

FEBRUARY

PEER,
S. H. HAY,
WARE,
Rome, Ga.
the largest and finest assort
imported directly from Euro
no pains in selecting our
to compete successfully
Hardware Howes. Among
ment of Guns, Rifles, & Pis
time English and Danmasc
Antinited Steel Barrel Shot
new model, besides a large as
other kinds of Pistols.
Stoves—a great variety
models,
Cutlery,
Vices, &c.
Saws, Planes, Spiders, and I-
and Tongs,
Bolts, &c.
Rice Wagon, &c.
and Copper &c.
835—6 m

NT. WM. H. HAY.

EVANT & RAY,
Wholesale and Retail
COCKERS,
WATER AND GREEN SIS.,
and Town. It R. Depot,
J. ALABAMA.
entirely on hand, a well se
Provisions.
Our stock consists in part
as follows:
Wine; Vinegar;
Spirits; Turpentine;
Lard Oil; Candles;
Saus; Soap;
Sugar; Starch; Soda;
Yeast Powders;
Muckere; Pickles;
Tobacco; Snuff;
Powder; Shot;
Best Fall River Nails
Whore; Ware; Buckets;
&c., &c.,
and rope.
We are not to be under
or House for CASH.
Quick Sales and Small
goods purchased of us
be as represented.
The market price will be d
of Country Produce,
or in exchange for Goods,
57 ly.

Association.
LADEPHIA.
Institution, established by special
relief of the sick and distress
First and Epidemic dist.

afflicted with Special Disen
Spermatocles, Seminal weak
Gonorrhea, Syphilis, the
or Self disease, &c., &c.

LA D ASSOCIATION, in view
of treatment of human life, caus
and the deceptions
of the medical profession, with a re
several, several years ago direct
ing Surgeon, as a charitable
firm to open to aid a Dispensary
of this class of diseases, in all
gives

Advice Gratis
solicited, who apply by letter,
of their condition, age, occupa
&c., and in cases of extreme
suffering, to FURNISH MEDIC
and did not. The Association com
at Medical school of the age,
the most approved model

on a review of the past feel
laborers in this sphere of be
have been of great benefit to
specially to the young, and they
the Association, with a re
is very important but much

by the Association, a Report
of the Medical Weakness, the
Misattribution or Self Abuse,
and several others, by the Com
and will be sent by mail in a
envelope) FREE
CHARGE.

TWO STAMPS for postage.
G. R. CALHOUN, Consul,
St. Louis, Missouri, Association,
NINTH Street, Philadelphia,
of the Directors.
CHILD, Secretary.
HARTWELL, President.

J. ALABAMA—Benton County.
Special Term, January
1857.
Lucinda Hudson, Exe
cutor Estate of Wm. T. Hud
don and filed her account and
final settlement of said Es
tate by the Court, that Mon
day of March next be set for
the hearing and reporting said
said vouchers and an order
thereon; and that notice
be published in the publica
tion, a weekly news
published in said coun
successive weeks, prior to
the said term, to all persons
concerned and appear at a special
Court, to be holden at the
said county, on said Mon
day of March next, and con
sideration, if they think prop
er.

Woods, Judge of said
said 23d day of January,
1857.

A. WOODS Judge
of Probate,
1857—St.

Association.
of Davis & Woods has been
entirely consent. The business
of A. Woods.
W. P. DAVIS,
WOODS,
MURNEY AT LAW,
Bentonville, Alabama.
company to the collection of
our business entrusted to his
attorney in Benton, Cherokee,
J. Ballinger and Randolph
Office in the north East cor
ner
Jan. 28, 1853 1y

ORD HOUSE
BENTON, BENTON CO. ALA.
desire to inform my old friends
and acquaintances that I have removed
from my late residence at
below the Post Office and
Liberal patronage bestowed
respectfully request the publi
cation of my removal.

JOHN SPENCER.

Female
ADVERTISING.
Form of this Institution will
be held the 1st day of Febru
ary twenty-one weeks.
JAN. 14, 1858.

Regulators-Relief-Resol-
NEW LIFE.—"God bless it!" it
N'er be forgotten!" As soon as
Relief" was given, and an "apple"
made to his breast and mangled!

Expressions of thankfulness are coming
 souls of those whom our Remedies
 restored to life, is a source of pleasure
 yond all earthly blessings: "On the
 every new letter of thanks, from a
 invalid, who through the efficiency of
 Ready Relief, Regulators and Res-
 been raised from a bed of pain, misery,
 sickness, and restored to the enjoy-

olent health—we feel that our elation
been fruitless, and the angel of death,
ing on its wings, will not knock at our
paradise in vain. The cure we refer to
truly astonishing, you one, who know
thought he could live)—but no more su-
ry other miraculous cures; performed by
Remedies, even when death has seized
tient, their use have restored the de-
ent back to new life.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
There is no pain so severe, no dis-

ute, no pestilence so terrible and fatal as the deadly Relief will check, cure and prevent. This remedy has been proved to be the best cure and positive preventative of cholera, fever, ship fever. Dysentery, Fever Ague, Jet Fever, Small Pox, and all malignant dangerous diseases. Its quickness in its action, allaying inflammation, soothing the terrible paroxysms of acute and infectious diseases, and the rapidity with which it subdues and violent attacks, and regulates the system to the normal state.

fort, renders it a blessing to all who have
Every family should keep **Radway's
Relief** in their houses. If in the worst
emergency, seized with pain, aches, or any
kind, either in the head or back,
aches, nerves, or any other part of
the body, **Radway's Relief** will in a few
minutes remove all pains and uneasiness.

SNAKES--DOGS--CATS.

If you are bitten by a rabid dog, or

THE AGED.
All Infirm, weak feeble and Nervous
rive lasting blessings from the use of our
relief. The stiff jointed, crippled and
wounded.

MOTHERS.

If you will resort to *Waydars* relief for those, when your children are taken with Croup, Measles, whooping cough, or any bowel diseases, or other complaints, you will save the lives of your children. *Waydars* relief imparts new life, new strength to weak, feeble and diseased body. Keep this in mind, and do not let your

Rayway's Remedies will save the
in the power of human agency to do so.
Rayway's Regulizers.
A thorough purgative,—new medicinal
vegetables form the basis of the
Regulizers: a good appetizer, a healthy
digestion, a correct action of the bowels,
a pleasant regulator discharge from the
system, a pure and sweet breath.
It is suited to all who wish to—no other
Rayway's regulizers are of business value.

Weak grow strong, and the lean, fat-
tires, fretful and gloomy, are changed to
condition of body, and a happy flow of
All who take them are delighted with
vation. All the good derived from the
other pills, are secured by the use of In-
regulators, without entailing the evil of
common drastic pills upon the system.
The discovery of these wonderful
presents a new era in purgatives, and an
epoch in the science of medicine. In res-
pects no other pills are richer.

Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood; they purify it, take from it all poisons and equalize the circulation.

One or two doses of Radway's Ready Relief will remove all distressing symptoms, Jaundice, Nervousness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, and will cure all ailments.

PICTURE OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY

A few doses of Radway's regulators will give you a clear, fair, pure and healthy skin; rosy complexion. They give to those who work, dull, yellow eyes, abundant hair. Radway's pills give a manly face, eyes and head; and the use of it enriches a wash for face, neck and scalp.

On the fourth, will change the most delicate breath to sweetness, and the blackest Phlegm whiteness.

On the tenth of the Regulation is a cure ever do injury, but always do good.

ADWAY'S RENOVATING REGIMENT,
cure of chronic disease, Scrophulous philitie, hereditary contagious, located in the Lungs or Stomach, Scurvy, Bones, Fossils, or Nerves, corrupt solids, or vitiating the fluids

ures Humors, Salt Rheum, Scroph-
ules, Nodes, Tumors, Fevers, Sore
Throats, Discharges, Gonorrhea,
Gout, Dropsy, Syphilis, Cel-
lulitis, Abscesses, &c., and all con-
stital and chronic diseases, either
by hereditary transmission or in-
duced by exposure or otherwise.

whole human body—reproduces new and good.

☞ Bleeding from the lungs—Radway's Resolvent will in a few minutes stop the hemorrhage from the lungs or throat. Before the patient coughs up clots of blood streaked with blood Radway's Resolvent will remove the difficulty.

☞ Sarah Hammond, of 195 east 32nd St. and a bad cough for two years. She could scarcely spit a pint of blood during the

A son, leg of 21 years, cured in three
 today's relief. Mr. T. H. Kuga,
 of high standing in Dalton, Ga.
 That a gentleman, who for 21 years
 afflicted with one leg, that resisted
 treatment, was effectively cured in 3
 today's ready relief, resolute and
 true.

The sick will please read, our Tabula
 for 1857, on page 10.

ing World for interesting cases.
a more thorough exploration of our re-
RADWAY &
Radway's Remedies are sold by
sts and Merchants everywhere.

New Drugs and Medicine
R. S. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
now receiving a new and well se-
lected assortment of Drugs, Medicine
into this Month - Dr. J. C. Sear-

many other varieties, Myosotis, Spar-
nagel, Maracabay, Rappee, and Scotch
Smoking Tobacco; also, five Brand-
ies, kept exclusively for Medicin-
e-heremental purposes, with all the vari-
ous usually kept in a Drug Store, all of
which offer low for cash, or upon short
credit to customers.

Dr. Williams still continues the
Medicine in its various departments.
Oxford, Am. May 16, 1857.

Watches & Jewellery
Of the newest & most approved pattern
every select assortment of Gold & Silver
Watches, and a large stock of
Jewellery, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast
Pins, Finger Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's
Gold Lockets and Chains; Rings and
Bangles; Daguerreotypes; Gold Thumb
Rings, and all other fancy articles in
gold and silver, and in a jewelry establishment.
A large stock of writing and fancy Stationery.

and superior Pocket Knives, at
WARWICK
the old established Watchmakers,
Ala.
Personal attention to the repair
of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
April 15, 1857.—ly.

Leave Gainesville Tuesday, Thursday,
Saturday at 5-2 p m;
Arrive Buckhorn next days by 6 a m;
Leave Gainesville Tuesday, Wednesday,
Friday at 5 a m; Arrive Wednesday
at Greensboro next days by 6
a m;
Leave Greensboro Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Gainesville next days by 5 p m;
From Burnt Corn by Milledgeville, Sparta,
Bryantown, Sugawville, Monday, to St.
Stephen's, 65 miles and back, three times
a week.
7170 From Burnt Corn Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Sugawville by 7 p m;
Leave Sugawville Wednesday, Friday,
and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at St. Stephens by 7 p m;
Leave St. Stephens Tuesday Thursday,
at 8 Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Sugawville by 7 p m;
Leave Sugawville Monday, Wednesday,
and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Burnt Corn by 7 p m.
7178 From Burnt Corn by Bellville, Sparta,
McIntoshville, Monday, to Andalusia,
37 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Burnt Corn Tuesday and Friday at
1 p m;
Arrive at Andalusia next day by 6 p m;
Leave Andalusia Monday and Thursday
at 6 a m;
Arrive at Burnt Corn next days by 11 a m;
7179 From Cokeroville, Turnbull, Newell,
Academy, Buena Vista and Fatama, to
Camden, 40 miles & back once a week.
Leave Cokeroville Wednesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Camden by 5 p m;
Leave Camden Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Cokeroville by 7 p m.
7180 From Andalusia by Lewis Station and
McIntoshville, Monday, to Milton, 70 miles
and back, once a week.
Leave Andalusia Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Milton next day by 6 p m;
Leave Milton Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Andalusia next day by 6 p m.
7181 From Andalusia by Williams' Mill, 24
miles and back, once a week.
Leave Andalusia Tuesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Williams' Mill by 12 m;
Leave Williams' Mill Tuesday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Andalusia by 2 p m;
7182 From Wellborn Old Town, 11 miles
and back, once a week.
Leave Wellborn Saturday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Old Town by 12 m;
Leave Old Town Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wellborn by 9 a m.
From Geneva, by Home Spring, Fla.,
Gertie Gorda, and Uchee Leon, to Uchee
Anna, 37 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Geneva Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Uchee Anna by 6 p m;
Leave Uchee Anna Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Geneva by 6 p m.
7184 From Andalusia by Westville, Hawridge
Inn, Heat, Elba, & Shorter, to Andalusia,
59 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Andalusia Tuesday and Friday at
1 p m;
Arrive at Andalusia next days by 6 p m;
Leave Andalusia Monday and Thursday
at 6 a m;
7185 From Andalusia next days by 12 m.
Arrive at Daleville next days by 12 m.
Leave Daleville by Newton, Goline
Eloha, Curdsville, Brice, Sublet Hill,
Hardsville, and Franklin, to Fort Gaines,
Ga., 64 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Andalusia Wednesday and Satur-
day at 5 a m;
Arrive at Fort Gaines next days by 12 m;
Leave Fort Gaines Thursday and Sunday
at 1 p m;
Arrive at Daleville next days by 7 p m;
7186 From Newton, by Beaver Creek & Big
Creek, to Campbellton, Fla., 30 miles &
back, once a week.
Leave Newton Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Campbellton by 4 1-2 p m;
Leave Campbellton Friday at 4 1-2 p m;
Arrive at Newton next day by 3 p m.
7187 From Skipperville by Sumner Hill, to
Newton, 30 miles & back, once a week.
Leave Skipperville Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Newton by 7 p m;
Leave Newton Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Skipperville by 12 m.
7188 From Abbeville, by Flag Pond and
Moss Bay, to Big Creek, 32 miles and
back, once a week.
Leave Abbeville Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Big Creek by 8 p m;
Leave Big Creek Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Abbeville by 8 p m.
7189 From Abbeville, by Clayton and Skip-
perville, to Rogers' s Knobs, 29 miles &
back, once a week.
Leave Abbeville Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Barnes' N Road, by 3 p m;
Leave Barnes' N Road, by Sumner Hill, to
Abbeville by 5 p m.
7190 From Franklin to Geneva and back, once
a week.
Bridges will state the distance, name,
intermediate points, and propose a sched-
ule of departures and arrivals.
7191 From Troy, by Milo, Perdus, Bue-
cheville, Elba, and Lake Umbagog, 75
miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Troy Tuesday & Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive Geneva next days by 12 m;
Leave Geneva Wednesday and Saturday
at 1 p m;
Arrive at Troy next days by 7 p m.
7192 From Troy, by White Water, Bibb,
Rocky Head, High Ridge, to New-
ton, 50 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Troy Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Newton Thursday at 6 a m;
Leave Newton Wednesday and Saturday
at 4 a m;
Arrive at Troy by 7 p m.
7193 From Troy, by Fryer's Bridge, Barkers-
ville, and Magnolia, to Union Springs,
39 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Union Springs by 6 a m;
Leave Union Springs Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Troy by 6 p m.
7194 From Troy, by Fryer's Bridge, Farris-
ville, and Magnolia, to Union Springs,
39 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Union Springs by 6 a m;
Leave Union Springs Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Troy by 6 p m.
7195 From Gainor's Store, by Coffee Corner
and Rose Hill, to Andalusia, 39 miles
and back, once a week.
Leave Gainor's Store Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Andalusia by 7 p m;
Leave Andalusia Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gainor's Store by 7 p m.
7196 From Milville, by Leon to Andalusia,
41 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Milville Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Andalusia by 7 a m;
Leave Andalusia Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Milville by 7 p m.
7197 From Pine Level, by Forest Grove and
Mount Hilliard, to Bruceville, 22 miles
and back, once a week.
Leave Pine Level Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Bruceville by 5 p m;
Leave Bruceville Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pine Level by 1 p m.
7198 From Bruceville, by Howard's Level,
by Howard's Level, and White water, to
Bruceville, 18 miles and back, once a
week.
Leave Bruceville Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bruceville by 7 p m;
Leave Bruceville Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bruceville by 12 m.
From the River, Brown's
Knob, High Hill, and High
Hill and back, once
a week.
Leave at 6 a m;
day by 6 p m;
at 6 a m;
day by 6 p m;
Oak Springs
back, three
times a
week.
Leave at 6 a m;
day by 6 p m;
at 6 a m;
day by 6 p m;
Oak Springs
back, three
times a
week.

Arrive at Skipperville by 9 p. m.;
Leave Skipperville Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Eufaula by 6 p. m.

7203 From Eufaula, by Ronaldsville and Fort Browder, to Cowikee, 22 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Eufaula Tuesday and Friday at 12 p. m.;
Arrive at Cowikee by 12 m.;
Leave Cowikee Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Eufaula by 8 p. m.

7204 From Eufaula, by Ohio, to Franklin, 30 miles, once a week.
Leave Eufaula Tuesday at 4 a. m.;
Arrive at Franklin by 12 m.;
Leave Franklin Tuesday at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Eufaula by 9 p. m.

7205 For semi-weekly trips between Ohio and Lawrenceville, in lieu of the above service, will be considered.

7205 From Glauville, by Jernigan, to Florence 11a, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Glauville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.;
Arrive at Florence by 3 p. m.;
Leave Florence Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a. m.;
Arrive at Glauville by 11 a. m.

7206 From Chunnunuggee, by Union Springs, Abernethy, Arborvitae, Perote and Indian Creek, to Chunnunuggee, equal to 214 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Chunnunuggee Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Chunnunuggee by 8 1-2 p. m.;
Leave Perote to Monticello, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Perote Friday at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Monticello by 5 p. m.;
Leave Monticello Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Perote by 12 m.

7208 From Seal's Station, by Vilaha, Ochs Mills, Ochs, to Fort Gaines, Ga., and Ochs Mills, to Fort Gaines, 56 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Seal's Station daily, except Sunday, at 21 p. m.;
Arrive at Fort Gaines next day by 2 1/2 a. m.

7209 From Seal's Station, by Sanford, to Seal's Station, 14 miles and back twice a week.
Leave Seal's Station Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Uchee by 7 p. m.;
Leave Uchee Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m.

7210 From Seal's Station by 2 p. m.; Bids to commence at Colburn's, instead of Seal's Station, will be considered.

Forms of Proposal, Guaranty, and Certificate.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned _____, whose post office address is _____, county of _____, State of _____, proposes to convey the mails of the _____, at the rate of _____, per month, from _____, July 1, 1858 to June 30, 1862, on route No. _____, between _____ and _____, in accordance to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 31, 1857, for _____ dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, & all other particulars reference to the route and service, and after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated _____ (Signed) _____

GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at _____, State of _____, hereby certify that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. _____, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of August, 1858, enter into the required obligatorily contract, to perform the service proposed, with good & sufficient sureties.

This we do understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by contractors under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2d, 1836.

Dated _____ (Signed by two guarantors.) _____

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at _____, State of _____, certifies, under oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, & knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated _____ (Signed.) _____

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified for ascertaining the mails: but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no time allowed sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On railroad and steamboat lines, and on other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department are to be provided with exclusive use, while travelling, of a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient separation and due security of the mails, as directed by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroads and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from, and deliver it into the post offices at the convenience of the service, and to receive the mail from all offices not more than thirty miles from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted for the performance of all or either side service—that is, for offices over or above, or on either side of the route.

Receipts will be required for mail bags conveyed in charge of persons employed by railroad companies. There will also be "way bills" procured by postmasters, either in series, or by separate receipts, to accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several packages. On the principal stage routes, likewise, receipts will be required and vouchered by the several postmasters, and returned regularly in the delivery of mail bags.

4. No way will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions the contractor is to receive, at three times the pay of the trip, the penalty of delay. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture, and the contractor is to be regarded for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated deficiencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the magnitude of the importance of the service may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the omission of passengers, or for being conveyed intelligently, or for running an express without a permit, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the contractor be promptly and satisfactorily acquitted in series, by the postmasters, or the judicial authority of the courts, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing to carelessness or negligence) to be placed in, or manner of carrying it, to be so injured, lost, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or for misconduct in running, a coach, car, or steamboat.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run, or for failure to contract; for violating the post office laws; or for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to furnish a permit as required by the law; or for assigning the con-

tract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to contracts with rail roads, or to the increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the extra coal and oil, or engines, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the route into effect. The Postmaster General may require the contractor to use the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount distributed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires it. The contractor is desired to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, at the discretion of the department—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information, but no increased pay will be made for any distance more or than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the contents of road bills, streams, &c., and all rail bridges. I refuse to be bound by any kind, by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay based on such grounds, can be considered as valid, unless the contractor can apprehend, at the date of service, that rail bridges destroyed, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. A bid received after or the last day & hour named, or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several bids, or if the contractor is not approved, will not be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire to propose for a different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

14. On each route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated, also the mode of conveyance, whether or more than horseback be intended.—The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the character of the service, will constitute a "star bid." When a star bid is made, no specific conveyance must be named. But in case two modes of conveyance are named at the same compensation, the highest or best for the service will be taken.

15. Bidders are to propose, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

16. Each bid should not be submitted, nor should bids once submitted to withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

17. The guarantee cannot be admitted. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly, with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of those contractors who are not members of any kind in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st day of August, 1858, but the contractor may, if he so desire, begin his proceedings, or the mail days may run, on that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition to transfer will be considered until the contracts are executed, and the contractor has received, and then no transfer will be considered, unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department. In all cases the retiring contractor will be required to become one of the sureties on the contract.

18. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 31st of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are to be reached, to the nearest post office, to enable the Postmaster General to dispatch mail messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section 18 of an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of mail shall be let "in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other restriction, and to be executed with due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. They do not specify a mode of conveyance, but enclose a proposal for the mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law.—These bids are styled, in the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "star bids," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, longer, larger, and whatever may be the mode necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, & security." The contractor who offers the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, and the lowest bid will be accepted in preference to star or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either no mode or an inadequate mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but he set aside for a specific bid, proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also, when it proposes a mode according to the advertisement, but without enclosing a proposal, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and will not be received, so as to interfere with a regular conveyance, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors, or persons, without knowing that they are persons of sufficient property and ability, and binders, guarantors, and sureties, to the distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids their responsibilities will be enforced as guarantors.

22. Present contractors, and persons, known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in conformity with the law, and the certificates of sufficiency must be procured by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record.

A. V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Feb. 4, 1858. 6w.

ORGIO MOLASSES AND SEED

A quantity of Chinese sugar cane seed—also, a superior article of sorgo Molasses for sale at

STIPES & ROWLAND

HARDWARE & IRON STORE,
EVE & HARPER,
SUCCESSORS TO R. T. McCAY,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English and American HARDWARE,
Rome, Ga.

OFFER for sale to Alabama Planters and Merchants one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever before offered in the South. We have spared no pains in selecting our goods, and having advantages inferior to none, we are enabled to compete successfully with our larger markets. Call and see for yourselves.
Our stock consists of everything usually found in large Hardware Houses. Among the articles kept are the following:

Sweepers, refined Bar & Bundle Iron, Cast, German, Blister and Blow Steel, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails, Bolts, Rivets, Nuts and Washers, Trace, Log, Wagon, Dump and Continuous Chains.
Mill Irons, Mill Saws of all kinds, Farmers Tools and Agricultural implements.

CONSISTING OF
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Flows, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Blades, Wheat Fans, Threshing Machines, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Horse Rakes, Hooks, Cotton, Manila and Hemp Ropes, Builders Hardware of all kinds,

A large assortment of Guns, Rifles, &c.
Consisting of fine English and Damascus Twist and Laminated Steel Barrel Shot Guns.
Cold and new model, besides a large assortment of other kinds of Pistols.
Cooking and Parlor Stoves—a great variety of different models.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Axes, Anvils, hammers, Vices, &c.
Hollow ware, Pans, Ovens, Spiders, &c.
Iron Slaves and Tongs,
Axes, Springs, Saws, &c.
A fine lot of Plated Ware, &c.
Plate Tin, Wire Copper, &c.
January, 14, 1857.—6 m

READ! READ! READ!
THE people of Cherokee Georgia, and Alabama, need it no suffer themselves to be imposed upon any more, as they have been by the Peddlers and Jews.
There is now established in Rome, Ga. a large **FIRST CLASS**
JEWELRY STORE,
Where the public can get good Watches at half the price they have been paying to the Jews and Peddlers, for their course. Buyers Watches, and can get good warranted gold Jewelry, at the same price they have been paying for the Brass Jewelry, sold by Peddlers and others.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY, SILVER & CHINA WARE, Plated & Cut Glass Wares, Musical Instruments, OPTICRY, GUNS AND PISTOLS, SPECTACLES, FISHING TACKLE, WALKING CANES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND FINE HOUSEHOLD WARES.
Gold English Levers, from \$25 to \$150
Gold Detached " " \$25 to \$150
Gold Lepines, " \$20 to \$75
Silver Levers, " \$10 to \$50
Silver Lepines, " \$8
Silver Plain Watches, " \$5
We do not keep Galvanizing Brass or German Silver Watches, but will get them for our customers to order—they will cost from \$2 to \$4 each.
Keyed Accordeons, \$1 25
Double lined Violins & how complete, 2 00
Gold pen, silver case and pencil, 1 00
Best quality of Silver Thimbles, 25
100 four Brass Clocks, warranted, 1 50
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces, 6 00
The China Tea sets, 44 pieces, 10 00
Five Cut Glass Goblets, doz. 6 00
Spectacles fitted to all ages, with optical skill. Watch glasses fitted for 25 cts.
Gold and silver taken in exchange.
Watch makers furnished with tools and material.
Jewelry and Silver ware made to order.
Watches and Clocks made to order.
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry repaired, and those that are good will be warranted. All common watches and jewelry, such as are sold by Jews and Peddlers are generally too poorly made to be warranted.
VEAL & COMPANY,
Rome, Ga. Jan. 28, 1858.
CABIN PASSAGE,
From Charleston to N. York.
Twenty-five Dollars (\$25).
United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON
Steam Packets.
Through in 48 to 52 Hours.
SEVEN WEEKS.
The new Steamship Columbia 1800 tons. M. HENRY, Commander.
KASHVILLE, T. D. EWAN,
1500 Tons, " Commander.
AMBS ADGER, S. C. TRINER,
1500 Tons, " Commander.
MARION, W. F. FETTER,
1500 Tons, " Commander.
SOUTHERNER, L. M. MCNUTT,
1000 Tons, " Commander.
LEAVES ADGERS WHARVES
Every Wednesday & Saturday
for the arrival of the cars from the South and West, and high water.
These Steam Ships will sail expeditiously 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 & CO.
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, Charleston, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$25. 00
Stowage, \$5 00
March 11, 1857.—1 y.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
(Late of Tallapoosa.)
COMMISSIONER, ARCHANGEL, Selma Ala.
Will give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill all orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with Cash or Order.
Bargaining and Rope advanced on favorable terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale. Liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.
Office—Water st., west of Central Depot.
Selma, Oct. 24, 1857.—1 y.

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.
The first session of 1857 will commence on the 25th of January.
This Institution is furnished with a full corps of Teachers, and with a good apparatus.
Boarding can be had with the President for fifty dollars per session of twenty weeks, exclusive of washing.
For further information apply to
J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Jan. 13 1858.—1 m.

L. G. STUBDEVANT. WM. H. RAY.
STUBDEVANT & RAY,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
CORNER OF WATER AND GREEN STS.,
Near the Ala. and Tenn. R. R. Depot.
SELMA, ALABAMA.
KEEP constantly on hand a well selected assortment of
Groceries and Provisions,
of all kinds. Our stock consists in part of the following, to wit:
Salt; Coffee; Wine; Vinegar;
Sugar, Molasses; Spices Turpentine;
Chocolates; Teas; Lard Oil; Candles;
Rice, Bacon, Lard; Soap; Starch; Soda;
Chests; Flour; Yeast Powders;
Buckwheat Flour; Macaroni; Pickles;
Potatoes; Tobacco; Snuff;
Whiskey, Rum; Powder; Shot;
Brandy—American Best Fall River Nails
Cognac & Peaching War; Buckets;
&c., &c., &c.
Bagging and rope.
We are determined not to be undersold by any other House for CASH.
Our motto is, *Quick Sales and Small Profits.* All Goods purchased of us guaranteed to be as represented.
The highest market price will be paid for all kind of Country Produce, either in cash, or in exchange for Goods.
June 3, 1857 1 y.

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.
A benevolent Institution, organized by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases.
TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, and such as Strangury, Scalding urines, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Chloria, Syphilis, the Vice of Onanism, or Self Abuse, &c., &c.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual Diseases, has caused to be practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their calling to Surgeons, as a charitable work for their names, which will be made at worthy of their name to obtain a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give
Medical Advice Gratis
to all persons afflicted, with any injury by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICAL CARE FREE OF CHARGE.
It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with a renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.
The Association, by the Association, a Report on Spematorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and the Second Organ, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be made by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE.
on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.
Address, Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South NINTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

STATE OF ALABAMA—Benton County.
Court of Probate for Benton County.
Jury, Ala. Special Term, January 23d, A. D. 1857.
THIS day came Lucinda Hudson, Executrix of the Estate of Wm. T. Hudson, deceased, and filed her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.
It is ordered by the Court, that Monday the 1st day of March next, be set for examining, stating, and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice of the foregoing be published in the Jacksonville Free Press, weekly, once a week, 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 Monday the 1st day of March next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at New Orleans this 23d day of January, A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS Judge
of Probate.
January 28th, 1857.—3t.

Dissolution.
The law firm of Davis & Woods has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be closed by A. Woods,
W. P. DAVIS.
A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tallapoosa and Randolph.
Special Attention given to Pension and Bounty Land Claims. Office in East First corner of the Court House Jan. 25, 1858 1 y.

Settle up and Save Cost.
THE undersigned, having this day sold out, and transferred his entire interest in all the debts, dues, and demands of the late firm of Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, to said Turnley & Ramsey, all persons indebted to said firm with pleas settle with said Turnley & Ramsey, who alone have the right to receive payment. This the 23d day of November, A. D. 1857.
W. P. DAVIS.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm, of Turnley, Davis and Ramsey, will please make early settlement with the undersigned, to whom the entire assets now belong, and either of whom has the right to settle and receipt for all claims—23rd November, 1857.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.

The Dearest Spot on Earth.
The following little ballad was sweetly sung by Miss Anna Kemp, at Thalberg's concert in Savannah, with great applause:

The dearest spot of earth to me,
Is home, sweet home;
The fairy land I've longed to see,
Is home, sweet home.

There how charmed the sense of hear-
ing,
There where hearts are so endearing,
All the world is not so cheering.
As home, sweet home.

I've taught my heart the way to prize
My home, sweet home;
I've learned to look with lover's eyes,
On home, sweet home.

There where voices are truly pitched,
There where hearts are so united,
All the world besides I've slighted,
For home, sweet home.

An ancient Toast.
It was a grand day in the old church time, when the visiting band truly played in a noble hall, and the sculptured walls rang with sentiment and song. The lady of knightly heart was pledged aloud by name, and many a syllable significant of love and love's reward, and it came to St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup high—

"I drink to one," he said,
"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this grateful heart,
'Till memory is dead."

"To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis and true:
To one whose love hath longed and loved,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged to you."

Each guest uprised at the word,
And laid his hand upon his sword—
With fairy-flashing eyes:
And stately said, "We craveth the name,
Thou might, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high?"

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Then lightly to another,
Then bent his noble head as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "My Mother."

From the Columbus Sun.
Acquisition of Cuba.

The New York Times is very certain that President Breckinridge is looking sharply at Cuba, and that while the vexed questions of Kansas and Niagara are apparently employing all his energies, he is really making preparations to secure the very pretty little island of Cuba. The Times collects and puts forward many suspicious circumstances. First, there is the Ostend cipher; the Cincinnati Platform; the President's reported conversation with Senator Brown, in which he said that if he could secure Cuba, he would willingly assign the Government to Vice President Breckinridge; the President's intention to appoint Auguste Belmont, the Rothschilds' agent in this country, to the Spanish mission, as one entertaining like opinions to his own on the subject of Cuba, and one fitted by his intimate relations with the great bankers, to negotiate a purchase on as accommodating terms; and last and most suspicious of all, the article in the Washington Union on "Colonization Southward," which we published a few days ago, and in which it was stated that instead of private filibustering expeditions like Walker's, it would be better to resort to the purchase of the border counties, as might be deemed useful for our security, by open war. The Times learns that Gen. Warren, the head of the Engineer Department, has been ordered on a tour of inspection of all military fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico, and thanks that he will probably bring back a plan of *Mor Castle* in his pocket.

Scientific Briefs.

Light moves at the rate of about 192,500 miles per second. A ray of light moves generally in a straight, single line, from some luminous point; a beam of light is an assemblage of rays. The nature, or essence of light, is unknown.

In 1861 the transit of Venus takes place. By the transit of Venus is meant what is generally understood by an eclipse. The planet Venus will pass directly between the earth and the sun, during the day, and the darkness caused by it will make lights necessary in the day. The transit happens only once in a century.

There are fifty-five known elements, or ponderable substances, forty-two of which are metals, and thirteen non-metallic. The elements, by uniting form compounds, of which the material world chiefly consists. Most of the elements are usually solid; but it is believed by philosophers generally, that by intense heat, all the solids might be converted into liquids, and these into gases; and by pressure and abstraction of heat, all gases and liquids might be solidified.

Higher says that the globe has vital powers, and that its elementary atoms possess instincts and will.

Gold and silver are the only perfect metals known; they are called perfect, because they take nothing from the heat of the fire. Imperfect metals are those which decrease by the heat of fire, and are easily corroded by acids; as quicksilver, lead, copper, &c.

A New Brick Machine.

Mr. J. Z. A. Wagner, of this city, has invented the first rotary brick machine, and has patented a new rotary brick machine for making bricks of crude or untempered clay. The novelty of this invention consists in the fact that there are no moulds, the machine consisting simply of two notched wheels revolving towards each other, each of these notches representing the shape of a half-brick. In combination with these wheels are two plates of iron, one on each side, which forms the end of the brick, and also assists in delivering the same. The two notched wheels are surrounded with an adjustable hopper, so that the clay can escape sideways, and as the notched wheels rotate towards each other, the clay is drawn between the notches, and as the notches come opposite each other, in process the centre, the brick is formed, and as the machine continues to rotate, the bricks, when in a vertical position, without an endless belt are pushed off the wheel on the belt, and thus carried away. It is claimed by the inventor that the machine is capable of making the brick as fast as the clay can be placed in the hopper, say, 100,000 per day, and that the bricks, when made, may be transferred immediately from the machine to the kiln for burning.

Phil. Ledger.

A wise man will speak well of his neighbor, love his wife, take a home newspaper, and pay for it in advance.

Recovering Sunken Treasure.

We are informed that advices have been received at the office of the Boston Relief and Submarine Company from Capt. Joseph P. Conthouty, commanding the Company's Expedition to the Caribbean Sea, dated *don Miguel* over the San Pedro, December 12, 1856, by which it appears that after about three months' preliminary operations, blasting and clearing away the rubbish &c., the divers had at length got fair hold of the hold of the San Pedro, and were beginning to take up specie—several hundred dollars having been found during the last few days. Capt. C. says: "In my judgment here is tangible and weighty evidence that there must be a round sum in her, when the dollars are found (like all of it) in rolls or parts of rolls, in lumps of \$15 and \$20, to \$50 and \$100 each; it is not likely that these are merely a few scattered ones; they must be only a few of the main body to which they belong."

It will be remembered that the San Pedro was flag ship of a squadron of fifteen sail, including transports, sent out by Spain in 1851, with an army of 12,000 men, to reconquer the revolted province of Venezuela, and that she blew up in the Bay of Cumana, and sank in sixty feet of water. It is proved by official documents that she had on board at the time of the catastrophe \$3,000,000, of which \$1,600,000 were in gold. Of this large sum, till now only about \$100,000 have been recovered, which were obtained by means of a diving bell, in the mud and sand outside the ship. This is the first successful attempt ever made to penetrate the hull, where there is every reason to believe that the bulk of the specie will be found, since, having been placed in the spirit-room, just forward of the magazine and on the same level, it would necessarily be driven forward by the explosion of the powder, and scattered through the hold. Every thing thus favors this supposition, as not only specie but numerous articles which must have belonged to the officers' quarters aft, are found mixed up with broken pieces of the wreck, &c.—in a confused mass, completely filled the hold.

The brass guns that have been found are known to have been stored in the hold before the explosion, of which there are said to have been from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars' worth, comprising a part of the field artillery and the bronze taken from captured ships, and dismantled for sale. The beautiful pieces of ordnance in a perfect state of preservation have been taken up, besides considerable quantities of copper and other articles of value. A rudder piece of pure copper weighing over 500 lbs., and the name "San Pedro de Alcantara" stamped upon it.

The work has been one of great difficulty and labor, and only a small portion of the hold has yet been explored, but the prospect now is that the persevering efforts of Capt. Conthouty will be crowned with complete success.

He has the very best of machinery, and experienced diving divers, and his crew are devoted to him, and carefully work 8 1/2 hours daily, under water. He has adopted a systematic plan of operations, by which, with the aid of gunpowder and the submarine armor, he will undoubtedly succeed in completely demolishing the San Pedro, and having at length fished out the hold, and commenced taking up specie, the stockholders are certainly justified in expecting a rich harvest.

Boston Transcript.

Painful Incident.

We are deeply pained to record the fact that our esteemed townsman, DR. BENJAMIN M'KEZIE, committed suicide last night, by severing the femoral artery with a razor. The deceased was a highly intelligent man, of uniform, exalted character, strictly correct, and conscientious in all his dealings, commanding the regard and esteem of all who knew him. His melancholy and untimely death will bring pain to many hearts, and be felt by our whole community.

He had been in feeble health for some time and for several days previous to his death had been under a painful consciousness of approaching mental derangement. He spoke of the fact the day before his death, and remarked to a gentleman with whom he was conversing that he preferred death to insanity. He retired last night about 9 o'clock, at some time during the night he went to a wardrobe in his room and took out his razor and severely severed his femoral artery thus availing himself of his scientific knowledge to make a wound which would certainly & speedily terminate his sufferings upon earth.

When the adjoining rooms were not awakened, he was not until this morning that his death was known. His lifeless body was found lying upon the floor and the fatal razor upon the chair by his side. The loss of a good man is deeply felt under any circumstances, but this sad event will cast a gloom over our whole community.

Tulalaga Reporter.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A BOY.—On Saturday, the 19th, two boys were playing near a fine kiln, at Brighton Lawn House, in the neighborhood of Cockermouth. The material in the kiln was on level with the edge, and was emitting dense volumes of smoke. One of the boys, Alexander Mayov, about seven years of age, probably misled by the smoke, stepped upon the surface of the burning mass. He instantly sank into the mass. The opening made by his body caused a furious rush of flame, which prevented the approach of the workmen to extricate the agonized sufferer. As soon as the flames abated, the boy was seen to be several yards from the top. It was still impossible to relieve him, and they watched the affluents of the fire, until they actually observed the poor boy's skull burst asunder. Nothing was left of his bones were recovered. When a neighbor was told of the accident, he rushed to the kiln, and would have precipitated himself into it, if the bystanders had not held him off.

English paper.

Joe Smith.—It is stated that a son of the original Joe Smith, the Prophet, founder of the Mormon religion, resides at Nauvoo. He is about twenty-four years of age. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican is very positive that Joseph intends to assume the leadership of the Church next spring, and as a method of solving the Mormon problem, suggests that our government should encourage the people of Utah in acknowledging him, and thus rid themselves of the traitors.

THE BALDHEAD CLIPPER SAYS:
"On Sunday afternoon as Mrs. Herman was sitting at the back parlor window of her residence, in Ann street, near Gough, a white turtle dove, with a dark ring around its neck flew in and lit upon her head.—She held out her hand into which the dove hopped. Yesterday morning, while attending rehearsal at the Holyday street theatre, she received the painful news of her husband's death, who died of heart disease about or near the time the dove made its appearance; she was immediately thrown into convulsion and had to be carried home. The person we alluded to is E. T. Herman, formerly connected with the Kunkel Troup, but more recently assistant leader of the orchestra of Marshall Theatre, Richmond. This is another instance in which a dove has been the forerunner of bad news.—*Rich 1149.*

CHICAGO IN 1857.—The city of Chicago is only twenty-six years old. The town was laid out in 1830, and the first sales of lots were made in 1831. Its growth is extraordinary. The annual statements of the extent of its commerce and trade are every year more surprising, and the increase of its population appears to keep equal pace with the growth of trade. In 1840 it had 4,470 inhabitants; in 1850 it had increased to 28,260; in 1855 the figures were 83,000; in 1856, 110,000; in 1857, 130,000, or an increase in seventeen years of 125,730. According to the figures published by The Press, the total receipts of flour and grain in 1857 were 21,856,206 bushels. The "payments" were 18,932,668 bushels. The frontier trade is conducted chiefly with Michigan and Indiana. The receipts were nearly eleven millions of feet. The Canadian trade is rapidly growing into importance. The lake tonnage owned in the city is 70,681, of which 7,954 is in steam vessels.

WHAT THEY SHOULD DO.—The Pictaryne has a leader on the true policy of the South. The following is a striking feature:
The planting community of the South should at once determine to produce all which is necessary for its consumption. It should not be the aim to increase the number of bales of cotton, but to raise the pork, to produce the necessary to rear the mules and horses necessary to the well-being and the future success of business. Independence of Northern and Western farmers should at once be declared.
Freedom from the necessity of sending money to the Northern manufacturers of negro clothing, hats & shoes, should be speedily secured. This is easily attained; and, wherever it has been attempted by planters at the South, it has secured them unusual prosperity when markets were buoyant, and found the self reliant in times of general distress.

A traveler in Palestine says that not far from the probable site where the sermon on the mount was delivered, our guide plucked two flowers, supposed to be of that species to which our Lord alluded when he said: "Consider the lilies of the field." The calyx of this lily resembles crimson velvet, and the gorgeous flower was of white and lilac, and, truly, no earthly monarch could have been "arrayed" more gloriously than was "of these." Such is the testimony of nature to the word spoken by our Lord.

AN EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OR CROP.—The Washington Union gives a communication, and guarantees its accuracy, respecting the crops of corn exhibited for premium at the Agricultural Fair of Pettis county, Missouri:
The crops entered for competition were those of Samuel B. Scott and George S. Priest, on Heath's creek, and M. Genry, on Muddy creek in said county. The products of several crops, as vorted by the judges, and upon which there was no more, are as follows:
Samuel B. Scott's crop, yielded 211 bushels Geo. S. Priest's crop, yield per acre, 185½ bushels Wm. Genry's crop, yield per acre, 185 bushels.
The corn was all drilled, in rows three feet apart, and raised on upland prairie lands.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.—Man's life hangs upon the slender brittle thread—so it is with fortune. A time luckily invested, has not been the basis of an ample fortune, whilst years of toil and privation have been exchanged with a meagre subsistence. Two children are all things earthly—a beggar to-day, a prince tomorrow. We have just learned some good news. A friend of our youth—a poor Godelsorsken printer—has drawn a prize of \$10,000 from SWAN & Co's Lottery, Augusta Georgia. Boh, your a lucky day.—*Mid-report (Ill.) Press.*

New Power for the Propulsion of Vessels.
An important discovery has just been made in reference to the propulsion of vessels. It is now found that the same amount of resistance encountered at the head of ships & steamers, which increase at a ratio approaching to the square of the velocity, may be overcome by the use of a screw propeller. The screw propeller is a simple machine, consisting of a central shaft, or axle, with a series of blades, or vanes, attached to it, which revolve around the shaft, and thus propel the vessel forward. The screw propeller is a simple machine, consisting of a central shaft, or axle, with a series of blades, or vanes, attached to it, which revolve around the shaft, and thus propel the vessel forward. The screw propeller is a simple machine, consisting of a central shaft, or axle, with a series of blades, or vanes, attached to it, which revolve around the shaft, and thus propel the vessel forward.

Picture Galleries.

DeSno's undoubtedly has some secret process in making Sun-light pictures, that artists are not generally in possession of. His productions are by far the best we have ever seen; and then it appears to be a little trouble to him to make them. He detains a person but a few minutes, to give them a good likeness, while with many artists one would almost as soon sit to have a tooth drawn as to sit for a picture.

We have often seen the most flattering notices of DeSno's success, but never could believe till now that the art had been brought to such perfection. His picture gallery in Memphis Tenn. is said to be one of the finest and best arranged establishments of the kind in the State, and we are glad to learn has met with most flattering success.

His stay in Jacksonville will be but a few days longer and we would again advise our readers and friends to give him a call and secure one of his splendid pictures. As was said of Thalhager and Vieuxtemps, the musical celebrities, such an opportunity will scarcely again occur in half a century.

He has reduced his prices to suit the hard times.

Divorces.—Our present Legislature, we understand have passed upon upwards of FOUR HUNDRED divorce cases; and we notice in Ohio and other States, a still greater number. This comparative disregard of the sanctity and binding force of the marriage bond, is a great and rapidly growing evil in our country. The Mormon might well retort upon us, that our laws and usages allow many wives as his; with this difference however, that the Mormon takes his all at one time and takes care of them, but the American one at a time, repudiating them at will, and in many cases turning them penniless upon the cold charities of the world. Infidels have said if they could blot out the Sabbath, they could exterminate Christianity from the world; and doubtless the abrogation of the Marriage bond would be their next great aim. The people must require of their Representatives and law makers, the enactment of more rigid statutes on this subject, or the very foundations of "Religion, Liberty and Law," will be endangered.

Washington city must be a better latitude for printers than any other part of Uncle Sam's wide domain; at least we judge so from seeing every week in the Washington Union, a notice to its patrons to cease sending postage stamps in payment of subscription. And the editor even has the hardihood to inform them that gold can be transmitted in letters, and to advise his patrons to pay postage on their letters.

After being repeatedly reproved and admonished, we advise him to transfer their names to some of the Jacksonville publishers, until they learn better manners.

The Georgia Patriot, published at Cedar Rapids, after a brief existence of less than a year, has been discontinued, and sold out to the Rome Courier. The editor says that an experience of nine months of labor and loss is amply sufficient to test the disposition of any community to support a paper. In taking leave of his brethren of the press, he extends his grateful acknowledgments, for many manifestations of courtesy and friendship on their part, and sincerely sympathizes with them in leaving them to so laborious, thankless and profitless a calling. In this panegyric on his part, of that "fellow-feeling" and "low-suffering," which "wins kind," he virtually tries to weep not for his living. May peace attend him in the future, and leave behind him, in the future less than a past.

Debtors.—We publish this week, to give you our regular attention of parties, notifies those indebted to pay by the 1st, if they do not wish to go to jail.

At the election for State officers, on the 1st of January, a voter of the name of W. H. Woodard, called and the vote was much larger. The people of Kansas have therefore in strict conformity with the organic act, framed a constitution for their State Government, and submitted the slavery question to the people—elected their State officers—and now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution. The President is decidedly in favor of the admission of Kansas, thus terminating the excitement of the Kansas question by tranquillizing its distracting influences.

As a question of expediency, even Kansas should be admitted; in as much as it would restore quiet to the Union and prosperity to the Territory and to the people of Kansas.

The only practical difference between its admission and rejection is whether they can more speedily change their Constitution, or frame a second one, to be submitted to Congress.

It should never be forgotten that in the question, as affecting the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, the Southern States will feel rejection of the Constitution keenly.

When Kansas is admitted, the excitement because tranquillized and readily cooled off, and the troops can be withdrawn.

The President concludes by declaring as his conscientious belief that the dark clouds over the Union can be dispelled by the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or darkened by the rejection.

Captions of the Acts.—We omitted the selection of any portion of the Journal of Legislative proceedings; this week, under the supposition that we should receive in time for this paper the Captions of all the acts passed up to our journal, but have been disappointed by a delay of the Southern mail, and are compelled to defer them until our next.

In the hurry of business last week we omitted to call the attention of persons indebted for costs in the Probate Court to the notice of Judge Woods, and also his notice to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, to make settlements if they did not wish to be waited upon by the Sheriff. See the notice in another column.

We invite the particular attention of persons who may pass through or visit Atlanta on business, to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Kay's new Book and Stationery Store. Mr. Kay has extensive experience in business, and is commended in the highest terms by the city papers to the patronage of the public; he can furnish country merchants with Books and all other articles in his line, upon as good terms as they can be furnished in any other Southern city. Give him a call, and you will not only be pleased with the quality and prices of his Books and other articles, but with himself, as an intelligent and accommodating gentleman.

Notice how the four large lines read below the book.

AN ACT.

To Change the name of Benton County, to Calhoun.

See. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the name of Benton County, after the passage of this act, shall be changed to Calhoun, and that all public property, rights and credits pertaining to said county of Benton shall pertain as fully to said County of Calhoun, as though the name of said County were not changed; and all writs, process, or proceedings of any kind, or contracts, in which Benton occurs in relation to said County, shall be taken and held as though the name of Calhoun had been originally used therein.

Approved 23rd January 1858.

Office of Secretary of State.

Montgomery, Ala.

J. James L. Weaver, Secretary of State of the State of Alabama, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and complete copy of an act to be entitled "an act, to change the name of Benton County to Calhoun, approved 23rd January 1858, as taken from the Enrolled Bill now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Montgomery, this 1st day of February A. D. 1858, and of American Independence the 82nd year.

J. A. WEAVER, Secretary of State.

The President's Message.

The Savannah Republican says of the Message of the President to Congress, accompanying the Kansas Lecompton Constitution:

"We exclude our usual variety in order to give our readers a full and complete copy of this important document before our readers. It is first such a message as the country requires—no hesitation, no truckling, but the right sort of blow, struck at the right time and in the right place. The President deserves the thanks of the country and the respect of every patriotic citizen. We tender him our own. He rightly states the case when he says that the issue is between those who are loyal to this government, and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation."

Kansas before Congress.—Message of President Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The message of the President, accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, was read before Congress to-day. The President says great delay prevails about the consideration of Kansas. He recapitulates the history of past affairs—pronounces the Topeka government, a usurpation, and declares it impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity than the people of Kansas in the formation of the Lecompton Constitution.

The Convention of June last was a propitious moment to settle all difficulties in the Territory, but the Topekites refused the election to go to the polls, hence they have no right to complain. The Convention was legally organized, continued and invested with power to frame a Constitution, which it did, and submitted the question to the people of Kansas whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State.

The President believes that under the organic act the Convention was bound to submit this all important question to the people. And they did so, and again the Topekites refused to participate in the elections.

At the election for State officers, on the 1st of January, a voter of the name of W. H. Woodard, called and the vote was much larger. The people of Kansas have therefore in strict conformity with the organic act, framed a constitution for their State Government, and submitted the slavery question to the people—elected their State officers—and now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution.

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From the Courier & Statesman.—Extra.

Tremendous Conflagration in Rome, Ga.

At half past two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the building occupied by Bowman as a Retail Grocery. It was a wooden building and the flames spread rapidly. Hundreds of our citizens were soon on the spot and fought the devouring element like men—but we had no fire engine nor an organized Company—on a Hook & Ladder Company, which in this instance would have been of eminent service. The fire started in the middle of the square, and it spread, both ways, until it consumed the entire square, including Norton's store, and the Exchange Building on the extremes.

We do not know who was insured.—A large portion of the goods in the stores burnt were saved though in a damaged condition.

The following were the buildings burnt: R. S. Norton's store and back store; J. S. Bowman's store; the goods stored in a damaged condition; Lampkin & Myers' Family Grocery; Turley and Baker's Drug Store; A. P. Needles' Drug Store; Underwood's Grocery; the building occupied by Bowman, where the fire broke out; the office occupied by Dr. Wooten and Gregory; H. A. Smith's Book Store—no insurance; N. S. Onberg's Merchant Tailor Shop; S. Jonas' Clothing Store; Sanders & Bro. Dry Goods and Grocery Store; Morris Kohler's Dry Goods and Clothing Store; with D. S. Peirce's, and H. A. Garretts Law Offices above; the building occupied by Underwood & Smith as a Law Office. Dr. Underwood and Fred. Cooper Law Office, and the Exchange Building, containing the Post Office, (most of the important papers were saved.) Barnett's Grocery Store, Hugh's Dry Goods Store, and the "Southern Advertiser" Office.

The fire was stopped at the Exchange Building by the extreme exertions of the daring, earnest efforts of our citizens.

The fire is still burning at half past five, but no farther spread is apprehended.—Several buildings on the opposite side of the street caught but were put out. Most of the goods were removed to the street. The Chicago Hotel narrowly escaped.

The loss may be estimated from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

One Month Later from Utah.

Mormons Prepared for Resistance.—The N. Y. Times has private advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 10th ult., being one in which the Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops, not intending to risk an open fight, but purposing to undertake a guerrilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. We quote from the news in the Times:

"The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough, a subject for congratulation in the city, when friends met. The people believe in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the Mountains and as many more as may join them in the spring, may be brought to the city, where they will be welcomed with the exercise of 'Almighty power.'"

The Mormons see no possibility of the troops ever getting in, though the valleys should be besieged on every side. The narrow defiles must be passed, in which bodies of men can be actually harassed by guerrilla parties, and for that business they seemed ready and well skilled. They have strongly fortified Chino Canyon, so that the troops are now in that direction, but every other entrance will be made a place of defence before the summer. Every able bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the spring crops, and they say that in the time of harvest—if the men cannot return the women and the rising generation, together with the fathers of Israel will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over delicate in frame. Many of them natives of Europe, have been accustomed to the work of the field and factory, so that under the supervision of Brigham, there is little doubt that much of the harvest, if not all will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a hope prevailing among the Mormons that the administration will yet call off the army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them. They believe that however prejudiced the people may be against Mormonism and its peculiar institutions, Congress would not sanction extreme measures against them without their being heard in the defence of the course they have taken. In fact their leaders had great difficulty to keep some down who were restive and panting for a fight. Brigham told them that he would exercise faith that the troops he kept away, and he wished all to do the same. Instead of wishing them to advance.

His orders were imperative not to shed blood, so that if another course should be adopted by the Administration towards them, the feelings of revenge should not hinder the establishment of peace. While our informant remained in the city he heard of no dissensions.

A permit from headquarters was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield on the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well provisioned. A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. Many of the Indians are on good terms with the Mormons.

A young Navah officer, when asked what period of the battle was the most appalling replied—"The fewest hours, when they sprinkled the deck with said to drink the human blood as yet washed."

The only difference between ancient and modern fighting, is that in ancient times they sat in "sack" and ashes, while in modern times they sit in broadcloth and ashes.

Charles Lamb is reported to have said: "The water cure is neither old nor wonderful; for it is only as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

Punch calls the poem "Nothing to wear," an American invention which takes off the ladies' dresses.

There is nothing certain in law except expenses and delay.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.



Help! Help! Help!!!

A man in earnest, it is said, is always eloquent; and if this be true, those indebted to us may prepare for one of the most eloquent appeals ever made to their consciences, sympathies, and sense of justice. Through flush times and hard times—through all the panics and pressures, we have not lost confidence in or deserted them, or ceased, freely to expend our labor, and time, and money, and credit, to furnish them regularly with the best paper we could; and we now earnestly appeal to them to come to our relief. Can it be possible they will disappoint our hopes and expectations in the hour of our utmost need? In sober earnest, if they do not intend utterly and entirely to deprive us of the power to furnish them with a paper, they must help us. Two dollars from each of our 850 subscribers, would be to us \$1700; many of them owe us for two, three, four and five years. If this does not bring the subject vividly before the mind, we must ask the reader, if a planter, to imagine, that years ago he had taken his entire crop and carefully enveloped it in small packages, worth 5 cents each, and directed them by mail, one every week to eight hundred different friends, scattered all over the country, depending on each one to pay him promptly \$2 at the end of the year; and then at the end they did not do so, but still hoping and confiding, he had continued to send from year to year: would not his patience become exhausted after a while. But let him realize further, that he has actually expended, from all his other resources and means about one dollar, for paper & materials to furnish each of these eight hundred, and he will have some faint conception of our condition and feelings, and not wonder at our earnestness; but resolve, first of all, to go and pay the Printer—then he can with a clear conscience, proceed to make arrangements for other debts, with some assurance that good luck will follow him; or rather, that the man who acts liberally, and tries to do right from proper motives, will be providentially favored.

Money can be enclosed to us at our risk, by mail, in current bills of any of the suspended Banks of South Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama.

New York Market.

Telegraphed to the daily Confederation.

New York, Feb. 1.—Sales of Cotton to-day 2,000 bales. Prices advanced one-quarter of a cent.

Large sales in all the cities, and prices advancing.

From Utah.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Advices up to the 14th ult. have been received from Utah.

Uncle Sam's army is in comfortable quarters.

No news. Capt. Marcy says there is no snow cast of Fort Laramie.

Election from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Ex-Governor Grimes has been elected to fill the vacancy as Senator from Iowa.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE

MOSES TAYLOR.

New York, Jan. 27.—The new steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. McGowan, has just arrived from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 6th instant, and \$1,500,000 in treasure.

The California Legislature convened on the 4th.

It was generally thought that the Governor would recommend the taxation of mining claims, which will possibly cause a serious quarrel in the Democratic party.

A fire had occurred in Downsville, destroying the greater part of the town. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A large anti-Mormon meeting had been held at Los Angeles, which was organized General Clark for five hundred soldiers for protection.

The news from the mines is very good. Business is dull.

A fine specimen of staple cotton had been raised in Tular county.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 24th.

Oregon Election.

The majority against slavery, in Oregon, was 5,000; the majority in favor of the Constitution was 5,000; the majority against the admission of free negroes was 1,500.

From South America.

A Mr. Somer had been arrested in Lima for organizing a filibuster expedition in the United States, in favor of Gen. Pehenque.

Capt. Duane of the American ship Lamaguerre, complains of an outrage committed by a Peruvian ship-of-war.

Bolivia was quiet.

President Lober was preparing to oppose the Government.

Politically speaking, there is no change in Peruvian affairs.

The news from Central America is generally unimportant.

The United States steamer Fult on left Aspinwall on the 10th, to convey Gen. Lamar to San Juan del Norte.

The Moses Taylor passed the Spanish fleet off Havana.

Correspondence of the Court.

Washington, Jan. 26.

The President is ready to communicate to Congress his message with the Lecompton Convention, recommending and urging its adoption. It will be probably sent in to-morrow.

The debate, hitherto carried on in the two Houses upon the President's views of the subject, as contained in his annual message, will now take a new turn and be directed to the question as presented in a practical form for immediate action.

The Southern Senators will take a conspicuous share in the discussion, though they have hitherto, for the most part, left it to Northern men, and to the Northern Democrats.

The influence of the Executive in Congress, now much greater than in years past, would be sufficient to carry the measure, even were it not recommended by practical considerations.

The question has become one of mere form, without essence. The free State majority in Kansas is very large, and it is probable from all accounts received here, that they have recovered, at the late doings, the control of the State Government.

Some suppose that the Black Republican will change from Congress, & go for the bill to admit Kansas into the Union as a State immediately, thereby securing the Black Republican senators.

But Kansas, though now in the hands of the Black Republicans, will necessarily be a free-trade State. Its interests will, in this respect, be the same with those of Missouri and Arkansas. A merely agricultural State must necessarily go for low duties, and for such a policy as will give them some chance for a foreign market for their surplus produce. Of course they expect, in time, to raise a surplus, though I do not think it will soon occur. Immigration into Kansas will lag as soon as the political excitement is over. There is nothing inviting to emigrate there. The population of the State will not increase much faster than that of New Mexico. A year after Kansas shall become a State it will be regarded as a rotten borough. State—one that is to have two Senators forever, and never but one Representative.

I have been aware, for a week or two, that the administration have taken some important steps in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. Hence it is that they are so anxious to check filibusterism, and to conclude the treaty with Nicaragua.

The States say significantly: "Democratic faith and fairness will find a method to complete the Democratic policy in Kansas, without sacrificing a single plank of its national platform. It has fast national measures to achieve, and it will not commit suicide merely to serve its enemies. After Kansas comes Cuba, and some other items which demand a united front, and these realities will be won by the united Democracy. The will work out the way!" LEO.

Telegraphed to the daily Confederation.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 2,000 bales.—Middlings quoted at 10 1/4 @ 10 1/2 cents.

Charleston Races.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—At the races over the Washington Course to-day, Campbell's Lizzie Macdonald, (formerly "Sue Washington") won two straight heats, beating Nicholas—Time, 7:14 1/2, 7:49 1/2.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Lecompton Constitution and President Buchanan's message on the subject will be sent into Congress to-morrow.

In the Senate to-day, the Hon. J. F. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, presented a petition from a portion of the people of Wisconsin, asking the government to adopt some policy looking to the acquisition and annexation of Cuba.

The bill for increasing the army was under discussion in the Senate.

In the House, resolutions were adopted instructing the appropriate committee to consider the expediency of abolishing all import duties and instituting direct taxation.

Continued Jan. 28.—The steamer Fanny Fern, bound to St. Louis from Pittsburgh, with 400 tons of produce, 15 cabin and 20-cabin passengers, exploded her boiler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, 18 miles below this city. Fifteen lives are reported to be lost including Capt. Woodward, several deck hands and fireman and three ladies. The boat took fire, burned to the water's edge, and then sunk.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW.
New York, Feb. 4.—The steamship Glasgow has arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 10th ult., being one day's late intelligence. [So reads our meagre dispatch, but we do not understand it. The Canada sailed on the 10th, and we have not received intelligence of the arrival of a later steamer.]

The sales of Cotton on Saturday, the 16th, is reported 7000 bales of which speculators took 2300 bales.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the Senate the President's message on Kansas affairs was received and discussed, but no action was taken.

In the House the Printing Deficiency bill was defeated. The message was received, and a warm debate ensued in reference to it, but no action was taken.

From the York Advertiser & Gazette.

Cotton Advanced in New York one-quarter COTTON ADVANCED IN CHARLESTON ONE-EIGHT TO ONE-QUARTER COTTON FIRM IN AUGUSTA! AUGUSTA, Feb. 3, 1858.

In New York there were 2600 bales sold at an advance of one-quarter, and market nearly exhausted.

In Charleston there 2500 bales sold at an advance of one-eighth to one-quarter.

In Augusta there was 1000 bales sold and market closed firm.

See a Mormon advertisement reads as follows: "To be let—rooms for two gentlemen and four wives, or teams for one gentleman and six wives."

DEEP SEA.—In laying a submarine cable for a telegraph between England and Algiers, it has been discovered that in some places the Mediterranean is 2,000 fathoms deep, or nearly 2 1/2 miles.

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark if need be.

Holloway's Pills as a Remedy for Dyspepsia.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite, and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone; to whom life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and laxative. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

LIVER PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.—The sedentary denizens of our large cities, afflicted with headache, dyspepsia, short breathings, pains in the region of the pleuritis and the liver, should invariably try the effects of these medicines, instead of resorting to cupping, leeching or phlebotomizing. Thousands of lives have been saved by the Moffat medicines. Sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and his Agents.

Money Must Come.

The Last Call, before commencing action.

We made up some time ago, to which many of our friends have been on us, "when we must stand or fall by our actions." We prefer standing, and to accomplish this end, must make collections. We again urge you to assist us immediately, and save cost. We do not intend to sell goods at our usual profit, on as long time as the merchants in this country have been in the habit of doing, for the simple reason we think it injurious to you, and we know it to be so to us. We will sell them at short profits, but you must make collections to pay for them promptly. Come up before the 25th of February.

RYAN, TATE & ROWLAND.

February 11, 1858.—31.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to Daniel T. Ryan, by Note, are requested to make payment by the 10th of March next. All that are not settled by that time will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

Feb. 11, 1858.—31.

Call.

Please call and close your accounts—by Cash if possible, if not, by note. Close at any rate. This will do you no harm and accommodate me.

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 11th, 1858.—41.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER the authority of a Mortgage, executed to me on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1854, by Sterling Sims, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house door of Calhoun (formerly Benton) County, on the 3rd Monday in March next, the following described land, to-wit: The south east quarter of section 32, township 14, and range 7, Co

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

sincere judge say that these declarations of his press are not the voice of his Government.

On such subjects the Federal and seceding press of Spain dare only say what it is obliged to promulgate, and its insulting defiance to the United States is by authority. What remains for us to do? Shall we persist in lending long before eye, and supplicate for justice with halting breath and humble reverence? Will it not be nobler, wiser, & of more effect, if justice is demanded in a way that will enforce its claims, and that will not leave the mainia for insulting our people at their pleasure? Shall we waste the winter in fruitless debates, and be reduced at nothing, and produce nothing, while such an issue is pending?—*Stanton.*

A Night and Four Days in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House of Representatives was in session all night. This morning at 6 o'clock they adjourned till Monday. The subject of debate was the Kansas message, the contest being on the resolution of Mr. Harris, K. N. of Maryland, to refer the Kansas message to select committee. The Friends of the Union Cause, who were in the majority, took issue on the question before adjournment, and the opponents were using all their efforts to adjourn before any action should be taken.

About half-past 2 a.m. on account of personal remarks a fist-fight took place in the House between the Hon. Lawrence A. Keitt, of Maryland, South Carolina, and the Hon. Calhoun A. Nash, (Black Republican) of Maryland, Pennsylvania. The honorable gentleman proceeded to hit each other with a cane, and the fight became excited, and went on for a regular "fighting" of about thirty minutes. Punching and hitting in its position days presented a religious scene in comparison with this horrible hitting Congressional shindy.

Its Round.—South as lively as an elephant in pumps, went in haste—and astounding the North with a flicker on the look, bringing forth the first claret. North rallies like a pig in harness, lets a wisp at Solger's auto-top, but receives a sudden kick from the breakfast and goes down. South rights.

2d Round.—South full of mischief, hurries up to the scratch, gives an elegant left-hander to North's dexter power and as for the gross abuse—South overhand each other vehemently and go down with a considerable degree of desperation in public opinion.

3d Round.—The bruisers being pretty snugly rubbed up by their belated battles, come up to time as ray as buzzards—a good deal of flying fisticuffs takes place. South distributes some of the best upon a constitutional basis, and North returns the compliment with fiery, smarting epigrams, and out-punches and goes down. Here-upon some fiction in the rings rings out "fight" and the two, become extremely exhausted for a few moments. The Hon. Speaker Gray, dir of bell and hammer, presides and orders—upon order being restored, the whole assemblage of honorable gentlemen contemned each others' physiognomies, and suddenly came to the unanimous opinion that they had better adjourn which was accordingly done.

On Monday it was arranged that the message should be brought out of the day for Monday next (to-morrow).

The City of Wells, the Capital of Japan.—The city of Wells is said to be without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 inhabitants, and its imperial number is 2,000,000 of people. Several of its streets are sixteen miles in length, which is equal to thirty-two English miles. The number of Japans is estimated at 35,000 along the coast, and is covered with that people. Their wealth is said to be in the South Sea Islands, and the capital is said to be in the North, and then a river freighted with gold, silver, diamonds, and other productions of the North, which find a market in the South.

Mexico.

That the Government of Mexico is now at hand can no longer be disputed. The pretensions of rival chiefs, and the absence of a controlling mind to subdue them, and assume sovereignty, have opened the way for the full fortunes of the country, and the waves of faction for upward of thirty years, now a Republic, then a monarchy, now a confederation, then a despotic, now a confederated, through every phase of political life, until at length she has reached the present state of social organization, that the only end and resource is dismemberment. There is a possibility of her getting up Mexico, the three, or four States of civil war may be avoided, and by which her rival chiefs will be satisfied with supreme command within the dismembered land.

On such a case to have been written on her mind, with a view to the confederated Republic as certain of the other States are devoid of the "and" element of Democracy. There is a certain degree of homogeneity between the members of a political confederacy, and that a Federal bond of union can be sustained. This has never existed in Mexico, and in contemplating the form of a confederacy of the United States, it is not possible to have been schooled in the ideas that belong to a free government. The mixture of races, for one it.

The want of a nation was not the only defect. The priest and soldiers were not only instruments of rule and authority. The civil and military influence—the law of respect was enforced by the military arm. The moral principles required—those that Spain supremacy over a mixed race—while the latter would maintain individual ambition in aspiring leaders, who continued to divide, ultimately the authority that had been vested from the present country. Mexico, being inefficient in the social aptitudes of freedom, for the origin of her political existence, she has been only transferred from the rule of one aspirant who has achieved temporary supremacy to another, and the natural sequel is social disorganization.—*Chas. E. Loring News.*

It is singular that

Utah.

A correspondent of a New Orleans paper, who is connected with the Utah expedition, writing from "Camp Green River" thus speaks of the Mormons, as they have been spoken of by him by their neighbors, the Utah Indians:

The Uints bear testimony of atrocities committed by the Mormons fully equal to anything that has been hitherto charged against them by their own enemies. They state positively that as recently as the month of September last, a party of about thirty emigrants on their way to California were cut off by the Red Uints, acting at the instigation of, and in open concert with the Mormons; and that, after the emigrants had been most treacherously lured by the latter to lay down the arms, they were all, except some young children, butchered in cold blood at their throats cut.

As to the abominations of their system of sexual intercourse, the worst you have heard of is no more than truth. I have my information from gentlemen for whose veracity I can vouch, who have been residents in Salt Lake Valley, and eye witnesses of what they witnessed.

— Bishop (Johnson by name) for wives four sisters, his own niece Another sister has *his own half-sister*, and another mother and her daughter for wives. Of the truth of these statements there is no room whatever for doubt. The facts are so. In comparison with the cities of the latter day saints, Adam and Gomorrah were puny.

"Christ as heides that hang on Diamond temple!"

ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA.—

Tallahassee long-shore has before it a bill providing for the annexation of West Florida to the States. The measure is said, meets with the approval of those embraced in the land to be transferred. It is thought the East Florida will agree to the proposition because the western counties of Florida lie to the State. The measure is to remove the seat of Government from Tallahassee to some point nearer the Eastern shore.

Another consideration, says the Clayton Democrat, which greatly enhances the importance of this question to the people of Alabama, is the prospective commercial import-nose of Pensacola. With a certain connection with Montgomery and the immense eastern region of Middle and East Alabama, and a magnificent harbor affording safe anchorage to first class vessels it cannot fail to become an important and flourishing commercialemporium. Emigration is already pouring in its flowing tide, and the sales of commerce and white labor of the South may very soon begin to regard its future as a formidable rival.

It is a significant fact, that every important rail road projection points towards Pensacola. The connection of Euflula to Tallahassee, and the proposed connection with Montgomery will certainly be canvassed, and is far from being chimerical. Linked with the magnificent mineral and agricultural regions of Alabama, and Georgia by a network of rail roads, it is destined to be the receptacle of immense products and resources. Besides the commercial inter course of Alabama with Pensacola could be carried on with the advantages of having our exchanges equalized.—*Spirit of the South.*

THE ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA.

The press of Alabama and Western Florida are agitating the question of annexation for the benefit of zeal. There is not a doubt but that popular voice in this section is unanimously in favor of the measure, and it will not be long ere we shall be in a position to make that voice paramount in deciding the matter. But the other portion of the Statute book, alas! that was once the Legislature of West Virginia—not to say independent.—*Pensacola Observer.*

Benjamin Franklin's Six Cents.

It is now about a century since Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster-General of the American Colonies, by appointment of the crown, set out in his old gig to make an inspection of the principal offices. It is about eighty years since he held the same office under the authority now preserved in the department at Washington yet existing, and three centuries of paper, dated as his name appears, took two years. Three simple facts coming up before us, most forcibly than any elaborate description, the vast increase in post-office facilities within a hundred years. If for a postmaster general were to undertake to pass all the letters at present existing, it would require six years of incessant unaided travel, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles daily; while, if he were to undertake the job in an old gig, he would require a lifetime for its completion. Instead of a small folio, with its three or four pages of paper, the post-office accounts now assume every two cents, three thousand of the largest sized folios, keeping no less than ten thousand clerks constantly employed in recording transactions worth thirty thousand contractors and other persons.

The Revival.

The revival to which we have alluded in our two past issues, we began to record at the Presbyterian Church of this place, after having been continuing for seventeen successive days, at the Presbyterian Church closed on last Sabbath. And on Sabbath night a meeting was commenced at the Methodist Church, which met with great success, a state of religious feeling has never existed in Galladega, since our acquaintance with the place. For 20 successive days our people have attended Church, and throughout the entire period, there have been full conversions. More than seventy persons have made a profession of Christianity. On Sabbath morning about forty united themselves with the Presbyterian Church. We learn that a considerable number have also received into the Methodist Church. Several have passed the baptism of the present revival. A still greater blessing is said upon the Methodist Church under the influence of the same work, and there will be many additions.

A Night under the Stars.

A revival programing been completed, returned home last week, the Rev. Mr. Ross, assisted by the Rev. J. MILLER, and Mr. McCracken, preached several days, both the meetings were well attended. At the Presbyterian Church.

At the Methodist Church, the Rev. T. ANDERSON, and the Rev. L. TARR, were present.

Tollgate Reporter.

Affliction.

The mild air gives birth to the pestilence, and the whirling dust, though it awakes the tree, does not destroy the fruit. The tree, however, is devoured by the locusts.

RA PRINGLE
FOOT & SHOE DEALER
No. 117 EAST BAY,
Charleston, S. C.
Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one floor from S. S. Farrar & Co's.

The subscriber would invite the attention of Merchants visiting this City, to his Stock of **Boots & Shoes**, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

W. J. WALKER & CO.
Of Mount Pleasant, Ala.
Messrs. W. J. Walker & Co. of Mount Pleasant, Ala., have been appointed by the Alabama State Commission.

BAPTIST MALE ACADEMY
OF TEN ISLANDS ASSOCIATION.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
This undersigned Trustee, appointed by the above named Association, respectfully announces to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. W. F. M. Hunt, who is a thoroughly qualified and experienced teacher.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
The undersigned, as Administrator, (with the will annexed) of the estate of Eliza Duffany, late of Benton County, Ala., deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Court of said County, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them for settlement on or before the 14th day of January, A. D. 1857.

IRON.
A FINE & WELL ASSORTED LOT,
JUST RECEIVED,
At very Low Prices.

The undersigned will keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of IRON for sale, of superior quality, suited for every description of work needed in this section of country.

Also Cast & Blister Steel.
He will also keep on hand, for Carriage Makers, a complete assortment of BUGGY SPRINGS, AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, DASHES, &c.

Cancers & Scrofula CURED.
112 CASES CURED LAST YEAR, 1857.
DAMPLETTES containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

BAKING MACHINES.
The undersigned has just received a large assortment of BAKING MACHINES, of the latest and most improved pattern, and at very low prices.

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MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!
EVERY OTHER TICKET A PRIZE!
REGISTERED MONEY LETTERS AT OUR RISK.
Capital Prize \$50,000!
ANDERSON & SON'S LOTTERY.
HAVANA PLAN, single NUMBERS.
JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY.

LOTTERY.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Class III: draws 1st of February, 1857.
Class II: draws 15th February, 1857.
Class I: draws 1st March, 1857.

SCHEME.
1st Prize of \$50,000
2nd " " 10,000
3rd " " 5,000
4th " " 2,500
5th " " 1,000
6th " " 500
7th " " 250
8th " " 100
9th " " 50
10th " " 25
11th " " 10
12th " " 5
13th " " 2
14th " " 1
15th " " 1
16th " " 1
17th " " 1
18th " " 1
19th " " 1
20th " " 1

JOHN K. GOODWIN.
DEALER IN
English German & American
HARDWARE.

O. MAZANGE & CO.
Mobile Alabama.
Agents for the sale of the following goods: Hardware, Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Tin, &c.

RAILROAD WAREHOUSE.
The undersigned has just received a large assortment of RAILROAD WAREHOUSE, of the latest and most improved pattern, and at very low prices.

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HOME MANUFACTORY.
CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.
J. H. PRIVETT,
Continues the
Carriage Business.

At his old stand on Main street, at the Court House, where his friends & the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages & Buggies, made by good workmen, of the latest material.

LIVERY.
J. H. PRIVETT
continues his Livery, and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with fine
VEHICLES & HORSES,

at the following rates:
Horse per day, \$1.00
Buggy " " 1.00
Horse & Buggy, 2.00
Horse & Hack, 3.00
Dunnage to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by persons hiring them.

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this Stable.
N. B. Persons who hire Horses & Buggies must not forget to pay on occasion, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail 25 per cent. will be added.

JOHN K. GOODWIN.
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English German & American
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SWAN & CO'S. LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
\$70,000
FOR TEN DOLLARS!
The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers, of the Georgia Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries, for February, 1857, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

CLASS I.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1858.

CLASS II.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 13th, 1858.

CLASS III.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1858.

CLASS IV.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS!!
Five Thousand four hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!!
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

CLASS I.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 6th, 1858.

CLASS II.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 13th, 1858.

CLASS III.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1858.

CLASS IV.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

CLASS V.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS VI.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

CLASS VII.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

CLASS VIII.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

CLASS IX.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS X.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS XI.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS XII.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS XIII.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS XIV.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
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CLASS XV.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

CLASS XVI.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1858.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Wright, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
37, HAYNE ST. CHARLESTON, S. C.
March 25, 1857.-ly.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
AND
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A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.
THE WORLD-UNANIMOUS.
The Great Central Institute.
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