness with troops to respond to Gov, Shannon's requisition.

A bill was also introduced to enable the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

State of Affairs in Kansas.

We have already noted the fact that the governor of Ohio had sent a special message to the legislature of that State, in relation to the alleged threatening state of affairs in Kansas. On Saturday Governor Clark communicated a similar message to the legislature of the State of New York, transmitting a communication received by him from "C. Robinson, governor elect of Kansas," informing him that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri were organizing on the frontier of Kansas for the purpose of invading that territory, demolishing their towns and butchering their free soil citizens, and praying that steps may be taken by the people of the States to prevent so inhuman an outrage. The reading of the document created much excitement and amusement. Like all the accounts from Kansas, the communication of "Governor Robinson" (lately elected by the free State party) is probably considerably exaggerated. It is to be hoped so, at least.

A letter from Lawrence to the New York *Times*, dated January 25th, chronicles the arrival there of a number of fugitives from Leavenworth for protection. When Lawrence was besieged recently by the invaders, these Leavenworth people refused to aid in defence Some of the fugitives have been badly frozen in their flight. The same writer says that a secret military organization exists at Westport and all the prominent Missouri towns on the border, pledged for a fight with the Free Soilers in Kansas, and that they drill every day. Alarmed at this, the people of Lawrence are again under arms. They have received half a ton of lead, and nearly as much powder, and two more wagons were on the way with material aid, while provisions are coming for the apprehended siege. The writer proceeds thus:

"Last night about sixty men were detailed from the different companies, and a party put at each of our five fortifications. Cabins were hastily thrown up within the entrenchments, stoves prepared, and they are now boarding themselves in soldier-like order. The forte at the foot of Massachusetts street is circular, about 100 feet in diameter, made of earth and timbers thrown up about seven feet high, with a walk about four feet wide on the top. Upon this circle we have a soldier in full uniform, walking night and day, giving our town something of a military appearance."

From the N. Y. Evening Post (freesoil.)

Peace-Makers for Kansas.

General Pomeroy addressed the citizens of Worcester, Mass., on the 10th instant, in behalf of the freemen in Kansas, and in the course of his remarks observed that on the Saturday previous he had been able to send to General Robinson fifteen hundred dollars, and on the previous Saturday two thousand dollars, all of which had been generously contributed at a few meetings which he had been invited to address.

At the close of this address, the President called upon Eli Thayer, Esq., who is reported by the Spy as follows:

"He said he was a peace-man, and his offer to furnish a thousand superior rifles was based upon an earnest and sincere desire to prevent the shedding of blood. A large number of men were engagod in their manufacture in this city, and a portion of them would be completed in the coming week; but as it was desirable that some additional arms should be sent to the territory at once, he proposed to pay for ten Sharpe's rifles at $25 each, on condition that, during the coming week, other citizens of Worcester would subscribe enough to make up the number to one hundred rifles.

"Several gentlemen subscribed for a rifle, and sent their names to the chair; and before the audience left the hall, twenty-three rifles, equivalent to the sum of $575, were subscribed for. Mr. Thayer's generous proposal was received with great applause, and a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the requisite number. Of course they will find no difficulty in securing the material aid necessary."

THE WAR IN KANSAS.—Gen. Stringfellow is still active in Kansas. He has just issued a notice, in which he says:

"It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the Abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters can be settled in this Territory. To do so we must have arms; we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Colt's revolvers and other arms for those who are without them. I propose to do so without taxing any one but myself. I will sell some shares of town stock in the Territory, and bind myself to invest all the money in the above articles, which shall be loaned to such soldiers as are unable to purchase them, and shall remain for such use for the space of one or two years. The arms to be used by the volunteers and militia of Atchison county, when in service."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The following are. the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, which were communicated to the House on Saturday, and which created much excitement. They ought to have been referred to the Committee "on fuel and public out houses."

STATE OF VERMONT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 20, 1855.

To the Honorable, the Governor of the State of Alabama—SIR: I herewith transmit to you the accompanying Resolutions on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Kansas.

Your obedient servant
STEPHEN ROYCE.
C. H. HEYDEN, Secretary.

WHEREAS, The power and influence of the slaveholding States in this Union has been from an early period, successfully exerted in extending and strengthening the institution of human slavery, contrary to the clear intent of the founders of the Government, and in violation of the spirit of the constitution; and

WHEREAS, In order still further to extend slavery and to establish it in the free territories of the United States, there have been passed the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, and the Code establishing territorial governments in the free territories of Kansas and Nebraska with provisions inviting the establishment of slavery therein: and in furtherance of this purpose the citizens of Missouri have been suffered to invade the territory of Kansas, in armed bands, and to prevent thereby, the people of said Kansas from making their own laws, or electing their own Representatives, and by lawless force to exclude them from exercising any voice in the Government of said territory, and

WHEREAS, The right of citizens of slave holding States to hold slaves in, and transfer them through the free States, has been of late asserted, and the act attempted, and in consequence thereof a citizen of a sister State has been put in prison under the usurped or grossly perverted power of a federal Judge; therefore, it is by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Vermont.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, in subversion of the rights, and a flagrant outrage upon the spirit of a free people and that the same ought immediately to be repealed.

Resolved, That Vermont while she will in no way assail the constitutional or domestic rights of the slave holding States, will to the utmost of her power, uphold and maintain the people of the territories in their lawful effort to exclude slavery therefrom, that she will, at all hazards, and to the last extremity resist all encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the States; that to the extent of her ability, she will oppose the extension of slavery into. and the existence thereof in the territories of the United States, and the admission into the Union of any State whose constitution does not perpetually prohibit slavery therein.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that a copy be sent the Governor of each State in the Union, with a request that they be laid before the Legislatures thereof. In H. of R. Nov. 15, 1855.

G. R. THOMESON, Ast. Cl'k.
In Senate, Nov. 15, 1855.
C. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

After receiving the above Resolutions in the H. of R. on the 9th inst. they were referred to a select com. with the following resolution, offered by W. P. Davis, of Benton, for their consideration.

Resolved. That the Governor be requested to place in the hands of his negro boy Russel, the resolutions received from the Governor of Vermont, as relates to Kansas, and that the said negro boy Russel be instructed to return them with his utter contempt, of the course pursued by the Vermont Legislature, & that he, the said negro boy, will not condescend to notice Vermont, or its Governor any more, on the ground that the Vermont Legislature has made him equal, if not superior to the white race in that State.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas indications exist that public tranquility and the supremacy of law in the Territory of Kansas are endangered by the reprehensible acts or purposes of persons, both within or without the same who propose to direct and control its political organization by force; It appearing that combinations have been formed therein to resist the execution of the territorial laws, and thus, in effect, subvert by violence all present constitutional and legal authority: It also appearing that persons residing without the Territory, but near its borders, contemplate armed intervention in the affairs thereof: It also appearing that other persons, inhabitants of remote States, are collecting money, engaging men, and providing arms for the same purpose: And it further appearing that combination within the Territory are endeavoring by the agency of emissaries and otherwise, to induce individual States of the Union to intervene in the affairs thereof, in violation of the constitution of the United States.

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institution of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, of from without that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union:

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas, or of the United States, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory, or aggressive intrusion in the same, will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring immunity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignity, which, under the Constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side, and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the General Government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling, in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment: and that any endeavor to intervene by oganized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repulse the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that Republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the Constitution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Wasnington, the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL] eighth undred fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Gen. Walker painted by a Friend.

Mr. Jos. R. Male, who was lately arrested in New York, on board the steamer Northern Light, for his presumed connection with Nicaragua fillibasters, writes to the N. Y. *Herald* complaining of the indignities he has suffered in consequence, and adds:

Gen. Walker is as firmly established in his position as is the President of the United States, and commands men and moneys sufficient to maintain it. The difficulties Gen. Walker had to encounter in Nicaragua I need not again report, but it may be necessary to prove, by the advancement he has already made, the utter impossibility of a revolution of the existing state of affairs.

In the city of Rivas, with 62 men, Walker fought 800 of the enemy for six hours, killing 112, and losing 10 men himself. At Virgin Bay 650 of the enemy attacked Walker and his men, while resting, after a heavy night's march, amounting in all to 52 and about 100 natives, and after a fight of fifty minutes, the enemy retreated on Rivas, leaving 108 of their men dead upon the field. Walker's band increased to 92. He marched on Granada, the Sebastopol of Nicaragua. It had withstood a siege of two years, sometimes by 2,000 and 3,000 men. In one charge that of the Altavia, 800 Democrats were slain, and in other charges and attacks came off equally bad. I think, I am pretty near right in stating that there was three times the amount of ammunition used on the siege of Granada as in the battles of Mexico.

With 92 men, Gen. Walker entered the city of Granada, which at that time had every enterance to it barricaded and fortified, and in forty minutes drove every one of the enemy from the without the loss of a man. Wit 92 men he seized, with giant gra reins of government, and forced th emy throughout the entire State ter the Plaza of Granada, lay down arms and swear to conform to the proposed by him. The arms were immediately destroy ed, and is not even a ramrod in the hands native, except what has been sup by government for frontier purpo When Walker has accomplishe much with 92, what is it he canno complish with 900 Americans a 000 natives? If he felt so dispose could garrison Granada suffic strong to protect the State and with the balance, and clean out Guatemala and Costa Rica of their solados, without experiencing any culty.

In all Catholic countries the re tion of the government, by the c is the first and great consideration no instance in the world's history the priesthood been so unanimous prompt in their acknowledgemen lent their aid so strenuously to est a government, as they have in th stance. From the pulpit and in private relations they exhort and their flock to follow the example Americans in their indnstry, and a good understanding by acts of ness, &c., &. They offer up their ers in the cathedrals for Walker savior of their country; and who he is not the savior of Nicaragua and famine have raged there for years, and the mother knew tha boy babe on her breast, when a handle a musket, must join the ra either *contending* party, and be her forever after. On the arri Walker the population stood one to five females, and what would been the result twelve months Nicaragua would have been depo ted, the party holding out the long no matter how few remained—deso ing the wives and children of the minated faction.

The legitimist party are no m They originally only consisted They are either dead or have le country, and there is not a man Nicaragua, that could raise a da round the legitimate standard.

The Committees.

That very pretty little speech Mr. Banks made on assuming the ker's Chair probably induced some ful individuals to believe that was not so bad a man after all, an the South would have some show the appointment of committees. delusions are now dispelled. The lition Speaker has made the best his position, and has given his p overwhelming by predominating ence in every committee before the question of slavery can poss rise. In the committee on Ter we have six anti-Nebraska to thr braska men. Beyond doubt a bi be presented to re-establish the M ri restriction line, perhaps to anne [illegible] with an anti slavery constit going still further, to remodel the territorial legislation of the past six We will not be surprised at any coming from a committee which Grow, a renegade Democrat for its man, and of which Joshua R. Gid is the ruling spirit.

Not less important at this time, interests of the South, than the co tee on Elections. Here the Free have five to three Nebraska m more properly, the committee is posed of five Reeder and three Wh men. No one doubts what the will be. Mr. Speaker Banks has mined that the Freesoil claimant be the representative from Kansas his committee will do all in their to forward this design. The exa tion of credentials &c. will be through with as a matter of form the judgement is pronounced alrea There are stormy times ahead.

Atlanta Intellig

The Youth that was Hu

The Sheriff took out his watch and "If you have any thing to say, speak for you have only five minutes to li The young man burst into tears, an "I have to die. I had only one brother, he had beautiful blue eye flaxen hair, and I loved him, but I got drunk, for the first time in and coming home I foued my little b gathering straw-berries in the garde I became angry with him without a and killed him at one blow with a I did not know any thing about it u next morning, when I awoke from and found myself tied and guarded was told that when my little broth found, his hair was clotted with blo brains, and he was dead. Whisk done this. It has done this. It has ed me. I never was drunk but o have only one more word to say and am going to my final Judge. I young people. Never! *Never!!* N touch any thing that can intoxicate he pronounced these words, he spran the box, and was launched into an e eternity.

I was melted into tears at the reci the awful spectacle. My little hear ed as if it would burst, and break from my aching bosom so intolerab my feelings of grief. And there, carriage, while on the cushioned sea ing with streaming eyes on the b that unfortunate young man, as dangling and writhing between heav earth, as if unfit for either place, was that I took the *pledge* never the hurtful poison.

Long years have since passed a White hairs have thickened around temples, then so ruddy and so young I never have forgotten the last w that young man. And I have never ted that pledge. When the tempt offered me the sparkling goblet the of that young man have seemed to so my ears again.—[Old Man's Story.]

☞ The seven *national* (!) know ings (Mr. Fuller himself being them) who allowed Mr. Banks to be ed Speaker, rather than unite with Southern brethren in securing the el of Mr. Aiken, have utterly destro the pretensions of their organization tionality. If in be said that their were not cast for Banks, it can also be that their votes were not cast for Mr. A the election of Banks would be def and if they failed to vote for him Banks be Speaker. They did not absolutely the Apostles, but they stood by an the clothes of those who did!

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THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH INCREASING.—The German journals have given some tables which prove that the distance between the earth and sun is increasing annually, and argue from it that the increasing humidity of our summers and the loss of fertility by the earth, are to be attributed solely to this circumstance. No credit has heretofore been given to opinions of ancient Egyptians and Chinese according to which these people formerly saw the sun's disc was almost four times as large as we now see it, for they estimated the apparent diameter of the sun as double of what it is seen in our day. If, however, we pay attention to the continued diminution of the apparent diameter of the sun, according to the best observations of several centuries, we must suppose that the ancients were not mistaken in the estimate they have transmitted to us. In the course of six thousand years from the present time, they assume that the distance will be so great that only an eigth part of the warmth we now employ from the sun will be communicated to the earth, and it will then be covered with eternal ice in the same manner as we now see the plains of the north, where the elephant formerly lived, and have neither spring nor autumn.

☞ At the close of his administration, several personal friends of Mr. Filmore, irrestive of party, decided to employ Dr. Stone (an artist whose faithful execution of the busts of Chief Justice Taney, Judge Wayne, and others had been greatly admired) to execute a bust of Mr. Filmore, to be placed in the Executive Mansion. The sum of five hundred dollars was promptly subscribed by members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme Court, and citizens of Washington, Baltimore, &c, but not adequate provision was made for a pedestal, and it remained in Dr. Stone's studio, where it was accidentally seen by President Pierce, who, on learning that there were not funds sufficient to procure a pedestal, generously directed Dr. Stone to have one constructed at his expense. This act of liberality, however, was not required, the members of Mr. Filmore's Cabinet having supplied the deficiency; but the noble spirit which dictated it cannot fail to be gratifying to the frends of both.

The Courageous Girl.

I was once introduced to a young girl of about fifteen, whose graceful manners attracted my attention. I knew that Louisa, for so I will call her, was the only child of wealthy and doting parents. I knew she was highly educated and very accomplished; but of her moral character I knew nothing. It so happened that we were detained over night at the house where we had met, and there were many guests. A room was assigned to the interesting young stranger and myself, which the two daughters of our host were also to share with us. These daughters were much older than Louisa, and far from being religious, while I at that time was indifferent and thoughtless. We were all chatting and laughing and: first Louisa joined us with her sweet musical voice; but after retiring she gently withdrew into a corner she knelt in prayer. I can never forget the impression made upon my my mind by this act of quiet silent devotion. My myrth was hushed; I felt as though I ought to pray: I wished I was like Louisa, and that like her I could pour out my heart before an unseen friend.—When she arose, I saw such a sweet smile upon her face, that as she bent over to kiss me, and to say an affectionate "good night," I felt almost reverence for the fair young creature who had piety and courage enough thus to confess Christ before strangers.—I knew it must have cost her an effort to do her duty under these circumstances, and I respected and loved her for it.—Doubtless her gay companions felt the same—and perhaps they like me, were led by that simple act, to set a new value on religious faith and hope. Years have passed; yet when tempted to forsake the right through fear of man, the memory of that kneeling girl has often imparted new strength and courage, and influenced me to care less for "them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do."—[Ella Lee.]

Holloway's Pills, may be taken with perfect safety by both sexes, and all ages, their effect being mild yet positive; their searching properties render them invaluable for the extermination of every disease, particularly liver and stomach complaints; bilious disorders, and indigestion. As a purifier of the system, they are unequalled, and their virtues in cases of termination of blood to the head and asthmatic complaints, cannot be too highly commented on, in short, by a perseverance with these admirable Pills, there are few complaints which can resist their extraordinary influence.

SLOAN, SCOTT, & Co.
ROME, GEORGIA,

ARE still at their old stand, and always 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,
WM. SCOTT.
S. W. ALLMAN.

Feb. 26.—1y.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of SLOAN, HAWKINS & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their Books, and notes will be kept at their old stand for settlement of all claims. Either partner will use the name of the firm in settlements.

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

Rome, Ga., Jan. 1st, 1856.

THE undersigned will have associated with them, S. W. Allman, and will continue business at the old stand of Sloan Hawkins & Co. under the name and style of Sloan Scott & Co., and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

A. M. SLOAN,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

3mo.

REMOVAL.
AND FRESH STOCK OF
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Direct from New Orleans.

THE undersigned has removed his Grocery Store to the south west corner of the public square, opposite Forney's Store, and has just received a large stock of

GROCERIES
AND
CONFECTIONARIES;
OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY:

Consisting of
Sugar and Coffee,
Mackerel, Sardines and Oysters,
Salmon, Herring and Codfish,
Pickles of all descriptions,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,
Candles and Soap of various kinds,
Indigo, Madder and Dyestuffs,
Candy, Raisins, Figs & Almonds,
Lemon and Vanilla Syrups,
Preserves, and Strawberries in juice,
Cordials of various kinds,
Choice Wines and Brandies,
ALSO A VARIETY OF
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

And a great number of other articles; all of which are offered on the most accommodating terms.

G. W. MATTHEWS.

Feb. 26, 1856.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been this day appointed Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Stapp, late of St. Clair County, Ala. dec'd, by the Probate Court of said county—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—16th Feb. 1856.

LEWIS D. EDWARDS, *Adm.*

Feb. 26, 1856.—6t.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Chancery, rendered at the February Term, 1856, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, between the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, **On Monday the 7th day of April, 1856,** the following described Land, to-wit: Lot No. 3328, Fraction No. 9, Township thirteen, and Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District, containing 64 54-100 acres. By this sale, all the right, title, and interest in said Land, owned by Thomas Elliott, will pass to the purchaser.

R. G. EARLE,
Register in Chancery.

Feb. 26, 1856.—4t. $5.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Chancery, rendered at the February Term, 1856, I will sell to the highest bidder before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. **On Monday the 7th day of April, 1856,** one third of the purchase money required in cash, the remainder in two instalments, the first due 25th December, 1856, and the second due 25th December, 1857, the following described Land, to-wit: the east half of the south east quarter, of Section 17, Township 16, Range 6, east in the Coosa Land District. The said Land will be sold as the property of Henry B. Turner, sen. dec'd for distribution among the heirs.

R. G. EARLE,
Register in Chancery.

Feb. 26, 1856.—4t. $5.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of two orders of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, **On the first Monday in April next,** the north east fourth of north east fourth of Section 22, township 14, range 9: also the south west fourth of the south east fourth of section 15, township 14, R. 9; also the west half of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 9, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of Henry Gains, to satisfy said orders of sale in favor of S. P. Hudson and Hudson & Stokes.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Feb. 26, 1856.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, by virtue of a pluius fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east quarter of south east fourth of section four, township 16, range ten, levied on as the property of Thomas Warren, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Matthew Pirkle.

Feb. 26, 1856. A. BROWN, Shff.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, by virtue of an alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north half of the north west quarter of section 15, T 15 R 11; also the N W ¼ of N E ¼ of section 15, T 15, R 11; also the S W ¼ of S E ¼ of section 10, T 15, R 11; also the S W ¼ of S W ¼ of Sec'n 10, T 15, R 11, levied on as the property of Marcus Bennet, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of Thomas McGough.

A. BROWN, Shff. by
Feb. 26. J. L. BROWN, D. S.

ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, by virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot, to-wit: town lot in the town of Jacksonville, Ala: No: 35; also lot No. 136 in said town, levied on as the property of Aaron Cantrel and Martha O. Cantrel, to satisfy said fi fa in favor of W W Booker, Adm.

Feb. 26, 1856. A. BROWN, Shff.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 25, 1856.

THIS day came David Young, Guardian of James Washington Young, Margaret Young and Isaac R. Young, minor heirs of Wm. N. Young, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Wednesday the 26th day of March next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonvillle in said county and State, 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 Wednesday the 26th day of March next and contest the making of said settlemet if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court, at office this 25th day of February A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS, *Judge of Porbate.*

Feb. 26, 1856.—3t.

CANDIDATES.
For Judge of Probate.

HON. J. L. LEWIS.
HON. A. WOODS,
JOHN LINDSEY, ESQ.
JOHN SMYTH ESQ.
CALDWELL SUBLETT, ESQ.
ROBERT W. DRAPER, ESQ.
JOSEPH C. BAIRD,
JOHN H. CALDWELL, ESQ.
SPARTAN ALLEN,
For Randolph County.
F. M. PERRYMAN.

For Sheriff.

JOHN A. DEARMON.
WILLIAM J. WILLIS.
JAMES B. FARMER.
A. B. LITTLEJOHN.
WILLIAM L. POUNDS.
JAMES GOBER.
D. F. SHUFORD.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the present year. A punctual attendance of all the Tax payers, is earnestly and respectfully requested:

Precincts.		
No 9.	Ladiga,	Monday, 10th March.
20.	Whortons,	Tuesday, 11 "
19.	Phipps's	Wednesday, 12 "
18.	Muscadine,	Thursday, 13 "
17.	Bacfus's	Friday, 14 "
16.	Pound's, Store,	Saturday, 15 "
15.	Pine Grove,	Monday, 17 "
14.	Sager Hill,	Tuesday, 18 "
12.	Teagues X R'ds,	Wedn'sdy, 19 "
13.	Oxford,	Thursday, 20 "
4.	Maddox's	Friday, 21 "
21.	Sulphur Spring	Saturday, 22 "
2.	Alexandria	Monday, 24 "
3.	Taylors old place,	Tuesday, 25 "
11.	White Plains,	Wedn'sday, 26 "
10.	Rabbit Town,	Thursday, 27 "
8.	Allens,	Friday, 28 "
1.	Jacksonville,	Saturday, 29 "
5.	Polkville,	Monday, 31 "
6.	Ohatchie,	Tuesday, 1st Ap'l.
7.	Colvins,	Wednesday, 2 "

JESSE U. BRYAN.
T. A. B. C.

Feb'y. 16, 1856.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned was, on the 8th day of February, 1856, by the Hon. the Probate Court of said county, appointed Administrator of the estate of Robert McCall, late of said county, deceased—and all persons having claims against said estate, will present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN N. McCALL, *Adm.*

Feb. 19, 1856.—6t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Court of Prrbate for Benton County Ala. Special Term Feb. 18th A. D. 1856

THIS day came John Borden Guardian of the minor heirs of A. T. Alexander Dec'd. and filed his accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of his Guardianship.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 28th day of April next be set for examining stating and reporting said account allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement. 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, and at least thirty days prior to 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 Monday the 28th day of April next, and contest the making of said Settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court at office in the Town of Jacksonville this 18th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS.
Judge of Probate

Feb. 19th, '56.—3t.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
Phœnix Bitters.
Free from all Mineral Poisons.

THE great popularity which MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS have attained, in consequence of extraordinary cures effected by their use, renders it unnecessary for the proprietor to enter into a particular analysis of their medicinal virtues or properties. Having been more than twenty years before the public, and having the united testimony of more than **Three Millions** of persons who have been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health by them, it is believed that their reputation as the best vegetable medicine now before the public, admits of no dispute. In almost every city and village in the United States, there are many who are ready to testify to their efficacy in removing disease, and giving to the whole system renewed vigor and health.

In cases of **Scroiula, Ulcers, Scurvy,** or **Eruptions** of the skin, the operations of the **LIFE MEDICINES** is truly astonishing, often removing in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases, by their purifying effects on the blood. **FEVER and AGUE, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles,** and in short most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without theT, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved.

PREPARED BY
WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.
AND FOR SALE BY
HENDRICK & NISBET,

Feb. 19, 1856.—1y. *Jacksonville, Ala.*

CABIN PASSAGE,
From Charleston to N. York,
Twenty-five Dollars ($25.)
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
Steam Ships.

THRUNGH IN 48 TO 50 HOURS.

NASHVILLE, 1800 Tons. } M. BERRY, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons. } S. C. TURNER, Commander.
MAROION, 1500 Tons. } W. FOSTER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 Tons. } T. D. EWAN, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
after the arrival of the cars from the South and West, "at high water."

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

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

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage,	$25 00.
Steerage,	$8 00

February 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given, that I have purchased and paid for a Land Warrant for 80 acres of Land, from G. Pierce, who now refuses to deliver it up. This is therefore to notify all persons not to trade for said Land Warrant, as I am determined to assert and if possible establish my claim to it in Law.

R. D. BEESON.

Randolph Co. Feb. 19. 1856.

Sale of Valuable LANDS.

PURSUANT to an agreement of record, I will expose to public sale on the **12th day of March next,** the lands of the late John Philips, dec. in St. Clair County, (to-wit:) The south west fraction of Section one Township 16, Range 4, east; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and the south Fraction of Section 32, Township 15, Range 5 east; and east half of the south west fourth of Section 31, Township 15 of Range 5 east; and Fraction No. 5, Township 16, Range 5 east; and also Fractional Section No. 6, Township 16 of Range 5 east.

And the following ***Personal Property,*** to-wit:

3 Horses, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Lot of Hogs, 6 Head of Cattle, 1 Lot of Sheep, 1 Lot of Corn and Cotton, a small quantity of Bacon, one set Blacksmith's Tools, one Wagon, 2 Rifle Guns and 1 Lot Farming Utensils.

Twenty per cent. of the price bid for the land requir'd in cash the bal' in annual instalments of half each year. The personal property will be sold for cash: and no property will be dalivered until the terms of sale are complied with: and persons bidding and failing to comply with the terms will be held responsible for any loss on a resale—this 31st January, 1856.

ALFRED TURNER, *Agent.*

Feb. 12, 1856—3t.

$60,000!
Improved Havana Plan
LOTTERY.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY
LOTTERY.

FOR MACH CLASS A—NEW SERIES.
WILL BE DRAWN, IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, MARCH 13th 1856, WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
☞30,000 DOLLARS!☜

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED according to the following beautiful Scheme, adopted at the express desire of many patrons, who prefer a few chances at large Prizes, to many chances at insignificent sums.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$8,000!!!
CLASS A.

1	Prizes of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1	"	4,000	is	4,000
2	Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
2	"	1,000	are	2,000
5	"	500	are	2,500
10	"	200	are	2,000
25	"	100	are	2,500
80	"	50	are	4,000
24	"	25	are	600
4	Approx'n Pri's of	$30 00	are	120
4	" "	25 00	are	100
8	" "	12 50	are	100
8	" "	10 00	are	80
172	Prizes, amounting to			$30,00

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the first Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	$30 00
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the second Capital Prize, are each entitled to a prize of	25 00
The two numbeo preceeding and following that which draws the $2,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	12 50
The two numbers preceeding and following that which draws the $1,000 Prizes, are each entitled to a prize of	10 00

Tickets $10—Halves and quarters in proportion.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid thirty days after the drawing, in bills of the specie-paying Banks, without deduction—*only one presentation of the Tickets drawing the Prizes.*

Bills of solvent Banks taken at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Agn't and Manager,
Montgomery, Ala

Whatley & Ellis,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

R. R. R.
LIFE AND DEATH.
THE
Mysteries of Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life; Disease is the Principle of Death.

The R. R. R. Remedies posses the great power to secure to the humen system health and long life, and to free the human family from pains, aches, and all bodily infirmities.

THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH AND THE METHOD OF CURING DISEASE BY THE R. R. R.'s.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain. The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds &c quicker than morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men.

It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties lose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics has passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.

Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it: it infuses new life into the weak and diseared parts: It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease.

As a counter irritant, Rfidway s ready relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflammation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalize the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application will restore the patiens to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.

LETTER FROM ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

Rapids Parish, La. June 10th, 1855.

Messrs. Radway & Co.—Radway's ready relief has cured Peter Mayof Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all: but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected—he said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.

ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy RADWAYS REGULATORS; they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic corrector and Regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world.

Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs:

They are in the form of pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases where the system is OUT of Order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radways Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the the most terrible diseases and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the popular cathartic, Vegetable or Indian purgative pills, that have ever been in use.

Radway's regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health on an entirely different principle to the weakneing sickening and griping method of the common cathartic or purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker more effectual and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's regulators are taken in to the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels and expelling these seeds of disease from the body restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys Bladder, Skin and all other Vicera.

THE BOWELS.

All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c. claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health by swallowing pills that disagree with and irritate it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dispepsia and a host of diseases. Radway's regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weakness in their operation.

NO. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical Changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief, and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

COLDS AND FEVERS.

When the system is first seized with a sudden cold or a fever sets in, a dose of from 3 to 6 of Radway's regulators should be taken—this is all the medicine at this stage of the disease that is required; in a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected and coughs, headaches colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints muscle bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If influmations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Pneumonia, Radway's regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's ready relief will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

IF RHEUMATISM,

Attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's ready relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASELS.

Radway's ready relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready relief and regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known shipmasters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's ready relief and regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever or ague that is lin juring in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargements of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and other organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic disease.

No. II.
R. R. RESOLVANT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers: diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inocculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in the this second class.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL-POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dispepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensation, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvet is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system. Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you.

Price one dollar per bottle.

Radway & Co.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere.

Jan. 1. 1855.—1y.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, Alabama, in favor of Thomas M. Williams, Adm. &c. against R. A. Clifton, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of north west quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8, containing 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Clifton to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN. *Sheriff.*

ALSO, at the same time and place, by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks, against Anderson McLeroy, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of south west fourth of section seven, township 14, range 12, also the south west fourth of northwest fourth and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12; levied on as the property of said McLeroy, to satisfy said order of sale.

A. BROWN, *Sheriff.*

January, 29 1856.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1856, we will, as Administrator and Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. Elston, deceased, proceed to sell at public outcery, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on **Thursday the 6th day of March next,** on a credit of TWELVE months with interest from date, two slaves, belonging to the estate of William Elston, deceased, to-wit:

WASH, a man aged 41 years, the other a woman named ***Lucy Ann,*** aged about 22 years. Note and approved security will be required to secure the purchase money.

N. A. DAVIS, *Adm'r.*
JANE ELSTON, *Adm'x.*

Feb. 12, 1856.—4t.

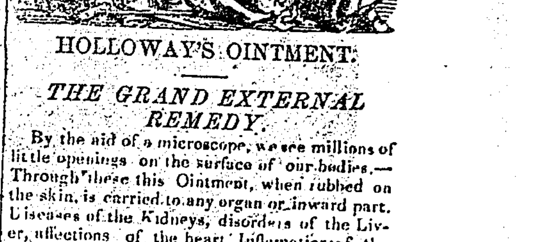
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LAND WARRANT, No. 32.642 for one hundred and twenty acres, I issued from the Pension Office under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to ELLIS LOTT, and forwarded to L. W. Cannon, agent of the said Lott, at Jacksonville Ala., and rec'd by the said Cannon, and forwarded to the said Lott; has never been received by the said Lott, nor the said Lott has never sold, transfered, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the puopose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant.

L. W. CANNON,
Agent for Ellis Lott.

February 12 1856. 6.w

A MAERVLLOUS 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. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthmas, 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.

SERYIPELAS, 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 Heads, 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 when 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 Ointment, 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 effectually cured if the Ointment be wel rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

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

Bunions
Burns
Chapped hands
Chilblains
Fistulas
Gout
Lumbago
Mercurial Eruptions
Piles
Rheumatism
Salt Rheum
Skin-diseases
Sore Legs
Sore Breasts
Sore-heads
Sore-throats
Sores of all kinds
Sprains
Scalds
Swelled Glands
Stiff Joints
Ulcers
Venereal Sores
Wounds of all kinds

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ 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 Pot.

August 15, 1855.—1y.

Woodland Female College,
Cedar Town, Ga.

THE Trustees have made the following arrangements for the next year:

J. M. WOOD, President.
J. D. COLLINS, Professor of Natural Science and Language.
JAMES A. ARNOLD, Professor of Mathematics, Moral and Mental. Science.
C. W. LANGWORTHY, Teacher of Music
J. H. TERRELL, Steward.

Sessions and Vacations.

Spring Session, from the 2d Monday in January to 1st Wednesday in July.

Fall Session, from the 1st Monday in August to last Wednesday in November.

☞ The intervening time will be vacation.

EXPENSES.

Washing and Board, (candles excepted,)	$8 00 ₩ Month.
Tuition in the College Course,	$40 00 ₩ Annum.
Tuition in Music,	$40 00 ₩ Annum.
Primary Department, (1st Class,)	$15 00 ₩ Annum.
Primary Department, (2d Class,)	$20 00 ₩ Annum.
Charges for Books, &c., so as to cover cost.	

☞ Settlement will be required at the close of each Session. ☜

Scholarships are offered at the following rates:—The payment of $70 00 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.

FACILITIES.

THE Faculty is composed of able and experienced teachers. They have good Chemical Apparatus at their command.—The boarding house is to be managed by a good Steward and lady, who will guard the health and morals of young Ladies. Pupils will be required to attend Sunday school and preaching every Sabbath. Suitable provisions will be made for Music and for Primary scholars.

REGULATIONS.

Rules for the Government of the School are such as we deem necessary for the good of the pupils and the Institution, enforced with kindness, but with firmness. Persons wishing to enter pupils or purchase scholarships, will please address the President.

By order of the resident Board of Trustees.

J. M. WOOD,
President

October 8th, 1855.

TRUSTEES.

ELD. E. DYER,
ELD. WM. NEWTON,
ELD. C. H. STILWATER,
E. D. CHISOLM,
COL. S. GIBSON,
T. H. PARKS,
W. P. WOOD,
D. S. ANDERSON,
A. N. VENDRY,
W. A. MERCER,
A. DARDEN,
C. W. SPARKS,
JOEL H. TERREL,
W. O. B. WHATLEY,
A. F. KING,
E. H. RICHARDSON,
L. W. BATTLE,
W. E. WEST.

Dec. 4, 1855.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED
—AT—
THIS OFFICE.

JOHNSON & STEELE.

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

F. L. JOHNSON would return his sincere thanks to his friends for the kind and liberal mannerwith which they have patronized him dnring the past two years he has been in business 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 nsually 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, Cincinnatti;
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 unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled please them in every respect.

Selma, July. 24, 1855-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, } FOR ALL BOWEL DISEASES. { Cholera Morbus, Billious Cholic, Cholera Infantum

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

The Virtues of Jacob,s Cordial are too well known to require Ecomiums.

1. It cures the worst cases of Diorhœa.
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentary
3. It cures California or Mexic'n Diarhœa.
4. It relieves the severest Colic.
5. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6. It cures Cholera Infantum.
7. It cures Painful Menstruation.
8. It relieves Pain in the Back & Loin.
9. It counteracts Nervousness & Despondency.
10. It restores Irregularities.
11. It dispels gloomy and Hysterical Feelings.
12. It's an admirable Tonic.

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

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

Hon. Hiram Warner,
Judge of Supreme Court' Ga.

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

Wm. H. Underwood,
Formerly judge Sup'r Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleas ure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a soverign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me."

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

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

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

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

A. Fleming, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. B'nk, Grifiin.

"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.
For Sale by *Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.*

Jas L Cooper & co. Hnntsville; Lewis L Armette' Trianna; A J Wood New Hope; P P Hale New, Market; A W Haynes, do. do. J B Cloyd, Whitesdurg.—Whole Sale Ag'ts—Haviland, Risley & co. Augusta. Haviland, Harrall & co. Charleston.

October 6 1855.

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

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

Nov. 20 1855.

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

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

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Jacksonville Ala;

WILL attend to all business confinded to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties. April 4, 1854.

The State of Alabama, }
Benton County. }

Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 4th A. D. 1856.

This day came William P. Davis, special Administrator of the estate of William McGehee, late of Benton county, and filed in open court his report and statement, setting forth the insolvency, of the estate of said Wm. McGehee.

It is therefore ordered by said court, at the second Monday of March, 1856 the regular term of this court, be set to hear and determine the same, and that notice issue to the creditors of the estate of the filing of the report and the day appointed to hear and determine the report of the insolvency of said estate, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published at the Court House of said county, for three successive weeks, and by posting notice on the Court House door for the same length of time, and the forwarding notices by mail to all creditors whose residence is known.

A. WOODS, *Judge of Probate.*

February 5, 1856.‡3t.

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

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge ien th counties of Benton, Cherokee, DKalb, St. Clair, Talladega Randandolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. Turnley, } *Jacksonville, Ala.,*
W. P. Davis, }
J. W. Ramsey, *Centre, Ala.*
April 11, 1844.—1y.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854 A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name,—has undertaken to found here UPON HIS OWN PREMISES and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble couse of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor is not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

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

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

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

Mr. F. DeLanoy, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany' &c.

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

Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be $250. for the scholastic 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 $10 per month. Tuition in the Collagiate department $50 per year; French $20; Drawing $20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as most other institutions. Music $30 for the Spring term and $20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term,

S. FOUCHE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M, Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

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.

EUGENE LeHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POSTOFFICE, ROME, GA.

FINE FURNITURE.

BEING determined to prove that the South, is able to compete with the North, I propose to sell as

GOOD
FURNITURE

as can be made at the North, and on as reasonable Terms. I intend to employ none but the *best* of Workmen, so I can warrant my work to be *as good* as the country can afford; then let those who have been in the habit of sending their money North, just call at

DAILEY'S
CABINET WARE ROOMS,

oposite the Sunny South office, and they will find the very articles they need without the risk of having their furniture injured by shipment, and I would say, come one come all, you will find it to your interest to give me a call. I return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to me, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

JAS. G. DAILEY.

☞ Wanted, two good Cabinet Workmen, such can get steady employment. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 22, 1856.—tf.

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 new in store

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Read Lot.

Rome, Ga., Oct. 23, 1855.

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, Sattinetts, &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.

LATE FROM TENNESSEE.

THE undersigned has opened a new

GROCERY

Store on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, 2 doors South of the Brick Tavern, where he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

GROCERIES

of the best quality such as
Sugar, Coffee,
Molasses, Cheese,
Tobacco and Cigars,
Candies of every variety, and many articles for family use.

He has also on hand a large supply of the best quality of Tennessee Whiskey, wholesale & retail, also *Wines,* Brandies French and American, &c.

Designing to keep articles of the very best quality, and dispose of them upon such terms as to secure permanent trade he confidently invites all who wish to purchase articles in his line to give him a call. B. C. GEORGE.

Nov. 27, 1855.

FALL AND WINTER
Goods.
CHEAP STORE.
STIPES & ROWLAND

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

October 9, 1855.

R. C. CLARK. | W. T. HATCHET'
CLARK & HATCHETT,
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION,
& Forwarding Merchants,
WETUMPKA, ALA.

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

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

July 31, 1855.

A GOOD FIT.
WYNNE & RAY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together propose to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its various departments, under the firm name above, at the old stand of John Ray one door North of the *Post Office*—East side of the Public Square.

They flatter themselves, from long experience and a thorough acquaintance with the business that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

They warrant the workmanship of all articles manufactured at their establishment. Particular attention paid to

CUTTING.

The making and cutting of garments of all kinds done with promptnees. A continuation of patronage heretofore extended is respecfully solicited.

R. H. WYNNE.
JOHN RAY.

Jan'y. 1, 1856.—1y.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the Cane Creek Iron Works, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware, **DOG IRONS, *GIN GEAR,*** and *MIL MACHINERY* generally.

Such as Cranks,
Wing Gudgeons,
Concave Gudgeons,
Rods, Ways, Rack,
and Pinions;
Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of all sorts for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smutters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and Drivers, Couplings, and Pullies, 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, Hotchkiff's and Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps, Window Sills, and Lintels, Balustrade, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in payment.

☞ Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.
Morrisville, Benton Co., Ala.
Aug. 22, 1855.—tf.

HOME MANUFACTORY.
Carriages and Buggies.
J. H. PRIVETT & SON.

J. H. Privett, having associated with him his son, G. W. Privett, proposes to continue the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS.

at his old stand, on Main Street, North of the Court House, where his friends, old customers, and the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material.

All kinds of Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Having secured the services of a Superior Painter, he is prepared to finish up work in a style surpassed by no shop in this section.

LIVERY NOTICE.

In connection with this other business, J. H. Privett has opened a Livery Stable; and is prepared at all times to furnish the Public with

Vehicles and Horses

at the following rates:

Horse per day	$1 00
Buggy " "	1 00
Horse & Buggy per day	2 00
Horses and Hack " "	5 00

Damages to Horses and Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their Horses well taken care of at this stable.

Jan. 15, 1856 ‡tf.

Benton Steam Mills.

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

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—tf.

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Beadsteds.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

CHINCH PROOF.

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

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

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

Feb. 3,

FARE REDUCED
—TO—
6 CENTS PER MILE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly Coaches, run regularly in connection with J. R. Powell's line of coaches from Montgomery, Ala., via. Talladega and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also in connection with the regular Steamers from Bridgeport, via. Guntersville, Whitesburgh to Decatur,, Ala. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays. Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance sixty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.

BROOKS & DeBOARDE.
Nov. 27 1855. tf.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at Jacksonville, la.

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.

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

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 83.—y.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management:

May 3, 1853—1y.

Election Notice.

The following embraces a list of inspectors for the County of Benton at the general election to be holden at the different Precincts of said County on the 1st Monday in March 1856. for the election of two Justices of the Peace and one Constable in each Election Precinct in said County. (to wit.)

No. 1. Jas. Crow, P. F. Beacham and B. C. Wyly.
" 2. A. P. Wade, John M. Crook and J. R. Green.
" 3. Jas. Dothard, Jas. A. Stevenson and Green Skelton.
" 4. Eli Bynum, B F Maddox, Benj Easley,
" 5. T J Downing, W. W. Crook, Wm. Cothren.
" 6. Royale Allen, Wm. Stubbs & Harvey Finch.
" 7. D P Posey, John Ford & Jas. N. Landers.
" 8. Edward Allen, John B. Prater & Benj. Nabors.
" 9. Enoch Benson, Willianson Todd & Neal Furguson.
" 10. C. B. Sisson, J. H. Burton, and J. W. Whiteside.
" 11. Clijah Kerr, Thomas K. Cook, & John B. Hays.
" 12. John P. Lackey, Robert Boyd, & Allen Elston.
" 13. Daniel Hinds, Dudley Snow, and W. C. Bush.
" 14. Jas. R. Black, Jesse Landers, & A. Golden.
" 15 W. P. Ivans, J. C. Backer and Abner Coffey
" 16. Jas. Kemp, David Walker and Jas. M Owens.
" 17. John L. Dorouge Stephen Edwards and L. B. Chandler.
" 18. R. T. Ezzeil, Reuben Hooper and Wm. King.
" 19 Wm. Carmichael, Joshua Roberts and W. Duke,
" 20. John Borden, Nimrod Whorton and Thos. Maxwell.
" 21. John Wills, David A. Miller and Peter Acker.

The Constables of the election Precincts are the returning offices for their respective election Precincts, this 29th January 1856.

A. BROWN, *Shff.*
B. C. Ala.

The State of Alabama, }
Benton County. }

Court of Probate for Benton County, Ala. Special Term, Feb. 5th A. D. 1856.

THIS day came James A. McCampbell, Guardian of the Miner heirs of Adam Sheffield, Deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Huardianship. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Wednesday the 5th day of March next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers & making said settlement, 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 and State, 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 Wednesday the 5th day of March next and contest the making of said settlemet if they think proper.

Witness A. Woods Judge of said court, at office this 5th day of Feb. A. D. 1856.

Attest, A. WOODS, *Judge of Porbate.*

Feb. 12, 1856.‡3t.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee on the 10th day of January, 1854, by Daniel Warlick to secure S. P. Hudson, in a certain sum therein mentioned; which deed was recorded 1st February, 1854, in Book K page 449, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the **First Monday in March next,** to the highest bidder for Cash, all the right, title and interest that David Warlick has in and to Lots No. 23 and 32 in the Town of Oxford, Benton County, Alabama.

J. F. STOKES, *Trustee.*

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

We have in press, and shall publish on the 20th of February, one of the most brilliant and fascinating works which has ever been published in this country. It is from the gifted and elegant pen of one of America's choicest writers, MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ; a lady who needs no flourish of trumpets to herald her fame, for she has established a world wide reputation years ago. We may say, however, that in this new Work she has not only sustained her previous high reputation, but she has achieved a victory, and reached a literary stand-point, far in advance of any of her previous efforts. So say all who have examined the manuscript, and we doubt not that this will be the verdict of the critics, when the Book shall appear. The scenes are drawn in part from fashionable life in Boston and New-York.

ERNEST LINWOOD

Is the euphonious title which Mrs. Hentz has chosen for this new and charming emanation of her genius.

It will be comprized in a handsome 12mo. volume of about 450 pages, price one dollar, with our usual discount to the trade.

Booksellers are most respectfully requested to forward their orders at an early day.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.
Publishers, 117 Washington st. Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Clevelane, Ohio.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, New York.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
Feb. 12—6t. Philadelphia.

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

TERRIRLE DISCLOSURES!
SECRETS FOR THE MILLION!
A most Wonderful and Invalable Publication.
DR. HUNTER'S
Medical Manual;
Being an original and popular Treatise on
MAN & WOMAN.
Their Physiology, Functions and Sexual Disorders of every kind, with never-failing Remedies for the speedy cure of all diseases of a private and delicate character, incident to the violation of the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CDNTS.

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to examine my stock before m
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THE citizens of Oxford and vici
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villages, who may have job
Painting, can have them promp
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March 6, 1855

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Oct 23, 1855—1y.

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JOEL H. FARMER,
TAKES this method of informi
old friends and customers, th
has moved his shop north of the
ic square, on Rome street,
residence, where he is prepared
all sorts of
Tin and Sheet Iron W
AT THE SHORTEST NOTIC
He will also furnish the Mer
on the square with TIN WARE,
his customers can be accommoda
as good terms as at the shop.
His entire business will be do
on the **Cash System,** not so
as a matter of choice as necessit
He has also on the way a fine
COGKING STOVES which he
able to sell low for Cash.
He hopes his friends will not
to call and ask if they hav'nt a s
count unsettled.—Let them not
shamed, even if they have bee
three or four years. If they hav
the money, he will take "old P
or Beeswax.
January, 8th 1856.

REMOVAL

THE undersigned has remov
Cabinet Shop to the bu
cently occupied by J. H. Crawfor
side of the main street and south
public square; where he will be h
receive calls and orders for all ar
his line of business. J. G. DAIL
Jan. 8, 1856.