MAY

Jacksonville Republican.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT,
Two Dollars within the year, or three at the end of the year.
Failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. [illegible] counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked continued until forbid.
Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $6 for each additional square.
Announcing of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.
Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 18. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1858. WHOLE NO. 1147.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.
Will attend promptly to the collection of notes and all other business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St Clair, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1858 1y

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in Benton and adjoining counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y.

T. HEFLIN. WM. H. FORNEY
HEFLIN & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, Talladega Counties. Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES B. MARTIN, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Will practice in the counties of BENTON, CHEROKEE, ST. CLAIR DEKALB, MARSHALL JACKSON.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jackson Alabama. Feb. 5, 1857.—1y.

J. H. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, Alabama;
Will practice in the Courts of Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph & Talladega. Feb. 5, 1857.

B. A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, Alabama.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office in the North East corner of the Court House.
Thankful for the kind patronage he has heretofore received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public and trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.
March 25, 1857.—1v.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

JOHN T. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 20, '54.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville Ala.
WILL Practice in Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, & Randolph Counties, Ala. Office in the North East Room of Court House, opposite the office of the Judge of Probate. July 8, 1856.

ALEX. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,
SELMA, *Ala.*
WILL *continue* to practice in the several Courts of Benton County.
April 29, 1857.—1y.

J. S. PORTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
WETUMPKA ALA.
WILL practice in the Counties of Coosa, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb Cherokee.

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

COME AND SEE.
I HAVE purchased the Talladega Hotel, and will attend to it in person and ask my friends and the traveling public generally to call and see what I can do for them and if they are not satisfied I shall not expect them again.—No pains or expense will be spared for the accommodation, convenience and comfort of travellers & boarders, and all too at the lowest possible price.—In these efforts and determinations he hopes both to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
T. P. RENFRO.
Talladega, Ala. April 15, 1857.

FOUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNALS.
The most beautiful weekly in the Union.—R. I. REFORMER.
LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
A First Class Pectorial Family Newspaper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Weekly, at $2 a year or $1 for half a year FOWLER & LEWIS, Broadway, N. Y
THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.
Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with numerous Illustrations; and those laws which govern Life and health. $1 a year.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
Devoted to all Progressive measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Amply Illustrated with Portraits and other Engravings. $1 a year.
For THREE DOLLARS ($3), in advance, a copy of each of these three Journals will be sent one year Specimens sent, when desired.
Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, N. York.
HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET "PAID FOR IT." Take an Agency in our Publications. The terms are such that there can be no POSSIBILITY OF LOSS. EVERY FAMILY will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars, address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.
Mar. 4, 1858.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Practicing Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
DR. CLARK will keep consntly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons.
He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1757.—1y

W. S. DYE, J. C. HENDERSON.
DYE & HENDERSON,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
OFFICE UP STAIRS IN CENTRAL DEPOT.
THANKFUL for the patronage extended him last season, W. S. Dye having associated with him Mr. J. C. Henderson, againtenders his services to his friends and the public generally and respectfully solicits patronage. Strict attention given to the Sale of Cotton and country produce.
Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents per Bale, country produce 5 per cent, filling orders 2 1-2.
Selma, April 15, 1857.

WILEY & KNOX,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, *Ala.*
WILL make liberal advances on COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, and other up country productions. Goods ordeed, carefully selected and promptly forwerded.
Selma, June 17, 1857.—1y.

KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. No. 141, MEETING ST. opposite Hayne st.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
E. L. KERRISON. HERMANN LEIDING. } *Aug.* 5. 1857.—1y.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
(*Late of Talladega.*)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Selma Ala.,
WILL give *personal attention* to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with *Cash* or *Cotton.*
Bagging and Rope advanced on favorable terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.
Office—Water st., west of Central Depot.
Selma, Oct. 24, '57—1y.

RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware Houses, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:
RATES OF STORAGE.
[illegible] Cotton for the season 25c per bale. Receiving and forwarding Goods, 20c per bbl. stored over one month, 10c additional.
RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton per bale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods,	2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 " "
Draying Cotton and Goods, no charge.	

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent.
Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded,
W. T. LUNDIE & CO.
Selma, August 19th 1857.

New Brick Ware-house,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
THE Subscribers, (successors to Keith & Spence) will commence on the 1st of September, 1857, doing a general
Warehouse & Commission Business,
In their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:
RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton one month,	25c.
" " " over one month, or the season,	37½c.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton ℔ bale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 ℔ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,	2½ ℔ ct.
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 ℔ ct.
Drayage Cotton and Goods, no charge.	

Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ℔ ct.
Accounts for freight and storage due when Goods forwarded.
M. J. A. KEITH & CO.
Oct. 7, 1857.—1y.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO.
TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have established a *WARE ROOM* in Jacksonville, for the sale of
Chairs, Bedsteads and Cabinet Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at *reduced prices.* They have made permanent arrangements with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment to supply them with every article in their line, until they are prepared to manufacture their own Furniture, which they contemplate doing as early as possible.
We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, assuring all who patronize us, that they shall find our prices right and every article what we recommend it to be. Feb. 25, 1858.—1y.

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.
ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.
They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*
Still take old pewter and Beaswas in exchange for Tin ware.
FARMER & NESBIT.
sept. 30 1857.—tf.

BENTON
STEAM MILLS.
THE undersigned having leased these Mills, is now running them, and prepared to furnish *LUMBER* to all who may hand in bills, with dispatch, for cash or produce.
All bills will be considered due when completed. WM. L. STOKES.
Mar. 11, 1858.—tf.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

THE PARTING.

Blessed be the sweet, seraphic hour,
That first betray'd to me
The unadorn'd and priceless dower
Which Heaven conferr'd in thee!
I would not, one relenting day,
This peerless gift resign
For every gem that sheds its ray,
In rich Golconda's mine.

For thou hast been to me, what ne'er
In ruby's ray hath shone,
A sister from a purer sphere
To lure me from my own;
And I've watch'd the rising light
Of each inspiring word,
As they who track the farewell flight
Of some ascending bird.

Through every night of doubt and ill,
And every darksome day,
A sunny smile was round thee still
To chase their gloom away,
And, when the world in rudeness spoke,
Thy voice was heard above
The tones that from their harsh lips broke,
In its unchanging love.

But now the springing breeze is near,
That bears me far from thee;
I go, with no kind voice to cheer,
A pilgrim o'er the sea;
A pilgrim through the surging sweep
Of every wilder wave,
And rudely rushing o'er the sleep
Of many a pilgrim's grave.

But wheresoe'er my path may lay,
Through varied scene and zone,
My inmost heart shall still betray
The image of thine own,
And still my latest hour shall come,
By shore, or mount, or sea,
I'll think of thy sweet hearth & home,
And breathe a prayer for thee.

Miscellaneous.

Marrying for Love.

Annie had arrived at the mature age of (start not reader.) twenty-seven, and yet in a state of single blessedness.—Somehow or other she had not even fallen in love yet. "Had she no offer?"—What a simple question! Did you ever know half a million of dollars to go begging? Offers? Yes, scores of them! It may be accounted as one of her oddities, perhaps, but whenever the subject happened to be touched upon by her father, Annie would say that she wanted some one who could love her for herself, and she must have assurance of this and how should she in her present position? Thus matters stood, when Annie was led to form and execute what will appear a very strange resolution—but she was a resolute girl. We must now go back six years.

One dark, rainy morning in November, as our old friend was looking composedly at the cheerful fire in the grate of his counting room, really indulging in some serious reflections on the past and future, the far future, too, a gentleman presented himself and inquired for Mr. Bremen. The old man uttered not a word, but merely bowed. There was that in his looks said "I am he."

The stranger might have been some thirty years or so of age. He was dressed in black, a mourning weed was on his hat, and there was something in his appearance which seemed to indicate that the friend whose loss he deplored had recently departed. The letter of introduction which he presented to Mr. B. was quickly yet carefully perused, and as it was unique, we shall take the liberty of submitting it to the inspection of the reader:

"———, 11th mo., 18—.

Friend Paul:—This will introduce to thee friend Charles Copeland. He has come to the city in pursuit of business. I have known him from a youth up.—Thou mayest depend upon him for aught that he can do, and shall not lean as upon a broken reed. If thou canst do anything for him thou mayest peradventure benefit thyself & find cause to rejoice.

Thy former and present friend,
MICHA LOOMIS."

"It is not every one that can get old Micha Loomis's endorsement on his character," said Paul Bremen, to himself as he folded up the letter of the well known associate of former days. "Old Micha is good for a quarter of a million, or for anything else—it will do—I want him—getting old, business increasing—must have some more help—now as well as any time."

The old gentleman looked at all this, as he stood gazing in perfect silence on the man before him. At length he opened his lips.

"Mr. Copeland, you know all about books?"

"I have had some few years experience."

"Any object to a place here? Pretty close work—only one thousand a year."

"None."

"When can you begin?"

"Now."

A real smile shone on the old man's face. It lingered there like the rays of the setting sun among the clouds of evening, lighting up those seemingly hard, dark features.

A stool was pushed to the new comer, books were opened, matters explained, directions given, the pen was dipped in the ink, and in short, before an hour had passed away, you would have thought that the old man and young man had known each other for years.

In reference to our new friend, it will be sufficient to remark that he had been liberally educated, as the phrase goes, and though he had entered early into business, he had not neglected the cultivation of his mind and heart. He had found time to cherish a general acquaintance with the most note-worthy authors of the day, both literary and religious, and with many of past times. After a few years of success in the pursuits to which he had devoted himself, misfortune came thick and fast upon him. He found himself left with scarcely any property, and alone in the world, save his only two daughters.

As year after year passed away, he grew steadily in the confidence of his employer who felt, though he said it not, that in him he possessed a treasure.

Very little indeed was said by either of them, not connected with the routine of business, and there had been no intercourse whatever between them, save in the counting room. Thus six years passed towards the close of which period old Mr. Bremen was found looking with much frequency and earnestness at the young woman before him; something was evidently brewing in that old head. What could it be? And then, too, he locked so curiously. The Irish servant was puzzled. "Sure," said James, "something is coming."—Annie, too, was some-what perplexed, for those looks dwelt much on her.

"What is it father?" she said to him one morning at the breakfast table, as he sat gazing steadfastly in her face; "do tell me."

"I wish you'd have him!" burst forth like an avalanche. "Know him for six years—true as a ledger—a gentleman—real sensible—don't talk much—regular as clock work—prime for business—worth his weight in gold."

"Have who, father? What are you talking about!"

"My head clerk, Copeland—you don't know him—I do—haven't seen anybody else worth a quill."

Annie was puzzled. She laughed, however, and said—

"Marry my father's clerk! what would people say?"

"Humbug, child, all humbug—worth forty of your whiskered, lounging, lazy gentry? say? what they please: what do I care? what do you care? what's money, after all? got enough of it—want a sensible man—want some body to take care of it, all humbug."

"What's all humbug, father?"

"Why people's notions on these matters—Copeland is poor—so was I once—may be again—world's full of changes—seen a great many of them in my days can't stay here long—got to leave you Annie—wish you would like him."

"Father, are you serious?"

"Serious, child!" and he looked so.

Annie was a chip of the old block; a strong-minded, resolute girl. A new idea seemed to strike her.

"Father, if you are really serious in the matter, I'll see this Copeland; I'll get acquainted with him. If he likes me, and I like him, I'll have him. But he shall love me for myself alone; I must know it. Will you leave the matter to me?"

"Go ahead, my child and do as you like. Good morning."

"Stop a moment, father. I shall alter my name a little; I shall appear to be a poor girl a companion of our friend Mrs. Richards, in H——street. She shall know the whole affair; you shall call me by my middle name, Payton; I shall be a relative of yours; who shall suggest the business to Mr. Copeland, as you call him, and arrange for the first interview. The rest will take care of itself."

"I see, I see," and one of those rare smiles illuminated his whole face. It actually got between his lips, parted them a sunder, glanced upon a set of teeth but little the worse for wear, and was resting there, when he left the house for his counting room. The twilight of that smile had not yet gone when he reached the well known spot, and bowed and locked "good morning" to those in his employ, for old Paul was, af er his fashion, a polite man. On the morning of that day what looks were directed to our friends Charles, so many so peculiar, so full of something, that the head clerk could not but notice them, and that, too, with some alarm. What was coming? At length the volcano burst forth.

"Copeland, my good fellow, why don't you get a wife?"

Had a thunderbolt fallen at his feet he could not have been more astonished. Did Mr. Bremen say that, and in the counting room too? The very ledger seemed to blush at the introduction of such a subject. He for the first time made a blot on the fair page before him.

"I say—why don't you get a wife? know just the thing for you—prime article poor enough to be sure—what of that—a fortune in a wife, you know—a sort of a relation of mine—don't want to meddle with other people's affairs, know our own business best—can't help thinking you'll be happier—must see her."

Now the fact is, that Charles had for some time past thought to himself; but how the old man should have divined his feelings was quite a puzzle to him. In the course of the day a note was put into Mr. Bremen's hands by James, his Irish servant, the contents of which produced another grim smile. When the moment for his return home arrived, Mr. B. handed a sealed document of rather imposing form to Charles, saying: "Copeland you'll oblige me by leaving that at No. 67 H——street. Place it in the hands of the person to whom it is directed; don't want to trust it to any one else."

The clerk saw on the outside, Mrs. Richards, No. 67 H——street. The door bell was rung. The servant ushered Copeland into a small, neat parlor where sat a lady apparently twenty-five or thirty years of age, plainly dressed, engaged in knitting a stocking.—Our friend bowed, and enquired for Mrs. Richards.

"She is not in, but is expected presently; will you be seated?" There was an ease and quietness, and an air of self-command about this person which seemed peculiar to Copeland. He felt at ease, (you always do with such people,) made some commonplace remark which was immediately responded to; then another; and soon the conversation; then another; and soon the conversation grew so interesting that Mrs. Richards was nearly forgotten. Her absence was strangely protracted, but at length she made her appearance.—The document was presented; a glance at the outside.

"Mr. Copeland?" Charles bowed

"Miss Peyton." The young lady bowed, and thus they were introduced. There was no particular reason for remaining any longer, and our friend took his departure.

That night Annie said to Mr. B., "I like his appearance, father."

"Forward; march!" said old Paul, and he looked at his daughter with vast satisfaction.

"The ould man's as swate to-night as a new poratee," said James to the cook.

The next day Charles Copeland came very near writing several times, "Miss Peyton Dr," as he was making out some bills of merchandise sold.

"Delivered the paper last evening?"

Copeland bowed.

"Mrs. Richards is an old friend—humble in circumstances the young lady, Peyton—worth her weight in gold any day—have her myself if I could."

* * * * * *

"How much you remind me of Mr. B.," said Charles one evening to Annie; "I think you said you were a relation of his?"

"I am a relative of his through my mother," was the grave reply.

Mrs. Richards turned away to conceal a smile.

Somewhat later than usual on that day Annie reached her father's house. There was no mistaking the expression of her countenance. Happiness was written there.

"I see, I see," said the old man; "the accoat is closed, books balanced, have it all through now in a short time. You are a sensible girl—no foolish puss—just what I want bless you, child, bless you."

The next day Paul came, for almost the first time in his life, rather late to his counting room. Casks and boxes seemed to be starting with wonder.

"Copeland, you are a fine fellow—heard from Mrs. Richards—proposal to my relation. Peyton—all right—done up well. Come to my house this evening—never been there yet before, eh?—eight o'clock precisely—want to see you—got something to say."

"How much interest he seems to take in this matter," said Charles. "He's a kind old fellow in his way; a little rough, but good at heart."

Yes, Mr. Copeland, even kinder than you think for.

At eight o'clock precisely the door bell of Mr. Bremen's mansion was rung. Mr. Charles Copeland was ushed in by friend James. Old Paul took him kindly by the hand, and turning round abruptly introduced him to "My daughter, Miss Annie Peyton Bremen," and immediately withdrew.

"Charles, will you forgive me this?" He was too much astonished to make any reply. "If you only knew all my feelings and motives, I am sure you would."

That the motives and feelings were soon explained to his entire satisfaction, no one will doubt.

"Copeland, my dear fellow," shouted old Paul, as he entered the room, "no use of a long engagement."

"Oh, father!"

"No use, I say; married now—get ready a terwards, next Monday evening, who cares? Want it over feel settled. Shan't part with Annie, though—must bring your wife here—no words—partner in business—Bremen & Copeland—papers all drawn up—can't alter it—be quiet, will you?—won't stay in the room."

I have now finished my story, reader. I have given you the facts. I cannot say, however, that I approve of the deception practiced upon our friend Charles. As, however, our Lord commended the "unjust steward because he acted visely," so I suppose the good sense shown by the young lady in choosing a husband for the sake of what he was, and not for the sake of what he might have possessed, merits our approbation. It is not every one who has moral courage enough to step out of the circles which surround the wealthy, & seek for those qualities of mind and heart which wealth neither gives nor takes away.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.—The judicious expenditure of money in advertising is well known to be productive of good returns. A gaeat many persons, however, advertise and perhaps expend a great deal in doing so, but without pursuing it properly they fail to reap that benefit which they expect. There are two general rules to be kept in view which some experience in this department of business convinced us correct ones. First, advertising to be successful must be continuous. It is not so much the length of the advertisement which pays in the long run, as the constant presentation of it to the attention of the reader. A man takes a paper and week after week, and day after day, he sees the business of a certain man advertised, until the man becomes almost his friend and acquaintance. If he should ever want anything in his line, he naturally reverts to the advertisement, and becomes a customer. This arises from that natural law of associations which to a greater or less extent governs us in all our acts.—We have received the most flattering assurances from our yearly advertisers of the value of such advertisements, and we are sure we are only stating a fact which will be responded to by all of them when we assert that it is a very mistaken idea to suppose that advertising by 'fits and starts' pays. In the first place, it is more expensive, "for a publisher can well afford to insert an advertisement at a much more reasonable rate when the contract is made for a year than he can when there are only three or four insertions. Besides the cheapness of yearly advertising, the advantages of keeping one's business constantly before the public cannot be over estimated. This, every shrewd business man will see at a glance.

The next most important part of advertising is the medium to be selected, and on this point we desire a few plain words. It is well known, or ought to be, that advertising is the last thing that comes to a paper when it is becoming established and the last thing that leaves it when its circulation is declining. This was forcibly illustrated in the case of a London daily journal a few years since, which, when it expired, had completely run down in circulation, and yet was found to retain a very fair share of its advertising patronage to the last.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have 95 missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake City, issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool, issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansey, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Australia; one in India; one in Switzerland, in the French langauge. The "Book of Mormons" has been translated and published in the Welch, Danish, French, German and Italian languages.

Political.

SPEECH OF HON. C. C. CLAY, JR.,
OF ALABAMA,
ON THE BILL TO ADMIT KANSAS.
Delivered in United States Senate March 19, 1858.

Mr. President: The people of Kansas ask admission into the Union.—Men of all parties and of every political faith have signified in some manner, at some time, their desire to eater the Union. All parties in congress have indicated at some time, and in some manner, a willingness to admit Kansas into the Union. Disguise it as we may, sir, it is nevertheless true, that Kansas would ere this have been admitted into the Union without serious objection or protracted debate, but for the sectional struggle in that Territory and in Congres upon the subject of slavery.

* * * * * *

Why was the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act resisted so strenuously?—Because it permitted the introduction of slaves into that Territory. Before that act had passed, an organization of members of Congress was formed with a view of controlling the destiny of that country by emigrant aid societies. The most noisy, and efficient agents of that party repeatedly declared that they intended to colonize Kansas with men "who could not do without the aid of that association;" "to be retained in its service," "to be under its control," "to be bound by it;" "to be under bonds to make Kansas a free State." To wrest from the South every foothold in that Territory, all the means have ben invoked which fanaticism, avarice, ambition hatred of the South, or lust of dominion over it, could suggest. The western nations in the twelth century were not more grieved that the Holy land was in the hands of Moslem, than this party were, or affected to be, that Kansas, "a soil consecrated to freedom," was opened to the immigration of the slaveholder. Ministers of the Gospel, like Peter the Hermit, traversed the North, inflaming religious zeal, and arousing Christian crusaders to the rescue of that consecrated soil from the sacrilegious tread of the slaveholder. Political leaders aroused the lucrative desires of the North by highly colored pictures of the exhaustless treasures and incomparable charms of the virgin soil; or appealed to the lust of dominion, the vengeance of mortified pride, or the indignation of insulted justice against the violations of plighted faith, the aggressions and the outrages of the 'slave oligarchy."—In the madness of their zeal, or the bitterness of their hate, they declared that if they failed to expel slavery from Kansas by moral means, they would do so by fire and sword. Such in the declaration in the Northern Republican Convention at Philadelphia was greeted with tumultuous applause. Such were the weekly Sabbath day counsels of the Beechers and Parkers, who disgraced the Northern pulpits and dishonored the cause of the Prince of Peace they professed to advocate. Such were the daily menaces of the leading Northern Republican papers. Such were the repeated suggestions in the form of prophetic admonitions to the South, uttered by Senators on the other side of this chamber.

Sir, the freesoil party in Kansas have fully illustrated the principles and purposes of their advisers and advocates in Congress and in the North. In their first meeting to call a convention to frame a constitution, they solemnly resolved that the laws of that Territory were without validity or binding force, and that they would resist and defy them, even to a *bloody issue,* if they found that peaceable remedies would fail. Governor Reeder, addressing that party addressing that party, declared "we must conquer or mingle, the bodies of oppressors with the oppressed upon the soil which the declaration of Independence no longer protects."—The President of that Philadelphia Republican Convention of June, 1855, declared 'such rebellion was sanctioned by God and man;' and he but echoed a sentiment we have often heard uttered upon this floor. Hence, in accordance with the edicts of the New York Tribune, whose power over its party is superior to that of any individual, if I may except the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. Seward,] who is sometimes honored with the soubriquet of "the Wizard of the North"—hence, they continued to 'free settlers in Kansas well armed with Sharpe's rifles, or other convenient weapons."—Hence they refused to coalesce or to co operate with Southern men, in elections either to the Legislature or the Convention. Hence their secret organizations, their formation of military companies, their preparation for war, and their attempt to establish an insurgent government. These men went to Kansas not so much to build as to destroy a State; not so much to organize as to disorganize; not to promote order but to produce disorder not to vindicate acknowledged rights, but to avenge imputed wrongs; not to meet in the peaceful contest of the ballot box with Southern brethern, but to engage in the hostile encounters of the catridge box with enemies. They went, in the language of this same New York Tribune, 'not for commerce but for vengeance.' They went to meet southern 'enemies,' 'vandals,' 'a dishonorable and profidious privileged class,' heartless, grasping and tyrannical robbers.' Such were the characteristic names applied even by Senators to Southrons, or at least, slaveholders. The President truly characterizes this contest in Kansas when he says.

"The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence *by force and usurpation*—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress.

* * * * * *

Shall we, sir, defer to these malcontents, factionists, and rebellionists?—Shall we refuse to admit Kansas because of the opposition of this faction, dignified by the name of party, or the people of Kansas? If so, how shall we do it.

* * * *

There is no constitutional; or legal, or moral obstacle to her admission, unless it be that the right of property in slaves is recognized and guaranteed by her constitution. The senator from N. York [Mr. Seward] told us truly and frankly, that the question presented to us is, 'whether there shall be slavery or no slavery in the Territories. The shibboleth of the party, of which he is the acknowledged leader, was, during the last canvass for the Presidency, and still is, '*no more slave States.*' Many of the most prominent of that party deny that property in slaves is protected or even recognised by the Federal Constitution. Such was the explicit denial of the Senator from Maine [Mr Fessenden.] All of them deny that it has any sanction in Divine or moral law, or common law, and denounce it as hostile to our republican institutions. The platform adopted by the Northern Republicans at Philadelphia, in June, 1856, alleges all these objections to the institution of slavery, and commits them against the admission of any slaveholding State. If all the voters in Kansas desired admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, no Northern Republican could vote to admit her without violating the principles of that platform; and some have conceded that the recognition of slavery by that constitution was to them an insuperable objection to her admission. There are Senators; I believe, who actuated, in opposing her admission, by the principles or sentiments of that party, but they are exceptions to the general rule of opposition.

If, as alleged by the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward,] the principles and sentiments of his party predominate in the Northern States, if the toleration of the expansion of slavery has been death to all parties there but the Democratic, and is fast hurrying that on to the same fate; if the North demands, "the ultimate emancipations of all men, and leaves the South only the election 'whether it shall be effected with needful and wise precaution against sudden change or hurried on by violence;' then it behooves the South to deliberate and and determine whether she will yield herself to these Northern ministers of her fate, or assert her right to shape her own destiny. Within the Union she cannot control her destiny against the preponderating majority of the North, when imbued and influenced by the principles and sentiments proclaimed by the Northern Republicans. When they vauntingly predict,) the southern States must elect between independence out of the Union or subordination within it: The principles of that party are not only hostile to the constitutional rights of those States, but to their political integrity and social organization. They are not only unconstitutional and sectional, but radical and revolutionary. Alabama, in common with the Southern States, has repeatedly declared that she will not submit to the measures of that party and especially to the refusal to admit a slaveholding State into the Union; and if she be true to herself, she will resent and resist those measures, or either of them, even to disunion.

Property is the foundation of every social fabric. To preserve, protect, and perpetuate rights, of property, society is formed, and government is framed.—No government was ever formed to destroy the property of its citizens, although some have been perverted to that end by usurpation. No government ever existed, the designs of whose framers was to enable some of them to seize and appropriate, abolish the property of the others: although, by the tyranny of force or fraud, such results have ensued. On the contrary, the primary, fundamental, and inseparable idea of every social or political or organization is, to guard and secure every member thereof in the freedom, use, and enjoyment of property. There are self evident truths which every tyro in political law understands, and no intelligent man will deny. A necessary corollary of these principles is, that government is bound to take care that foreign governments do not rob its citizens; and that its citizens do not rob each other; and, much more, is government itself bound not rob its own citizens. Those are absolute duties of government, independent of any injunction of the organic law.—To fulfil those duties, powers are conferred.

But our forefathers were not content to rest their rights to freedom of property upon these necessary implications. They endeavored to prescribe the duties, limit the powers, and [illegible] by a written written constitution. The word *sovereign* is not found in that instrument, or the Declaration of Independence, and does not belong to our governmental dialect. It would have been inappropriate, because inconsistent with their intention to form a government of limited and specific powers, to be held in trust for their benefit.—The form, tenor, and spirit of the constitution, all show a purpose to withhold from government sovereign power over property, either public or private, and to retain for the people freedom of property, as well as of conscience, and of all other personal rights.

One species of property, held in all the States, except Massachusetts (where it was abolished by judicial construction and not by national legislation,) was an object of peculiar solicitude—that was slave property. That property, which had existed among the most cultivated nations of the earth, from the days of Abraham, was then recognized and tolerated not only in America (as shown by the Senator of Louisiana [Mr. Benjamin] in his very able argument a few days since,) but by the first powers of Europe. It was recognised by customary or common law, or by prescription in the larger portion of Crittendom.—And, notwithstanding the oft quoted and misapplied phrase of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born e free and equal, the author and signers of that instrument were either slaveholders or their representatives.—Indeed, a clause reprobating the enslaving of the inhabitants of Africa, was struck out of that instrument, Mr. Jefferson says, in compliance to South Carolina and Georgia, and our *Northern Bretheren;* thereby refusing to acknowledge their right to freedom and equality with white men.

The framers of the Federal Constitution, too, were either slaveowners or their representatives. I believe they were all white men; were not bastards or foundlings, but know their paternage and race; and were not theoretic amalgamationists, contemplating with complacency the commixture of their negroes, and the transmission to a mongrel progeny of the political inheritance they were amassing. Hence, I presume that, by the words 'ourselves and our posterity,' in the preamble of the constitution, they meant to secure to white men the blessings of liberty. I am confirmed in that opinion by the intrinsic evidence of the constitution itself.

As slaves were then recognised as property by nearly all of Christendom, and by all the States of the Confederacy and as no power was given Congress to define property, except as to money or to abolish property, slaveowners would have been entitled to governmental protection of their slave property, without any constitution recognition of it by force of those clauses of the constitution which I have quoted, and even without these, by virtue of those fundamental principles of society to which I have alluded.

But the framers of that charter did not rest their rights upon their necessity intendent or implication from those clauses of the constitution, or from general principles of social organization; but superadded, cumulative, specific, and stringent provisions for protection and preservation of slave property.

It was as Mr. Madison said in the Federal constitution, the most material cause of the division of interests in the United States, and was to be adjusted before a common government was formed. It was one of those 'particular interests' the convention had to provide for and defend, in order to secure the union of South Carolina and Georgia and North Carolina, with the other States. Hence, no power given Congress to abolish, impair, circumscribe or restrain that institution, but, on the contrary, the framers of the constitution provided for augmenting, strengthening, guaranteeing, and maintaining it.

They recognised, tolerated, and even encouraged it, in sanctioning the importation of slaves, by expressly denying to Congress, power to prohibit before 1808, or to impose on it a tax or duty exceeding $10 for each negro imported; and by further inhibiting the States from amending that clause of the constitution within that period.

Here was given the triple guarantee of the States and Federal Government for the augmentation of slavery, in inhibiting Congress from suppressing the slave trade, or from discouraging it by heavy taxes or duties, and in inhibiting the States from empowering Congress to suppress or restrain it by amending that clause, for twenty years. But, while the power of Congress to prohibit or discourage was thus limited, no limitation was placed on its power to extend, revive, or even perpetuate the slave trade. The constitution said to Congress, you shall not prohibit the importation of slaves for twenty years, but, thereafter, you may prohibit or allow it. And Congress might, at this day, license that trade with strict conformity to the spirit and intent of the constitution. Yet, strange to tell, this clause of the constitution has been cited as proof of its disfavor of slavery.

They not only recognised, but consolidated and strengthened, slavery, by adopting it as a Federal institution, in making it the basis of Federal representation and of Federal taxation; thus preferring and fostering it, above all other property, an element of political power in the Union, as well as a source of revenue to the Federal Government. Inasmuch as the 'revenue is the State,' or, without revenue, the State could not exist, and as representation is a vital principle of republics, it may be truly said that the Federal Union owes its being at this day, and its birth in 1788, in part to slavery, and that slavery enters into the very life-blood which the Federal Government now wishes.

The Constitution recognizes slavery as a federal institution in providing for its protection and preservation, by inhibiting each State from destroying or impairing the right of property in slaves, by any law or regulation discharging from service any slave that may escape into it, and by requiring that he be delivered up on claim of his master. "At that time, says Chancellor Walworth, in Jack vs. Martin, 41

Wendt, 526] the existence of involuntary servitude, or the relation of master and servant, was known to, and recognised by, the laws of every State in the Union except Massachusetts: *and the legal right of reception by the master existed in all as a part of the* customary or common law of the whole confederacy.

Yet, notwithstanding this customary or common law, the constitutional right of reception and constitutional obligation not to discharge but to deliver, were superadded, as higher and stronger and surer guarantees for the defence and preservation of slavery.

Thus are slaves acknowledged and warranted in the constitution as property; property to be imported—to be taxed, to be represented, to be delivered upon demand of the master. Thus was slavery shown, in several respects by the federal constitution, peculiar favor instead of disfavor. It is the only property that is specifically provided for and placed beneath the ægis of the Union. The constitution recognizes it as a reserved right of the people and of the States, but imposes a federal duty on the States and their common government to respect and uphold it, in several particulars and relations, above all other property. Power to abolish, circumscribe or restrain it, is withheld but power is granted and the duty imposed on the Federal Government to protect and preserve it. Congress cannot touch it, except to take care of it.

The constitution further guarantees the institution of slavery in two other clauses, by empowering Congress to call forth the militia to *suppress insurrections* and repel invasions, and by requiring the United States to protect each State against invasion, and on application of her legislature or executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic *violence*. Thus, by delegates and prohibitions of power, the framers of the constitution endeavored to hedge about guard and fortify slave property against all assaults and above all other property.

But notwithstanding, property is the foundation of the social fabric; notwithstanding, slave property was recognised by nearly all Christendom, by all States of the confederation, and was held in all, but one, when the constitution was adopted; notwithstanding the framers of that instrument were slave owners or representatives of slave owners, notwithstanding it is so zealously and sedulously guarded and guaranteed in that constitution, notwithstanding it formed one of the laws of the Federal Union, enters into the frame work of the Federal Government, is one of the aliments of its existence, is one of the elements of the life-blood that courses through the veins of the Federal Republic, and is entitled to the defence of its sword and shield; the Northern Republican party is pledged by its party platform of 1856, and by the principles and policy of its leaders, proclaimed here, to a war of extermination upon slavery. I shall quote from that platform instead of the speeches of Senators, because they but elaborate the ideas it contains, and it is the most authoritative, as well as the most condensed, summary of their party creed. The Philadelphia platform of June, 1856, denounces slavery as barbarous, unchristian, contrary to the law of nature, the Declaration of Independence and the purpose and design of the Federal Government.

The resolution pledges the party to maintain the principles promulgated in the declaration and embraced in the constitution:

The second resolution specifies those *principles to be the right of men to life liberty, &c.*, and declares 'the *primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.*'

It asserts that these principles promulgated in the declaration, are embodied in the constitution and to maintain them, "*is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.*'

It denies 'the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or associations of individuals, *to give legal assistance to slavery in any Territory of the United States while the present constitution shall be maintained.*' It claims 'that the constitution confers on Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that, in the exercise of power, *it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.*

The preamble of the constitution declares its object was to secure liberty to white men—if, forsooth, by "ourselves and our posterity" the framers meant to designate the Caucasian race. But this platform blackens the faces or the fame of the framers of that instrument, by declaring those words embrace, or were intended to embrace, the African race, or a mongrel race of white and black.

The constitution recognises property in negro slaves in at least three clauses encourages its acquisition, and binds the Federal Government to assist in maintaining the owners' right to, and possession of, such property. But this platform asserts the inalienable right of all men to liberty, by virtue of the laws of God, the Declaration of Independence and the federal Constitution! And Northern Republican Senators frequently deny here in explicit words that there can be any property in man!

The Constitution guaranteed to each State its reserved right to import slaves, and provided that the Federal Government should participate in the profits of their importation, for the first twenty years after the government; thus providing for the protection of slave property on board of vessels bearing the federal flag on the high seas, where its jurisdiction was exclusive of the States and of any other government. But this platform alleges the primary object of of that government was to *secure liberty to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction!*

The constitutions guarantees to slave property representation in Congress, thus recognising it as one of the elements of our republicanism. But this platform alleges, that maintenance of the right of all men to liberty, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.

Concluded next week.

☞ Although Col. Benton went through the usual formalities of making a will, he nevertheless died very poor. The creditors of his estate are not likely, however, to press their claims unpleasantly, and, if a project on foot in reference to a certain disposition of his latest literary labors is successfully carried out, his debts will probably be paid in full.

Phil. Enquirer.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May, 6, 1858.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Bartlett Owen,** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Calhoun County—Election 1st Monday in August next.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Jesse U. Bryan,** as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election 1st Monday in August next.

Kansas Admitted.

It is our pleasing privilege this morning to announce the passage of the bill reported by the Kansas Conference Committee, admitting Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, by both houses of Congress, and a majority of nine in each. That the passage of this bill will be satisfactory to the people of the South, we have little doubt from the fact, that only two Southern Democrats voted against it, and that it was opposed by the Black Republicans, and also Douglas, Crittenden, and Bell.

The Deficiency Bill was also passed, the Senate having receded from its amendment. Mr. Houston's Mexican Protectorate Resolutions were under discussion.

Religious Revival.

A deeply interesting meeting has been in progress in this place since last Friday week, conducted by Rev. Robert Nalls, Pastor of 2nd Presbyterian Church, Mobile. From almost the first day, great earnestness and seriousness was awaked in the minds of professors of religion, of the various denominations, and very soon, cheering evidences of conviction and penitence on the part of many sinners. The interest continued to deepen and increase, and at this time, we may safely say, that between 20 and 30 have made and open profession of religion, most of whom have united themselves to the Presbyterian Church. There are also yet a number of penitents and the meeting unabated in interest. How long the meeting will yet continue we are unable to say.

☞ Attention is respectfully invited to the announcement, in another column, of the reception of New Goods, by Messrs. J. B. & G. H. Forney, referred to by us two weeks ago.

It is unnecessary for us to say more here, than that their stock is very large, handsome, well-selected, and offered at very low prices; and that the public will find the Proprietors & their Clerks as ready and willing as ever to accommodate them.

Report of the Grand Jury.—This document will be found in to-day's paper, and doubtless will be perused with interest by most of our readers. There were we understand but 24 true bills found, a less number we believe than for many years, & the County is congratulated, that the evidences of breaches upon the peace and security of society are few and not of aggravated character. High, and we doubt not well deserved encomiums are passed upon the Sheriff, County Treasurer, Judge & Clerk, and other officers, for the faithful discharge of their official duties, and the neat and correct manner in which their Books & public records are kept. This report indeed, from such an intelligent and respectable source, is sufficient to make every citizen just by proud of our County and its officers.

We were called upon, on yesterday by Dr. Russell, Oculist, Aurist and Surgeon, who informs us he is visiting our Town professionally. We know of a number of persons that require an operation of some kind, and this is the most favorable opportunity the citizens of this place and county will have again soon, of having their defects remedied. He proposes to remedy cross eyes in a few seconds, and insert artificial eyes, presenting all the movements and appearance of the natural ones without pain. The Doctor is stoping with Mr. Weir, and charges nothing for Examinations. Give him a call. His card will be found in another column.

Prof. Barton's Works.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES.

I. Easy Lessons in English Grammar for Young Beginners.

"This work contains a brief synopsis of the leading principles of English Grammar, and from its simplicity is well adapted to the capacity of young beginners."

II. A New System of English Grammar.

"This work is intended as a text-book for common schools, and Academies. It embraces all that is important on this subject, and is combined with the advantages of greater simplicity, precision, and correctness than any system within my knowledge."

III. Hand Book of English Grammar.

This work is specially designed as a text-book for High Schools and Colleges. It will be found useful in furnishing Teachers, with helps for answering questions, and exhibiting historical facts in regard to our language not found in any one work. *Nearly ready.*

IV. Practical Exercises in English Composition, or the Young Composer's Guide.

This work is specially directed to the wants of the young Composer, and will be found highly useful in assisting him in his first efforts.

V. Rhetoric and Criticism.

This work is designed for the more advanced classes, and is intended to lead the student to a thorough and practical acquaintance with this study.

We have not had an opportunity to examine the entire series of Prof. W. S. Barton's text books for Schools and Colleges. So far as we have been able to look over them, we take great pleasure in expressing our opinion of their merits. They are highly recommended by L. C. Garland, L. L. D., President of the University of Ala., H. Talbird, D. D., President of the Howard College; Hon. W. F. Perry, Supt. of Education of Ala., and a host of distinguished Teachers and Professors, both North and South. We are truly glad to find southern talent engaged in the good work of Education. It is high time we had home books and home teachers.

State of Alabama, }
Calhoun County. }

Circuit Court, Spring Term, 1858.

To the Hon. S. D. Hale, Presiding Judge of said court.

The Grand Jurors, sworn at the present term of the Court, in the discharge of their duty, on the termination of other labors, respectfully submit to the Court, a Report, in pursuance of law, of such matters as are required to be made public.

1. They have made a personal inspection of the Jail of the County, & report, that while it is not such a building as the strict letter of the law requires, yet the Court of County Commissioners are taking steps to perform their duty in regard to its improvement: a matter delayed, not on account of any disposition on the part of those officials to neglect their duty, but from the embarrassed condition of the finances of the County. The Jail is at this time amply sufficient for the safe keeping of prisoners now in custody; and for their accommodation and health; & it is due to the faithful and public spirited gentleman who holds the office of Sheriff, to say, that every attention and care that official obligation or humanity required, have been bestowed by him upon the comfort of prisoners, and the cleanliness of the apartments.

1. The Grand Jury have examined into the County Treasurer's Books, and it is only repeating the testimony of other Grand Jurors, when they say, that the Books and accounts of this office are in admirable order, and kept in a state of commendable neatness and accuracy. The financial condition of the County is as follows:

Indebtedness on the 17th day of April, 1858, and paid up,	$894 16
Sources of income to the same date,	$819 12
Balance due the Treasurer,	$75 04

3. The Books and Records of the several County Officers have been examined and found to be neatly and correctly kept; and no fees charged which are not justified by law.

4. The Bonds of County Officers have been inspected also, and found correct and well secured, except in a few instances, of which a list has been furnished to the proper authority, and attention called to their reformation.

5. The Grand Jury have given prompt and diligent attention to such offences as they have been informed of, and taken such action thereon as the public good, and the sanctions of law have justified. They congratulate the court and county that the evidences of outbreaks upon the peace and security of the society in which we live, are few; and not at all of very heinous character.

6. The Grand Jury return their thanks to the Honorable, the presiding Judge, for his efforts to enlighten them; and to the Solicitor, Nich. Davis, Esq. for his prompt and satisfactory assistance, in the performance of their duties.

All of which are respectfully submitted.

J. A. Turnipseed, *Foreman.*

Moses Lee,	Wm. M. Story,
B. W. Draper,	Benj. Nabors,
John H. Barton,	Samuel Caldwell,
H. H. Allen,	Wm. McMahan,
Wm. A. Stewart,	Leand. L. Swint,
J. M. Bagly,	John P. Lackey,
J. B. Hayes,	A. W. L. Jones.

Frost.

On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings last we had white frost, which left unmistakable signs of its blighting effect upon vegetation. It is feared that much Wheat is injured.

Coosa River Argus.

Paraguay.—Our relations with Paraguay are assuming a warlike aspect.—She refuses to ratify the treaty sent here in consequence of a slight verbal alteration made by the Senate—designating this country as "the United States of America," instead of *North America.* The U. S. Consul at Assumpcion (Mr. Hopkins) and other American residents, have been deprived of their rights and injuriously treated. For past injuries she offers no redress. Two war steamers and an envoy might bring her to terms.—*Mont. Advertiser.*

Great Flood.—The Huntsville Advocate, of Thursday, 22d, says: "On Monday night there was the heaviest fall of rain ever known in this region. At least six inches of solid water fell during the night. Water privileges in many houses and on many lots were abundant.

"The Railroad trains have been interrupted. There are breaks between this and Decatur, and the Memphis train, due on Tuesday morning, has not yet arrived.

'The trestle work at Brown-boro' has been washed away in two places. Every exertion is being used to repair damages, but the trains cannot run regularly for a day or two more.

'Such heavy falls of rain as we have had this season cannot well be guarded against by Railroads.'

Over the Creek.—The cars on the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. crossed Tallasahatchee Creek on last Saturday, and the track is being laid as fast as possible. It will be but a short time until the 100 mile station is reached, and then we expect our friends up there will have one grand barbecue. In fact we know they decided on it, and *Saturday*, the 3d day of July, we belive is *the* day. When the citizens of the Wewoka neighborhood decide on such matters, they are generally carried out about right.

Three miles west of the Tallasahatchee Creek the Railroad will intersect the dirt road at or near the residence of Col. Batts, and we suppose that when the track is laid to that point, a "flatform" will be put up, and that the cars will be run to that point. Of this however we are not advised, and only suppose that that will be the arrangement, as it will be an accessible point to reach, and the Colonel's house will be a nice place to stop at.

[Selma Reporter.

"You are a little bear, madam."
"Sir!"
"About the shoulders I mean madam."

When the furnace is hottest, deliverance is nearest.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Cotton Market and the Duel.

Augusta, April 28, 1858.

In Charleston the Cotton Market advanced an eight to a quarter.

In New York the Market buoyant.

Sales in Mobile 1200 bales, and Market firm.

Sales in New Orleans 3000 bales, and Market, dull and unchanged.

The Duel.

The duel between two gentlemen from Montgomery, this afternoon, on the other side of the Savannah river, was bloodless. The matter is now in the hands of gentlemen, to endeavor to adjust.

The Markets & Weather--Frost and Ice.

Augusta, April 27, P. M.

Frost and Ice reported in Northern Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Cotton in the Southern markets firm and advancing.

Washington News.

Washington, April 26.—It is currently reported that Messrs. Douglas Stuart and Broderick, are zealously endeavoring to defeat the adoption of the report of the Kansas Conference Committee. It is understood that all the other Democratic Senators are in favor of the report made by the committee.

The Government will ask Congress to authorize a loan of thirty million dollars, and also for authority to fund the twenty million dollars already issued.

Congressional,

Washington, April 26—In the Senate to-day Kansas affairs was discussed.

In the House, the Kansas question was postponed until Wednesday.

The House refused to agree to the Senate's amendments to the deficiency bill.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 26, P. M.

The Senate has adjourned without taking any action on the Kansas bill.—The matter will be up again to-morrow, but the vote will not probably be taken until the latter part of the week.

Gen. Walker's Trial.

New Orleans, April 26.—Gen. William Walker's trial has been postponed until the 4th Monday in May.

News from the Plains.

New York, April 27, 1858.

The Santa Fe mail of April 1st were received at St. Louis to day. The express encountered violent snow storms, and noticed numbers of animals frozen on the route.

Capt. Marcy had been overtaken by Garland's Express, and was ordered to await an escort at Fort Smith.

The times extra states that twenty thousand Indians were congregating on the Plains—with the determination of making a descent on the frontier; and also that hostilities had actually commenced. The report, however, is denied by a gentleman attached to the mail train, who recently passed through the country.

Congressional.

Washington, April 15.

Very little business of general interest transpired in Congress to-day.—In the Senate, the Kansas question was discussed. In the House the old soldiers' bill was debated.

Frost & Ice in the South West.

Mobile, April 27.

Reports have been received from Mississippi, Louisiana and from the northern parts of Alabama, announcing injury to crops by frost and ice, and these reports have somewhat advanced prices.

The Thing's Up!"—By the following dispatch just received from Washington, it will be seen that the Conference Committee's bill has past the two Houses of Congress by a majority of nine in each—Quitman and Bonham in the House, and Crittenden and Bell in the Senate, being its only opponents among the Southern members. We have no time, at present, to comment on what will be *the result* of this action of Congress.

KANSAS BILL PASSED!!

Washington, D. C., April 30, '58.

The Kansas Bill (Report of Conference Committee) passed both Houses by nine majority in each. The whole South voted for it, except Crittenden, Bell, Quitman and Bonham.

The Republicans and Douglas voted against it.

General News by the Arabia.

D'Israeli has announced to Parliament that a demand has been made on the government of Naples for compensation for the imprisonment of Watt and Park. English engineers, who were seized and imprisoned for their supposed complicity in the conspiracy to seize the Cagliari. [This matter has created considerable diplomatic excitement between the cabinets of Turin, Naples and England, and may yet lead to serious result. It is understood that England sustains the efforts of Sardinia against Naples.]

The India news telegraphed to London from Malta announces that Sir Colin Campbell still remained at Lucknow.

The rebels had assembled in great force in Bundlecund.

The Rajah of Baupoor had been driven from his district, and his possessions confiscated.

The China news is not of special interest, having been measurably anticipated by former arrivals. The four powers, England, France, Russia and the United States, had allowed the Emperor of of China until the latter part of March to send plenipotentiaries to enter into negotiations. The Chinese were arming themselves around Canton to make an effort to repel the rebels.

Private advices state that the Mexican minister in Spain has been ordered by Zuloaga to resign has refused to comply. Spain has refused any further intercourse with him.

We find the following notice of the recent term of our Circuit Court, in the Selma Sentinel of the 28th ult:

Calhoun Court.

The Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Calhoun county commenced its session on Monday the 19th inst., at Jacksonville, the Hon. Smith D. Hale presiding, and Nick Davis acting as Solicitor. We had formed rather an unfavorable opinion of Judge Hale in consequence of some decisions we had been told he had made, but, during the three days we remained in Jacksonville, we were satisfied that he is a discreet and efficient presiding officer. His decisions are prompt, and in charges to the Juries he evinces a complete knowledge an correct conception of the Law. We found him to be quite a young man—perhaps not more than 33 years old, and we soon ascertained the secret of his popularity—that in his personal associations he is as agreeable and pleasant gentleman as we have ever made the acquaintance of. He is one of those men who, as an officer, will discharge his duties, and as a man knows what is due to men.

Mr. Nick. Davis, the Solicitor of that Circuit, is a gentleman of fine sense, and we have no doubt but he and Judge Hale are the men to arrest the tide of crime which has been, for so many years, flowing on so freely in that Judicial Circuit.

On an examination of the different dockets, we found that there were on the Civil Docket 491 cases, about 276 of which were writs sued out and returned to the present Term of Court and 24 writs returned but not serve 120 days before Court. On the Criminal Docket there were 129 cases, but their nature presented a perfect medley of offenses of a minor character; there were some three or four for assault with intent to kill, but the most of them were for affrays. The Grand Jury adjourned on Friday evening, after finding 24 indictments, and in their general presentment represented the affairs and public buildings of the county in a most excellent condition, as well as to pass quite an eulogy upon the efficient services rendered the body by Judge Hale and Nick. Davis Esq

As at other Circuit Courts, we found a perfect host of the legal profession, and as fully as we could ascertain, the following are those in attendance.

Alex. White,	Selma.
Gen. J. B. Martin;	Cahaba.
B. F. Porter,	Sidney.
B. T. Pope,	Ashville.
Thomas Haden,	"
T. Cantrel,	Oxford.
J. D. Porter,	Guntersville.
S. K. McSpadden,	Centre.
Thos. B. Cooper,	"
W. L. Whitlock,	"
J. W. Ramsey,	"
M. W. Wheeler,	"
John White,	Talladega.
G. P. Walden,	"
W. C. Griffin,	"
Taul Bradford,	"
J. A. Wilborn,	"
Oscar M. Watkins,	"
W. S. Mattox,	"
Wm. H Forney,	Jacksonville.
John T. Heflin,	"
John H. Wright,	"
R. G. Earle,	"
J. A. McCampbell,	"
A. Woods,	"
M. J. Turnley,	"
G. C. Whatley,	"
J. B. Martin, Jr.	"
G. C. Ellis,	"
W. M. Hames,	"
B. A. Brooks,	"

Capt. Turnley, U. S. Army.—It will be seen by reference to hand bills that this gentleman sells out his large stock of household furniture on Friday next, at auction, preparatory to leaving for the scene of operations in Utah.

This apparently simple incident is suggestive to our mind of the fact that the life of some of the officers of our army, small as that army is, is not that life of the 'luxurious ease,' that might be imagined. The case of Capt. Turnley is one in point. This gentleman has been exposed to the frontiers of Texas since its annexation, till the outbreak of disturbances in Kansas, when he was ordered thence to assist in enforcing the laws of our common country in that distant territory. From Kansas he was ordered to repair to this border, where he has hardly been allowed time to settle his family comfortably, before he is again forced to break up and repair to Utah. Truly this is 'beating from the pillow to post,' with a 'pillow,' anything else than one of 'down.'

We of course know nothing of the motive of the War Department in thus requiring the constant service of this officer in the field. It may be his peculiar fitness for the service required of him—we presume it is, for he enjoys a just reputation for efficiency and punctuality—but it does seem to us that some little time for rest should be allowed. The most faithful war horse would soon wear out, if kept constantly on the march. To require so much of one officer we think is too severe. The burdens of active service should be equally distributed among all the officers so that a seeming partiality should not be seen. We believe it is not usual to require such constant service of one officer, and hence captain Turnley might reasonably expect a short respite of garrison duty after so many years of active labor in the field.—*Tex. Paper*

Gen. Walker.—The general inquiry of "What has become of Gen. Walker?" may be answered by the following extract from a letter, written by the New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*:

The Ex-President of Nicaragua, Gen. Wm. Walker, is now in this city, and has been for a month past. He is coolly and contentedly waiting his trial before the United States District Court, on charge of violating the neutrality laws, which is expected to take place in May. He keeps himself secluded in his room, and writes, I understand, as industriously and continuously, as if committing to paper the minutes particulars of the last few busy and eventful years of his life. An ardent friend and follower of the renowned filibuster, informs me that another vain upon Nicragua is not only contemplated, but in actual preparation, and that the confidence in its success is just as great as it ever was; that Gen. Henningsen has been busy securing friends to the cause, arranging for recruiting, and making other preparation, and that no formal be obstacle is expected to interfere.

The Effect of Gold.—The present state of the money and commercial world is fraught with interest in respect to the future influence of the continued influx of the precious metals.—When the discoveries were first confirmed in 1849, the world was filled with discussions upon the probable effect of the new supplies upon the prices of produce. If gold was to become very cheap, all other articles would be relatively high. Thus all debtors would find their burdens lightened, and all creditors and annuitants would find the purchasing power of their incomes annually declining. Silver would, it was thought, rise relatively to gold, and re-assume something of the proportion it held before the discoveries of Peru. These ideas generally prevailed, and induced Holland to demonitise gold—adhering to silver. Ten years have now passed, and $800,000,000 of gold has been added to the world's gold, yet prices generally are no higher than before. Silver holds the same relation to gold that it did, and money within six months has been higher in the open market than it ever was before. Thus all the prognostic upon the gold influence seem to have failed. The stream of gold has not lowered its value, although fed from the three new sources of Russia, Australia, and California.—The question then recurs, will it so continue? will gold continue to flow in and swell to overflowing the vaults of the banks without ultimately producing the effect anticipated? If we look back upon the event of the last ten years, we shall find that they have been such as to counteract powerfully the influence of gold. The discovery of gold followed a disastrous famine, when much capital had been destroyed. It was accompanied by the revolutions of Europe, when still larger amounts of capital were destroyed and gold hoarded. The advent of the French Empire was followed by a large absorption of capital in the shape of goods by the gold countries. The Russian war followed, swallowing up immense other sums, and still greater ones were put into railroads—in America, in Western Europe, and in India. At the same time the harvest again failed. All these circumstances were productive of high prices, and these prices drew produce from Asia, for which silver was sent back in large masses. The effect of sending away silver was to reduce the mass of money relatively to commodities. All these circumstaces have caused gold to fail of its effect.—The large losses by war, bad harvests, and railways, could not have been met, but from the results of the extraordinary productive industry stimulated by the anticipated effect of gold. The reaction has now come. All commodities are abundant, and gold—while accumulating in swelling masses—is still pouring in, the harvests are good, peace undisturbed, and prices moderate.—What will now be the effect of $800,000,000 more gold added to the world's stock in the next ten years? There would seem to be little doubt but that the effects formerly anticipated are now to be realized to some extent, and when confidence in this fact once more revives, the activity of business will compensate for the present stagnation.

United States Economist.

The Great Storms and Floods.

From the intelligence that has reached us, there is no doubt that the rain storms of the 9th and 10th inst. have extended over an immense tract of country. We have a dispatch from N. O., which states that the storm was severely felt there. We have also intelligence as far West as St. Louis, and East as far as Columbus, Ohio, beyond which telegraph lines were down at noon yesterday—a pretty sure indication that it prevailed there. In Indiana the storm was most disatrous. At Indianapolis a small creek rose to such height as to inundate a portion of the city. The numerous railroads in that State must have sustained immense damage. A gentleman who came in by last evening's cars informs us that White river had risen 7 feet since the 10th.

But by far the most threatening danger is along the Lower Mississippi.—The country bordering on it has just sustained an overflow, and it is feared another will now follow it.

The Nashville train came in last night behind time, but we have heard of no damage on that route.—*Louisville Journal, 12th inst.*

We learn from Mr. Kirk, who left St. Louis on Sunday evening, that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has sustained serious damage by the rain on Saturday and Sunday. All the streams had swollen tremendously, doing immense damage to private and public property. The train had to come to a halt twice east of Vincennes, and between Mitchell and Seymour full a mile of the trick had been washed off: the cars could not pass this point, and the Eastern train changed trips. The passengers who should have arrived early yesterday morning missed the connecting train at Seymour and had to wait for that due here at 1 o'clock. The ferry-boat in crossing the river with the passengers, their baggage and the mails, was tossed about by the storm and in imminent danger. Great alarm prevailed among the passengers. She was finally landed at Fort Fulton, above Jeffersonvill, and after the abatement of the storm delivered her passengers safely on this side.—*Louisvill Journal 12th inst.*

At Napoleon, Ark., some 23 deers were killed in one day, inside of the town, which had been driven in by the flood. A great deal of property was destroyed. At one place below Napoleon, horses were seen standing in the porch of a private dwelling, and any number of cattle standing in water up to their sides. Hogs were standing in the woods on logs.—*Memphis Ava.*

The above paragraph refers to the river inundations. But here is something still worse:

A letter to the St. Louis *Repulican*, from Bentonville, Arkansas, mentions a terrible disaster in that town. On the 27th of March, a dreadful hurricane passed over the place, by which nearly every house in the town was blown down and 25 lives were lost. The cries of the wounded could be heard for 24 hours after the storm under the ruins of the buildings, where they suffered the most intense agony. No other particulars of this accident have been received.

From and after the first day of May the land office in Huntsville, Ala., will be open for the entry of all public lands in the district, at twelve and a half cents per acre.

The Household Fairy.

They may talk of their fairies; their sylphs, and their gnomes
As much and as long as they please,
But give *me* the machine which enlivens our homes
And ensures us enjoyment and ease:
Some Fairies are all very well in their way,
Though I confess one *I* never have seen—
While in sight, on the table, "click, click," through the day,
Sounds the song of my Sewing Machine!

Ah! there once was a time when I bent o'er my toil
Till tears stained the cambric of lawn,
And when daylight had flown, by the glimmer of oil
I often slaved on till the dawn.
But *now* long ere noon all my needle-work's done—
And handsomely done too, I ween,
I'm as free as a bird whose wings flash in the sun—
Thanks—thanks to my Sewing Machine.

What blessings doth science on labor confer
When inventing so useful a gift,
Which converts into comforts e'en trouble and care,
And our duties combine with our thrift:
Ah! could Hood, who composed the shirt's heart-touching song,
My Grover & Baker have seen,
I've no doubt he'd have written another as long,
And as good, on my Sewing Machine.

Kate.

Great Balloon Experiments by Prof. Wise.—Prof. John Wise, of this city, extensively known for his many successful and thrilling æronautic voyages and discoveries, left Lancaster yesterday for Washington city, to make preparations for a series of the most extensive and interesting balloon experiments ever witnessed in our country.—Mr. Wise has been engaged to make these experiments for the Smithsonian Institute, with instruments provided by it for the purpose. He has made arrangements with the City Gas Company for a liberal supply of gas for his use. One of the experiments will consist of a squadron of balloons in the shape of a balloon regatta. In another one he will cut loose from the balloon, when two miles high, (leaving the balloon in charge of a companion,) and descend with a canvass air conductor.

Mr. Wise expects to establish the practicability of guiding balloons along the lines of telegraph, and by other means, so as to be able to steer for and arrive at a given point, with as much certainty as ships are made to navigate the ocean and carry on commerce with the world.—*Lancaster Times.*

Justice of the Peace.—An Act of the last Legislature makes quite an important change in the Magisterial Jurisprudence of the State. It provides that whenever either party is aggrieved by a decision of a Justice of the Peace, he shall, within five days, be entitled to an appeal to a jury of five men, upon giving bond and security, and the verdict of the jury is final and conclusive between the parties, unless removed to the Circuit Court by appeal, or *certiorari*, and the trial before the jury must be in the same manner as in the Circuit Court.

It is further provided, that the Justice shall, once in two years, make out a list of persons in his precinct liable to serve on juries, and whenever an appeal is taken, draw not less than five nor more than seven names from the box, five of whom shall constitute the jury, while they are subject to the same penalties for failing to attend as defaulting witnesses, and are allowed fifty cents a day for attendance—the party cast in the suit to pay all cost. The last section of the act repeals all special and general laws coming in contact with its provisions.

This will, in a great measure, free our Courts of Record from a large class of these cases. In fact, a large portion, if not one-half, of the litigated cases in our higher Courts are appeals from Justices Courts. The cost of juries to the county and of litigation between the parties, will be greatly diminished.

Mobile Mercury.

Great Luck!

$50.000 PRIZE

SOLD IN SAVANNAH.

It appears there are other lotteries, besides matrimony, which prove essentially to a lucky speculator therein, a matter o'money. Witness the above fact wherein the agent at Savannah of S. Swan & Co.'s renowned Georgia Lotteries drawn at Augusta disposed of the Tickets which drew $50,000; namely, Nos. 6—19—28 of the combination scheme.

The extensive patronage, received by Swan's Lottery all over the United States, constitutes one of the proofs that there must be something beyond excitement in such in favor of the world at large who purchase tickets. We have often been astonished at suddenly seeing persons spreading themselves as well off in the world; we wondered how came such so, as we could not see any available means in the ordinary way. On enquiry, some persons who knows at all times all things about every one, whispers 'Lottery Ticket,' and the whole mystery is solved: The man that cannot make money any other way secures at times a fortune by a lucky ticket.

We have just received a visit from S. Swan & Co.'s Cashier, who visits this city with the Cash, to pay off the above prize.

We shall certainly be on the *qui vive* to notice how the lucky winner bears his or her sudden fortune.—*Sav. Georgian.*

Retrenchment by Millions.—The custom house returns show remarkable evidence of the power of our people to retrench and recuperate. In the last three months at this port the reduction in our importations amounts to the enormous sum of thirty-six millions. In March, 1858, we took nine and a half millions less of foreign goods than we did in March, 1857. In the first six months of the present fiscal year, including the three months prior to the revulsion, our imports at this port were four and a half millions in excess of those of the previous year; now, our imports of the 9 months ending 31st March are actually 32 millions in arrear of last year. All this indicates a tremendous amount of contraction and retrenchment, spreading tho' out the country; and it must lead, before we expect it to a sudden revival of business, increase of trade, and restoration of commercial activity.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

What a Railroad will do.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length, and cost about $7,000,000. In 1850, the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, as taken from the census, was $20,942,047—and in 1856 the State assessment makes it $53,917,229; or an increase in six years of $20,305,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement which has cost only $7,000,000.

LIFE Pills and Phœnix Bitters. For Dyspepsia billious fever, and as a preventative of infectious disorders these remedies are famous all the world over. For the mariner and the emigrant who seeks his fortune under the virgin soil of the great West, or the hardy miner, delving in the rivers of California, they are equally necessary and remedial. Sold by the proprietor W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and by his agents.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

33 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE.

☞ No applications for Agencies need be made, except by persons of integrity, reliability, and having excellent facilities for doing business. They must be addressed to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, New York.

mar. 4, '58.

J. B. & G. H. FORNEY

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of their

Spring and Summer

GOODS

And take this occasion to say, though in no boasting spirit, that it is the largest and best selected Stock, ever before offered, which was bought by one of the firm in New York, (and is now selling at)

"PANIC PRICES."

Their position is such, from the well grounded belief in the solvency, integrity and ability of their customers, that they are enabled to present advantages unsurpassed by any.

Their friends must allow them again to return their sincere thanks for the already flattering evidences of their patronage.

As heretofore, the usual inducements are offered to cash customers.

12,000 Lbs. best Machine and Handspun ROPE.

12,000 Yds. " " KENTUCKY BAGGING.

Bought during the "Crisis" and will be sold at lowest market prices, to which the attention of Planters is respectfully invited.

PIANO FORTES.

One Rosewood, Carved Gothic Corners with carved frieze and base moulding, fancy desk, 6½ Octaves.

One Rosewood, round corners with carved frieze, and serpentine base moulding and bead fancy desk; 7 Octaves, at Manufacturer's prices.

W. W. Draper, }
A. T. Martin, } Salesmen.

Jacksonville, May, 6 1858.—tf.

W. J. P. RUSSELL, M. D.

OCULIST, AURIST

AND

SURGEON.

Treats with success the following Diseases and Deformities

Inflamation of the Eyes,
Granular Lids.
Stoppage of tear passage, (Watery-Eye)
Ptosis, (drooping of Upper Eye-lid)
Ectropium, }
Entropium, } deformities of Lids
Pterigyum.
Strabismus, (Cross-Eyes,) cured in a few seconds.
Cataract, (a form of Blindness)
Talipes, (Club-Foot.)
Hare-Lip.
Torticollis, (Wry Neck.)
Tumors, (Wens.)
Enlarged Tonsils.
Deafness.
Chronic discharges from the Ear.
Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, possessing all the movements and appearance of the natural Eye.

Rooms at Weirs Hotel.

No Charge for Examination.

May 6, 1858.—2t.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa in favor of M. Creese & Terris and against M. Henderson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, 1858, the following lands, to-wit: The west half of south east fourth of section 11—the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 11—the north west fourth of north east fourth of section 14, all in township 13 range 8—levied on as the property of M. P. Henderson to satisfy said fi fa.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by John Burgess and posted before J. P. Gore, Esq. two certain estray mules, (both horse mules) years old, one of a bay color, with a small lump on its right leg, of a medium size; the other a sorrel—no marks or brands perceivable; also of medium size.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 29, 1858.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by

B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explamed, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 38 East 31st street, New York City.

May 6 1858.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

WE have just received a small supply of this new variety of grass seed, which is said to have made five tons of very superior hay to the acre in some portions of the west, last Summer.

POMEROY & MARSHALL.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25, 1858—tf.

ELECTION NOTICE.

For School Trustees of Calhoun County, Alabama.

Under & by virtue of an act of the general assembly of the State of Alabama, to render more efficient the system of Public Schools in the State of Alabama, approved the 14th day of February, A. D. 1856, an election is hereby ordered to be opened and held on the 2d monday in May next, in the different Townships in said County of Calhoun, at the respective places therein specified, for the purpose of Electing their School Trustees in each respective Township, and the following persons are appointed inspectors of Said election, and they are hereby required to Superintendent & manage Said Election in their respective Townships, & report the result to me accordingly.

T. 16, R. 6—Genj. S. Wilson, A. B. Self & Crink Dulaney—Election held at B. S. Wilsons house.

T 16 R 7—S L Murphree, Willis Woodruff & James B Heaten—Election held at Court Ground Beat No. 4.

T 16 R 8—Dudly Snow, Daniel Hinds & W. B. Turnipseed—Election held in Oxford.

T 16 R 9.—John C Elston, J F Davis & S Borders Election held at Shuffords Store.

T. 16 R 10.—Jon Smyth, Elijah Teague & Wm. W. Bell—Election held at Sugar Hill court Ground.

T 16 R 11—Edmond Dodson, John W Jones & John Boyd—Election held at Possnells mill.

T 16 R 12—W F Gaines, Daniel Walker & Jacob Allbright—Election held at Pounds Store.

T 15 R 5—John J Lewis, Aaron Green & N. M. McCall—Election held at Aaron Greens House.

T 15 R 6—Noah Goode Patten Brothers and A Downing—Election held at Polkville.

T 15 R 8—J C McAuley, Mathew Allen John A Findley—Election held at John Brocks School House.

T 15 R 8—Alfred Wright, G W Humphries and John Loyd—Election at G W Humphries House.

T 15 R 9.—Elijah Kerr, James Lea and M P Johnson—Election held in White Plains.

T 15 R 10—J H Hubbard, J R Cole and James D Thompson—Election held at J D Thompsons House.

T 15 R 11—James Baker, Stephen Clayton and Irvin Owen—Election held at Backuses old Store place.

T 15 R 12—W R Brown, James M Owens and J W Wigganton—Election at Roberts Scotts House.

T 14 R 7—Jacob M Ford, John M Crook J R Walker—Election held at Philipps Mill.

T 14 R 8—A Adams, G W Mathews and B C Wyly—Election held at the Court House in Jacksonville.

T 14 R 9—John U Whiteside C B Scisson & C Watson—Election at Rabbit Town Cross Roads.

T 14 R 10—Orswell Griffin, James R Brown and Joseph McRoberts—Election at Joseph McRoberts House.

T 14 R 11—Joshua Roberts, Jesse Graham and S B Furguson—Election held at Hamiltons Schools House.

T 14 R 12—Martin Dobbs, A D Chandler and James Graham—Election held at E M Barker House.

T 13 R 6—Thos R Mangham, Charles Phillips and W H Smith—Election held at T R Manghams House.

T 13 R 7—H L Pettit, John Vessels and Barton Griffin—held at Mt. Polk.

T 13 R 8—J W Tatum, T Boozer, W Page, Election held at J W Tatums Mouse.

T 13 R 9—J B Prater, Levi Weaver, G W Wells Election as Edward Allens House

T 13 R 10—John T Grimes, O P Anderson and Hiram Boozer—Election held at Hiram Wilsons House,

T 13 R 12—W W McCarv, John Beasly and M Alexander—Election at J Wheelers old place.

F l T 12 R 6—Isaac P Morangne W Miner and John Weems—Election held as S W Kellings House.

F l T 12 R 7—G B McGlathrey, John G Means and James Wessons—Election held at Means Store place.

F l T 12 R 8—W V Griffith, James Chandler and Spyvy Cannon—Election held at Spyvy Cannons.

F l T 12 R 6—Jesse Veach, James Prater and S F Roberson, Election held at Jas. Praters House.

T. 15. R. 11. Thos. Beasly, Wm M. Story, and Matthew Alexander—Election held at Thos. Beasley's.

Fractional Township 15, R 6. B E Moody, John Richey, and M Hendricks, Managers—Election at the house of B. E Moody.

F l T 12 R 10—Saml C Kelley, R Moore ar l J R Graham—Election held at Ladiga.

Given under my hand this 13th day of April 1858. A. WOODS,

Judge of Pro'ate.

April 15th 1858.

The Alabama State Sentinel.

A paper devoted to general News, miscellaneous reading, Politics, and general commercial matters, is published in the City of Selma, Dallas County, Alabama at the following rates, paid strictly in advance:

Daily paper one year,		$7 00
Tri-Weekly.	"	$5 00
Weekly.	"	$2 00

Selma being situated immediately at the terminous of the Alabama and Tennesee River Railroad, on the Alabama River, with a Telegraphic line passing North and South, accessable by excellent mail routes renders to the proprietors many advantages in furnishing their Subscribers with the very latest political and Commercial news from all parts of the world.

Merchans, Mechanics, and especially the Planters in the up country will find the Sentinel a paper worthy the r patronage.

All Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents in forwarding the names and money for subscribers.

All letters and communications should be addressed to JOHN HARDY, & Co.

April 29. Selma, Ala.

1858.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

STIPES & ROWLAND

ARE now opening a most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We beg to repeat that no house in this County can offer greater inducements to buyers, as regards low prices. All we ask is to call, look and price. April 22, 1858.—tf.

RYAN, TATE & ROWLAND,

Are now receiving their usual supplies of

SPRING GOODS.

PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS are respectfully solicited to give them a call, and PROFIT by the inducements that are offered, in the way of

Neat and Durable

GOODS

At Low Prices.

Our motto is "SHORT PROFITS AND PROMPT PAYMENT," and to Cash customers we will say, that no merchant, (let his advantages be what they may) shall beat us.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 22, 1858.—tf.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Henry M. Crump, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of April, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment: and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. WHITFIELD, Adm.

April 29, 1858.—6t.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

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THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

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THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best weekly papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGE, or FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every Week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $5000 00 IN GOLD, WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year - - - -	$2 00, & 1 gift.
One copy for two years - - - -	3 50, & 2 gifts.
One copy for three years - - - -	5 00, & 3 gifts.
One copy for five years - - - -	8 00, & 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year,	$5 00, & 3 gifts.
Five copies one year,	8 00, & 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year	15 00, & 10 gifts.
Twenty one copies one year	30 00, & 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2	Fag's. of Gold, containing	$500 00 each.
5	do. do. do.	200 60 each.
10	do. do. do.	100 00 each.
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches,	100 00 each.
	Gold Watches,	75 00 each.
350	do.	50 00 each.
1500	do.	50 00 each.
300	Ladies Gold Watches,	35 00 each.
200	Silver Hunting cas'd Watches	30 00 each.
500	Silver Watches,	$10 to 25 00 each.
100	Gold Guard, Vest & Fob Chains,	10 to 30 00 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold & Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from fifty cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to the subscriber, *by mail or express post paid.*

☞All communication should be addressed to BECKET & CO.

48 and 49 *Moffat* Building, 335 Broadway, New York.

☞Specimen copies sent free Agents wanted. march 25'58.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Are receiving their usual supply of **Spring & Summer GOODS,** which they offer on favorable terms for CASH, or on time, to prompt paying purchasers.

Factory Thread can be had of them for CASH.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 15, 1858.—6t.

POSTPONED

Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed in Trust, made by Samuel P. Hudson, on the 14th day of April, 1855, to secure Wiley, Banks & Co.—which is recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, in Book L, pages 163, 164 and 165, I will, as Trustee, named in said Deed, proceed to sell

On Monday the 17th day of May next,

before the Court House door in Jacksonville, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property conveyed by said Deed, viz: *Store House & Lot No. 62,* in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and also the **Dwelling and Lots** now occupied by said Hudson, known as Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20—also, Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 & 22, in the new plan of the Town of Jacksonville—and will convey to the purchaser all such titles as are vested in me as Trustee in said Deed.

JAMES A. McCAMPBELL, Trustee.

April 15, 1858.—5t.

Executor's Notice.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Joel Appling late of St. Clair County Ala. Deceased were on the 24th day of March A. D. 1858 granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Said County:—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Said Estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. This 30th day of March A. D. 1858.

LARKIN COKER Ex'r.

April 8 1858.

State of Alabama, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala, Special Term, April 18, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Daniel Hinds, Administrator of the Estate of A. M. Hinds, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that Saturday the 8th day of May next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Saturday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of the Court of Probate, at Office this 12th day of April, A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge

April 15, 1858. 3t. of Probate.

New Drugs and Medicines.

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS & CO., are now receiving a new and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Spanish Cigars, Macenboy, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Smoking Tobacco; also, fine Brandies and Wines, kept exclusively for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes, with all the various articles usually kept in a Drug Store, all of which they offer low for cash, or upon short time to punctual customers.

☞Dr. Williams still continues the practice Medicine in its various departments.

Oxford, Ala, *May* 18, 1857.

ALEX. WHITE. *Selma, Ala.* J. B. MARTIN. *Calaba, Ala.*

WHITE & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice in partnership in all the Courts of Calhoun County. Address them either at Selma or Calaba. April 22, 1858.—1y.

POSTPONED.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by Samuel P. Hudson, on the 19th day of April, 1855, to secure Wm. Dothard, and A. M. Sloan, which said Deed of Trust was filed for record on the 21st April, 1855, and recorded on 3d day of May, 1855, in Book L, pages 171 and 172; I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.,

On Monday the 17th day of May, 1858,

The following described Real Estate, embraced in said Deed, to-wit: The west half of the south west fourth, and the west half of the north west fourth of Section 24, Township 14, Range 8—also the south east fourth of north west fourth and north west fourth of north east fourth, and north half of east half of north west fourth—also east half of north west fourth of north west fourth, all in Section 25, Township 14, Range 8 east—also about 12 acres of the south east end of the south half of section 14, Township 14, Range 8.

Such title only will be conveyed to the purchaser as is vested in me by said Deed of Trust.

J. A. McCAMPBELL, April 15, 1858.—5t. Trustee.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GEO.,

IS THE

LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER

THREE TO FIVE TIMES

As much reading matter as is contained in the ordinary weekly Papers of the South, consisting of

INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
&c. &c. &c

The Weekly Chronicle and Sentinel, devoted to POLITICS, NEWS, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, is issued every Wednesday morning, contains the LATEST NEWS received by Mail and Telegraph up to Twelve o'clock Tuesday night, and is mailed to subscribers by the earliest trains from this city, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, $4.
DAILY PAPER, $7.
IN ADVANCE.

Letters should be addressed to W. S. JONES, Augusta, Geo.

☞Specimen copies sent free when desired.

Gift Enterprise!!

$5000! $5000!

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN

Will be given to the patrons of the Rome Courier & Southern Statesman, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next.

TICKETS GIVEN AWAY & PRIZES TOO.

1	*Chance in Draw*	$1000 00
5	*Chances in Draw*	200 00
10	" " "	100 00
10	" " "	50 00

In order to collect our dues on subscription and to inaugurate the pre-paying system we propose to make the following beautiful bestowment of Gifts upon those who will promptly give "indemnity for the past and security for the future." There is no percentage or uncertainty in the proposition we make. It is no lottery scheme but a bona fide donation to our subscribers, and if they will, as we hope, generally accept it, it will be a matter of economy to both parties.

GIFTS.

50	Gifts of $5 each, are	$250
10	" " 10 "	100
5	" " 20 "	100
1	Gift of 100 "	100
66	Gifts, Total amount,	$550

☞The following gentlemen, whose standing worth and unquestioned integrity is well known throughout the Cherokee country, have consented to superintend the distribution:

Col. W. S. Coltrary,
Col. A. M. Sloan,
Col. D. R. Mitchell.

PLAN.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., up to the number of subscribers to the paper will be put in a covered box. These will be counted by the above named Managers, who will superintend the drawing—These numbers will be drawn out one at a time. The holder of the Ticket corresponding to the No. on the 5th one drawn out, will receive a Five Dollar Gold piece, the person having the ticket corresponding with the number on the tenth one one drawn, will also receive a five dollar piece the 15th another, and so on—every fifth number drawn being a prize until the two hundredth is drawn. The holder of the ticket corresponding to the 200th number drawn will receive a Ten Dollar Gold piece, then every 10th being a gift of ten dollars until the 300th is drawn. In the same manner the 320th will be a gift of a 20 dollar gold piece and every 20th to the 400th,—and the holder of the ticket corresponding to the 400th number drawn will receive 100 dollars in gold.

Tickets in the distribution will be given to all subscribers who will pay past dues and for one year in advance. Those in arrears, if they pay up before the 12th of June, will only be charged two dollars a year with interest from the beginning of each year.

New subscribers will receive the paper one year and a ticket in the distribution for two dollars.

Receipts for the Money and Tickets in the drawing will be sent by return mail.

Address "COURIER OFFICE," Rome Ga.,

April 15 1858.

State of Alabama, St. Clair Co.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1858, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the estate of John Dollar, late of Tuscaloosa county, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same within eighteen months, or they will be barred—this 16th day of April, A. D. 1858.

ELIJAH J. DOLLAR, Adm.

Apl. 15, '58.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st day of April, 1858, a negro man who calls his name HENRY, who is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, and is about 23 years of age. He has a small scar, scarcely discernable, on his upper lip. He says he belongs to a man named Kibart or Dekhart Foster, living in Magnolia near Mobile, and that he was hired to John King, who owned a Brickyard on the Shell road near Mobile.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of, as directed by the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES B. FARMER, Sh'f. C. C.

April 8, 1858.—tf.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating term, his House and Lot in the Town of White Plains, Ala. The lot contains over half an acre, lying on the main street: has on it a dwelling house, a good Sadler Shop, and other buildings. If desired the Sadlery tools will also be sold and a quantity of household and kitchen Furniture.

J. J. CARNY.

April 1, 1858.—2m

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, Special Term, March 26, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Joshua R. Walker, Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, representing that his Testator, died, seized and possessed in fee of the following described lands, to-wit:—The south half of the north east quarter of Section thirty-five, in township thirteen of range seven; and the north east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty-five, in township thirteen and range seven—the east half of the south west quarter of section 36, township 13, range 7—and twenty acres adjoining thereto, all in township 13, & range 7, east in the Coosa Land District, and in Calhoun County, Alabama; and that it is necessary said lands be sold, for a more equal, fair and beneficial division amongst the heirs and legatees of said estate. Alledging that the same cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided amongst said heirs, without a sale thereof. He further represents, that the heirs and legatees of said estate are, Joshua R. Walker, Martha Palmer, wife of John B. Palmer, who reside in Calhoun County, Alabama; Green L. Walker, who resides in Lawrence County, Ala; Elizabeth Davis, wife of Wm. Davis, and Caroline Smith, wife of Carter Smith, who resides in Franklin County, Ala., Mahulda Moreland, an infant daughter of Polly Moreland & Frank Moreland, who reside in Calhoun county, Ala.; Malala Carmichael, wife of Hugh Carmichael, who resides in Troup County, Georgia; Sarah Harper, wife of Thomas Harper, who resides in Bradley County, Arkansas, Jane Weatherly, wife of Rush Weatherly, who resides in Texas; Archileas Ferguson, William Ferguson and ——— Ferguson, a minor, daughter of Catharine Ferguson and Austin Ferguson, who reside in Arkansas. Said parties are all over twenty-one years of age, except the minor daughter of Catharine and Austin Ferguson, and Mahulda Moreland.

It is ordered by the Court, that Tuesday the 11th day of May next be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County, for forty days prior to said day; and that citations issue to all the heirs of said estate who reside in the State of Alabama, as a notice to the aforesaid heirs as well as all other 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 11th day of May next, 1858, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 26th day of March A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge of

April 1, 1858.—6w. Probate.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Alabama, Special Term March, 26th A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Joshua R. Walker Executor of the last will and testament of John Walker, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, praying an order of court, authorizing him to sell the Slaves belonging to said Estate, for division amongst the heirs of said estate, consisting of the following slaves, to-wit: Matilda, a woman aged about forty years, and her two children (boys) named Allen and Bill; Malinda, a woman, aged about 17 years and her child, a boy named Nicholas; and Ester, a woman, aged about 30 years, and her child, a boy named John, in all seven in number. He further represents that it is necessary that said Negro slaves be sold for a more equal, fair and beneficial division amongst the heirs and legatees of said Estate. Alledging that the same cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided amongst said heirs without a sale thereof. He further represents that the heirs and legatees of said estate are Joshua R. Warker, and Martha Palmer, wife of John B. Palmer, who reside in Calhoun county, Ala., Green L. Walker, who resides in Lawrence county, Alabama, Elizabeth Davis, wife of Wm. Davis, and Caroline Smith, wife of Carter Smith, who resides in Franklin county, Ala., Mahulda Moreland, an infant daughter of Polly Moreland and Frank Moreland, who reside in Calhoun county, Ala., Malala Carmichael, wife of Hugh Carmichael, who resides in Troup county, Georgia, Sarah Harper, wife of Thomas Harper, who resides in Bradley county, Arkansas, Jane Weatherly, wife of Rush Weatherly, who resides in Texas, Archileas Ferguson, William Ferguson and ——— Ferguson, a minor, daughter of Catharine Ferguson and Austin Ferguson, who resides in Arkansas. Said parties are all over twenty-one years of age, except the minor daughter of Catharine and Austin Ferguson and Mahulda Moreland.

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Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office this 26th day of March A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge of

April 1, 1858.—6w. Probate.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

UP TOWN PROVISSION STORE,

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

RILEY & AIKMAN

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Rome, that they have just opened a PROVISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Baker & Rogers, where they intend to keep everything in the Grocery and Provision line. They solicit a share of public patronage.

J. T. RILEY,
T. C. AIKMAN.

March 25, 1857

NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. completed!

Connecting Chattanooga, Tenn. Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all North-Eastern Cities, with *Memphis* Tenn.

☞The last connecting Link of Rail Road between New York and the *Mississippi River!*☜

This Road is now completed, and opened for the regular transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will afford more expedition and less expense, than any other route between the North East and South West. Passengers and shippers will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Passenger Trains leave Stevenson daily at 1.15 o'clock A. M., (after the arrival of the train from Chattanooga and Nashville,) and arrive at *Memphis* same day at 6, P. M., connecting with east Cross Steam Packets to New Orleans, and all other important points upon the rivers.* Goods consigned to Rail-Road agents at Charleston or Savannah, will be forwarded to *Memphis* and other points, by Express Freight Trains.

☞Freight in charge of the Adam's Express Company, is carried over this route daily, by the Passenger Trains.

F. C. ARMS, Gen Sup't.

Huntsville, Ala., April 1st, 1857.

*Through Tickets to *Memphis, &c.*, sold at New York, Philadelphia Baltimore Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburgh, Knoxville, *Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Atlanta* and Columbus, Ga., *Montgomery*, Ala., Chattanooga and Nashville Tenn

This *great Southern Route* will be further improved on the 1st of June, next, by the completion of the East Tenn., and Virginia Rail Road. march 25, '58.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of BRENNAN & CANTRELL in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—and persons owing debts to the firm, will make immediate payments to B. A. BROOKS, Esq. as the Books &c. belonging to the firm are in his hands for collection.

DANIEL BRENNAN,
C. W. CANTRELL.

March 18th. 1858.

N. B. The undersigned will continue in Business at the same house, and will be happy to accommodate his friends at all times.

DANIEL BRENNAN.

March 25, 1858.—4t.

TALLADEGA MARBLE MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber would beg to inform the citizens of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Monuments, Box-Tombs, Slabs, Head Stones, Table Tops, and all kinds of **Building Materials.**

Work got up at his establishment, will be finished in splendid style.

Persons who may wish, can examine specimens of his work at the Jacksonville Graveyard, executed for Mr. E. L. Woodward, J. A. McCampbell, Esq. and others.

F. W. STEPHENS.

Talladega, March 25, 1858.—by.

KAHN'S CHEAP EMPORIUM.

At his New House, North-west Corner of the Square.

THE undersigned announces respectfully, the arrival of a new and splendid stock of

Spring & Summer GOODS.

A FINE VARIETY OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A Choice Lot of

JEWELRY,

Some very Rare Nets.

And his usual large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

With many other articles usually kept in this market.

Particular attention is called to the finest selection of PARISIENNE

BONNETS

AND

MANTILLAS

EVER BROUGHT BEFORE.

For the liberal and daily increasing patronage of the citizens of this county, which induced him to locate himself permanently here, he offers his heartfelt thanks, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

His goods which have been selected with care and judgment, will compare favorably with the best and as heretofore but still more, *his terms will be the cheapest.* J. KAHN.

March 25, 1858.—3m.

Notice.

THE undersigned was duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Mark Phillips, jr. dec'd. on Monday the 22d day of March, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

CHARLSEY A. PHILLIPS.

March 25, 1858.—6t. Administratrix.

Groceries. Grocer es.

NEW PROVISION AND

GROCERY STORE.

I am now receiving at my store in the Car TRAL DEPOT BUILDING, a large and well selected stock of **Provisions & Groceries,**

Which I will sell at a more commission upon New Orleans cost and charges, for cash, consisting in part of the following to-wit:

400	SACKS of SALT,
100	Bbls. Bro. & Clarified SUGAR,
10	" CRUSHED
100	" MOLASSES,
100	1-2 Bbls. "
100	SACKS COFFEE,
10	TIERCES RICE,
400	CASKS BACON,
50	Bbls. MESS PORK,
20	TIERCES HAMS,
50	KEGS LARD,
200	Bbls. FLOUR,
100	" WHISKEY,
50	BOXES CANDLES,
50	" SOAP,
20	" STARCH,
30	Bbls. CIDER VINEGAR,
200	KEGS NAILS,
100	Bales INDIA BAGGING,
150	Pieces KENTUCKY BAGGING,
500	Coils ROPE,
30	Boxes PICKLES,
10	Bbls. RYE WHISKEY.

☞Wanted to purchase by the 15th day of June next, 950 bales of Cotton for which I will pay a liberal price in cash, or in exchange for the above Goods.

☞Also, Wanted to purchase, *Land Warrants* for 10,000 Acres land, for which I will pay their value in cash.

J. F. DENNIS.

Selma, Ala. April 1, 1857—1y.

HORSE STOLEN

On the night of the 12th instant, from my stable, a deep bay Horse, about five years old this Spring—long & slim, large, heavy ears, left hind foot white.

I will give **Twenty-five Dollars Reward** for the Horse delivered to me and **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for the thief confined in Jail.

The man who stole said horse is between 35 and 40 years of age, and calls his name Hall. He is a very low, chunky man, supposed to weigh about 160, is fleshy and red complected, light hair, sandy beard, wears a gray sack overcoat, quite short, coarse shoes, closed with a whang. He rides a Spanish, red leather saddle, large rings at the sides for cinsingles.

W. C. McMAHAN.

White Plains, March 18, 1858.—tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Charleston Mercury.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovreignty of the States: a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States: Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS.

Daily, per annum	$10,00
Tri-Weekly	5,00
Weekly,	2,00

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS.

Five copies of the Daily for	$40,00
Five copies of the Tri-Weekly	20,00
Five copies of the Weekly	8,00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Marriage Notices or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable City reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

☞Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers & forwarding the money: and by sending us *Five* Daily subscribers, with $50 enclosed—or *Five* Tri-Weekly subscribers, with $25 enclosed—or *Five* Weekly subscribers with $10 enclosed—will be entitled to an *Extra Copy*; or, if preferred, they may retain *Twenty per cent* of the pre-payments for their trouble and in lieu of the extra paper.

March 18, 1858.

Maryland State Lotteries

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers of the Maryland States Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes.

For 1858.

They caution purchasers of Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The Maryland Lotteries have been existence for Forty Years. They are drawn by a State Officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money. The whole country is flooded with Bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞Order in the Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS G, To be drawn in Baltimore City, *May* 22, 1858.

Making more Prizes than Blanks—Every Package of 26 Tickets must certain 16 drawn numbers, so that there are 16 Prizes to 10 Blanks.

1	Grd Prize of	$10000	$10000
1	Prize of	10,000	10,000
1	Prize of	5,000	5,000
1	Prize of	2,375	2,375
5	Prize of	1,200	6,000
10	Prize of	1,000	10,000
10	Prize of	500	5,000
38,250	Prizes, amounting to		$60,375

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2,50, Eighths $1,25

Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes, $120 00

Do.	do.	6 Halves,	60 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters	30 00
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	15,00

HAVANA PLAN.

All the numbers put in one wheel, and every prize put in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

NO DEDUCTION ON PRIZES. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED,

Extra Class G,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md, Saturday, *May* 29th, 1858.

20,683 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	1 Approximation		$200
1	Prize of	5,000			
1	Prize of	5,000	16	"	100
1	Prize of	5,000			
1	Prize of	2,500	16	"	100
1	Prize of	2,500			
1	Prize of	2,000	16	"	100
1	Prize of	2,000			
2	Prize of	1,250	16	"	100
1	Prize of	1,250			
4	Prize of	1,000	40	"	40
10	Prizes of	500			
19	Prizes of	250	30	"	30
100	Prizes of	200			
			100	"	20

20,000 Prizes of $8 each.

The 20,683 Prizes of $8, determined by the drawing of the Capital, whether odd or even.

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qr's $2,50.

A Managers' Certificate, where persons wish to pay the cost only, will be sent for 26

"	"	16 Halves,	48
"	"	16 Quarters	24
"	"	16 Eighths,	12

$60,375

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfaithfulness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to assume the correspondence business and in their own name.

☞Order Tickets from the Managers only. Address all letters to

R. FRANCE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

OLIVER ELSTON, *Talladega Co.* NEAL HOLLAND, *Benton Co.*

HOLLAND & ELSTON,

Commission Merchants,

Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES, &c. advanced liberally on Cotton consigned to them.

Cotton and other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—1y.

Music Lessons

WILL be given by Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, at home, on a new and superior Piano. The present session commenced on the 1st inst., but pupils can commence at any time and continue five months for the session.

Feb. 4, 1858.

HARDWARE & IRON STORE.

EVE & HEARDEN,

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 assortment of Hardware, ever before offerred in Upper Georgia, imported directly from England, 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 in America, the articles kept are the following:

Sw

A FORTUNE OF
$70,000
TO BE HAD
FOR TEN DOLLARS!!
SWAN & CO'S. LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. SWAN & Co., Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for MAY, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

CLASS 13.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta Georgia, in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 1st, '58.

Class 14,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta Georgia, in public on
SATURDAY, MAY 8th, '58.

CLASS 15
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga. in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 15th '58.

CLASS 16.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 22 '58.

CLASS 17,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta Geo. in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1858.
ON THE PLAN OF
SINGLE NUMBERS!!
Five Thousand four hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes!
NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO
EVERY NINE TICKETS!!
MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.
TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN MAY!

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prizes of	900
1 "	30,000	4 "	800
1 "	10,000	4 "	700
1 "	5,000	4 "	600
1 "	4,000	50 "	500
1 "	3,000	50 "	300
1 "	1,500	100 "	125
1 "	1,000	230 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400 apx to	$70,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 " 300 "	30,000	" "	1,200
4 " 200 "	10,000	" "	800
4 " 125 "	5,000	Pr are	500
4 " 100 "	4,000	" "	400
4 " 75 "	3,000	" "	300
4 " 50 "	1,500	" "	200
5,000 " 20	are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,000**
Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

PLAN OF THE LOTTERIES.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes, will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example; if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 11252, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, & so on according to the above Scheme.

The **5,000 Prizes of $20** will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets		$80
Certificate "	10 Half "	40
" "	10 Quarter "	20
" "	10 Eighths "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or certificates

S. SWAN, & Co., Augusta, Ga.

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, and Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch and New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.*

CATCHIL'S
Hydraulick Ram.

The undersigned having obtained the patent for the State of Ala for this valuable invention, it being the latest and acknowledged and proven to be the best invention for conveying water yet discovered, desires to dispose of them, and put them in operation for those who may want them for their individual use.

They will elevate water, to any given point and distance ten feet, for every foot of head which can be obtaine for them giving a constant and full supply according to the amount wanted. They are simple in construction, & not liable to get out of repair. They will wear for many years without wearing out: & when certain parts do, they can be replaced at a very trifling cost, and made as good as new. They are cheaply constructed can be put in operation to convey water three hundred yards, at a less cost than an ordinary well can be dug and furnished with a pump; and when furnished yield their supply like a spring without the labor of drawing or pumping.

Many other advantages might be enumerated but those wishing to purchase can obtain the desired information by addressing H. P. Edward's Leesburg Cherokee Co. Ala. or John Reese, Reeses Mills, De Kalb Co. Ala.

JOHN REESE, }
H. P. EDWARDS. } Proprietors.

N. B We will sell county or district rights to any part of the State, reserving our immediate vicinity. June 10 1857.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District of the Northern Chancery Division, be held on the 4th Monday of July next.

JOHN FOSTER, Chancellor.

A true copy from the minutes,
R. G. EARLE, Register.
April 22, 1858.

1857. 1858.
J. H. DANIEL. GEO. E. CURTIS.

FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING,
AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
DANIEL & CURTIS,
Water Street, Selma, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all buyers of first class READY-MADE Clothing to their large and well selected Stock of Fashionable Goods; every garment Manufactured by themselves, and warranted to be well made and just as represented, and in point of Cut quality and style cannot fail to please even the most fastidious; also a large Stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, White and Fancy Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, in great variety, to which weekly additions will be made. Gents Shawls, Blankets, fashionable Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Call and be pleased no charge for showing Goods.

Selma, Ala. Oct. 17, 1857.

T. W. STREET. T. P. FERGUSON.

STREET & FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Grocers & Commission MERCHANTS,
BROAD STREET OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL BANK, ::::::::::::: *Selma, Ala.*

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Our stock consist in part of the following articles:

BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS.
RIO JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEE.
Flour, in barrels and sacks. Rice and Salt Brown, Granulated, Loaf, Powder and Crushed Sugars.
MOLASSES, in barrels and half barrels.
Stuart's extra Family Syrup
English Dairy and Western CHEESE.
Western and Goshen BUTTER.
Green, Black and Young Hyson TEAS.
BUCKWHEAT in boxes, kegs and 1-4 barrels. Pickled Beef.
PICKLES assorted. Catsup and Mustard.
Soda, Almonds, Yeast Powders.
SARDINES—whole, half and quarter boxes.
Ginger, Pepper, and Spice.
CANDLES—Star, Adamantine and Sperm.
Snuff. Powder, Lead and Shot.
White Wine and Cider VINEGAR.
TOBACCO & CIGARS—(assorted brands.)
BAGING, India and Kentucky.
Handspun and Machine Rope.
BRANDIES. Otard, Dupuy & Co., Tennessee, Seignette, and other choice brands
Old Rye, old Bourbon, Dexter's Pikes and Wilshire Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry Port, Malaga and Champagne WINE.
Claret in boxes, Cooking Wine, N. E. Rum. Jamaica Rum, Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Domestic BRANDY.
WHITE LEAD and Zinc. Lamp, Lard, and Linseed OILS, Train Oil, Turpentine &c.

☞ Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ The highest market prices paid for cotton. Selma, Ala Jan. 21, 1857.—1y.

W. G. Privet, late of Jacksonville, is in the above house, and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances from the up country, or to fill with promptitude and care, all orders which they may forward.

Jan. 21, 1858.—1y.

R. A PRINGLE.
BOOT & SHOE DEALER,
No. 177 EAST BAY,
Charleston, So. Ca.

Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one door from S. S. Farrar & Bro'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 Manufacturers Price.

R. A. PRINGLE.
No. 177 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

References.—
Messrs. W. J. WALKER & CO.
Of Mount Polk, Benton Co., Alabama.
March 25, 1857.—1y.

Maryland State Lotteries.
R. FRANCE & Co. Managers.
CAUTION NOTICE.

PERSONS living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; and if money is sent to them for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland Drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering in the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of fair and honest drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' Tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the numbers printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.,
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.
Feb 25 1858.—3m.

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN PACING HORSE
Robin Roan,

Will stand the present season at the mills of the undersigned, and at E. T. Read's 2 miles north of Jacksonville, at $10 the insurance.

Robin Roan was brought from Montreal, Canada, is a roan color, with black legs, main and tail. 10 years old, is a natural pacer, and is said to have paced a mile in 3 minutes.

Apl. 22, '58. ELIAS READ

P. LOUGHRY.
IMPORTER OF
China Crockery & Glass Ware

Is prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.

54 water St.
June 3 1857.—1y Mobile.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

WE have just received a small supply of this new variety of grass seed, which is said to have made five tons of very superior hay to the acre in some portions of the west, last summer.

POMEROY & MARSHALL.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25, 1858.—1.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.
HARDIE & STEELE.
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN.
FINE WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C,
EAST END OF CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDINGS,
SELMA, ALA,

WE keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Groceries for Family and Plantation use, consisting in part of the following articles

Provisions.

Bacon Sides,
Buffield Bagged and Plain Hams,
Pickled Pork, Dried Beef,
Beef Tongues, Lard,
Goshen Butter, in Kegs or Firkins,
Western, " " "
Cheese, English Dairy and Western,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Potatoes, Peas and Onions,
Soda Buscuit, Crackers,
Huntley & Palmers' Cracknell, Biscuit,
St. Louis extra & superfine Flour, lb.,
Country, " " " sacks,
Buckwheat, in lb., boxes and bags,
Salt, by the sack, coarse and fine.

Sugars.

Brown and Clarified, by Hhds,
Powdered, Crushed, Loaf,
Granulated and Coffee Sugar,
N. O. Molasses and Syrup,
Stewarts extra Syrup, lb, and 1-2 lb.

Coffee.

Rio, in bags and half bags,
Laguira, " " "
Mocha, " " "
Old Government Java (in Packets.)

Teas.

Extra Fine Hyson,
Finest young "
Oolong and other Teas,

Brandies Wines & other Liquors.

Our stock is large and consists in part of the following choice brands.
Old Otard, Godart and Heidsic,
Old Maderia, Cherry, Old Port,
Claret of Julien and other Brands,
Champaigne, Scuppernong,
Sparkling Catawba,
"Tennants and Muirs" Scotch Ale,
"Byas" London Porter,
Wolfes Scheidam Schnapps,
Dexter in lb and 1-2 lb.
Welshire, " " "
Old Monongehala, " " "
Rye and Bourbon,
Ginger Wine, Champaigne Cider, Bitters

Tobacco and Segars.

Regalia, Regenta,
Operas and Landres,
Chewing Tobacco—every Brand,
Spencers Calhoum Tobacco,
Smoking "
Snuff—Macaboy and Scotch,

Pickles Preserves Catsups, &c.

Pickles—every variety,
Brandy Peaches,
" Cherries,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut "
Sauces—every kind,
Lemon Syrup,
Pine Apple "
Raspberry "

Candles, Oils and Soap.

Sperm Candles,
Adamantine and Star,
Castile Soap,
Bar and Fancy,
Linseed Oil,
Lard & Train "

White Lead and Zinc.
Fish.

Mackerel, in lb., 1-2, 1-4 and Kits,
Salmon & Shad " " "
Herring " " "
Codfish and Herring in boxes,

Sundries.

Nails, Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Soda, Starch,
Pepper, Spice,
Assorted Candies,
Almonds, Figs, Currants,
Raisins Cranberries,
Ink, Jug Ware,
Demijohns, Empty Kegs,
Cotton and Grass Rope,
Plow Lines, Brooms,
Blacking, Matches,
Painted Buckets,
Oak & Cedar "

We particularly invite the attention of Merchants to our large and complete stock embracing nearly every article usually kept in Retail Country Stores and Groceries. Our supplies for family use are also large and of the choicest quality. We also keep on hand a large stock of

INDIA & KENTUCKY BAGGING.

MACHINE & HAND SPUN ROPE to which we invite attention of Planters.—We are constantly receiving additions to our already large stock from New York, Boston and New Orleans, which we purchase for cash, & therefore will sell upon a very small advance on first cost. The very highest market prices will be paid for Cotton in cash or in exchange for the above Goods. Give us a call and we warrant to please in price and quality. J. HARDIE.
S. P. STEELE.

☞ Highest market price paid for Land Warrants, Country Produce, &c. &c.

—IN ADDITION.—

We have just received from New Orleans and Boston,

40 000 Yards Kentucky bagging
50 000 " India bagging,
800 Coils best handspun rope,
200 " MACHINE

☞ We will furnish Bag'g & Rope for next crop to those who will ship their Cotton to this market.

Selma, Ala. April 22, 1857. H. & S.

☞ **T. W. Francis** late of Jacksonville, Ala., is in the above House & will be happy to serve his old friends, either in persons or by order, who may desire to make purchase.

W. J. LYLES & CO
Saddle
—AND—
HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,
Goldsby's New Building, Broad St.
SELMA, ALABAMA,

Manufactures and keep constantly on hand the following articles, viz.

English, Spanish (full quilted and plain) Saddles.	Pat. Leather, Wool & Kip Collars,
Side, Wagon Boys Saddles,	Stage Harness,
Coach, Stage & Buggy wagon & cart Harness,	Red Cop Wagon Harness,
Bridles and Martingales all kinds,	Coach & Gig Harness, Buckles, all kinds,
Fine all wool Girths, " " Surcingles,	Coach, Gig, Snaffle, Braddoon & Mullin Bits,
Spanish Sad Trees,	Breeching Rings,
Ladies' "	Stage, Horse, Fence & Birch Chains,
Boys "	Fine Stage, Coach, Buggy, Wagon, Drovers & Riding Whips
English "	Deer and Sheep Skins etc., etc. etc.
Harness, Band, Patent, Enameled & String Leather.	

All orders for any thing in our line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

Repairing Neatly and Substantially Done

Purchasers are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL TALLOW, BEESWAX and DRY Hides taken in exchange for any kind of Work.

☞ The highest market prices paid in Cash for Dry Hides. Selma. April 11 '57.

AYER'S
CHERRY
PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D. ALBION, MONROE Co., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow men.

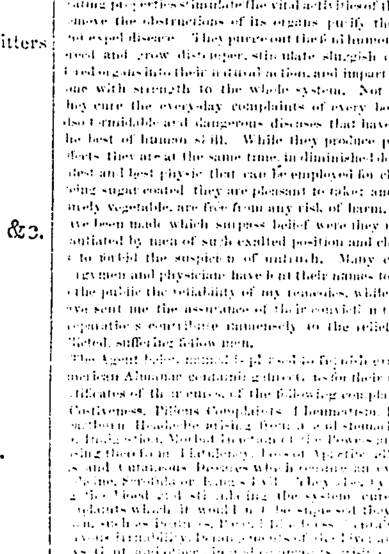
The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Price 25 cts. per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jan. 28, '58.—1y. Jacksonville.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED
GARGLING OIL
for
MAN & BEAST



Has been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents, with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. H. TUCKER & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Be sure that the name of the originator is in his own hand-writing over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle: "G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport, N. Y." None other can be genuine.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions and other Countries. And by

HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville,
R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria: and by Dealers of Med. generally in the vicinity. Wholesale by J. C. DUBOISE & co Mobile, R. L. Ross, Tuscumbia, and by Dealers in all commercial Towns.

July 1, 1857

For Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, ONE FINE MULE, one fine Horse—one fine Mare—one two horse Waggon—(good)—One *excellent* two horse Barouche and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

Containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville Benton co. Ala. One ***House and Lot*** on the public square in said town—a good stand for a business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

OXFORD HOUSE
OXFORD, BENTON CO ALA.

I beg leave to inform my old friends and customers that I have removed to in the brick tavern to the Oxford House two doors below the Post Office, and thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me hitherto, I respectfully request the public in general to confer it on my new hotel.

JOHN SPENCER.
Jan. 28, 1858.

VALUABLE
Choccolocco Valley Land
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, his extensive and valuable Tract of Land, containing 1820 acres; about 4 or 500 acres cleard, and in cultivation with at least 1000 acres of well timbered tillable land, yet to clear; and so situated that it might be divided into 4 or 5 settlements, with sufficient timber convenient to each.—The tract is well situated, and corners within a quarter of a mile of Choccolocco Creek. It is situated 4 miles from Oxford and the Selma Rail Road; and well improved with dwelling house, Barns, Ginhouse &c.

The soil is first quality of Choccolocco valley land, and the improved portion has a good apple and peach orchard. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. H. H. ALLEN.

April 1, '58.—tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The undersigned has received a Circular from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, calling his attention to the fact, that the last Legislature, in granting extension of time for the payment of taxes, did so, upon the express condition that Tax Collectors should complete their payments of taxes due for the year 1857, by the first day of May next. He is also informed by the Comptroller, that the necessities of the Treasury, to meet obligations due before the 1st of June, are such, that Tax Collectors are required to pay up fully before the first of May. In view of this peremptory order from head quarters, allowing him no discretion or further time, he hereby gives notice to all who have not paid their tax for 1857, that they must pay up before the **20th of April 1858**, or the amounts due will be placed in the hands of officers for collection, without a single exception.

JAMES MEHARG,
Tax Collector of Calhoun County.
April 1, 1858.—3t.

Medical Notice.
DR. F. M. ALLEN,

HAVING permanently located himself in Alexandria, Al., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

He may usually be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

March 11, 1858.—6m.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two orders of sale, one in favor of Hoke & Brother and one in favor of Hoke & Abernathy, and also two executions in favor of same, and all against A. T. Laid, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next. 1858 the following property, to-wit: one negro girl Susan, about 25 years old, and her four children, Tom about 7 years old, Henry about 4 years old, Mary and Jack, also one negro girl Nancy about 5 years old and Emeline about four years old; levied on as the property of A. T. Laid, to satisfy said orders of sale.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
April, 8, 1858.—td.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa in favor of McCreese & Terris and against M. P. Henderson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, 1858, the following lands, to-wit:

The west half of south east fourth of section 11—the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 11—the north west fourth of north east fourth of section 11, all in township 13 range 8—levied on as the property of M. P. Henderson to satisfy said fi fa.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.
April 8, 1858.—td.

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. which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and orders from a distance promptly filled, altogether for CASH.

He will also fill orders on short notice for any description of ***Castings.***

WM. ADAMS.
January 14, 1858.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant, No. 11,765, for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to Josiah T. Womack, and forwarded to W. C. Price, agent of the said Womack, at Jacksonville, Ala., which Warrant never was received by the said Womack, or by the said Price his agent, and the said Womack has never sold, transferred, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant. W. C. PRICE,
Agent for J. T. Womack.
March 11, 1858.—6t.

Important News.
COTTON ADVANCED.
LAST REMOVAL OF
KAHN'S EMPORIUM.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has removed to and permanently located himself at his lately purchased house on the ***North west corner of the Public Square***, formerly belonging to Wm. White, NEXT DOOR TO DR. PORTER'S OFFICE, where he will be happy at all times to serve his friends and customers.

He hopes his friends and customers will not forget him for the change, and all keep in mind the present *CHEAP CORNER.*

Feb. 4, 1858. J. KAHN.

A. F. WISE & CO.,
SELMA, ALA.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON
Manufacturers and Repairers,
AND DEALERS IN
CLATIS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
Cook, Parlor, Office and Loom Stoves.

A. F. W. & Co., keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above mentioned articles which they offer very low, for cash only.

☞ Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Broad st. Selma, april 11

Jacksonville Male Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, JANUARY 18th, 1858, under the charge of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition the same as established by the Board of Trustees.

The undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past two years, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to a strict attention to the duties of his vocation.

JAMES CLARK.
Dec. 24, 1857.—tf.

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

Constantly on hand a full supply of Hardware, Iron, Steele, axes, Hoes, Locks, Hinges Butts, Nails, Paints and Oil and Glass, Scales, Bolting Cloths, Cutting, Carpenters Tools, Circular Saws Mill & Crosscut Saws, Wood and Willow ware, Cotton and Manilla Rops, Gumbetting and Packags, Grates, Cooking Parlow and Office Stoves, and many others not mention in the above list. Soliciting a call from all visiting our city with the view to make Purchers in this line.

June 3 1857.—1y.

O. MAZANGE & CO.
Mobile Alabama.

Agents for Peter McIntyre Spinning Machines, Mills, Corn-Shellers, Bullock Cotton Presses & Coleman Undulatory Mills.

Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Hardware & Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill rock, Tin Plate Nails, Guns, &c., &c.,

OFFER FOR SALE at low prices & on favorable terms, a most extensive assortment of Goods in their line, all of which have been recently received direct from foreign and domestic parts.

Their Stock will be continually replenished during the season, and now consists in part of

1200 tons Swedish Iron assorted all sizes.
300 tons Swedish broad Plough Iron, 6 to 12 inches wide.
300 tons English Iron all sizes.
200 tons Refined English and American Iron.
4000 Bundles Square, Round, Band, Scroll, Horse-shoe Nail-rods, Hoop, Octagon Iron, all sizes.
5 tons Plough Moulds.
500 Bundles and Sheets Boiler & Sheet Iron
200 tons Hollow-ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Dogs, &c.
200 sets Gin Gear and Grist Mill Iron made to order. 100 sets Saw Mill Irons
1000 pairs Esopus Kuin & French burr Mill Rocks, 12 to 54 inches diameter.
600 Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones.
6000 kegs Fall River Cut Nails and spikes, of superior quality.
150 Bags Griffin Horse nails, "G," 6 to 10.
500 pairs patent Horse Shoes.
4000 dozen cast steel German & Iron Hoes, made to order.
100 dozen American Patent Hoes, made to order.
100 casks Ox, Log Coil and Well chains.
10 000 pairs Trace Chains, all sizes.
1000 dozen Collins, Hartford, Simmons, and other Axes.
100 sets patent Chain Pumps and fixtures.
1000 coils and dozens Cotton and Manilla Rope and Plough Lines.

Tinner's Goods.

600 boxes "Charcoal Brand," 1-2 x—Tin Plate.
250 boxes Leaded Roofing Plates, 14 x 20
100 Rods Iron Wire, Charcoal brand
800 cross Kettle Ears.
Sheet Zinc, Pig lead, Banca tin Sheet Iron, Sheet brass, Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, Shears, Tin ware, a general and varied assortment.
10,000 dozen Knives and Forks of all kinds.
6000 " Pocket Knives, 1, 2, 3, 4, & blades.
1000 " Shears and Scissors.
300 " Razors, Butcher, Rogers &c., Butcher, Boast and Stone Knives Guns Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers.
700 Double Barrel Guns.
300 Single do do
300 Double Triggered Rifles, including Wesson celebrated maker.
300 pairs Pistols Revolvers and single barrels.
3000 Shovels Ruggles, Norse and Mason and others cast and wrought Ploughs.
150 Sinclair, Green, & other Straw Cutters.
200 McIntyre and other Corn Shellers.
300 Yard and Railroad Barrows.
500 Cultivators and Road Scrapers.
100 sets Blacksmith Tools.
300 sets Carpenter Tools.
150 sets Coopers Tools.
250 sets Cooper Tools.
100 sets Shoemaker Tools.
300 sets Iron Axe Trees.

SAWS.

Wm. Rowland and Hoe's C S Mill and Cross cut Saws, Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Buck, Compass and other Saws.
Carriage Springs, Pipe Boxes,
300 Steel Corn Mills, with and without fly wheels.
400 dozen Coffee Mills.

Gin Manufacturer's Goods.

Sheet Cast Steel, Screw, Butt-hinges, Glue, Auger-bits, Brissell, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

A large Assortment of Brass Andirons, stylish patterns; Shovel & Tongs, Pokers, Steak & Chafing Dishes, Steel Fire Irons, in sets, fancy patterns; Sash Hooks, Brass, Wire and Pierced Iron Fenders, Nursery Fenders. A general assortment of Tin ware, ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces, even and in dozen; Table Knives only. Trays, Waiters, Nutmeg Graters, Toasting Forks, brass and iron sound Pails, cedar and painted Tubs, Britannia and British Metal, Coffee Urns, Tea Pots, Cream Pots, Candlesticks, Gridirons, Seives, Saucepans, Tea-Kettles, and enameled ware generally; 'Remington' Ans irons and Coffee-pots, Fish Kettles, Cram Frames and Glasses, Spoons, Spittoons, Lanterns, Crimping and Curling Irons & Napple Irons.

STOVES.

300 Cooking Stoves of Various improved patterns.

100 parlor, bed-room, church and tavern Stoves, with a general assortment of other Goods belonging to their line of business—to all of which they invite the attention of Planters, Merchants and Mechanics visiting this city, and offer for sale at low Prices. Mobile, June 3 1857.—1y

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MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
Phœnix Bitters.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy*, or *Eruptions* of the *Skin, Fever*, and *Ague, Dyspepsia, dropsy*, and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty-five years upwards of *Four Millions* of persons have been benefitted by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY
WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.
And For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
July, 1 '57—1y. *Jacksonville.*

We Want to Buy

CORN,	LARD,	
WHEAT,	CORN MEAL,	
BACON,		FLOUR,
BUTTER,		PEAS,
EGGS,	&c., &c.	

for which will pay, either Groceries or cash, at the current market price.

march 25 RILEY & AIKMAN.

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

L. G. STURDEVANT. WM. H. RAY

STURDEVANT & RAY,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
CORNER OF WATER AND GREEN STS.,
Near the Ala. and Tenn. R 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;	Sp'ts Turpentine;
Chockolate; Teas,	Lard Oil; Candles;
Rice, Bacon, Lard;	Soap; Starch; Soda;
Cheese; Flour;	Yeast Powdears;
Buckwheat Flour;	Mackerel; Pickels;
Potatoes;	Tobacco; Snuff;
Whiskey, Rum;	Powder; Shot,
Brandy—American	Best Fall River Nails
Cognac & Peach;	Jug Ware; 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, guarranteed 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 1y.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Of the newest & most approved patterns. A very select assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and a—large stock of Jewelry, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ladies and Gentleman's Gold Lockets and Chains; Rings and Pens for Daguerreotypes; Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, and all other fancy articles usually found in a jewelry establishment. Also a large stock of writing and fancy Note Paper, and superior Pocket Knives, at

WARWICK'S,

The old established Watchmakers, Talladega Ala.

☞ Personal attention to the repair of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

April 15, 1857.—1y.

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

AT his old stand on Main street North of the Court House, where his friends & the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen out of the best material. All kinds of Repairing

Done at shortest notice.

In connection with the above he has established a

REPOSITORY

of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies and extra Harness, from the best Northern Manufactories—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for CASH

LIVERY.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with

VEHICLES & HORSES,

at the following rates:

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

Damages 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 up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail 25 per cent. will be added.

July 15 1857.—tf

BARNEY BROS.,
HARDWARE AND
Agricultural Warehouse,
45 & 47 COMMERCE STREET.

We are now receiving and opening our new Goods from Sheffield, Birmingham & from the various Manufactories in the North comprising the largest & finest assortment we have ever offered to the public. We have spared no pains in selecting, having large and favorable facilities for buying goods we feel assured that we can offer such inducements as it will be to the advantage of all buying goods to give us a call.—Our Stock consists in part of the following articles—

BAR IRON—Swedes, English, Refined & American Hammered, all sizes.

PLOW STEEL, 8 to 16 inches wide.

Naylor & Co's English American Bilster, German and Spring, all sizes.

HOLLOWARE—Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Fire Dogs, Wash Ketties, &c. FRENCH POTS, all sizes. HOES—Cast Steel, German Steel & our celebrated Planters Hoes, manifactured to our own order.

CHAINS—Trace, Log, Ox, Cow, Wells Halter, Pump, &c. NAILS—Spike, and Brads, all sizes. SAWS—Wm. Rowland's, R Hoe & Co.'s, and S. D. Willmott's Mill, Crosent & Circular, all sizes and a large variety of Hand, Penel, Back, Meat, Burring Kelhole and other Saws.

Scythe Blades—Waldron's Grass, Bramble and other Blades.

Mills—Coffee, Spice, Paint, &c.

Spades and Shovels—Ames's Rowland's & other makers, long & short handles.

Mill Rocks—Frence, Burr and Cologne, all sizes.

Bolting Cloth—Anchor brand

Rope—Manilla, Cotton & Hemp, all sizes

Grind Stones—Nova Scotia blue grtt

Mill Irons, all kinds

Sifters—Hair and Brass and iron Wire

Plows—Ruggle, Norris, Mason & Co., John Moore's, Hall's Sloops, cast and wrought

Straw Cutters—A large assortment, consisting of almost all kinds manufactured

Wheat Fans—Grant's, Ruggles', Nouen, Mason & Co., all sizes.

Corn Shellers, a great variety

Store Trunks—Canal & Garden Barrows

Horse Power Thrashing Machines and Reapers

Blacksmith Tools, all kinds

Builders Hardware of all kinds, this branch of our business we pay particular attention to, and we flatter ourselves we have the best Stock and the LARGEST VARIETY IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY

Rifles, Shot Guns double and single barrels

Colt's Pistols, all sizes

Shot Belts, Pouches, Powder Flasks and Powder Horns, a large assortment

Gun Caps, Colt's Pistol Caps, Wire Cartridges and Wadding of all kinds

Pocket and Table Cutlery, a large variety

Fancy Goods, a large assortment

Together with all Goods belonging to their line of business to all of which they invite the particular attention of purchasers to call & examine before buying elsewhere.

☞ We are also sole Agents for Wilder's celebrated BOOK SAFE, the only genuine Wilder's Safe sold in the city.

Mobile, June 3, 1857.—1y.

THE
SHOALS & QUICKSANDS
OF YOUTH.
Just Published, the 3d Edition

☞ ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES.—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminole Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotence, &c. resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR CULVERWELL.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; (1827) Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Another of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book." "How to be happy," Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from selfabuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent spirit and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free, and well secured, by Dr. CH. KLINE, No 480 1st Avenue Box 4.86, New York.

HOUSE AND SIGN.
PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity: Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years, he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style

JAMES Z BRADY.
March 11. 1857.—tf.

Howard Association.
PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, 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, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES 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.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) 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, Philidelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

TRY HIM.

THE undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in the execution of all kinds of Carpenter's Work. He will, for cash, furnish persons that he may work for with lumber at the customary prices, for any thing in the way of building, fencing or paling. He may always be found at his shop on Main street south of the court house.

H. B. JONES.
sep. 16, 1857.

STONE'S HOTEL,
WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

THE undersigned return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit a continuance of the same. We promise no pains shall be spared to make those comfortable who may favor us with a call.

The Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

We have a fine OMNIBUS to covey passengers to and from Boat Landings and Railroad Depots *free of charge.*

J. M STONE, P. C. STONE.
Manager. Proprietor.
June 3 1857: 1y

SELMA FURNITURE
WARE ROOMS,
Rear of Commercial Bank,
SELMA, : : : : : : : : : : : ALABAMA

THE Proprietor takes this method, of informing the citizens of Benton and adjoining counties, that he has, and will keep on hand, a complete assortment of Parlour, Dining, Library and Bed Room Furniture, which he proposes to sell cheaper for *Cash* than the same articles can be procured for at any house in the State.

—ALSO—

Splendid PIANO FORTES from celebrated makers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which will be sold at a small advance on manufacturers prices for *cash.*

All orders promptly attended to

Selma April 11 '57 J. J. NORRIS.

N. B. All Goods bought from this house, will be packed and delivered at the Depot free of charge.

JACOB KROUT. E. GILLMAN.

J. KROUT & CO.,
Wholesale Confectioners,
BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

WE have, and will always keep on hand, Candies, Nuts and Fruits (of all kind,) Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Figs, Currants, Raisins, by the box, Syrups. Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, of all kinds, Pie and Brandy Fruits, Ketchups, Sauces, Spices, Mustard, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Sardines, Lobster and Salmons, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars of the best quality, Bread, Crackers, Wedding and Ornamental Cakes, Toys of all kinds, Wines by the bottle, Brandies, Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Whiskey, Ale, Porter and Cider of the very best brands.

We have also fitted up a convenient and fine OYSTER and ICE CREAM SALOON, where persons can be accommodated at all hours during the day.

☞ We have also fitted up a nice SALOON for the ladies, where they can be furnished with all kind of eatables.

☞ WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.
Oct 17 '57. J. KROUT & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
37, HAYNE ST., Charleston, S. C.
March 25, 1857.—1y.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence Monday the 1st day of February, and continue twenty-one weeks.

ANNA J. HAWLEY,
Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1858.

Jacksonville Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year.

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

Jacksonville Republican

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of [illegible] lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked continued until forbid. [illegible]

Yearly advertisements, $10 for one square and $5 for each additional square.

Annunciation of Candidates [illegible] of Candidates, 50 cents per square [illegible]

Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

VOL. 22, NO. 19. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858. WHOLE NO. 1118.

Law Cards.

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, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House Jan. 28, 1858 1y

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in Benton and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y.

JOHN T. HEFLIN. WM. H. FORNEY.
HEFLIN & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega Counties. Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES B. MARTIN, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

Will practice in the counties of BENTON, CHEROKEE, ST. CLAIR DEKALB, MARSHALL and JACKSON.

Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama. Feb. 5, 1857.—1y.

J. H. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, Alabama;

WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph & Talladega. Feb. 5, 1857.

B. A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, Alabama.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office in the North East corner of the Court House.

Thankful for the kind patronage he has heretofore received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public, and trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

March 25, 1857.—1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

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

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville Ala.

WILL Practice in Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, & Randolph Counties, Ala. Office in the North Esast Room of the Court House, opposite the office of the Judge of Probate. July 8, 1856.

ALEX. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,
SELMA, *Ala.*

WILL *continue* to practice in the several Courts of Benton County.

April 29, 1857.—1y.

J. S. PORTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Chncery.
WETUMPKA ALA.

WILL practice in the Counties of Coosa, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb and Cherokee.

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

COME AND SEE.

I HAVE purchased the Talladega Hotel, and will attend to it in person and ask my friends and the traveling public generally, to call and see what I can do for them and if they are not satisfied I shall not expect them again.—No pains or expense will be spared for the accommodation, convenience and comfort of travellers & boarders, and all too at the lowest possible price:—With these efforts and determinations he hopes both to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

T. P. RENFRO.

Talladega, Ala. April 15, 1857.

OUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNALS.

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Mar. 4, 1858.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Practicing Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constly on hand a supply of Pure Medicines for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1757.—1y.

W. S. DYE, J. C. HENDERSON.
DYE & HENDERSON.
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALABAMA.

OFFICE UP STAIRS IN CENTRAL DEPOT.

THANKFUL for the patronage extended him last season, W. S. Dye having associated with him Mr. J. C. Henderson, again tenders his service to his friends and the public generally and respectfully solicits patronage. Strict attention given to the Sale of Cotton and country produce.

Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents per Bale, country produce 5 per cent, filling orders 2 1-2.

Selma, April 15, 1857.

WILEY & KNOX,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, *Ala.*

WILL make liberal advances on COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, and other up country productions. Goods orderd, carefully selected and promptly forwerded.

Selma, June 17, 1857.—1y.

KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.

Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. No. 141, MEETING ST. opposite Hayne st.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. L. KERRISON. HERMANN LEIDING. } *Aug.* 5. 1857.—1y.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
(*Late of Talladega.*)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Selma Ala.,

WILL give *personal attention* to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with *Cash* or *Cotton*.

Bagging and Rope advanced on favorable terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

Office—Water st., west of Central Depot. Selma, Oct. 24, '57—1y.

RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware-House, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton for the season, 25c. pr bale. receiving and forwarding Goods, 20c. per bbl stored over one month, 10c additional

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton per bale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods,	2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 " "

Draying Cotton and Goods, no charge.

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent.

Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded,

W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Selma, August 19th 1857.

New Brick Ware-house,
SELMA, ALABAMA.

THE Subscribers, (successors to Keith & Spence) will commence on the 1st of September, 1857, doing a general

Warehouse & Commission Business,

In their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton one month, 25c.
" " " over one month, or the season, 37½c.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton ℔ bale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 ℔ ct.
For Purchasing Goods,	2½ ℔ ct.
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 ℔ ct.

Drayage Cotton and Goods, no charge.

Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ℔ ct.

Accounts for freight and storage due when Goods forwarded.

M. J. A. KEITH & CO.

Oct. 7, 1857.—1y.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO.

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have established a *WARE ROOM* in Jacksonville, for the sale of

Chairs, Bedsteads and Cabinet Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at *reduced prices*. They have made permanent arrangements with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment to supply them with every article in their line, until they are prepared to manufacture their own Furniture, which they contemplate doing as early as possible.

We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, assuring all who patronize us, that they shall find our prices right and every article what we recommend it to be. Feb. 25, 1858.—1y.

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.

ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson.

They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH*.

Still take old pewter and Beaswas in exchange for Tin ware.

FARMER & NESBIT.

sept. 30 1857.—tf.

BENTON
STEAM MILLS.

THE undersigned having leased these Mills, is now running them, and prepared to furnish *LUMBER* to all who may hand in bills, with dispatch, for cash or produce.

All bills will be considered due when completed. WM. L. STOKES.

Mar. 11, 1858.—tf.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Miscellaneous.

The Perils of the Border.
AN EXTRACT.

The angle on the right bank of the Great Kanawha, formed by its junction with the Ohio, is called Point Pleasant, and is a place of historical note. Here, on the 10th of October, 1774, during what is known as Lord Dunmore's War, was fought one of the fiercest and most desperate battles that ever took place between the Virginians and their forest foes.

After the battle in question, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss, a fort was here erected by the victors, which, became a post of great importance throughout the sanguinary scenes of strife which almost immediately followed, and which in this section of the country were continued for many years after that establishment of peace which acknowledged the United Colonies of America a free and independent nation.

At the landing of the fort, on the day our story opens, was fastened a flat boat of the kind used by the early navigators of the Western rivers.

Upon the deck of this boat, at the moment we present the scene to the reader, stood five individuals, alike engaged in watching a group of persons, mostly females, who were slowly approaching the landing. Of these five, one was a stout, sleek negro, in partial livery, and evidently a house or body servant; three were boatmen and borderers, as indicated by their rough, bronzed visages and coarse attire: but the fifth was a young man, some two-and-twenty years of age, of a fine commanding person, and a clear, open, intelligent countenance; and in the lofty carriage of his head—in the gleam of his large, bright, hazel eye—there was something which denoted one of superior mind; but as we shall have occasion in the course of our narrative to fully set forth who and what Eugene Fairfax was; we will leave him for the present, and turn to the approaching group, whom he seemed to be regarding with lively interest.

Of this group, composed of a middle-aged man and four families, with a black female servant following some five or six paces in the rear, there was one whom the most casual eye would have singled out and rested upon with pleasure. The lady in question, was apparently about twenty years of age, of a slender and graceful figure, and of that peculiar cast of feature, which, besides being beautiful in every lineament, rarely fails to effect the beholder with something like a charm.

Her traveling costume—a fine brown habit, high in the neck, buttoned closely over the bosom and coming down to her small pretty feet, without trailing on the ground—was both neat and becoming; and with her riding-cap and its waving ostrich plume, set gaily above her flowing curls, her appearance contrasted forcibly with the rough, unpolished looks of those of her sex beside her, with their linsey bed-gowns, scarlet flannel petticoats, and bleached linen caps.

"Oh, Blanche," said one of the more venerable of her female companions, pursuing a conversation which had been maintained since quitting the open fort behind them, "I cannot bear to let you go; for it just seems to me as if something were going to happen to you, and when I feel that way, something generally does happen."

"Well, aunt," returned Blanche, with a light laugh, "I do not doubt in the least that something will happen—for I expect one of these days to reach my dear father and blessed mother, and give them such an embrace as is due from a dutiful daughter to her parents—and that will be something that has not happened for two years at least."

"But I don't mean that, Blanche," returned the other, somewhat petulantly; "and you just laugh like a gay and thoughtlesss girl, when you ought to be serious. Because you have come safe thus far, through a partially settled country, you think, perhaps, your own pretty face will ward off danger in the more perilous wilderness—but I warn you that a fearful journey is before you! Scarcely a boat descends the Ohio, that does not encounter more or less peril from the savages that prowl along either shore; and some of them that go down freighted with human life, are heard of no more, and none ever return to tell the tale."

"But why repeat this to me, dear aunt," returned Blanche, with a more serious air, "when you know it is my destiny, either good or bad, to attempt the voyage? My parents have sent for me to join them in their new home, and it is my duty to go to them, be the peril what it may."

"You never did know what it was to fear!" pursued the good woman, rather proudly. "No," she repeated, turning to the others, "Blanche Bertrand never did known what it was to fear, I believe!"

"Just like her father!" joined in the husband of the matron, the brother of Blanche's mother, the commander of the station, and the middle-aged gentleman mentioned as one of the party; "a true daughter of a true soldier. Her father, Colonel Philip Bertrand, God bless him for a true heart! never did seem to know what it was to fear—and Blanche is just like him."

By this time the parties had reached the boat; and the young man already described—Eugne Fairfax, the secretary of Blanche's father—at once stepped forward, and, in a polite and deferential manner, offered his hand to the different females, to assist them on board. The hand of Blanche was the last to touch his—and then but slightly, as she sprung quickly and lightly to the deck—but a close observer might have detected the slight flush which mantled his noble, expressive features, as his eye for a single instant met hers. She might herself have seen it—perhaps she did—but there was no corresponding glow on her own bright, pretty face, as she inquired, in the calm, dignified tone of one having the right to put the question, and who might also have been aware of the inequality of position between herself and him she addressed:

"Eugene, is everything prepared for our departure? It will not do for our boat to spring a leak again, as it did coming down the Kanawha—for it will not be safe for us, I am told, to touch either shore between the different forts and trading-posts on our route, this side of our destination,—the Falls of the Ohio."

"No, indeed!" rejoined her aunt, quickly: "it will be as much as your lives are worth to venture a foot from the main current of the Ohio—for news reached us only the other day, that many boats had been attacked this spring, and several lost, with all on board."

"No one feels more concerned about the safe passage of Miss Bertrand than myself," replied Eugene, in a deferential tone; "and since our arrival here, I have left nothing undone that I thought might possibly add to her security and comfort."

"That is true, to my personal knowledge," *joined in the uncle of Blanche*; "and I thank you, Mr. Fairfax, in behalf of my fair kinswoman. There will, perhaps," he pursued, "be no great danger, so long as you keep in the current; but your watch must not be neglected for a single moment, either night or day; and do not, I most solemnly charge and warn you, under any circumstances, or on any pretence whatsoever, suffer yourselves to be decoyed to either shore!"

"I hope we understand our duty better, Colonel," said one of the men, respectfully.

"I doubt it not," replied the commander of the Point; "I believe you are all faithful and true men, or you would not have been selected by the agent of Colonel Bertrand, for taking down more precious freight than you ever carried before; but still the wisest and the best of men have lost their lives by giving ear to the most earnest appeals of humanity. You understand what I mean? White men, apparently in the greatest distress, will hail your boat, represent themselves as having just escaped from the Indians, and beg of you, for the love of God, in the most piteous tones, to come to their relief; but turn a deaf ear to them—to each and all of them—even should you know the pleaders to be of your own kin; for in such a case your own brother might deceive you—not wilfully and voluntarily, perhaps—but because of being goaded on by the savages, themselves concealed. Yes, such things have been known as one friend being thus used to lure another to his destruction; and so be cautious, vigilant, brave and true, and may the good God keep you all from harm!"

As he finished speaking, Blanche proceeded to take an affectionate leave of all, receiving many a tender message for her parents from those who held them in love and veneration; and the boat swung out, and began to float down with the current, now fairly entered upon the most dangerous portion of a long and perilous journey.

The father of Blanche, Colonel Philip Bertrand, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the Huguenot refugees, who fled from their native land after the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1665. He had been an officer of some note during the Revolution—a warm political and personal friend of the author of the Declaration of Independence—and a gentleman who had always stood high in the esteem of his associates and cotemporaries.

Though at one time a man of wealth, Colonel Bertrand had lost much, and suffered much, though British invasion; and when, shortly after the close of the war, he had met with a few more serious reverses, he had been fain to accept a grant of land, near the Falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, tendered him by Virginia, which then held jurisdiction over the entire territory now constituting the State of Kentucky.

The grant had decided the Colonel upon seeking his new possessions and building up a new home in the then Far West, and as his wife had insisted upon accompanying him on his first tour, he had assented to her desire, on condition that Blanche should be left among her friends, till such time as a place could be prepared which might in some degree be considered a fit abode for one so carefully and tenderly reared.

Blanche would gladly have gone with her parents; but on this point her father had been inexorable—declaring that she would have to remain at the East till he should see proper to send for her; and as he was a man of positive character, and a rigid disciplinarian, the matter had been settled without argument.

When Colonel Bertrand removed to the West, Eugene Fairfax, as we have seen, accompanied him; and coming of age shortly after, he had accepted the liberal offer of his noble benefactor, to remain with him in the capacity of private secretary and confidential agent.—On taking possession of his grant, the Colonel had almost immediately erected a fort, and offered such inducements to settlers as to speedily collect around him quite a little community—of which, as a matter of course, he became the head and chief; and to supply the wants of his own family and others, and increase his gains in a legitimate way, he had opened a store, and filled it with goods from the Eastern marts, which goods were transported by land over the mountains to the Kanawha, and thence by water to the Falls of the Ohio, whence their removal to Fort Bertrand became an easy matter. To purchase and ship these goods, and deliver a package of letters to friends in the East, Eugene had been thrice dispatched—his third commission also extending to the escorting of the beautiful heiress, with her servants, to her new home. This last commission had been so far executed at the time chosen for the opening of our story, as to bring the different parties to the mouth of the great Kanawha, whence the reader has seen them slowly floating off upon the still, glassy bosom of "the belle of rivers."

The day, which was an auspicious one passed without anything ocurring worthy of note, until near four o'clock, when, as Blanche was standing on the fore part of the deck gazing at the lovely scene which surrounded her, she saw a seemingly flying body, suddenly leave a limb of a gigantic tree, (whose mighty branches extended far over the river, and near which the boat was then swayed by the action of the current), and alight with a crash upon the deck of the boat, not more than eight feet from her. One glance sufficed to show her what the object was, and to freeze the blood in her veins. The glowing eyes of a huge panther met her gaze. The suddenness of the shock which this discovery gave her was overpowering. With a deafening shriek she fell upon her knees and clasped her hands before her breast. The panther crouched for his deadly leap, but ere he sprang, the hunting knife of Eugene Fairfax (who, with the steersman, was the only person on deck besides Blanche), was buried to the hilt in his side, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. The infuriated beast at once turned upon Eugene, and a deadly struggle ensued.—But it was a short one. The polished blade of the knife played back and forth like lightning flashes, and at every plunge it was buried to the hilt in the panther's body, who soon fell to the deck, dragging the dauntless Eugene with him. On seeing her protector fall, Blanche uttered another shriek and rushed to his aid; but assistance from stouter arms was at hand. The boatmen gathered round, and the savage monster was literally hacked in pieces with their knives and hatchets, and Eugene, covered with blood, was dragged from under his carcass. Supposing him to be dead or martally wounded, Blanche threw her arms around his neck and gave way to a passionate burst of grief. But he was not dead—he was not even hurt, with the exception of a few slight scratches.—The blood with which he was covered was the panther's, not his own. But Blanche's embrace was his—a priceless treasure—an index of her heart's emotions and affections. It was to color his whole future life, as will be seen in the progress of our story.

Slowly and silently, save the occasional creak, dip, and plash of the steersman's oar, the boat of our voyagers was borne along upon the bosom of the current, on the third night of the voyage. The hour was waxing late, and Eugene, the only one astir except the watch, was suddenly startled, by a rough hand being placed upon his shoulder, accompanied by the words, in the gruff voice of the boatman:

"Say, Cap'n, here's trouble!"

"What is it, Dick?" inquired Eugene, starting to his feet.

"Don't you see thar's a heavy fog rising, that'll soon kiver us up so thick that we won't be able to tell a white man from a nigger?" replied the boatman—Dick Winter by name—a tall, bony, muscular, athletic specimen of his class.

"Good heaven! so there is!" exclaimed Eugene, looking off upon the already misty waters. "It must have gathered very suddenly, for all was clear a minute ago What is to be done now? That is something I was not prepared for, on such a night as this."

"It looks troublous, Cap'n, I'll allow," returned Dick:" but we're in for't, that's sartin, and I s'pose we'll have to make the best on't."

"But what is to be done?—what do you advise?" asked Eugene, in a quick, excited tone, that indicated some degree of alarm.

"Why, ef you war'nt so skeered about the young lady, and it warn't so dead agin the orders from head quarters, my plan would be a cl'ar and easy one—I'd just run over to the Kaintuck shore, and tie up."

"No, no," said Eugene, positively; "that will never do, Dick—that will never do! I would not think of such a thing for a moment! We must keep in the current by all means!"

"Ef you can," rejoined the boatman; "but when it gits so dark as we can't tell one thing from t'other, it'll be powerful hard to do; and ef we don't run agin a bar or bank afore morning, in spite of the best o' us, it'll be the luckiest go that ever I had in. See. Cap'n—it's thickening up fast; we can't see eyther bank at all, nor the water nyther; the stars is gettin' dim, and it looks as if thar war a cloud all round us."

"I see! I see!" returned Eugene, excitedly. "Merciful Heaven! I hope no accident will befall us here—and yet my heart almost misgives me!—for this, I believe, is the most dangerous part of our journey—the vicinity where most of our boats have been captured by the savages."

Saying this, Eugene hastened below, where he found the other boatmen sleeping so soundly as to require considerable effort, on his part, to wake them. At last, getting them fairly roused, he informed them, almost in a whisper, for he did not care to disturb the others, that a heavy fog had suddenly arisen, and he wished their presence on deck, immediately.

"A fog, Cap'n?" exclaimed one, in a tone which indicated that he comprehended the peril with the word.

"Hush!" returned Eugene; "there is no necessity for waking the others, and having a scene. Up! and follow me, without a word!"

He glided back to the deck, and was almost immediately joined by the boatmen, to whom he briefly made known his hopes and fears.

They thought, like their companion, that the boat would be safest if made fast to an overhanging limb of the Kentucky shore; but frankly admitted that this could not now be done without difficulty and danger, and that there was a possibility of keeping the current.

"Then make that possibility a certainty, and it shall be the best night's work you ever performed!" rejoined Eugene, in a quick, excited tone.

"We'll do the best we can, Cap'n," was the response; "but no man can be sartin of the current of this here crooked stream in a foggy night."

A long silence followed—the voyagers slowly drifting down through a misty darkness impenetrable to the eye—when suddenly, our young commander, who was standing near the bow, felt the extended branch of an overhanging limb silently brush his face. He started, with an exclamation of alarm, and at the same moment the boatman on the right called out:

"Quick, here, boys! we're agin the shore, as sure as death!"

Then followed a scene of hurried & anxious confusion, the voices of the three boatmen mingling together in loud, quick, excited tones.

"Push off the bow!" cried one.

"Quick! altogether, now! over with her!" shouted another.

"The de'il's in it! she's running aground here on a muddy bottom!" almost yelled a third.

Meantime the laden boat was brushing along against projecting bushes and overreaching limbs, and every moment getting more and more entangled while; the long poles and sweeps of the boatmen, as they attempted to push her off, were often plunged, without touching bottom, into what appeared to be a soft, clayey mud, from which they were only extricated by such an outlay of strength as tended still more to draw the clumsy craft upon the bank they wished to avoid. At length, scarcely more than a minute from the first alarm, there was a kind of settling together, as it were, and the boat became fast and immovable.

The fact was announced by Dick Winter, in his characteristic manner—who added. with an oath, that it was just what he expected. For a moment or two a dead silence followed, as if each comprehended that the matter was one to be viewed in a very serious light.

"I'll get over the bow, and try to git the lay of the land with my feet," said Tom Harris; and forthwith he set about the not very pleasant undertaking.

At this moment Eugene heard his name pronounced by a voice that seldom failed to excite a peculiar emotion in his breast, and now sent a strange thrill through every nerve; and hastening below, he found Blanche, fully dressed, with a light in her hand, standing just outside of her cabin, in the regular passage which led lengthwise through the center of the boat.

"I have heard something, Eugene," she said 'enough to know that we have met with an accident, but not sufficient to comprehend its nature.'

"Unfortunately, about the [illegible]," replied Eugene, 'we suddenly became involved in a dense fog; and in spite of our every precaution and care, we have run aground—it may be against the Ohio shore—it may be against an island—it is so dark we can't tell. But be not alarmed, Miss Blanche,' he hurriedly added; 'I trust we shall soon afloat again; though in any event, the darkness is sufficient to conceal us from the savages, even were they in the vicinity.'

'I know little of Indians,' returned Blanche, 'but I have always understood that they are somewhat remarkable for their acuteness of hearing; and if such is the case, there would be no necessity of their being very near, to be made acquainted with our locality, judging from the loud voice a few minutes ago.'

'I fear we've been rather imprudent,' said Eugene, in a deprecating tone; 'but in the excitement——'

His words were suddenly cut short by several loud voices of alarm from without, followed by a quick and heavy trampling across the deck; and the next moment Seth Harper and Dick Winter burst into the passage, the former exclaiming:

"We've run plum into a red nigger's nest, Cap'n and Tom Harris is already butchered and scalped!"

And even as he spoke, as if in confirmation of his dreadful intelligence, there arose a series of wild, piercing, demoniacal yells, followed by a dead and omnious silence.

So far we have followed the lovely heroine and her friends in this adventure; but the foregoing is all that we can publish in our columns. The balance of the narrative can only be found in the New York Ledger, the great family paper, which can be obtained at all the periodical stores where papers are sold. Remember to ask for the 'Ledger,' dated may 22nd., and in it you will get the continuation of the narrative from where it leaves off here.—If there are no book-stores or new offices convenient to where you reside, the publisher of the Ledger will send you a copy by mail, if you will send him a five cents in a letter. Address, Robert Bonner, Ledger Office, 44 Ann Street, New York. This story is entitled, "Perils of the Border," and grows more and more interesting as it goes on.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.—The N. Y. *Observer* of Thursday, has the following:

The progress of the great work of grace in our city, and in the country at large, continues to be highly encouraging. The meeting in this and the adjoining cities are still attended by crowds, who manifest an interest as deep as ever, and one which we cannot but hope will be permanent. The entire absence of all undue excitement, from the very commencement of the revival, and the fact abundant shown that there is no special reliance upon any particular human agency, as at former times, strengthens this hope. If the people of God will go steadily forward in the discharge of duty, living according to their high profession, and trust in God for the continued outpouring of the Spirit, the work will not cease. We shall be permitted still to record the triumphs of divine grace, as now, in the ingathering of souls into the fold of Christ. Our exchanges from Portland Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, speak of the work as still progressing.

Political.

SPEECH OF HON. C. C. CLAY, Jr., OF ALABAMA,

ON THE BILL TO ADMIT KANSAS.

Delivered in United States Senate March 19, 1858.

(CONCLUDED)

The constitution recognised slavery as of federal importance, and having a federal existence, and encouraged the indefinite multiplication of slaves by importation, and their illimitable expansion, by giving its sanction to the foreign slave trade, and by securing to each State the right of importation of slaves. All power to interdict or interfere with the inter-State slave trade, also, withheld.

One of the arguments used by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in the Federal Convention, against the foreign slave trade, was the spread of slavery over those Territories west of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia. After alluding to the prohibition of slavery by Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, he said: 'All this will be in vain if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import. *The western people are already calling out for slaves for their new lands and will fill that country with slaves if can be gotton through South Carolina and Georgia.*' Thus forewarned that slavery would take its way westward, beyond the limits of the original States and would be used to form other and new States, and urged to prevent this consummation, the framers of the constitution refused to do so, but gave their assent and encouragement to its expansion over the western wilderness. But the platform repudiates slavery as without the pale of federal protection, where the Federal government has exclusive legislation, denies the power of Congress, or of any Territorial Legislature, or of any person, to aid or protect it in the Territories, and maintains the power and duty of Congress to prohibit or abolish it in the Territories.

The constitution provided for augmenting, consolidating, preserving and perpetuating slavery, by making it one of the pillars of the Federal Government, in securing its representation, and by binding the government to protect it against foes within or without the Union, in inhibiting the discharge from service of a fugitive slave by any law or regulation of any State, and in pledging the States and their common government to protect it against foreign invasion or domestic insurrection. But this platform maintains that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government *was to secure liberty to all men within its exclusive jurisdiction.*

The constitution conferred on Congress no power to [illegible] property, except money. But this platform claims for it power to say what shall, and shall not, be property wherever it has exclusive jurisdiction. The constitution conferred on Congress no power to discharge any article from being property. But this platform claims the right of Congress to discharge negroes from property. Our ancestors declared they regarded the giving of their property by their own consent, the inalienable birthright of the British subject; but you, Northern Republicans, assert your right to take away the property of American people, who are sovereign and not subjects, against their consent.

Your platform expressly repudiates the obligation of the constitution. It is hostile to rights of property existing before the Union in all the States, which formed one of the basis in the Union, and which are better guaranteed by the constitution than any other property in the Union.

If Congress has no authority to give legal assistance to slavery in a Territory, it cannot give it any assistance in this District, in any yard, fort, arsenal, barracks, hospital, custom-house, court house, or prison, belonging to the Federal Government, or any spot on sea or land covered by the federal flag, and not under the jurisdiction of a State.

If it may not pass laws for the recapture anywhere within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The power of Congress is certainly as great in this District, or in any navy yard, fort or of the places designated, as in a Territory; for, in those places the right of exclusive legislation is expressly granted to Congress.

The federal flag that covers slave property on board a vessel at sea, or in this District, a navy yard, or fort on land instead of being an emblem of protection, is like the blue lights in our last war with Great Britian—an invitation to plunder, held out to foreign and domestic foes.

If Congress cannot pass laws for securing the right of recaption of fugitive slaves in the Territories; or in this District, or in a navy yard within the States, or in any place where the Federal jurisdiction is exclusive, *a fortiori* it cannot pass laws for recovery of fugitive slaves in the States, where it is concurrent than where it is exclusive.

Under the Northern Republican administration of the Government, if the slaveholder carry his property into a Territory, this District, a navy yard, on sea, in a non-slaveholding State; anywhere beyond the limit and jurisdiction of the slaveholding States, he must do so at peril of its loss. If robbed by a public enemy or a domestic foe, the government would not enforce restoration of his property or exact indemnity. In such case it must look on an impassive and neutral spectator. It must abdicate its power, or abnegate its duty to protect that property. The government to destroy, but impotent to protect. It may and must prohibit, deny, and defeat his right of property, outside of the slaveholding States, but may not, and cannot, admit sustain, and secure that right. The slaveholder must live perpetual quarantine, confined to the spot on which he resides, denied all egress by land or sea, in the Territories, non-slaveholding states; this District, or the public vessels, under menace of robbery of his property, without recovery or indemnity. He must keep in his prison-bounds or become an outlaw, beyond governmental protection.

The government must not only abdicate its power to protect, it must confederate with his enemies to destroy his slaveholder's property. It must discriminate against the South in favor of the North. It must denounce Southern laws, defining and regulating property, as inhuman and execrable, Northern laws as benign and admirable. It must sustain the latter and counteract the former. Congress and the Federal Executive officers must become allies of abolition, and, in compliance with the behests of the original American Anti-Slavery Society, established in 1833, 'must abolish slavery in all these portions of our common country which come under its control, or, in the language of this Northern Republican platform, 'must secure the right to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction.' In other words, Congress must abolish slavery in this District, the navy and dock yards, forts and arsenals, and vessels at sea; must inhibit it in the Territories, inhibit the inter-state slave trade and repeal the fugitive slave act, and, in *the language of abolition orators* and essayists, must "sever government from all connexion with slavery and efface so foul a blot from the national escutcheon. Thus, the constitution which was designed to serve as a shield to protect, is converted into a sword to destroy slave property. Such is the programme of federal legislation laid down by abolition societies, for a quarter of a century, and such is the the import and meaning of this Northern Republican platform. Those societies declare their meaning in language not to be misunderstood. This platfoam only announces the single measure of inhibiting slavery in the Territories, but its declaration of principles and of the power and duty of Congress, commits that party to all the measures are the logical necessary consequence of the principles of the platform put in act.

Yea more the, right and duty of Congress to assail slavery in the States may be fairly deduced from the doctrines of this platform, notwithstanding the vain boast that 'the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, shall be preserved.' It declares the principles propromulgated in the declaration are embodied in the constitution—pledges the party to maintain those principles—asserts those principles, thus promulgated and embodied to be the right of all men to liberty, &c., and alleges that the *primary object, and ulterior design of the Federal Government was to secure to liberty to all men, within its jurisdiction.* If true, why should not Congress so legislate as to secure liberty to all persons in the United States? Where in the constitution, is found this right of all men to liberty; or that to secure right to all men, within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government was the primary object and ulterior design of the Federal Government—Where in the constitution do you find evidence that it was the design of the Federal Government to secure liberty to negro slaves? Where, in that instrument, do you find a design to secure liberty to negroes wherever the Federal Government had exclusive jurisdiction? Where is the proof of any intention of the framers of that instrument to secure liberty to all men in a Territory, or in this District, but not in the several States? What privilege, immunity, or liberty is guaranted in a Territory, that is not equally guaranteed in the States? It cannot be found. There is no evidence of a design to secure other or greater blessings, liberties, or rights to men within a Territory, or where the power of the Federal Government is exclusive of the State Governments, than to the men within a State, or where the Federal and State governments may operate concurrently. There can be shown no contrary or antagonistic designs in the Federal Constitution. It it had an anti-slavery design upon the Territories, it had the same design upon the States, and must carry out that design, to the extent of its powers, in the latter as well as the former.

There is abundant evidence in the constitution of the design of its framers to show the geographical, sectional or personal partialities, but on the contrary, to secure the same common and equal rights, privileges, immunities and blessings to citizens of the U. States, wherever they might dwell within the bounds of its operation. It was intended to secure the blessings of liberty to 'ourselves and our posterity' throughout the Union, where it was to operate exclusively or directly, and where it was to operate concurrently or indirectly. If it was formed by negroes, as well as white men, if the sweeping generalities and cabalistic abstractions of the Declaration about the liberty and equality of all men, are embodied in the constitution, if the words, 'ourselves and our posterity,' for whom it was formed, embrace blacks as well as white men (as alleged by this platform,) then these who administer the government are bound to exert its powers to the extent given in the constitution, so as to abolish slavery in the States. It was formed with no double meaning or contrary objects and designs, but with the same meaning, object, and designs, in States or Territories. If its objects and design were to secure liberty to all men anywhere, the same object and design in every other place may be deduced from the same premises.

This platform thus pledges that party, if they get the control of this government, to exert it on the side of negro freedom everywhere. It warrants and encourages assaults upon the right to slave property in the States, notwithstanding its expressed regard for the rights of the States. If its principles be embodied in the constitution, then framers were guilty of the insane folly of founding a government for the destruction of the property of its citizens, for encouraging foreign nations to plunder them, and one class of States or citizens; a government for taking their property without just compensation therefor; for depriving them of their property without due process of law; for their property without their consent. And they [illegible] while professing against the sovereign power of the mother country [illegible]

professing a contrary purpose and design, and while actually providing against the invasion or abuse of their rights of property.

The principles enunciated in this platform expressed on this floor by Northern Republicans, if they ever prevail in the administration of the Federal Government, will place the slaveholding States under its ban, and induce abuses and oppression such as no brave and free people will long endure. They condemn the political and social institutions of those States as barbarous and inhuman. They deny their equality in the Union, and the equality of the slaveholder among the citizens of the Union. They pronounce against him sentence of outlawry. They denounce his title to his slave property to be irreconcilable with the Divine law, the law of nature, or of nations, or even the Constitution of his country.—They reprobate the institution of slavery as hostile to our republican institutions, as the crime of the South and the reproach of the Union.

What can we expect but neglect and disregard of our claims to protection of property from those who deny our title? What can we expect but habitual and systematic insult injury and outrage, from those who profess to abhor, contemn and lothe our domestic institutions, condemning alike 'those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.'—What respect for our right of property in slaves can we expect from those who maintain they are bound by the constitution, as well as 'higher law,' to secure the blessings of liberty to all men?'—What inducement or motive could the South have to remain in the Union under a Federal Government whose legislative, executive and judicial departments were administered by men imbued with the sentiments, principles and opinions which Northern Republicans entertain or profess? The South united with the North in conferring on their common government certain powers to fulfill certain duties. If it refuse to discharge those duties it betray our trust. Protection in the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, in equal secrity of person and of property, is the political bond of our Union. If such protection be denied, the bond is broken, as she can have no worthy motive for longer preserving the Union. The Federal Government will become towards her a worse tyranny than that of any autocrat. It will exact support without yielding protection. It will extort tribute, not for her advantage, but for Northern aggrandisement; not for her defence, but for her despoliation; not to maintain her independence, but to effect her subjugation. It will require of the South payment of taxes and performance of military duty to acquire territory, and yet deny her any share of it, or admission into it—in virtue of the power claimed and the duty felt to prohibit therein, 'those twin relics of barbarism,—polygamy and slavery.' It will tax us and our slaves to support armies and navies, and yet refuse to exact or demand indemnity for slave property stolen or snatched from us by foreign foes—upon the ground that such property is not recognised by Christian nations. It will tax us & our slaves to support a judiciary that will always decide for the freedom of the fugitive slave and against slavery—upon the ground that the constitution does not recognise or protect slave property—in order to achieve that reform the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] so fondly anticipates and so confidently predicts. It will tax us and our slaves to support officers and carry mails, to disseminate incendiary documents among our slaves and incite them to insurrection, arson and assassination—in order to prevent any abridgment of the freedom of the press. It will tax us and our slaves to support soldiers to man forts, arsenals and navy yards, and to keep a Federal constabulary in our towns, to vindicate freedom of speech, or the right to tell our slaves that they are oppressed, and should slay their oppressors. It will tax us and our slaves to build forts, arsenals, navy yards, custom and court-houses which shall serve as sanctuaries for fugitive slaves. It will tax us and our slaves to keep its janissaries on the highways that lead across the boundaries of the slaveholding States, to prevent the carrying of slaves from one State to another—asserting it right to do so, under the power granted Congress to regulate commerce. It would effect the destruction of the institution by these indirect means, and within the letter of the constitution, though in utter violation of its spirit and meaning. It would render that property not only insecure and value less, but a curse and a torment to the Southern people. In fact, it would subvert our State governments and our social organism, without, perhaps ever passing any act of Congress, directly abolishing slavery in the States. Suffer that party to take into its control the legislative, executive judicial powers of this government—extending its Briarean arms around and over the entire Southern States—and it would stealthily and gradually achieve their ruin and desolation. It would distil from the fruit of Southern fields the fatal poison it would administer to their owners.

None can doubt the justness of these charges who believe you Northern Republicans are sincere in the faith you profess, or would redeem the pledges you have given. That you would break through all constitutional restraints and go the furthest extreme to despoil and subjugate us, in order to gratify the fanaticism, avarice and ambition, we have full assurance in the sad experience of Kansas, and in the admonitory lessons of the Last Congress. If those prophetic warnings are not unnoticed or unheeded by the South, she will be forearmed for those struggles for dominion which we are assured by the Senator from New York (Mr. Seward,) the freemen of the North will continue in the Territories and in the slaveholding States, until the foot of a slave does not press the soil of the United States.

With the control of but one House of Congress and opposed by the other, and by the executive and judiciary, you tried, with sublime audacity, to seize the reigns of government and absorb the powers of all its departments, in order to expel slavery from Kansas, and annihilate Southern power in that Territory. To achieve that purpose, you endeavor to arrest the wheels of government and to revolutionise it, to nullify all laws and subvert all authority in Kansas, and to subject its people to all the horrors of anarchy and fratricidal war. Great indeed would be the humiliation and degradation of submission to your demand, by surrendering to you the exclusive occupancy of all the Territories of the United States.—But that would not purchase our peace or satisfy your demands. And if the South decide to yield this demand, in the vain hope of an inglorious peace, let her check her pride and make up her mind with becoming meekness and humility, to live, while she is let live, in a state of subjugation, subordination and subserviency to the North, impetrating mercy or her masters; instead of exacting justice of her equals.

I do not doubt that you think she will yield all you demand. I do not doubt you believe you can extort from her fears of your power all that you cannot seduce from her love of the Union. I believe you expect to excite discord among her own sons, and to array against the slaveholders all who are not slaveholders, by persuading these that they are oppressed and wronged. But the example of Kansas, where there cannot have been more than two hundred slaveholders out of six thousand proslavery voters, should have taught you that the sons of the South know and feel that they have a common interest in preserving the institution of slavery—that they must keep the negro in his normal condition of slavery or destroy him, or surrender to him their country. I do not fear that you can delude and beguile them to their own self destruction, or the desolation of their country. I know you count largely upon the defections and desertions of Southern leaders, and I confess, with shame and regret, that you have but too good reason for your calculations in the mortifying examples we have furnished of those who have betrayed their trust and broken their allegiance to the South, not perhaps, because they loved her less, but the Union more, and themselve most. I know it is idle to try to disenchant your minds of impression which are fond to retain and wish to be true, but which dishonor the South, wrong the North, and may dissolve the Union." Yet, at the hazard of the Ridicule, I must tell you that Alabama in common with all her Southern sisters but two, has, by the universal voice of her people; as expressed by party conventions, by popular assemblies, and by her late and former Legislatures, resolved—'that she will and ought to resist; even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress incompatible with the safety, the domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any Territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories * * * * * * or any act repealing or materially modifying the law now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.'

If this be mere bravado, she caries the folly and the shame in common with twelve of her Southern sisters. While I have indulged, and shall indulge, in no menace, or promise or prophecy of her course, yet I can, and will say, for myself, that in the day of her self-degradation, by disregarding her pledges and submitting to your government, I will not be here to endure the contumely and reproach which you justly may, and certainly will heap upon the heads of her Senators.

Mr. President, I have not been addicted to singing peans or uttering eulogies upon the Union, or accustomed to regarding it as 'the paramount political good,' 'the primary object of patriotic desire." I have ever felt that I owed my first and highest allegiance to my State, and that her sovereignty, her independence, and her honor, even without the Union, should be dearer to her sons, than the Union and her subordination, dependence and dishonor within it. Yet, sir, the Union of the constitution, which our fathers made, I love and reverence, and would preserve; but this Union, without the constitution or with it, as construed by Northern Republicans, I abhor and scorn and would dissolve, if my power were equal to my will. To this Union, the South is commended as a choice of evils, and commanded with menaces of compulsion. Whether she will choose the Union as a lesser evil, or submit to it by compulsion and abandon her self-government, and surrender her destinies to your control, you will surely test, if you get the power, & time will surely prove. If she yield to suffer all the wrong and all the shame you can and will accumulate upon her head. But as honor, interest, self-preservation—all that is dear to freemen—all urge her to maintain her individuality and equality as sovereign States, either within or without the Union, I trust she will give you full demonstration of her courage and self-reliance, by refusing any, the least concession to your demands, and by resenting your menaces and repelling your attempts at coercion in such manner as will prove that the spirit of the fathers, who, at Yorktown and at New Orleans, consummated in triumph our two wars of Independence, yet lives in her sons.

Interesting to Slaveholders.—A white man was lately convicted in Georgia for the murder of a slave, and another case has just transpired in Vicksburg, Mississippi. A man named Davenport, charged with killing a slave, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years hard labor to the penitentiary. The Vicksburg *Whig* says,

Charleston Courier.

This was a case of some importance to the slaveholders. The accused was an overseer, and pleaded in his defence that the slave was resisting his authority when he gave the blow causing death. We learn his Honor Judge Yerger, at the instance of the State charged the jury to the effect: That the slave, when his life was threatened or endangered by the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment, had the right to resist, even the master, and that his resistance under such circumstances would be no justification to the accused for killing him.

FLOOD AT TUSCUMBIA.—The *Democrat* of the 21st inst., says: The rain on Monday was very heavy. It began to fall about five o'clock, p. m., and, with few intermissions, continued till daylight Tuesday morning. Nothing but water! the low grounds around Tuscumbia are not only covered, but a steamboat could float over corn and cotton fields. Fences have been swept away; the culvert across Spring creek on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near the mill of R. Geise, with some 60 or 70 feet of the embankment, broke yesterday—a damage of not less than $6000 or $7000.

Our oldest citizens have never witnessed so great a deluge in this section of the country.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May, 13, 1858.

We are authorized to announce **Bartlett Owen**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Calhoun County—Election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **Jesse U. Bryan**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election 1st Monday in August next.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The uneasy surmises, respecting the hostile intentions of the French Emperor against England, have been recently renewed, by English letter writers and papers.—There are certainly many movements of the Emperor calculated to increase those fears; but if a war be meditated, it must soon be developed beyound the possibility of a doubt.

WM. M. HAMES, Esq., of this place was elected Superintendent of Free Public Schools for this County, at the election on Monday the 3rd inst.

We will publish the list of Trustees elected on Monday last, when the returns are all complete.

The communication from Tyrol, relative to the very interesting Tableaux Vivants at Alexandria, will appear next week.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON BY GRASSHOPPERS.—We regret to learn that recently, in several localities, serious injury has been done to young cotton, by a small species of grasshopper. In one instance, where there was a good stand, a large field has to be re-planted.

Truly it appears that the present will be a year of great disasters to the cotton crop, from overflows on the Mississippi and tributaries, the late Spring and heavy frosts, and now the grasshoppers, with other destructive egencies, perhaps yet to come, usually developed after this time.

STEAMSHIP LINE.—The attention of the travelling public is invited to the reduction in the rates of fare, and change of Sailing days of the Savannah, Charleston & Philadelphia Steamship line, in another column.

See notice in another column of the completion of the fine new Mills on Tallapoosa river, owned by Messrs. Wm. H. & J. R. Pesnell.

SINGULAR.—Mr. John House of this County, informs us that, some days ago, a mare in his lot gave birth to two colts, one a Horse colt, and the other a Mule. This he says is without a parallel, so far as he knows or has ever heard. Both were dead when found.

A Visit of Congratulation to the President.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over from Friday last until Monday, that patriotic men of parties might have an opportunity of congratulating each other upon the auspicious termination of the vexed question which threatened the destruction of this great confederacy. Saturday last was a day of public rejoicings in the federal metropolis, and the manifestations of satisfaction finally culminated, in the evening, in a serenade to the patriot President of the United States, which drew together an immense concourse of delighted people in front of the Executive mansion.—We copy from the *Union* an account of the most interesting part of the proceedings:—*Confederation.*

The cannoniers thundered forth a salute from their field piece opposite the north front of the Executive mansion, while the band taking its position beneath the portico, played "Hail Columbia." Before they had completed a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals until at least two thousand persons was assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band—all combined to form a picturesque and imposing scene, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it.

At the close of the national anthem, three cheers were proposed and given for the President of the United States, and ere they had subsided, Mr. Buchanan appeared at the window over the door. He appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and when the cheering with which he was greeted was so hushed that he could be hard, he addressed the assembled multitude in a clear and distinct voice, with his usual pleasing eloquence.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel very much honored by the kindness which you have displayed in coming in such respectable numbers to give me a serenade. I have long been acquainted with Washington. I have been intimate with my fellow citizens of this city for a longer period than many of you have lived, and I have never received anything but kindness, attention and good will from the population of this District. (Cheers.) I thank you most cordially that the kindness which your fathers have extended to me still lives in the breasts of their children, and I hope when I leave this city, if I live to return to my quiet home, I shall carry with me your affectionate regard, which I shall endeavor to deserve. [Applause.] This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which has so happily terminated. [Applause.] I hope and believe the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of glorious Union [cheers, and, of all people upon the face of the earth, the people of Washington are the most interested in preserving this unity of interests which has rendered us glorious abroad, and successful and prosperous at home. [Cheers.] I do not think that it will be becoming in me to enter into any discussion of the great question that has so happily terminated. I therefore must conclude these brief remarks with again repeating to you how gratefully I shall ever remember it to the last period of my existence. [Cheers.]

The President, having retired, again approached the window, and remarked there were several gentleman with him. He did not know whether his friend Toombs would be willing to speak or not. Immediately there was a loud and prolonged call for Senator Toombs, who came forward, and so soon as quiet was restored, spoke as follows:

MR. TOOMB'S SPEECH.

Being introduced by the distinguished partiot and Chief Magistrate who has just addressed you, as well as encouraged by your complimentary notice, I suppose I must join my congratulations with yours upon this auspicious occasion, which calls for rejoicing throughout this broad land. After a contest beyond, growing out of sectional differences, we have yesterday in the House of Representatives and Senate passed a measure, and I doubt it will be confirmed by the President of the United States, of great permanent peace for our ourselves and our children after us. This is a pacification in which there has been no dishonor anywhere, in which there has been no concession by the North to the South, or by the South to the North, but a spirit of brotherhood and patriotism they have come together and settled their sectional differences upon a sacred, and permanent, and fundamental ground of public principle and public honor. [Applause.[Therefore, as there is a triumph nowhere, there is a sting nowhere, and we see nothing in the bright and brilliant future but peace and harmony, and prosperity to the glorious organization of the Democratic party who brought the country safe through all its struggles, therefore gentlemen, I have a right to rejoice.—Let us all rejoice. Let the voice reverberate from the hill tops and through the valleys all over the land—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the lakes to the Gulf—that there is a peace, true peace, honorable peace, throughout all the land of America. [Applause.]—And who are there to oppose it? who shall raise a voice to destroy it?—[a voice in the crowd—"Nobody."]—Where shall it come from? It can only come from the disappointed cabal—the coalition who traffic in public safety, public honor, and they will sink in glorious obscurity while the star of America shall rise and shine transcendant now and forever. [Great Cheering.]

Senator Gwin and the Hons. Clay of Kentucky, and Letcher of Virginia, chancing to be at the White House, also made suitable speeches; after which the crowd proceeded to the residences of Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. Glancey Jones of the same State, Hon. Wm. H. English of Indiana, Senator Green of Missouri and Senator Brown of Mississippi. R. M. T. Hunter was called upon but was absent, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia was too much indisposed to answer the deafening shouts which demanded his appearance.

"The cannoniers then took their field-piece to the central market place, and there fired a national salute of thirty-two guns. The new State of Kansas adds another star to the star-spangled banner of freedom another gun to the Union salute. Every thing passed off peaceably and quietly, and there was evidently a hearty delight that this long-vexed question was banished from the hall of Congress. Men from the cold forests of Maine, and from the orange groves of Florida—from the golden gate of the Pacific to the populous cities of the Atlantic—all joined in rejoicing that the Kansas question has been settled, and the Union relieved from the last and most dangerous agitation within its existence."

ACQUITTAL IN KENTUCKY.—The trial of Hardesty for the shooting of Grubb, occupied three days of last week at Burlington, Boone county, Ky. It will be remembered that a sister of Hardesty was seduced by Grubb, and that Hardesty told the seducer that he would give him six months in which to make his choice between marrying the girl and being killed. The six months expired, and Grubb not having married the girl, Hardesty met him, and on sight shot him. The evidence showed that Grubb was armed also, in expectation of the attack, but was shot in the act of drawing his weapon.—The trial was ended last Thursday, and the verdict of the jury was not guilty. The following is the substance of the judgment pronounced by Judge Nutall upon the verdict of not guilty by the jury in behalf of Hardesty:

"Sir:—You have been indicted by a grand jury of your country upon a most heinous charge. You have put yourself upon your country and your God for deliverance. You have had a fair and impartial trial before them, & they have both pronounced you not guilty, and so say I. It may not be proper for me to express my sentiments, yet, nevertheless, I will do it. Young man! had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villian, but I would have imbrued my hands in his blood.—Go hence without delay. You are acquitted!"

MURDER TRIAL AT ROCHESTER.—The trial of Ira Stout, for the murder of Chas. W. Littles, is in progress at Rochester. Very remarkable and important testimony against the prisoner was given by his mother. She testified that Ira and his sister (the wife of the murdered man) came home on the night of the murder covered with blood, with their arms broken and bodies bruised. Witness afterwards went to the place of the murder with Littles' son, saw the body, and recovered a cameo pin belonging to Sara Littles, and a cap of Ira's, and took there articles home.—This evidence, creating a strong link in the testimony against the prisoner, occasioned intense excitement in the Court.

Another remarkable point in this trial is the decision of the Court, which forbids the physicians who were called to examine the wounds of the prisoner from giving evidence as to the nature of the injuries; the ground for this decision being the probability that Stout regarded them as his private medical advisers, and that, as such, they were not bound to betray professional confidence. Stout and his sister are jointly indicted for the murder, but elected to be tried separately, so that the brother only is now on trial.

WHAT A RAILROAD WILL DO.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is 204 miles in length, and cost about $7,000,000. In 1850, the taxable value of the land in the counties through which it passes, as taken from the census, was $20,942,947—and in 1856 the State assessment makes it $53,917,220, or an increase in six years of $20,365,558. This sudden increase is alone the result of an internal improvement, which has cost only $7,000,000.

Mississippi still Rising.—The Arkansas Pouring out another Flood.—The Mississippi presents a grand and magnificent, though fearful spectacle, at this time. The wild and resistless current that is sweeping down upon the devoted dwellers in the low country, portends destruction such as has not visited these regions since the memorial flood of 1844, which overflowed the city of New Orleans, and desolated many a fair field and fruitful valley.—At this point the river has risen, according to accurate measurement, very nearly five inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last night, and is still swelling gradually. This brings the whole rise six inches above the highest point reached during the freshet of a few weeks since, and without two or three inches of the great rise of 1850. The oldest residents here estimate the present stage of the water to be within eighteen inches or two feet of the freshet of 1828, the highest ever known in the Great Father of Floods.

Accounts from the Upper Mississippi, Missouri and other streams, represent most of them to be about stationary, but very full; yet there have been, within the last few days, heavy swells in all of them, which have not yet reached here. The last accounts we have from the Cumberland and Tennessee, those streams had not subsided in any material degree.

Persons who arrived here yesterday from below, report that a heavier tide is coming out of Arkansas river, the most dreaded tributary of the Mississippi, than has been known for many years. This rise will strike the flood in the main stream at its highest point, almost, and the whole mass of water will pour with resistless fury into the low country, carrying such dire destruction in its course as was never known before.

It behooves the citizens of New Orleans to look well to their levees, and hasten their repairs before this second flood reached them. Judging from the accounts of the progress of the work on the crevasse in the neighborhood of the Crescent City, the authorities there have been recklessly dilatory in repairing the breaks that have taken place in their levees, and will, we fear, pay the penalty of their slothfulness by an entire submersion.—*Memphis Bulletin, 28th ult.*

Discovery of a New Plot to Assassinate the Emperor of the French.

Cor. of the Manchester Guardian.

PARIS, April 6, 1858.

It is now positively certain to all those who have any means of knowing what passes behind the scenes, that the ceremony of opening the Boulevard de Sebastopol was put off on the account of the discovery of a fresh plot to assassinate the Emperor. The details of the affair are kept in the utmost possible mystery, and are probably only known to the new Perfect of Police, Gen. Espinasse, and the Emperor himself; but the mere fact of the existence of the plot is known to some hundreds of individuals, and it has even caused a modification in the ceremonial of yesterday, whereof trace is to be found in his morning's *Moniteur*. The official paper, alluding to the name of the new Boulevard, says, "it was quite right that a muster of troops should mark the inauguration of such an artery of the capital, and, after the Emperor, our soldiers were the first who ought to have trodden a soil bearing the name of so glorious a victory." This, as you will see, is a manner of explanation for the presence of all the troops that were called together yesterday. In the origin, the ceremony was to be a purely civil and municipal one; but, when it was discovered that so great a danger threatened, it was resolved to change its character altogether, and, instead of a municipal, it became a military *fete*. Connected with this, I can relate to you a curious circumstance that has just occurred, and for which I can vouch.—Last week, one of the very highest placed functionaries here, and one of the nearest if not the nearest, in habitual confidence to the Emperor Napoleon III, called upon a lady friend of mine, with whom and with whose husband, he has been upon intimate terms of friendship for the last fourteen years. Both this lady and her husband are foreigners, settled in Paris. The personage I speak of made the visit in question at purpose to ask these friends of his what property they had preserved in their own country, and how far they had identified their fortunes with those of France; and the language he had held was textually this—'With all that my position obliges me to know, I cannot reconcile it to my longstanding friendship for you and yours, not to enlighten you upon the reality of the situation we are, all of us, now living in France. The Emperor's existence is an all but impossible one; he is so surrounded by plots that every day brings to fight, so compelled now to suspect the very individuals who serve him in the interior of the palace, that it is next to a positive miracle that he should escape. His own faith in his preservation is shaken; and from hour to hour, anything may happen in Paris, and Paris become a place where no one who is not forced to live should be desirous of prolonging his stay. All this may not occur—it is, possible that nothing of it all may happen; but it is just as possible that it may all occur any day; and that being the real state of affairs here, I cannot reconcile it to myself not to warn you, and not to advise you to be always ready to leave this country at a moment's notice."

"If I could name to you the man who uttered these words, you would at once see that, unless they were pronounced by Louis Napoleon himself, they could not be so by any one more important I confess my own impression is not that the plots for assassination will succeed in their direct and present form, but I firmly believe they have another danger, which is every bit as great, and which is evident to some few of those who live in Louis Napoleon's intimacy. The notion of an incessant and horrible danger hanging over his head has so possessed the Emperor, that in spite of all his resolves to the contrary, his nervous system is shaken to the roots, and he is in that peculiar state of mind that prevents a man from seeing straight.—He no longer enjoys his liberty of action or of thought, and his own mistake acts it will probably one day bring a fatal crisis on.

TALLADEGA CAVE.—While in the up country week before last, we had an opportunity of visiting this extraordinary natural curiosity. This Cave, which is well known to the people of the western part of Talladega county, is situated immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Talladega town, and six miles above the present terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railroad.—The opening, or mouth, is of an oval form and goes directly down some fifteen feet, then the vacuum, or opening, takes a northern direction with a gradual descent for about 200 yards, where there is another mouth, or abrupt descent, of 12 or 15 feet, at the bottom of which there is a fine, bold stream of water abounding in fish of all kinds and sizes, and the larger number are without eyes. The inside of the Cave gradually widens, and it is said that it has been explored some mile or two without coming to any stopping places. All along the bottom of the Cave there are numbers of formations resembling cypress knees, and from the top they give the appearance of icicles, formed, probably by water dripping. The entire formation of this cave is one of the greatest curiosities, and will well pay for the time and trouble to any one fond of natural curiosities. It is the largest cave in the South.—*Selma Sen.*

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.—A fine child, three years old, daughter of our fellowcitizen, Dr. Dignowitty, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Monday forenoon last, and died within six hours thereafter. She was playing with a brother a little older than herself, when the latter was bitten by a snake, and his sister attempting to drive it away, was herself bitten repeatedly; one of the bites taking effect in an artery. Unfortunately Dr. and Mrs. Dignowitty were absent from the house at the time, but another of their children, a boy about fourteen years of age, displayed great presence of mind upon the occasion. He shot the snake, washed the wounds of his sister, made an incission with a knife, causing the blood to flow freely, and used a syringe with water. His treatment was successful in the case of his brother, but unhappily, the little girl, in the absence of medical treatment, died as we have stated within six hours from the time she was bitten. This stroke is a very severe one upon Dr. and Mrs. Dignowitty, as out of a large family of children they had only one daughter.

Texas Ledger.

THE MOUNT VERNON SALE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Mr. John A. Washington has got the butt-end of the bargain with the ladies purchasing Mount Vernon. In the first place, he gets a thousand dollars per acre for land not intrinsically worth twenty. An hundred dollars per acre would be an extravagant price.—All the buildings and improvements together are not worth five hundred dollars.

He then retains possession and occupancy of the premises until the last dollar of the purchase money is paid, and receives interest on the amount unpaid all the while; so that he is to live rent free at the mansion; and, besides the outrageous price of two hundred thousand dollars, gets fifty thousand dollars more in the shape of interest. If this is not trafficing in the sacred dust of his ancestor, I know not what else to call it.

Ericsson's Hot Air Engine.

It would appear from the following taken from an article in the Scientific American, that Mr. ERICSSON has at last, after the intervention of almost innumerable obstacles and disasters, achieved a triumph in his hot air engine. The Scientific American, as is generally known, predicted the failure of his former efforts, and its endorsement now is a satisfactory assurance of the value of the invention. It says:—*Charleston Mer.*

"For constant small portable engines, capable of being applied to a great number of useful purposes, such as pumping water, driving portable grain mills, &c., this caloric engine appears to be a safe, economical, and convenient engine. Any boy or laborer who has sense enough to kindle and take care of a fire can take care of it; the fire has but to be kindled and in about from ten to fifteen minutes it will be ready to run. If left to itself it will stop when the fire goes down, and neglect cannot cause an explosion, because a charge of air has to be heated for each stroke.

It will be noticed by many of our constant readers that this caloric engine differs from all its predecessors. On page 153, Vol. 8, Scientific American, there is an engraving of Capt. Ericsson's hot air engine, patented in 1833; on the succeeding page 154, a figure of the one patented in 1850, and on page 180, Vol. 11, an illustration of the one patented in 1855. In all these a *regenerator* to take up the caloric of the exhaust air was employed, while in the above illustrated engine there is no regenerator; it exhausts direct—like a non-condensing steam engine—into the atmosphere. In reference to this mode of employing hot air, we said on page 181, Vol. 11, Scientific American:

"The best way to use hot air as a motive agent appears to be to work it expansively as far as this can be done, then exhaust into the atmosphere." This idea is carried out in this engine; it is therefore rendered simple, more efficient, and its cost much less to manufacture. In former hot air engines it was imposible to prevent the valves from leaking; this difficulty seems to be overcome in this one, as it has been running for several months without requiring any repairs or alterations; this is a very important point. One of these engines is now employed by the Metropolitan Bank of this city, for purifying water, and we have been informed it gives a high degree of satisfaction.

BANKRUPT LAW.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond South says. "The prospect is now quite certian that the position of a general and uniform bankrupt law will not be acted upon at the present session; the most that will be accomplished, will be to get the committee's reports before Congress and the country. The House Committee on the Judiciary have already prepared a majority report, which is adverse to the assumption of a doubtful power by Congress to pass a general law of bankrupcy, particularly designed to include banking corporations. The policy of such a law, when brought under the discussion of Congress, will be mixed with some very ingenious questions of constitutional construction as it is known that some of the best legal minds in the country maintain that the provision for a bankrupt law in the Constitution contemplates traders only, and does not include banking corporations Judge Caskie, of your State, will make a minority report recommending a law of uniform bankrupcy, much more limited and guarded in its operation than the bill which the Senate Judiciary Committee is understood to be about to report.

Another Awful Steamboat Catastrophe--Twenty to Twenty-five Lives Lost--Two Steamboats Consumed.

On the evening of the 22d, the steamer Ocean Spary, engaged in the Illinois trade, and the Hannibal City, one of the Keokuk Packet Company's finest boats, started out from this landing about the same time. Both were noted as fast crafts, and it was currently whispered that a race would ensue—a prediction which proved but too true.

When rounding the bend, nearly opposite the Powder Magazine, the Ocean Spray was discovered to be on fire, and the pilot on watch immediately headed her for the shore. The flames spread with the utmost rapidity, and the despair and excitement of the passengers, of whom there were sixty or seventy, (fifteen or sixteen ladies and children,) was described to us as being of the most heartrendering and terrific character. Women were seen to throw their babies into the water and jumped immediately after them. Where the Spray came in is a point which at dull seasons of the year is employed as a laying up point for steamers not engaged in trade and at the time the Keokuk, Star of the West and one or two other crafts were there. The flames, as the Spray came into the landing consequently caught the steamer Keokuk; and before many minutes elapsed, that boat was enveloped in a sheet of fire. Both boats were burned to the waters's edge.

The hull of the Spray floated down the river, still on fire, the levee from one end to the other being covered with human beings to witness the end of this terrible event. We have been informed that there are at least from twenty to twenty-five lives lost, but it is not yet ascertained who are the survivors. The Hannibal City passed up by the Spray while she was on fire, stopped and sent out a yawl to the assistance of the unfortunate beings in the water, a circumstance which was the means of saving many lives. The Ocean Spray was a fast and elegant passenger boat, and was owned by Captain Marsh and others. She was valued at twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

The Ocean Spray and Hannibal City were racing as above mentioned, and to enable the former to make steam with greater rapidity, the firemen were mixing rosin and turpentine with the coal. A pile of this highly inflamable mixture, lying in front of the furnaces, caught fire, and the wind blowing strongly, the flames communicated to the wood-work nearest the boilers. We do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but merely give it as persons on board told it.—*St. Louis Leader April 23d.*

Beautiful Close of Life.

An old age that is enviable is a rare thing; and the following account of the last years of the life of the famous scholar Albertus Magnus (give in Seghar's life of him) is very beautiful:—"The story is that when he was past eighty he was lecturing as usual, to a vast audience in the schools at Cologne. His memory suddenly failed him, and he came to a standstill—a thing so unusual with him, as to cause great astonishment among his hearers. After a long and distressing pause, he made the following extraordinary disclosure:—That in his youth he had devoted himself to learning with every faculty of his mind and soul. What he could not master by efforts of intellect, he was in the habit of extorting by fervent prayer. That on one of these occasions the blessed Virgin had appeared to him and had granted request once for all—that he had been endowed with a miraculous scientific acquirement from that time forward. But that to make the gift innocuous to his soul, the Virgin had at the same time promised that before his death all his argumentative power should be taken from him, that God might take him to himself in the simplicity of infancy. This is now accomplished; therefore I now know that my time is come. I make public confession before you dear friends, that I believe all the articles of the Christian faith; and if I have said or written anything not conformable thereto, or shall hereafter do so, let it be counted for nought.' Thus saying, he quitted the rostrum, amid the tears of the assemblage, and lived the remainder of his life with the understanding of a child of five years old, and the harmlessness of a dove.

The Anglo-French Alliance—The New York *Courier & Enquirer*, of the 3d inst., has a sensible article on this subject, from which we extract the following:

The aspect of affairs in Europe forbodes trouble. It would seem that the relations of England and France cannot remain long undisturbed and should a favorable opportunity occur, there can hardly be a doubt that formidable attemps at revolution will be made in France and Spain. The alliance between France and England, having accomplished the immediate purpose for which it was formed, was fast falling into a mere necessity for hollow compliments on formal occasions, when the attempt to carry out a plot concocted in England to assassinate Louis Napoleon, failing in its main object, yet tore away the flimsey veil of conventional courtesy which had contempt on the one side and spite on the other. The expressions of feeling which found their way into the English and French journals immediately after the affair of the bombs were hearty.

Policy dictated the attempt to explain and mitigate these outbursts; but there is no disguising the fact that they were the utterances of men in earnest, and men, too, who represented the real national feeling on both sides of the channel. Now that Palmerston has been driven from office, that diplomatic intercourse has upon the surface resumed its quiet flow, that Orsini is guillotined, Allsop an exile, and Bernard has been tried for his life, how much closer are the dear allies drawn together? Not a hair's breadth. The call to arms on either side would be answered with as much alacrity as on the morning after Agincourt or Waterloo. Had Bernard been condemned and executed, the case would have been much altered. But that after the denunciatory, though most able harangue of Bernard's counsel, he should have been acquitted, upon a brief consultation—acquited, as we understand it, entirely and upon all counts of the indictment; and that the phillippic of Mr. Counsellor James, which was quite as much directed against Louis Napoleon as to the defence of Bernard, should have elicited the applause of those present in the court, and have been as it evidently, was palatable to the English public—this is worse even than if the conspirators had not been tried at all. We call him the conspirator, because it is plain enough that he was implicated to the full in this attempt at assassination; and it is a noteworthy feature of the case, that hateful as such a crime is to Englishmen, and this being one of the most cowardly attempts at murder on record, an English jury could yet be blinded to be patent guilt of a partner in it.

The feeling of the French, that is, of the Parisian public, had, previous to the appointment of Marshal Pelissier, become unmistakeably if not undisguisedly hostile to England; and although the supposition that he is sent to make a military *reconnoisance* evinces a strange ignorance of the function of an ambassador and his opportunities to assume the part of a military spy, yet the reckless and choleric character of the man, and his want of diplomatic training, justify the belief that the Emperor was at least quite willing to submit the tender thread of the alliance to the rude, unskillful handling of the remorseless old Arab roaster. If such were then the feeling of Louis Napoleon and of Frenchmen who were not his very warm partizans, what must it be now, Bernard having been acquitted under such circumstances? The stability of the Aglo-French alliance is about equal to the solidity of an *omelette souffice*. The island of Perim may be made the cause of quarrel, but any other straw will do as well.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!"

$65,000 Drawn.

But a few days since we mentioned the large prizes sold in S. Swan & Co's Lottery, to persons in Charleston and Savannah. We now have to chronicle another of Sixty-five thousand Dollars, sold by them on a whole ticket, Nos. 4, 26, 39, in their Three Number Lottery, Class 393, drawn Saturday, April 24th.—The fortunate holder is a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and though we are not at liberty to mention his name, we know who he is, and his place of business. For rich schemes honorable dealing, and prompt payment of prizes, Swan & Co.'s Georgia Lottery takes the lead in this country; and their immense business is the result of close application and upright conduct in the management of it.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

HIRAM LODGE, No. 42,
May 11th, A. L. 5858.

At a called communication, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensations of Divine Providence, our brother, *Julius* Kahn, has been taken from his place in our midst, and called to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveler returns." Therefore—

Resolved 1st, That while we bow with reverence, and cheerfully submit to the will of Heaven, yet we feel it our duty to say, that in the death of brother Kahn, the community has lost an active, useful and worthy citizen, his friends an affectionate and kind-hearted companion, and our Fraternity a true, worthy and devoted brother.

Resolved 2nd, That we deeply sympathize and mourn with the friends and relatives of the deceased brother, and share with them the sorrow they feel for his untimely death, and irreparable loss.

Resolved 3rd, That the members of this lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in remembrance of the deceased.

Resolved 4th, That we confidentially commend the remains of our deceased brother, to the Fraternity in the city of Montgomery, (as was his last request,) and desire that they be intered according to masonic custom.

Resolved 5th, That the Secretary of this Lodge be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased, and also to the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican for publication.

Done by order of the Lodge.

J. R. CLARK, W. M.
WM. M. HAMES, *Sec'y protem.*

Persons Afflited with Erysipelas And Eruptive disorders, which originate in the impurity of the blood, have found great relief by resorting to the use of Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. Moffat 335 Broadway, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

33 ST. FRANCIS STEET, MOBILE.

No applications for AGENCIES needed, except by persons of integrity, reliability, and having excellent facilities for doing business. They must be addressed to GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, New York. mar. 4, '58.

Notice to Mechanics.

THE Building of the Jail for Calhoun County Alabama, will be let out at the Court House of said county on Monday the 14th day of June 1858. The plan and specifications of the same are on file in my office, for the inspection of all concerned, sealed proposals can be handed in to me any time between this and the day of the letting. A. WOODS.
May 13, 1858. Judge of Probate.

NOTICE.

A Special Term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun County Alabama will be holden at the Court House of said county on Monday the 14th day of June 1858 for the purpose of letting out the building of a Jail for said County. A. WOODS.
May 13, 1858. Judge of Probate.

NEW GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned respectly informs the public, that they have completed their new Mills on Big Tallapoosa river, 5 miles north east of Arbacoochee. Great pains have been taken in the machinery and fixtures of the flouring Mill, making it equal, as they believe to any in the State, both in respect to fine flour and large yield to the bushel of wheat. The water power is also abundant and unfailing at all seasons; and being prepared for the accommodation of the public, they solicit a liberal share of patronage, which they will endeavor always to deserve.

WM. H. PESNELL,
J. B. PESNELL.

May 13, 1858.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.

AUGUSTE, May 5, 1858.

There were 1,600 bales sold in New Orleans to-day. Prices active and unchanged.

In Mobile, 5,000 bales were sold, and market firm.

In Charleston, Savannah and Augusta the market was dull and drooping.

In New York, 1,000 bales were sold, and a quiet market.

General News by the Europe.

The proceedings in Parliament were generally of an unimportant nature.

The government of England had declined to institute any further proceedings against Barnard.

The clipper ship James Baines has been burnt in the Liverpool docks.—The cargo and ship were valued at one hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling.

Calcutta advices to the 23d of March had been received. The British continued to gain successes over the rebels in India. The Governor-General's proclamation, calling on them to submit, had no effect.

MELANCHOLY NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

AUGUSTA, May 7, 1858.

Senator Evans died this morning at 4 o'clock. Immediate cause of death, disease of the heart. He was in his seat in the Senate yesterday.

COTTON MARKETS.

AUGUSTA, May 7.

In Charleston 2,300 bales sold; market declined one-quarter to one-half cent.

In Mobile 2,500 bales sold; market advanced one-eight, and closed firm.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

In the Senate resolutions were adopted asking information about the measures taken to secure indemnity for the recent outrages at Tampico. The Oregon State bill was discussed. The original resolution authorising the President to employ the necessary force to obtain justice from Paraguay, passed by a vote of 25 to 15.

In the House the French Spoliation bill was again introduced. Central American affairs were discussed, and the Minnesota bill postponed until to-morrow. The general appropriation bill was debated.

STARTLING RUMOR.—The Lexington (Mo.) *Expositor*, of the 27th ult., says: "On Saturday night last, passengers on the steamer Admiral, just down from Leavenworth, brought the startling news that Col. Johnston's force had been attacked by the Mormons under Brigham Young, and badly defeated—the Mormons capturing thirteen pieces of artillery. The story goes that two messengers had just arrived from the scene of action with dispatches for government; one of them proceeded immediately to Washington. We trust that the whole thing is a hoax."—*Louisville Democrat.*

EXECUTOR'S
Sale of Land
AND
Personal Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 11th day of May, 1858; the undersigned, as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walker, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 14th day of June next, 1858,

at the late residence of John Walker, deceased, near Schenck's Springs, seven miles west of Jacksonville, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of

Seven Likely
NEGROES;

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other personal property.

Also, by virtue of the same authority as above mentioned, and at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit: the south half of the north east quarter of Section thirty-five, in Township thirteen and Range seven—the north east quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirty-five, in township thirteen and range seven—the east half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six, and twenty acres adjoining thereto; all in Township thirteen and Range seven east in the Cossa Land District, situate in Calhoun County, Ala.

Terms of Sale—Credit of Twelve Months. Note with good personal security will be required, bearing interest from date.

JOSHUA R. WALKER,
Executor.

May 13, 1858—tds.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN,

ONE FINE MULE, one fine Horse one fine Mare—one two horse Wagon—(good)—One *excellent* two-horse Barouche and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville Benton co. Ala. One ***House and Lot*** on the public square in said town—a good stand for a business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.

Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

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

POSTPONED
SHERIFF'S SALE.

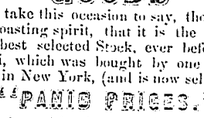
BY virtue of two orders of sale, one in favor of Hoke & Brother and one in favor of Hoke & Abernathy, and also two executions in favor of same, and all against Amos T. Laird, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first *Monday* in June next, 1858, the following property, to-wit: one negro girl Susan, about 25 years old, and her four children, Tom about 7 years old, Henry about 4 years old, Mary and Jack, also one negro girl Nancy about 2 years old, and Emeline about four years old levied on as the property of A. T. Laid, to satisfy said orders of sale.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, &c
FROM
Charleston and Savannah

CABIN PASSAGE $15:::::::::::::STEERAGE $5.
Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1859:::::::::$25.



THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *weekly* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The ***State of Georgia*** sails from Savannah as follows: May 1st, 15th and 29th; June 12th, and 26th, July 10th & 24th, &c. &c.; leaving Philadelphia for Savannah the alternate Saturdays.

The ***Keystone State*** sails from Charleston May 8th and 22nd; June 5th and 19th; July 3rd, 17th and 31st, &c. &c. leaving Philadelphia for Charleston the alternate Saturdays.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 16 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara, or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER.

Feb. 4, 1858.—1y. *Agent at Savannah*

J. B. & G. H. FORNEY

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of their

Spring and Summer
GOODS

And take this occasion to say, though in no boasting spirit, that it is the largest and best selected Stock, ever before offered, which was bought by one of the firm in New York, (and is now selling at

"PANIC PRICES."

Their position is such, from the well grounded belief in the solvency, integrity and ability of their customers, that they are enabled to present advantages unsurpassed by any.

Their friends must allow them again to return their sincere thanks for the already flattering evidences of their patronage.

As heretofore, the usual inducements are offered to cash customers.

12,000 Lbs. best Machine and Handspun ROPE.
12,000 Yds. " " KENTUCKY BAGGING.

Bought during the "Crisis" and will be sold at lowest market prices, to which the attention of Planters is respectfully invited.

PIANO FORTES.

One Rosewood, Canted Gothic Cornice with carved frieze and base mouldings, fancy desk, 6½ Octaves.

One Rosewood, round corners with carved frieze, and serpentine base mouldings and bead fancy desk; 7 Octaves, at Manufacturer's prices.

W. W. DRAPER,
A. T. MARTAN, } Salesmen.
Jacksonville, May, 6 1858.—tf.

W. J. P. RUSSELL, M. D.
OCULIST, AURIST
AND
SURGEON.

TREATS with success the following Diseases and Deformities

Inflamation of the Eyes,
Granular Lids.
Stoppage of tear passage, (Watery-Eyes.)
Ptosis, (drooping of Upper Eye-Lid.)
Ectropium, } deformities of Lids.
Entropium, }
Pterigyum.
Strabismus, (Cross-Eyes,) cured in a few seconds.
Cataract, (a form of Blindness.)
Talipes, (Club-Foot.)
Hare-Lip.
Torticollis, (Wry Neck.)
Tumors, (Wens.)
Enlarged Tonsils.
Deafness.
Chronic discharges from the Ear.
Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, possessing all the movement and appearance of the natural Eye.

ROOMS AT Weirs Hotel.

No Charge for Examination.

May 6, 1858.—2t.

To the School Trustees of Calhoun County.

The Wearied will now find rest.

THE Tax Collector has this day made a payment of $3445 00, of the school fund for Calhoun County, for the year 1857, which amount, I am now ready and anxious to pay out. The Trustees therefore, by calling at my office, can receive the amount due their Township.

The full amount due the County for the year 1857, is $8663 33, the balance of which will be paid me in a few days.

JAMES B. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

May 6, 1858.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by John Burgess & posted before J. P. Gore, Esq. two certain estray mules, (both horse mules) four years old, one of a bay color, with a small lump on its right leg, of a medium size; the other a sorrel—no marks or brands perceivable; also of medium size.

A. WOODS, Judge
April 29, 1858. of Probate.

TRY HIM.

THE undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in the execution of all kinds of Carpenter's Work. He will, for cash, furnish persons that he may work for with lumber at the customary prices, for any thing in the way of building, fencing or paling. He may always be found at his shop on Main street south of the court house.

H. B. JONES.

sep. 10, 1857.

UP TOWN
PROVISSION STORE,
Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
RILEY & AIKMAN

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Rome, that they have just opened a PROVISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Baker & Rogers, where they intend to keep everything in the Grocery and Provision line. They solicit a share of public patronage.

J. T. RILEY.
March 25, 1857 T. C. AIKMAN.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. completed!

Connecting Chattanooga, Tenn. Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all North-Eastern Cities, with *Memphis* Tenn.

☞The last connecting *Link* of Rail Road between New York and the *Mississippi River!*☜

This Road is now completed, and opened for the regular transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will afford more expedition and less expense, than any other route between the North East and South West. Passengers and shippers will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Passenger Trains leave Stevenson daily at 1.15 o'clock A. *M.*, (after the arrival of the train from Chattanooga and Nashville,) and arrive at *Memphis* same day at 6, P. *M.*, connecting with First Class Steam Packets to New Orleans, and all other important points upon the rivers. Goods consigned to Rail-Road agents at Charleston or Savannah, will be forwarded to *Memphis* and other points, by Express Freight Trains.

☞Freight in charge of the Adam's Express Company, is carried over this route daily, by the Passenger Trains.

F. C. ARMS, Gen Sup't.

Huntsville, Ala., April 1st, 1857.

*Through Tickets to *Memphis*, &c., sold at New York, Philadelphia Baltimore Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburgh, Knoxville Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah *Macon*, Atlanta and Columbus, *Ga.*, *Montgomery*, Ala., *Cootanooga* and Nashville Tenn

This *great Southern Route* will be further improved on the 1st of June, next, by the completion of the East Tenn., and Virginia Rail Road. march 25, '58.

TALLADEGA
MARBLE MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber would beg to inform the citizens of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Monuments, Box-Tombs, Slabs, Head Stones, Table Tops, and all kinds of **Building Materials.**

Work got up at his establishment, will be finished in splendid style.

Persons who may wish, can examine specimens of his work at the Jacksonville Grave-yard, executed for Mr. E. L. Woodward, J. A. McCampbell, Esq. and others.

F. W. STEPHENS.

Talladega, March 25, 1858.—1y.

KAHN'S CHEAP EMPORIUM.
At his New House, North-west Corner of the Square.

THE undersigned announces respectfully, the arrival of a new and splendid stock of

Spring & Summer
GOODS.
A FINE VARIETY OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS.
A Choice Lot of
JEWELRY,
Some **very fine Sets.**
And his usual large Stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
With many other articles usually kept in this market.

Particular attention is called to the finest selection of PARISIENNE

BONNETS
AND
MANTILLAS
EVER BROUGHT BEFORE.

For the liberal and daily increasing patronage of the citizens of this county, which induced him to locate himself permanently here, he offers his heartfelt thanks, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

His goods which have been selected with care and judgment, will compare favorably with the best and as heretofore but still more, ***his terms will be the cheapest.***

J. KAHN.

March 25, 1858.—3m.

Notice.

THE undersigned was duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Mark Phillips, jr. dec'd, on *Monday* the 22d day of March, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

CHARLSEY A. PHILLIPS.
March 25, 1858.—6t. Administratrix.

Groceries, Grocers etc.
NEW PROVISION AND
GROCERY STORE.

I am now receiving at my store in the CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING, a large and well selected stock of

Provisions & Groceries,

Which I will sell at a mere commission upon New Orleans cost and charges, for cash, consisting in part of the following to-wit:

400 SACKS of SALT,
150 Bbls. Bro. & Clarified SUGAR,
10 " CRUSHED
100 " MOLASSES,
100 1-2 Bbls. "
100 SACKS COFFEE,
10 TIERCES RICE,
60 CASKS BACON,
50 Bbls. MESS PORK,
20 TIERCES HAMS,
50 KEGS LARD,
200 Bbls. FLOUR,
100 " WHISKEY,
50 BOXES CANDLES,
50 " SOAP,
20 " STARCH,
30 Bbls. CIDER VINEGAR,
200 KEGS NAILS,
100 Bales INDIA BAGGING,
150 Pieces KENTUCKY BAGGING,
500 Coils ROPE,
30 Boxes PICKLES,
10 Bbls. RYE WHISKEY.

Wanted to purchase by the 15th day of June next, 950 Bales of Cotton for which I will pay a liberal price in cash, or in exchange for the above Goods.

☞Also, Wanted to purchase, ***Land Warrants*** for 10,000 Acres land, for which I will pay their value in cash.

J. F. DENNIS.

Selma, Ala. April 1, 1857—1y.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa in favor of McCreese & Terris and against M. P. Henderson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, 1858, the following lands, to-wit:

The west half of south east fourth of section 11—the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 11—the north west fourth of north east fourth of section 14, all in township 13 range 8—levied on as the property of M. P. Henderson to satisfy said fi fa.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!
ILLUSTRATED!

ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best weekly papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGE, OF FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD, WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year - - - -$2 00, & 1 gift.
One copy for two years - - - 3 50, & 2 gifts.
One copy for three years - - - 5 00, & 3 gifts.
One copy for five years - - - - 8 00, & 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year, $5 00. & 3 gifts.
Five copies one year, 8 00. & 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year 15 00, & 10 gifts.
Twenty one copies one year 30 00, & 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Pkg's. of Gold, containing $500 00 each.
5 do. do. do. 200 00 each.
10 do. do. do. 100 00 each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches, 100 00 each.
Gold Watches, 75 00 each.
200 do. 50 00 each.
1500 do. 25 00 each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches. 35 00 each.
200 Silver Hunting cas'd Watches 30 00 each.
500 Silver Watches, $10 to 25 00 each.
1000 Gold Guard, Vest & Fob Chains, 10 to 30 00 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold & Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from fifty cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to the subscriber, *by mail or express post paid.*

☞All communication should be addressed to BECKET & CO.
48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, New York.

*Specimen copies sent free Agents wanted. march 25 '58.

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
WOODWARD & WHITE

Are receiving their usual supply of **Spring & Summer GOODS,** which they offer on favorable terms for CASH, or on time, to prompt paying purchasers.

Factory Thread can be had of them for CASH.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 15, 1858.—6t.

POSTPONED
Trustee's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed in Trust, made by Samuel P. Hudson, on the 14th day of April, 1855, to secure Wiley, Banks & Co.—which is recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, in Book L, pages 163, 164 and 165, I will, as Trustee, named in said Deed, proceed to sell

On Monday the 17th day of May next,

before the Court House door in Jacksonville, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property conveyed by said Deed, viz: ***Store House & Lot No. 62,*** in the original plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and also the **Dwelling and Lots** now occupied by said Hudson, known as Lots Nos. 18, 19, and 20—also, Lots Nos. 15, 16, 17 & 22, in the new plan of the Town of Jacksonville—and will convey to the purchaser all such titles as are vested in me as Trustee in said Deed.

JAMES A. McCAMPBELL,
Trustee.

April 15, 1858.—5t.

1858.
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

STIPES & ROWLAND

ARE now opening a most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We beg to repeat that no house in this County can offer greater inducements to buyers, as regards low prices. All we ask is to call, look and price. April 22, 1858.—tf.

The Alabama State Sentinel.

A paper devoted to general News, miscellaneous reading, Politics, and general commercial matters, is published in the City of Selma, Dallas County, Alabama at the following rates, paid strictly in advance:

Daily paper one year,		$7 00
Tri-Weekly.	"	$5 00
Weekly.	"	$2 00.

Selma being situated immediately at the terminous of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, on the Alabama River, with a Telegraphic line passing North and South, accessable by excellent mail routes, renders to the proprietors many advantages in furnishing their Subscribers with the *very* latest political and Commercial news from all parts of the world.

Merchans, Mechanics, and especially the Planters in the up country will find the SENTINEL a paper worthy the r patronage.

All Postmaster are authorized to act as our agents in forwarding the names and money for subscribers.

All letters and communications should be addressed to JOHN HARDY, & Co.
April 29. Selma, Ala.

HOUSE & LOT
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating term, his House and Lot in the Town of White Plains, Ala. The lot contains over half an acre, lying on the main street; has on it a dwelling house, a good Sadler Shop, and other buildings. If desired the Sadlery tools will also be sold and a quantity of household and kitchen Furniture.

J. J. CAREY.

April 1, 1858.—2m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Henry M. Crump, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of April, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. WHITFIELD, Adm.
April 29, 1858.—6t.

BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Charleston Mercury.
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovreignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS.

Daily, per annum	$10.00
Tri-Weekly	5.00
Weekly,	2.00

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS.

Five copies of the Daily for	$40,00
Five copies of the Tri-Weekly	20,00
Five copies of the Weekly	8,00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Marriage Notices or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable city reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

☞Postmasters are authorised to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers & forwarding the money: and by sending us *Five* Daily subscribers, with $50 enclosed—or *Five*, Tri-Weekly subscribers, with $25 enclosed—or *Five* Weekly subscribers with $10 enclosed—will be entitled to an *Extra Copy*; or, if preferred, they may retian *Twenty per cent* of the pre-payments for their trouble and in lieu of the extra paper.

March 18, 1858.

Maryland State Lotteries

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers of the Maryland States Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes.

For 1858.

They caution purchasers of Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The Maryland Lotteries have been existence for Forty Years. They are drawn by a State Officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money. The whole country is flooded with Bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞Order in the Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS G, To be drawn in Baltimore City, *May* 22, 1858.

Making more Prizes than Blanks—Every Package of 26 Tickets must certain 16 drawn numbers, so that there are 16 Prizes to 10 Blanks.

1 Grd Prize of	$100000	10 Prizes of	$200
1 Prize of	10,000	519 Prizes of	100
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prizes of	80
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prizes of	70
2 Prize of	2,350	62 Prizes of	60
5 Prize of	1,300	62 Prizes of	40
10 Prize of	1,000	7,192 Prizes of	70
10 Prize of	5,000	30,956 Prizes of	10

26,656 Prizes, amounting to $691,000

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2.50
Eights $1 25

Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes, $124,00
Do. do. 26 Halves, 62,00
Do. do. 26 Quarters 31 00
Do. do. 26 Eights, 15.50

HAVANA PLAN.

All the numbers put in one wheel, and every prize put in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

NO DEDUCTION ON PRIZES. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED,
Extra Class **G,**

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md, Saturday, *May* 29th, 1858,

20,685 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$31,450	4 Appr'x to	$400
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	5,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	5,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	2,500	16 "	100
1 Prize of	2,500		
1 Prize of	2,000	16 "	100
3 Prize of	1,200		
1 Prize of	1,200	40 "	40
4 Prize of	1,000		
10 Prizes of	300	40 "	30
10 Prizes of	250		
100 Prizes of	200	400 "	20

20,000 Prizes of $8 each.

The 20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the drawing of the Capital, whether odd or even

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qtr's $2.50.

A Managers' Certificate, where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for 96 " " 16 Halves, " 48
" " 16 Quarters " 24
" " 16 Eighths, " 12

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfaithfulness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to assume the correspondence business and in their own name.

☞Order Tickets from the Managers only. Address all letters to

R. FRANCE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

OLIVER ELSTON, *Talladega Co.* | NEAL HOLLAND, *Benton Co.*

HOLLAND & ELSTON,
Commission Merchants,
Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES, &c. advanced liberally on Cotton consigned to them.

Cotton and other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—1y.

Music Lessons

WILL be given by Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, at home, on a new and superior Piano. The present session commenced on the 1st inst., but pupils can commence at any time and continue five months for the session.

Feb. 4, 1858.

RYAN, TATE & ROWLAND,

Are now receiving their usual supplies of

SPRING GOODS.

PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS are respectfully solicited to give them a call, and PROFIT by the inducements that are offered, in the way of

Neat and Durable
GOODS
At Low Prices.

Our motto is "SHORT PROFITS AND PROMPT PAYMENT," and to Cash customers we will say, that no merchant, (let his advantages be what they may) shall beat us.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 2, 1858.—tf.

POSTPONED
Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me as Trustee, by Samuel P. Hudson, on the 19th day of April, 1855, to secure Wm. Dothard, and A. M. Sloan, which said Deed of Trust was filed for record on the 21st April, 1855, and recorded on 3d day of May, 1855, in Book L, pages 171 and 172; I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.,

On Monday the 17th day of May, 1858,

The following described Real Estate, embraced in said Deed, to-wit: The west half of the south west fourth, and the west half of the north west fourth of Section 24, Township 14, Range 8—also the south east fourth of north west fourth and north west fourth of north east fourth, and north half of east half of north west fourth—also east half of north west fourth of north west fourth, all in Section 25, Township 14, Range 8 east—also about 12 acres of the south east end of the south half of section 14, Township 14, Range 8.

Such title only will be conveyed to the purchaser as is vested in me by said Deed of Trust.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
April 15, 1858.—5t. Trustee.

THE WEEKLY
CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,
PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GEO.,
IS THE
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER

THREE TO FIVE TIMES

As much reading matter as is contained in the ordinary weekly Papers of the South, consisting of
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES.
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES.
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES.
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD.
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD.
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD.
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD.
&c. &c. &c.

The Weekly Chronicle and Sentinel, devoted to POLITICS, NEWS, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, is issued every Wednesday morning, contains the LATEST NEWS received by Mail and Telegraph up to Twelve o'Clock Tuesday night, and is mailed to subscribers by the earliest trains from this city, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, $4.
DAILY PAPER, $7.

IN ADVANCE.

Letters should be addressed to
W. S. JONES,
Augusta, Geo.

☞Specimen copies sent free when desired.

Gift Enterprise!!

$500! $500!

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN

Will be given to the patrons of the Rome Courier & Southern Statesman, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next.

TICKETS GIVEN AWAY & PRIZES TOO.

1	*Chance to Draw*	$100 00
5	*Chances to Draw*	20 00
10	" " "	10 00
80	" " "	5 00

In order to collect our dues on subscription and to inaugurate the pre-paying system we propose to make the following bountiful bestowment of Gifts upon those who will promptly give "indemnity for the past and security for the future." There is no percentage in the proposition we make. It is no lottery scheme but a bona fide donation to our subscribers, and if they will, as we hope, generally accept it, it will be a matter of economy to both parties.

GIFTS.

40 Gifts of $5 each, are		$200
10 " " 10 "		100
5 " " 20 "		100
1 Gift of 100 "		100
56 Gifts,	Total amount,	$500

☞The following gentlemen, whose sterling worth and unquestioned integrity is well known throughout the Cherokee country, have consented to superintend the distribution:

Col. W. S. Cothran,
Col. A. M. Sloan,
Col. D. R. Mitchell.

PLAN.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., up to the number of subscribers to the paper will be put in a covered box. These will be counted by the above named Managers, who will superintend the drawing—These numbers will be drawn out one at a time. The holder of the Ticket corresponding to the No. on the 5th one drawn out, will receive a Five Dollar Gold piece, the person having the ticket corresponding with the number on the tenth one one drawn, will also receive a five dollar piece the 15th another, and so on—every fifth number drawn being a prize until the two hundredth is drawn. The holder of the ticket corresponding to the 200th number drawn will receive a Ten Dollar Gold piece, then every 10th being a gift of ten dollars until the 300th is drawn. In the same manner the 320th will be a gift of a 20 dollar gold piece and every 20th to the 400th—and the holder of the ticket corresponding to the 360th number drawn will receive 100 dollars in gold.

Tickets in the distribution will be given to all subscribers who will pay past dues and for one year in advance. Those in arrears, if they pay up before the 15th of June, will only be charged two dollars a year with interest from the beginning of each year.

New subscribers will receive the paper one year and a ticket in the distribution for two dollars.

Receipts for the Money and Tickets in the drawing will be sent by return mail.

Address
"COURIER OFFICE,"
Rome Ga.,

April 15 1858.

State of Alabama, *St. Clair Co.*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1858, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the estate of John Dollar, late of Tuscaloosa county, deceased: all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same within eighteen months, or they will be barred—this 10th day of April, A. D. 1858.

April 15, '58. ELIJAH J. DOLLAR, Adm.

Committed

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st day of April, 1858, a negro man who calls his name HENRY, who is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, and is about 23 years of age. He has a small scar, scarcely discernable, on his upper lip. He says he belongs to a man named Kilhart or Dekihart Foster, living in Magnolia near Mobile, and that he was hired to John King, who owned a Brickyard on the Shell road near Mobile.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of, as directed by the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES B. FARMER, Shff. C. C.

April 8, 1858.—tf.

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 assortment of Hardware, ever before offerred in Upper Georgia, imported directly from England, and from various manufactories North. 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:

Swedes, refined Bar & Bundle Iron,
Cast, German, Blister and Plow Steel,
Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Boiler, 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,
Plows, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades,
Wheat Fans, Threshing Machines, Shovels,
Spades, Axes, Hoes, Picks, Mattocks,
Cotton, Manilla and Hemp Rope,
Builders Hardware of all kinds,
A large assortment of Guns, Rifles, & Pistols,
Consisting of fine English and Damascus Twist and Laminated Steel Barrel Shot Guns,
Colts' old 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,
Anvils; Bellows, Vices, &c.,
Hollow ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders And Various Shovels and Tongs,
Axels, Springs, Bolts, &c.,
A fine lot of Plated Ware, &c.
Plate Tin, Wire Copper, &c.

January, 14, 1858.—6 m

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE people of Cherokee Georgia, and Alabama, need not suffer themselves to be imposed upon any more, as they have been by the Pedlers 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 Pedlers, for their course Bogus Watches, and can get good warranted gold Jewelry, at the same price that they have been paying for the Brass Jewelry, sold by Pedlers and others.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY,
SILVER & CHINA WARES,
Plated & Cut Glass Wares,
Musical Instruments,
CUTLERY,
GUNS and PISTOLS,
SPECTACLES, FISHING TACKLE,
WALKING CANES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND FINE
HOUSEHOLD WARES,

Gold English Levers, from		$35	to $175
Gold Detached	"	$25	to $100
Gold Lepines,	"	$20	to $ 75
Silver Levers,	"	$10	to $ 50
Silver Lepines,	"	$ 8	
Silver Plain Watches,		$ 5	

We do not keep Galvanized, Brass or German Silver Watches, but will get them for our customers to order—they will cost from $2

FORTUNE OF

$70,000

FOR TEN DOLLARS!!

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for MAY, 1858, at AUGUSTA, GA., under the superintendence of Commissioners.

CLASS 13.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Geo., in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 1st, '58.

Class 14.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 8th, '58.

CLASS 15.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 15th '58.

CLASS 16.
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 22 '58.

CLASS 17.
To be drawn in the city of Augusta Geo., in public, on
SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1858.

ON THE PLAN OF
SINGLE NUMBERS!!

Five Thousand four hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN
EACH SATURDAY IN MAY!

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prizes of			900
1 "	30,000	4	"		800
1 "	10,000	4	"		700
1 "	5,000	4	"		600
1 "	4,000	50	"		500
1 "	3,000	50	"		300
1 "	1,500	100	"		125
4 "	1,000	230	"		100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of	$400 apx to	$70,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 "	300 "	30,000	" "	1,200
4 "	200 "	10,000	" "	800
4 "	125 "	5,000	Pr are	500
4 "	100 "	4,000	" "	400
4 "	75 "	3,000	" "	300
4 "	50 "	1,500	" "	200
5,000 "	20		are	100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to $320,000

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

PLAN OF THE LOTTERIES.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prize, will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 11-252, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, & so on according to the above Scheme.

The **5,000 Prizes of $20** will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets		$80
Certificate	"	10 Half "	40
"	"	10 Quarter "	20
"	"	10 Eighths "	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates.

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or certificates
S. SWAN, & Co., Augusta, Ga.,

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala or Atlanta, Ga., chan have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Dela, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, and Savannah Morning News. Richmond Dispatch and New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.*

GATCHEL'S

Hydraulick Ram.

The undersigned having obtained the patent for the State of Ala. for this valuable invention, it being the latest and acknowledged and proven to be the best invention for conveying water yet discovered, desires to dispose of them, and put them in operation for those who may want them for their individual use.

They will elevate water, to any given point and distance, ten feet, for every foot of head which can be obtained for them giving a constant and full supply according to the amount wanted. They are simple in construction, & not liable to get out of repair. They will wear for many years without wearing out; & when certain parts do, they can be replaced at a very trifling cost, and made as good as new. They are cheaply constructed can be put in operation to convey water three hundred yards, at a less cost than an ordinary well can be dug and furnished with a pump; and when furnished yield their supply like a spring without the labor of drawing or pumping.

Many other advantages might be enumerated but those wishing to purchase can obtain tal desired information by addressing H. P. Edward's Leesburg Cherokee Co. Ala. or John Reese, Reeses Mills, De Kalb Co. Ala.

JOHN REESE, } Proprietors.
H. P. EDWARDS, }

N. B. We will sell county or district rights to any part of the State, reserving our immediate vicinity. June 10 1857.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District of the Northern Chancery Division, be held on the 4th Monday of July next.

JOHN FOSTER, Chancellor.

A true copy from the minutes.
R. G. EARLE, Register.
April 22, 1858.

1857. 1858.
J. H. DANIEL. GEO. E. CURTIS.

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

DANIEL & CURTIS,
Water Street, Selma, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all buyers of first class READY-MADE Clothing, to their large and well selected Stock of Fashionable Goods; every garment Manufactured by themselves, and warranted to be well made and just as represented, and in point of Cut quality and style cannot fail to please even the most fastidious; also a large Stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, White and Fancy Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, in great variety, to which weekly additions will be made. Gents Shawls, Blankets, fashionable Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Call and be pleased no charge for showing Goods.

Selma, Ala. Oct. 17, 1857.

T. W. STREET. T. P. FERGUSON.

STREET & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Commission MERCHANTS,

BROAD STREET OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL BANK, *Selma, Ala.*

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Our stock consist in part of the following articles:

BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS.

RIO JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEE.

Flour, in barrels and sacks. Rice and Salt Brown, Granulated, Loaf, Powder and Crushed Sugars.

MOLASSES, in barrels and half barrels.
Stuart's extra Family Syrup.
English Dairy and Western CHEESE.
Western and Goshen **BUTTER**.
Green, Black and Young Hyson **TEAS**.
BUCKWHEAT in boxes, kegs and 1-4 barrels. Pickled Beef.
PICKLES assorted. Catsup and Mustard.
Soda, Almonds, Yeast Powders.
SARDINES—whole, half and quarter boxes.
Ginger, Pepper, and Spice,
CANDLES—Star, Adamantine and Sperm.
Snuff, Powder, Lead and Shot
White Wine and Cider **VINEGAR**.
TOBACCO & CIGARS—(assorted brands.)
BAGING, India and Kentucky.
Handspun and Machine Rope.
BRANDIES, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Tennessee, Seignette, and other choice brands.
Old Rye, old Bourbon, Dexter's Pikes and Wilshire Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Malaga and Champagne **WINE**.
Claret in boxes, Cooking Wine, N. E. Rum, Jamaica Rum, Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Domestic **BRANDY**.
WHITE LEAD and Zinc. Lamp, Lard, and Linseed OILS. Train Oil, Turpentine &c.

☞ Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ The highest market prices paid for cotton. Selma, Ala. Jan. 21, 1857.—1y.

W. G. Privet, late of Jacksonville, is in the above house, and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances from the up country, or to fill with promptitude and care, all orders which they may forward.

Jan. 21, 1858.—1y.

R. A PRINGLE.

BOOT & SHOE DEALER,

No. 177 EAST BAY,

Charleston, So. Ca.

Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one door from S. S. Farrar & Bro'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 Manufacturers Price.

R. A. PRINGLE.

No. 177 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Reference,—
Messrs. W. J. WALKER & CO.
Of Mount Polk, Benton Co., Alabama.

March 25, 1857.—1y.

Maryland State Lotteries.

R. FRANCE & Co. Managers.

CAUTION NOTICE.

PERSONS living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out, to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; and if money is sent to them for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland Drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering in the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of fair and honest drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' Tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the numbers printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.,
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.
Feb 25 1858.—3m.

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN PACING HORSE

Robin Roan,

Will stand the present season at the mills of the undersigned, and at E. T. Read's 2 miles north of Jacksonville, at $10 the insurance.

Robin Roan was brought from Montreal, Canada, is a roan color, with black legs, main and tail, 10 years old, is a natural pacer, and is said to have paced a mile in 3 minutes.

Apl. 22, '58. ELIAS READ

P. LOUGHRY.

IMPORTER OF

China Crockery & Glass Ware

Is prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.

34 water St.
June 3 1857.—1y Mobile.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

WE have just received a small supply of this new variety of grass seed, which is said to have made five tons of very superior hay to the acre in some portions of the west, last Summer.

POMEROY & MARSHALL.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25, 1858.—tf.

C. C. PORTER

Resident Surgeon Dentist;

Jacksonville, Ala.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HARDIE & STEELE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN.

FINE WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

EAST END OF CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDINGS,

SELMA, ALA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Groceries for Family and Plantation use, consisting in part of the following articles

Provisions.

Bacon Sides,
Duffield Bagged and Plain Hams,
Pickled Pork, Dried Beef,
Beef Tongues, Lard,
Goshen Butter, in Kegs or Firkins,
Western, " " "
Cheese, English Dairy and Western,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Potatoes, Peas and Onions,
Soda Buscuit, Crackers,
Huntley & Palmers' Cracknell, Biscuit,
St. Louis extra & superfine Flour, lb.,
Country, " " " sacks,
Buckwheat, in lb., boxes and bags,
Salt, by the sack, coarse and fine.

Sugars.

Brown and Clarified, by H'hds.,
Powdered, Crushed, Loaf,
Granulated and Coffee Sugar,
N. O. Molasses and Syrup,
Stewarts extra Syrup, lb, and 1-2 lb.

Coffee.

Rio, in bags and half bags,
Laguira, " " "
Mocha, " " "
Old Government Java (in Packets.)

Teas.

Extra Fine Hyson,
Finest young "
Oolong and other Teas,

Brandies Wines & other Liquors.

Our stock is large and consists in part of the following choice brands.
Old Otard, Godart and Heidsie,
Old Maderia, Cherry, Old Port,
Claret of Julien and other Brands,
Champaigne, Scuppernong,
Sparkling Catawba,
"Tennants and Muirs" Scotch Ale,
"Byas" London Porter,
Wolfes Scheidam Schnapps,
Dexter in lb and 1-2 lb.
Welshire, " " "
Old Monongehala, " " "
Rye and Bourbon,
Ginger Wine, Champaigne Cider, Bitters

Tobacco and Segars.

Regalia, Regenta,
Operas and Landres,
Chewing Tobacco—every Brand,
Spencers Calhoum Tobacco,
Smoking "
Snuff—Macaboy and Scotch,

Pickles, Preserves Catsups, &c.

Pickles—every variety,
Brandy Peaches,
" Cherries,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut "
Sauces—every kind,
Lemon Syrup,
Pine Apple "
Raspberry "

Candles, Oils and Soap.

Sperm Candles,
Adamantine and Star,
Castile Soap,
Bar and Fancy,
Linseed Oil,
Lard & Train "

White Lead and Zinc.

Fish.

Mackerel, in lb., 1-2, 1-4 and Kits,
Salmon & Shad " " " "
Herring " " " "
Codfish and Herring in boxes,

Sundries.

Nails, Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Soda, Starch,
Pepper, Spices,
Assorted Candles,
Almonds, Figs, Currants,
Raisins Craberries,
Ink, Jug Ware,
Demijohns, Empty Kegs,
Cotton and Grass Rope,
Plow Lines, Brooms,
Blacking, Matches,
Painted Buckets,
Oak & Cedar "

We particularly invite the attention of Merchants to our large and complete stock embracing nearly every article annually kept in Retail Country Stores and Groceries. Our supplies for family use are also large and of the choicest quality. We also keep on hand a large stock of

INDIA & KENTUCKY BAGGING.

MACHINE & HARD SPUN ROPE to which we invite attention of Planters.—We are constantly receiving additions to our already large stock from New York, Boston and New Orleans, which we purchase for cash, & therefore will sell upon a very small advance on first cost. The very highest market prices will be paid for Cotton in cash or in exchange for the above Goods. Give us a call and we werrant to please in price and qualy. J. HARDIE.
S. P. STEELE.

☞ Highest market price paid for Land Warrants, Country Produce, &c, &c.

—IN ADDITION.—

We have just received from New Orleans and Boston,

40 000 Yards Kentucky bagging
50.000 " India bagging,
300 Coils best handspun rope,
200 " MACHINE

☞ We will furish Bag'g & Rope for next crop to those who will ship their Cotton to this market.

Selma, Ala. April 22, 1857. H. & S.

☞ **T. W. Francis** late of Jacksonville, Ala., is in the above House & will be happy to serve his old friends, either in persons or by order, who may desire to make purchase.

W. J. LYLES & CO

Sad-dle

—AND—

HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,

Goldsby's New Building, Broad St.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

Manufactures and keep constantly on hand the following articles, viz:

English, Spanish (full quilted and plain) Saddles,	Pat. Leather, Wool & Kip Collars,
Side, Wagon Boys Saddles,	Stage Harness,
Coach, Stage & Buggy wagon & cart Harness,	Red Top Wagon Harness,
Bridles and Martingales all kinds,	Coach & Gig Harness,
Fine all wool Girths,	Buckles, all kinds,
" " Sursingles,	Coach, Gig, Snaffle, Braddoon & Mullin Bits,
Spanish Sad Trees,	Breeching Rings,
Ladies' "	Stage, Halter, Trace & Brush Chains,
Boys' "	Fine Stage, Coach, Buggy, Wagon, Drovers & Riding Whips
English "	Deer and Sheep Skins etc., etc., etc.
Harness, Band, Patent, Enameled & String Leather.	

All orders for any thing in our line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

Repairing Neatly and Substantially Done

Purchasers are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL, TALLOW, BEESWAX and DRY Hides taken in exchange for any kind of Work.

☞ The highest market prices paid in Cash for Dry Hides. Selma. April 11 '57.

AYER'S

Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even **Deafness,** and **Partial Blindness,** have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

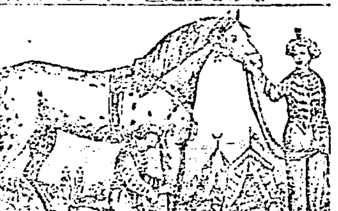
BY
HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jan. 28, '58.—1y. Jacksonville.

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL

for

MAN & BEAST



Has been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sit fast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents, with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. H. Merchant & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Be sure that the name of the originator is in his own hand-writing over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle: "G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport, N. Y." None other can be genuine.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville,
R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria: and by Dealers of Med. generally in the vicinity. Wholesale by J. C. DeBouse & co. Mobile, R. L. Ross, Tuscumbia, and by Dealers in all commercial Towns.

July 1, 1857

For Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN,
ONE FINE MULE, one fine Horse—one fine Mare—one two horse Waggon—(good)—One *excellent* two horse Bareuche and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

Containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville Benton co. Ala. One ***House and Lot*** on the public square in said town—a good stand for a business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

OXFORD HOUSE.

OXFORD, BENTON CO ALA.

I beg leave to inform my old friends and customers that I have removed from the brick tavern to the Oxford House two doors below the Post Office, and thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me hitherto, I respectfully request the public in general to confer it on my new hotel.

JOHN SPENCER.
Jan. 28, 1858.

VALUABLE

Choccolocco Valley Land

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, his extensive and valuable Tract of Land, containing 1820 acres; about 4 or 500 acres cleard, and in cultivation with at least 1000 acres of well timbered tillable land, yet to clear; and so situated that it might be divided into 4 or 5 settlements, with sufficient timber convenient to each.—The tract is well situated, and corners within a quarter of a mile of Choccolocco Creek. It is situated 4 miles from Oxford and the Selma Rail Road; and well improved with dwelling house, Barns, Ginhouse &c.

The soil is first quality of Choccolocco valley land, and the improved portion has a good apple and peach orchard. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. H. H ALLEN.

April 1, '58.—tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The undersigned has received a Circular from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, calling his attention to the fact, that the last Legislature, in granting extension of time for the payment of taxes, did so, upon the express condition that Tax Collectors should complete their payments of taxes due for the year 1857, by the first day of May next. He is also informed by the Comptroller, that the necessities of the Treasury, to meet obligations due before the 1st of June, are such, that Tax Collectors are required to pay up fully before the first of May. In view of this peremptory order from head quarters, allowing him no discretion or further time, he hereby gives notice to all who have not paid their tax for 1857, that they must pay up before the **20th of April 1858**, or the amounts due will be placed in the hands of officers for collection, without a single exception.

JAMES MEHARG,
Tax Collector of Calhoun County.
April 1, 1858.—3t.

Medical Notice.

DR. F. M. ALLEN,

HAVING permanently located himself in Alexandria, Al., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

He may usually be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

March 11, 1858.—6m.

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., which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and orders from a distance promptly filled, altogether for CASH.

He will also fill orders on short notice for any description of ***Castings.***

WM. ADAMS.
January 14, 1858.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant, No. 11,766, for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to Josiah T. Womack, and forwarded to W. C. Price, agent of the said Womack, at Jacksonville, Ala., which Warrant never was received by the said Womack, or by the said Price his agent, and the said Womack has never sold, transferred, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant. W. C. PRICE,
Agent for J. T. Womack.
March 11, 1858.—6t.

Important News.

COTTON ADVANCED.

LAST REMOVAL OF

KAHN'S EMPORIUM.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has removed to and permanently located himself at his lately purchased house on the ***North west corner of the Public Square,*** formerly belonging to Wm. White, NEXT DOOR TO DR. PORTER'S OFFICE, where he will be happy at all times to serve his friends and customers

He hopes his friends and customers will not forget him for the change, and all keep in mind the present *CHEAP CORNER.*

Feb. 4, 1858. J. KAHN.

A. F. WISE & CO.,

SELMA, ALA.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON

Manufacturers and Repairers,

AND DEALERS IN

GRATES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

Cook, Parlor, Office and Room Stoves.

A. F. W. & Co., keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above mentioned articles which they offer very low, for cash only.

☞ Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Broad st. Selma, april 11

Jacksonville Male Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, JANUARY 18th, 1858, under the charge of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition the same as established by the Board of Trustees.

The undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past two years, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself, to a strict attention to the duties of his vocation.

JAMES CLARK.
Dec. 24, 1857.—tf.

State of Alabama, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala, Special Term, April 18, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Daniel Hinds, Administrator of the Estate of A. M. Hinds, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that Saturday the 8th day of May next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Saturday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. WOODS, Judge of the Court of Probate, at Office this 18th day of April, A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge
April 15, 1858.—3t. of Probate.

JOHN K. GOODWIN.

DEALER IN

English German & American.

HARDWARE.

SELMA ALA.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Hardware, Iron, Steele, axes, Hoes, Locks, Hinges Butts, Nails, Paints and Oil and Glass. Scales, Bolting Cloths, Cutting, Carpenters Tools, Circular Saws Mill & Cross cut Saws, Wood and Willow ware, Cotton and Manilla Rops, Gumbetting and Packags, Grates, Cooking Parlow and Office Stoves, and many others not mention in the above list. Soliciting a call from all visiting our city with the view to make Purchers in this line.

June 3 1857.—1y.

O. MAZANGE & CO.

Mobile Alabama.

Agents for Pole McIntyre Spinning Machines, Mills, Corn-Shellers, Bullock Cotton Presses & Coleman Undulatory Mills,

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Hardware & Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill rock, Tin Plate Nails, Guns, &c., &c.,

OFFER FOR SALE at low prices & on favorable terms, a most extensive assortment of Goods in their line, all of which have been recently received direct from foreign and domestic ports.

Their Stock will be continually replenished during the season, and now consists in part of

1200 tons Swedish Iron assorted all sizes.
300 tons Swedish broad Plough Iron, 6 to 12 inches wide.
300 tons English Iron all sizes.
200 tons Refined English and American Iron.
4000 Bundles Square, Round, Band, Scroll, Horseshoe Nailrods, Hoop, Octagon Iron, all sizes.
5 tons Plough Moulds.
500 Bundles and Sheets Boiler & Sheet Iron
200 tons Hollow-ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens Dogs, &c.
200 sets Gin Gear and Grist Mill Iron made to order. 100 sets Saw Mill Irons
1000 pairs Esopus Kulu & French burr Mill Rocks, 12 to 54 inches diameter.
600 Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones.
6000 kegs Fall River Cut Nails and spikes, of superior quality.
150 Bags Griffin Horse-nails, "G," 6 to 10.
500 pairs patent Horse Shoes.
4000 dozen cast, steel German & Iron Hoes, made to order.
100 dozen American Patent Hoes, made to order.
100 casks, Ox, Log, Coil and Well chains.
10,000 pairs Trace Chains; all sizes.
1000 dozen Collins, Hartford, Simmons, and other Axes.
100 sets patent Chain pumps and fixtures.
1000 coils and dozens Cotton and Manilla Rope and Plough Lines.

Tinner's Goods.

600 boxes "Charcoal Brand," 1-2 x—Tin Plate.
250 boxes Leaded roofing Plates, 14 x 20.
100 Rolls Iron Wire, Charcoal brand.
800 gross Kettle Ears.
Sheet Zinc, Pig lead, Bancatin Sheet Iron, Sheet brass, Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, Shears, Tin ware, a general and varied assortment.
10,000 dozen Knives and Forks of all kinds.
6000 " Pocket Knives, 1, 2, 3, 4, & blades.
1000 " Shears and Scissors.
300 " Razors, Butcher, Rogers &c., Butcher, Bread and Shoe Knives Guns, Rifles, Pistol and Revolvers'
700 Double Barrel Guns.
300 Single do do
300 Double Tiggered Rifles, including Wetson celebrated make.
300 pairs Pistols Revolvers and single barrels.
3000 Sloops, Ruggles, Norse and Mason and others, cast and wrought iron Ploughs.
150 Sinclair, Green, & other Steam Cutters.
200 McIntyre and other Corn Shellers.
300 Yard and Railroad Barrows'
500 Cultivators and Road Scrapes,
100 sets Blacksmith Tools.
300 sets Carpenter Tools
150 sets Tanner's Tools.
250 sets Cooper Tools.
100 sets Shoemaker Tools.
300 sets Iron Axle Trees.

SAWS.

Wm. Rowland and Hoe's CS Mill and Cross cut Saws, Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Back, Compass and other Saws.
Carriage Springs, Pipe Boxes.
300 steel Corn Mills, with and without fly wheels.
400 dozen Coffee Mills.

Gin Manifacturer's Goods.

Sheet Cast Steel, Screw, Butt-hinges, Glue, Auger-bits, Brissell, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

A large Assortment of Brass Andirons, stylish patterns; Shovel & Tongs, Pokers, Steak & Chafing Dishes; Steel Fire Irons, in sets, fancy patterns; Samb Hooks, Brass, Wire and Pierced Iron Fenders, Nursery Fenders. A general assortment of Tin ware, ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces, even and in dozen; Table Knives only. Trays, Waiters, Nutmeg Graters, Toasting Forks, brass and iron sound Pails, cedar and painted Tubs, Britannia and British Metal, Coffee Urns, Tea Pots, Cream Pots, Candlesticks, Gridirons, Seives, Saucepans, Tea-Kettles, and enamelled ware generally; 'Remington' And irons and Coffee-pots, Fish Kettles, Crulu Frames and Glasses, Spoons, Spittoons, Lanterns, Crimping and Curling Irons & Napple Irons.

STOVES.

300 Cooking Stoves of Various improved patterns.

400 parlor, bed-room, church and tavern Stoves, with a general assortment of other Goods belonging to their line of business—to all of which they invite the attention of Planters, Merchants and Mechanics visiting this city, and offer for sale at low Prices. Mobile, June 3 1857.—1y

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

Phœnix Bitters.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,* or *Eruptions* of the *Skin, Fever,* and *Ague, Dyspepsia, dropsy,* and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty-five years upwards of *Four Millions* of persons have been benefitted by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

WM. B. MOFFAT, M D.
NEW YORK.

And For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
July, 1 '57—1y. *Jacksonville.*

We Want to Buy

CORN, LARD,
WHEAT, CORN MEAL,
BACON, FLOUR,
BUTTER, PEAS,
EGGS, &c., &c.

for which will pay, either Groceries or cash, at the currant market price.

march 25 RILEY & AIKMAN.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

L. G. STURDEVANT. WM. H. RAY

STUBDEVANT & RAY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

CORNER OF WATER AND GREEN STS.,

Near the Ala. and Tenn. R R. R. Depot,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

KEEP constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

of all kinds. Our stock cansists in part of the following, to wit:

Salt; Coffee;	Wine; Vinegar;
Sugar, Molasses;	Sp'ts Turpentine;
Chockolate; Teas.	Lard Oil; Candles;
Rice, Bacon, Lard;	Soap; Starch; Soda;
Cheese; Flour;	Yeast Powders;
Buckwheat Flour;	Mackerel; Pickels;
Potatoes;	Tobacco; Snuff;
Whiskey, Rum;	Powder; Shot,
Brandy—American	Best Fall River Nails
Cognac & Peach;	Jug Ware; Buckets;
&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, guarnanteed to be as represented.

The highest smarket price will be paid for all kind of Country Produce, either in cash, or in exchange for Goods.

June 3. 1857 1y.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Of the newest & most approved patterns. A very select assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and a—large stock of Jewelry, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ladies and Gentleman's Gold Lockets and Chains; Rings and Pens for Daguerreotypes; Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, and all other fancy articles usually found in a jewelry establishment. Also a large stock of writing and fancy Note Paper, and superior Pocket Knives, at

WARWICK'S,

The old established Watchmakers, Tallalega Ala.

☞ Personal attention to the repair of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

April 15, 1857.—1y.

HOME MANUFACTORY.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

J. H. PRIVETT,

Continues the

Carriage Business.

AT his old stand on Main street North of the Court House, where his friends & the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material. All kinds of Repairing
Done at shortest notice.

In connection with the above he has established a

REPOSITORY

of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies and extra Harness, from the best Northern Manufactories—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for CASH.

LIVERY.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with

VEHICLES & HORSES,

at the following rates:

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

Damages 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 up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail 25 per cent. will be added.

July 15 1857.—tf.

BARNEY BROS.,

HARDWARE AND

Agricultural Warehouse,

45 & 47 *COMMERCE STREET.*

We are now receiving and opening our new Goods from Sheffield, Birmingham & from the various Manufactories in the North comprising the largest & finest assortment we have ever offered to the public. We have spared no pains in selecting, having large and favorable facilities for buying goods we feel assured that we can offer such inducements as it will be to the advantage of all buying goods to give us a call.—Our Stock consists in part of the following articles— BAR IRON—Swedes, English, Refined & American Hammered, all sizes. PLOW STEEL, 8 to 16 inches wide. Naylor & Co's English American Bilster, German and Spring, all sizes. HOLLOWARE—Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Fire Dogs, Wash Kettles, &c. FRENCH POTS, all sizes. HOES—Cast Steel, German Steel & our celebrated Planters Hoes, manufactured to our own order. CHAINS—Trace, Log, Ox, Cow, Wells Halter, Pump, &c. NAILS—Spike, and Brads, all sizes. SAWS—Wm. Rowland's, R Hoe & Co.'s, and S. D. Willmott's Mill, Croscut & Circular, all sizes and a large variety of Hand, Penel, Back, Meat, Burring Kelhole and other Saws.
Scythe Blades—Waldron's Grass, Bramble and other Blades.
Mills—Coffee, Spice, Paint, &c.
Spades and Shovels—Ames's Rowland's & other makers, long & short handles.
Mill Rocks—Frence, Burr and Cologne, all sizes.
Bolting Cloth—Anchor brand
Rope—Manilla, Cotton & Hemp, all sizes
Grind Stones—Nova Scotia blue grit
Mill Irons, all kinds
Sifters—Hair and Brass and iron Wire
Plows—Ruggle, Norris, Mason & Co., John Moore's, Hall's Sloops, cast and wrought
Straw Cutters—A large assortment, consisting of almost all kinds manufactured
Wheat Fans—Grant's, Ruggles', Nouen, Mason & Co., all sizes.
Corn Shellers, a great variety
Store Trunks—Canal & Garden Barrows
Horse Power Thrashing Machines and Reapers
Blacksmith Tools, all kinds
Builders Hardware of all kinds, this branch of our business we pay particular attention to, and we flatter ourselves we have the best Stock and the LARGEST VARIETY IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY
Rifles, Shot Guns double and single barrels
Colt's Pistols, all sizes
Shot Belts, Pouches, Powder Flasks and Powder Horns, a large assortment
Gun Caps, Colt's Pistol Caps, Wire Cartridges and Wadding of all kinds
Pocket and Table Cutlery, a large variety
Fancy Goods, a large assortment

Together with all Goods belonging to their line of business to all of which they invite the particular attention of purchasers to call & examine before buying elsewhere.

☞ We are also sole Agents for Wilder's celebrated BOOK SAFE, the only genuine Wilder's Safe sold in the city.

Mobile, June 3, 1857.—1y.

ON MANHOOD

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 38 East 31st street, New York City.

May 6 1858.

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years, he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z. BRADY.

March 11, 1857.—tf.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, 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, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES 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.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelop) 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.

TRY HIM

THE undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville ... in the execution of all kinds of Carpenter's Work. He will for cash, furnish persons that he may work for with lumber at the customary prices for any thing in the way of building, ceiling or paling. He may always be found at his shop on Main street south of the court house.

H. B. JONES.
Sep. 16, 1857.

STONE'S HOTEL,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

THE undersigned return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit a continuence of the same. We promise no pains shall be spared to make those comfortable who may favor us with a call.

The Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

We have a fine OMNIBUS to convey passengers to and from Boat Landings and Railroad Depots *free of charge.*

J. M. STONE, P. C. STONE.
Manager. Proprietor.
June 3 1857: 1y

SELMA FURNITURE

WARE ROOMS,

Rear of Commercial Bank,

SELMA, : : : : : : : : : : ALABAMA

THE Proprietor takes this method, of informing the citizens of Benton and adjoining counties, that he has, and will keep on hand, a complete assortment of Parlour, Dining, Library and Bed Room Furniture, which he proposes to sell cheaper for *Cash* than the same articles can be procured for at any house in the State.

—ALSO—

Splendid PIANO FORTES from celebrated makers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which will be sold at a small advance on manufacturers prices for *cash.*

All orders promptly attended to

Selma April 11 '57. J. J. NORRIS.

N. B. All Goods bought from this house will be packed and delivered at the Depot free of charge.

JACOB KROUT. E. GILLMAN.

J. KROUT & CO.,

Wholesale Confectioners,

BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

WE have, and will always keep on hand, Candies, Nuts and Fruits (of all kinds,) Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Figs, Currants, Raisins, by the box, Syrups, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, of all kinds, Pie and Brandy Fruits, Ketchups, Sauces, Spices, Mustard, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Sardines, Lobsters and Salmons, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars of the best quality, Bread, Crackers, Wedding and Ornamental Cakes, Toys of all kinds, Wines by the bottle, Brandies, Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Whiskey, Ale, Porter and Cider of the very best brands.

We have also fitted up a convenient and fine OYSTER and ICE CREAM SALOON where persons can be accommodated at all hours during the day.

☞ We have also fitted up a nice SALOON for the ladies, where they can be furnished with all kind of eatables.

☞ WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

Oct 17 '57. J. KROUT & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

37, HAYNE ST. **Charleston, S. C.**

March 25, 1857.—1y.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence Monday the 1st day of February, and continue twenty-one weeks.

ANNA J. HAWLEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1858.

File

Jacksonville Republican. Published every Thursday morning by J. F. Grant, At Two Dollars within the year, or three dollars at the end of the year. A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Jacksonville Republican

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rates of Advertising. [illegible] and $5 for each additional square. Announcement of candidates [illegible] Interest charged on all accounts [illegible]

VOL. 22, NO. 20. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

Law Cards.

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, Talladega and Randolph. Special attention given to Pension and Bounty Land Claims. Office in the north East corner of the Court House. Jan. 28, 1858 1y

WILLIAM M. HAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Jacksonville, Ala. Will practice in Benton and adjoining Counties. Dec. 10, 1856.—1y.

JOHN T. HEFLIN. WM. H. FORNEY. **HEFLIN & FORNEY,** *Attorneys at Law,* JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, and Talladega Counties. Jan. 1, 1858.

JAMES B. MARTIN, Jr. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND *Solicitor in Chancery,* Will practice in the counties of BENTON, CHEROKEE, ST. CLAIR DEKALB, MARSHALL and JACKSON. Office No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama. Feb. 5, 1857.—1y.

J. H. WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *JACKSONVILLE, Alabama;* WILL practice in the Courts of Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph & Talladega. Feb. 5, 1857.

B. A. BROOKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *JACKSONVILLE, Alabama.*

M. J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. *Jacksonville, Ala.* WILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, St. Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office in the North East corner of the Court House. Thankful for the kind patronage he has heretofore received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public, and trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. March 25, 1857.—1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

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

R. G. EARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Jacksonville Ala.* WILL Practice in Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, & Randolph Counties, Ala. Office in the North East Room of the Court House, opposite the office of the Judge of Probate. July 8, 1856.

ALEX. WHITE, *Attorney at Law,* SELMA, *Ala.* WILL *continue* to practice in the several Courts of Benton County. April 29, 1857.—1y

J. S. PORTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, —AND— *Solicitor in Chancery.* WETUMPKA ALA. WILL practice in the Counties of Coosa, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb and Cherokee.

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

COME AND SEE. I HAVE purchased the Talladega Hotel, and will attend to it in person and ask my friends and the traveling public generally, to call and see what I can do for them and if they are not satisfied I shall not expect them again.—No pains or expense will be spared for the accommodation, convenience and comfort of travellers & boarders, and all too at the lowest possible price.— With these efforts and determinations he hopes both to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. T. P. RENFRO. Talladega, Ala. April 15, 1857.

OUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNALS. "The most beautiful weekly in the Union."—R. I. REFORMER. LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A First Class Pectorial Family Newspaper, which ought to be read by every family in the land. Weekly, at $2 a year or $1 for half a year. FOWLER & LEWIS, 308 Broadway. N. Y. THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with numerous Illustrious; and those laws which govern Life and health. $1 a year. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Devoted to all Progressive measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Amply Illustrated with Portraits and other Engravings. $1 a year. For THREE DOLLARS ($3), in advance, a copy of each of these three Journals will be sent one year. Specimens sent, when desired. Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, N. York.

HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET "PAID FOR IT." Take an Agency in our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no POSSIBILTY OF LOSS. EVERY FAMILY will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars, address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

DR. C. J. CLARK, Surgeon & Practicing Physician, *JACKSONVILLE, ALA.* DR. CLARK will keep constly on hand a supply of Pure Medicines for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons. He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1757.—1y.

W. S. DYE, J. C. HENDERSON. **DYE & HENDERSON,** *Commission Merchants,* SELMA, ALABAMA. OFFICE UP STAIRS IN CENTRAL DEPOT. THANKFUL for the patronage extended him last season, W. S. Dye having associated with him Mr. J. C. Henderson, againtenders his service to his friends and the public generally and respectfully solicits patronage. Strict attention given to the Sale of Cotton and country produce. Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents per Bale, country produce 5 per cent, filling orders 2 1-2. Selma, April 15, 1857.

WILEY & KNOX, *Commission Merchants,* SELMA, *Ala.* WILL make liberal advances on COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, and other up country productions. Goods ordeed, carefully selected and promptly forwarded. Selma, June 17, 1857.—1y.

KERRISON & LEIDING, IMPORTERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS. Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. No. 141, MEETING ST. opposite Hayne st. *CHARLESTON, S. C.* E. L. KERRISON. HERMANN LEIDING. *Aug.* 5. 1857.—1y.

ABNER WILLIAMS, (*Late of Talladega.*) COMMISSION MERCHANT, Selma Ala., WILL give *personal attention* to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with *Cash* or *Cotton*. Bagging and Rope advanced on favorable terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. Office—Water st., west of Central Depot. Selma, Oct. 24. '57—1y.

RAIL ROAD WAREHOUSE. THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Ware-Houses, for three years, from the 1st of September next, propose doing a general Storage and Commission Business, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE. Storage on Cotton for the season, 25c. pr bale. receiving and forwarding Goods, 20c. per bbl stored over one months, 10c additional.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton per pale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods,	2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 " "
Draying Cotton and Goods, no charge.	

Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent. Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded, W. Y. LUNDIE & CO. Selma, August 19th 1857.

New Brick Ware-house, SELMA, ALABAMA. THE Subscribers, (successors to Keith & Spence) will commence on the 1st of September, 1857, doing a general *Warehouse & Commission Business,* In their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:

RATES OF STORAGE.

Storage on Cotton one month,	25c.
" " " over one month, or the season,	37½c.

RATES OF COMMISSIONS.

For selling Cotton per bale,	50c.
Other Produce,	5 per ct.
For Purchasing Goods,	2½ per ct.
Advancing Freights on Goods,	5 per ct.
Drayage Cotton and Goods, no charge.	

Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 per ct. Accounts for freight and storage due when Goods forwarded. M. J. A. KEITH & CO. Oct. 7, 1857.—1y.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO. TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have established a WARE ROOM in Jacksonville, for the sale of Chairs, Bedsteads and Cabinet Furniture OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at *reduced prices.* They have made permanent arrangements with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment to supply them with every article in their line, until they are prepared to manufacture their own Furniture, which they contemplate doing as early as possible. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, assuring all who patronize us, that they shall find our prices right and every article what we recommend it to be. Feb. 25, 1858.—1y.

TIN SHOP. FARMER & NESBIT. ARE prepared to do all sorts of Tin and Sheet Iron work, at the old stand of S. P. Hudson. They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.* Still take old pewter and Beaswas in exchange for Tin ware. FARMER & NESBIT. sept. 30 1857.—tf.

BENTON STEAM MILLS. THE undersigned having leased these Mills, is now running them, and prepared to furnish *LUMBER* to all who may hand in bills, with dispatch, for cash or produce. All bills will be considered due when completed. WM. L. STOKES. Mar. 11, 1858.—tf.

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

The Whip-Poor-Will.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

"The plaint of the wailing Whip-Poor-Will,
who mourns unseen, and ceaseless sings
Ever a note of wail and woe
Till Morning spreads her rosey wings,
And earth and sky in her glances glow."
JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

Why dost thou come at set of sun,
Those pensive words to say?
Why whip poor Will?—What has he done?
And who is Will, I pray?

Why come from you leaf-shaded hill,
A suppliant at my door?—
Why ask of me to whip poor Will?
And is Will really poor?

It poverty's his crime, let mirth
From not his heart be driven
That is the deadliest sin on earth,
An never is forgiven

Art Will himself?—It must be so—
I learn it from thy m oan.
For none can feel another's woe,
As deeply as his own,

Yet wherefore strain thy tiny throat,
While other birds repose?
What means thy melancholy note?—
The mystery disclose.

Still "Whip-poor-Will?"—Art thou a sprite,
From unknown regions sent,
To wander in the gloom of night
And ask for punishment?

Is thine a conscience sore beset
With guilt?—or, what is worse,
Hast thou to meet writs, duns and debt—
No money in thy purse?

If this be thy hard fate indeed,
Ah! well mayst thou repine:
The sympathy I give I need
The poet's doom is thine!

Art thou a lover, Will?—Hast proved
The fairest can deceive?
Thine is the lot of all who've loved
Since Adam wedded Eve.

Hast trusted in a friend and seen
No friend was he in need?
A common error—men still lean
Upon as frail a reed,

Hast thou, in seeking wealth or fame,
A crew of brambles won?
O'er all the earth 'tis just the same
With every mother's son

Hast found the world a babel wide
Where man to mammon stoops
Where flourish arrogance and pride
While modest merit droops?

What none of these?—Then whence the pain?
To guess it who's the skill?
Pray have the kindness to explain
Why I should whip poor Will?

Dost merely ask thy just desert?
What! not another bird,
Back to the woods again unhurt—
I will not harm thee, bird!

But use thee kindly—for my nerves
Like thine, have penance done
Use every man as he deserves—
Who shall 'scape whipping?—None

Farewell, poor Will—not valueless
This lesson by thee given
"Keep thine own counsel and confess
Thyself alone to Heaven!"

Miscellaneous.

A SCENE IN A JURY ROOM.
A Thrilling Story.

I once had the extreme felicity of leaving my business to serve upon "*the Jury.*" I plead in all manner of ways for release, but to no effect. I could not swear that I was deaf, nor blind, nor yet *non compos*, but did tell them that I had already formed an opinion. They asked me if my opinion would prevent me from receiving the testimony in good faith, and rendering a verdict according to it. I replied that of course I should weigh the evidence carefully, and be governed by it. I was then informed that I "would do."

The case to be tried was one of arson—then a capital offence—and the prisoner at the bar was a young man, named Charles Ambold, whom I had known from boyhood, and who was naturally one of the finest youths of the town where he resided. He had a widowed mother who depended upon him for support; and his circle of friends was large and choice. I was morally certain that he did not commit the crime, and hence, I am sure those who were friendly to him got me on the panel, & had me retained.

The trial commenced and we twelve men took our seats in the jury box. I had a very respectable set with me—only there was one man whom I didn't like to see there. This man was Moulton Warren. He was a darkfaced sinister-looking fellow—at least to me. I knew that young Ambold had one fault. He had recently been addicted to drink, and had been known to visit disreputable houses. It was one of these houses that had been burned, for setting fire to which he had been apprehended.

Now I had often tried to persuade Charles Ambold from the course he was pursuing. He had repeatedly promised me that he would reform, and as repeatedly had he broken away. I had often talked to him of his poor mother, until he had wept like a child; but the effect was not lasting. There was a power of temptation more effective than any influence I could wield. He would fall away into this evil companionship, and for a while his manhood was gone. One or two abandoned women had gained great power over him, and upon them he wasted much of his substance.

And I knew that this very man, who was now upon the jury—this Moulton Warren—was the one who had done more than all others to lead the poor youth away. It was Warren who had drank with him, and who had led him away to those more abominable haunts of sin and pollution. Why was he upon the jury? I could only account for it upon the ground that Charley still supposed him to be his friend. The poor scorched insect was still ignorant of the flame that scorched him. He really believed that Moulton Warren was his friend.

The trial commenced. The indictment set forth that Charles Ambold had, "with malice aforethought," and with all sorts of wicked and felonious intents, set fire to a certain dwelling house, thereby endangering human life.— This dwelling, as I have already intimated, was a low sink of iniquity, where the abandoned of both sexes were wont to congregate, and where the youthful prisoner had spent much of his time.

The evidence for the prosecution came on, and I was startled. One after another gave in their testimony, some of them very reluctantly, and I was frightened when I saw how plainly it all pointed to the prisoner as the guilty party. Several credible witnesses swore that they had heard him threaten to burn the house down; and others had heard him say repeatedly that he wished it was burned down! Then came several witnesses—three of the prominent citizens—who saw him lurking about the premises on the night of the fire.

With regard to the provocation on the prisoner's part for such a deed, it was proved upon his own admission, that he had been ill-treated there and that he had sworn to have revenge.— And, furthermore, it was proved that he had been heard to say that his salvation of soul and body depended upon the destruction of that house. Next came more testimony stronger still.

The fire had been set in a back basement room, where shavings and other stuff for kindlings were kept. Entrace had been gained through a back window, which had been partly prised open with a stout knife. This basement wall was of brick, and beneath the sash was found the blade of a knife which had been broken off in trying to raise it (the sash.) The blade was recognized as belonging to the prisoner's knife! A maker of cutlery had made a knife to order for Ambold only a month previous, and he knew the blade at once, and swore to it!

But this was not all. The fire had been evidently set first to the shavings which lay upon the stone floor, but piled up against a wooden partition — This floor was damp, and some of the outer shavings, even, were not wholly burned up. But just at the edge, where the fire commenced, lay a piece of paper, rolled up, and about half burned, and from the manner in which it lay, it was very evident that the fire had been set with it. This piece of rolled paper had been ignited by a match a number of which were scattered around, and as soon as it was on fire it had been laid upon the floor, with the burning end just in the shavings. Of course, these shavings were in a blaze instantly; but the paper torch being upon the damp stones, had not burned wholly up.

And this paper was found to be a part of a letter belonging to the prisoner! A letter which he had received from a friend of his (and a friend of mine) only a week before! That friend had to come forward and swear that piece of charred paper was a part of a letter he had written to the prisoner!— This friend's name was Stephen Grant. He was a young merchant, and the letter had been written for the purpose of inducing Ambold to reform. Stephen tried hard to avoid testifying, for he knew, as did others, that the fire must have been set with that identical paper; but he was summoned, and he could not deny his own chirography.

The case looked dark. Many witnesses were willing to testify to the prisoner's good qualities, but no one could swear he was not dissipated and degraded. That house had been to him indeed, a region infernal. Its destruction cried out for his bodily life; and its existence had long been eating away his soul. Poor Charlie! I had before been sure of his innocence; but now I could only shake my head and pity him!

Finally he was allowed to speak for himself. He said he was innocent of the crime imputed to him. He said that he had threatened to burn that house down—that he had said about all that had been sworn to. And, furthermore, he was around the house on the night of the fire. He was not ten rods off when the flames burst forth, and he was one of the first to give the alarm. He had uttered one cry of fire when he noticed where the flames must have originated, and the thought came to him if he was found there, he might be suspected of having set the fire; so he ran away. He also said that three nights before the conflagration, he had been robbed in that house. His pockets had been emptied of every thing in them, and his pocket-book, containing forty dollars in money, and some valuable papers, had been taken. He had gone there on the night of the fire to try and persuade them to give him back his money and papers—or at least to get back what he could. When he got there, he saw a man go in whom he did not wish to see, so he had hung around, waiting for him to depart. He was around by the back of the building once—and that was an hour before the fire broke out. He knew nothing—nothing. He clasped his hands, and with his tearless eyes raised toward heaven, he called on God to witness that he was innocent!

I have told you that I knew him well. I knew him so well, from that moment I knew him to be innocent! I knew his very soul—I knew how free and open it was—ah, how sinfully so! I knew there was no falsehood in the story he told us.

"My boy is innocent! My boy is innocent!"

I heard the cry—and I saw an old woman sink back into the arms of a male companion. It was his poor mother. Her heart was well nigh broken. Yet I saw that all this had but little effect upon the mass of spectators. The prisoner's course of dissipation—his many threats against the house—and the very fact of his having been robbed and abused there were heavy against him.

The counsel for the prisoner made his speech, which was labored & hard. He was foolish enough to intimate that if his client *was* around at the back part of the house more than once, he must have been intoxicated. In short, his plea had better been left out. The evidence he could not shake, and he did all he could to suppose evidence, some of it most absurd and ridiculous. I afterwards learned that Moulton Warren engaged that lawyer for the youthful prisoner! The government attorney made his plea. It was plain, straight forward, and very conclusive.

The judge finally gave his charge — It was fair and candid. He reviewed the evidence carefully, and pointed out such as bore heavily upon the case.— He told us if there was a lingering doubt in our minds we must give the prisoner the benefit of it. But I could plainly see that there was no doubt in his mind.

We—the jury—were conducted to our room by an officer, and there locked up. A silence of some minutes ensued. Moulton Warren was the first to speak:

"Well," he said, "I s'pose there's no need of our bein' here a great while.— Of course we all know that the prisoner must have set fire to the house?"

There was something in the manner of that man as he said this which excited my curiosity—I won't say it was suspicion then—only curiosity. He spoke with a forced effort at calmness which I at once perceived. The more I looked at him the more I became strongly nervous and uneasy, wondered why he should be so anxious to be rid of the case, and have Ambold convicted. I knew that he had frequented that evil house, and that he had done much toward tempting Charley to dissipation. I knew he was in that house the night on which the prisoner was robbed—for Charley had told me so when I visited him in his cell. I had then asked the unfortunate youth if he was sure Warren was his friend. O, he was sure of it. He should have hunted him up on the night of his robbery, only they told him Warren had gone.

By the by, the foreman proposed that we should each take up a piece of paper and write down our opinion; and then compare notes. I went to my hat, which I had placed upon a table with a number of others, and took out a sheet of paper. I had got half way back to the table when I found I had made a mistake. I had got a part of a letter from another man's hat. I was about to turn back when the name of the writer of the letter arrested my attention. I looked more closely, and read—"Stephen Grant." Next I caught this sentence—

"And now, dear Charles, if not for your own, yet for your mother's sake, let me hope you will do better."

I started as though a shot had struck me. I held in my hand the other half of the sheet which had been used to fire the burned house! I went to the table and found that I had taken it from Warren's hat! I looked to see if I had been observed—and I had not.— I put the paper back, and then took a piece from my own hat, which was of the same pattern as the other, and by its side.

I returned to the table and sat down. Warren was by my side. He had written his opinion, and took a knife from his pocket to cut it from the large sheet.

"Let me take your knife a moment, if you please," I said to him.

Without hesitation he did so. I took it—*it was Charles Ambold's knife—the large blade was gone!* With all the power I possessed I restrained my deep emotion, and having cut my paper I handed back the knife.

Why should he have that knife so boldly about him. I afterwards learned. He had not worn those pantaloons before since the night of the fire; and now he used the knife, probably, without the least remembrance of the loss it had sustained during a very peculiar piece of work to the execution of which it was made subservient!

We talked for some ten minutes, and I found that eleven of the jury were bent on rendering a verdict of guilty; though most of them were in favor of recommending the prisoner to mercy. Moulton Warren was decided. He had no mercy at all.

Presently I started up and pretended to be faint. I said I must go out a few moments. I kicked at the door and the deputy sheriff came. He heard my plea and let me out. As soon as we had gained a safe distance. I told him all. He was astonished. He went away, & when he came back he brought the district attorney, and the district judge and the sheriff. I told again what I had seen—I assured them that I knew what I had seen—that it was no mere suspicion. And I explained, too, Warren's manner in the jury room; & his former connection with the prisoner, and his known character.

The officers went away, and at the end of ten minutes they returned with a constable added to their number, and this constable had a freshly written instrument in his hand. The sheriff bade me to point out the hat to them as soon as we entered the room.

The door of the room was opened, and I pointed them to the hat. The sheriff took it, and asked whose it was. Warren leaped to his feet and seized it, but he was held back.

Word was instantly sent to the judge that the jury could not agree. They were discharged, and then Moulton Warren was searched. The knife was found upon him, and his behavior at once exposed his guilt. The presence of that letter was accounted for by him in a dozen different ways within an hour.

A new jury was impannelled, and Charles Ambold was acquitted. Shortly afterwards Warren was tried, and it was plainly proved that he had set fire to the house, and that the woman who kept it was to have been burned up in it, as he had contrived to lock her into her room shortly after setting the fire. She had incurred his displeasure in various ways, and this was his revenge.— Not only she, but two of her girls, had suspected him from the first, but they dared not complain, for fear he would not be convicted, and would then be sure to murder them.

The hardened villian confessed his guilt after he had been condemned, and then it was that he told how he happened to be so careless in regard to the paper and knife. It was he who had robbed Ambold, and when he took the old letter from his hat to use for a torch in setting the fire, he did not notice what it was, and even when that partly burned half had been exhibited in court he had entirely forgotten that he had torn off the other half and put it back in his hat, as he must have done. The letter had been found in Ambold's pocket book, and he had kept it because in it the youth was warned against his influence. He confessed that he had a slight idea of calling the writer to an account when it should become convenient. With regard to the knife, it was *as I before stated.* He took that also from Ambold's pocket, and put it in his own; and on the night of the fire he used it to pry up the sash, and when he had broken it he put it back in his pocket and forgot it.

Thus was Charley saved—and saved from more than an ignominious death, too. He was saved to be a noble, virtuous man; and his mother once more took ample delight and joy in the love and tender care of her only child.

When Charles Ambold knew that Moulton Warren had expiated his crime upon the gallows he sat down and pondered upon his past life. The thought of his old companion being hanged, sent a strange thrill through his frame.— But he was able to trace out, clearly and logically, this terrible result from the course of life the ill-fated man had pursued. He shuddered as he remembered how far he had gone in the same course himself; and he was able to see the only safe path for any youth.

Not only must he shun temptation—not only keep clear of even the appearance of vice—but, above all, must he shun evil companionship. A youth may make all the good resolutions thought can afford, but if he continues one evil companionship he is not safe!

From the Mobile Daily Tribune.

More about the Crevasses.

A good deal of alarm is apparently felt in New Orleans in regard to the high waters of the Mississippi. The upper part of the river and some of its feeders were still rising. The Picayune of Wednesday morning says:

The river has now reached a height which is equal to; if it does not exceed any recorded rise. Yesterday, the still slowly rose, and there is a prospect that several days will pass before the highest point of the season shall have been attained. It is a little singular, adopting the theory that outlets are a protection to the lower delta to the Mississippi, that notwithstanding the immense amount of water poured out of its bed by the numerous crevasses which are inundating the country in many places between this and Memphis, that we still receive a steady increase of height in the river at this point fully equal to the ratio that has usually been maintained under other circumstances between the rise here and at the former place. Difficult also is it to reconcile the fact of the river overrunning its banks two hundred and fifty yards below the Bell crevasse, when that outlet should have diminished its height below that point; or that we have seen within two days past the water running over the levee in front of this city and of Jefferson, at more than twenty different places.

The same paper of the evening of Wednesday says:

THE BELL CREVASSE.—The work on this crevasses show little prospect of successful completion. One of the swamp commissioners will, it is expected, be on the ground to-morrow, and direct all the energies he can control to aid in closing up the breach. The present laborers, we understand continue their efforts, so that they hand over the works to him at least in as perfect a condition as it has been in since the piling gave way.

The water still creeps slowly upon the dry land. The railroad track far above the crevasse is ten inches under water. Communication is cut off with the Marine Hospital, except by boats. The greater portion of Gretna is submerged; intercourse by land carriage between Algiers and Gretna is suspended, and the gardens on the right bank are nearly destroyed.

The Delta of Wednesday has an interesting article on the subject, from which we extract the following:

The sad experience of this season—surpassing, we believe, in destructive incidents, experience of any former year—should provoke public attention to the subject of protecton against the disastrous consequences of innundation. There can no longer remain any doubt that the system at present adopted has failed to afford anything more than a partial security. Whether this failure results from in sufficient development of the system, or from a radical defect, we do not propose to enquire. Opinions on that point, even among scientific men differ widely. But that our Levee inefficacious for protection, as they now exist, must be conceeded.— In such a season as the present, they seem to be powerless as a restraining force against the impetuous floods which roll along the channel of the Mississippi. From the Arkansas down to Pointe-a-la-Hache, we hear of crevasses, of greater or less magnitude, of vast tracts of country inundated, of plantations overflowed and crops ruined. Without appealing to our memory of the crevasse of 1849, we have only to cross the river to see melancholy evidence of devastation. When we reflect that the water is now pouring through thirty or forty such openings within the space of a few hundred miles, we may form some idea of the resistless power of our mighty river, and of the wide spread ruin caused by the irruptions of its overflowing torrents. It is impossible to estimate now what the amount of loss may be, but wa have no idea that it will fall short of ten millions in damage to crops alone. A very much larger sum would, we are sure, be required to cover the total loss. Were disasters of this magnitude to happen annually, it might become a serious question whether industry and population should not abandon the banks of the Mississippi, to seek elsewhere a less precarious field for development. But though in some years perhaps in most years, there may be a partial immunity from inundation, the periods of its recurrence become shorter and shorter, and its effects more ruinous. It has been asserted, on high authority, that the extension of the levee system has been accompanied with a gradual, but perceptive increase in the frequency and magnitude of this calamity. It is said that the effect of confining the vast volume of the Mississippi to its channel, has been to augment the quantity of the contained water and force of the current, and consequently the abrading and destroying power of the stream. These circumstances, therefore, demand a continued increase in the height and strength of the levees, and thereby add to the expensiveness of the system. Such are the opinions of many eminent engineers—opinions which were expressed long ago, when the plan of cutoffs was in vogue. Subsequent events have certainly tended to confirm the theory, at least the anticipations of its supporters have been realized, and nothing has occurred to overthrow or weaken it.— On the other hand, it is urged that the lateral outlets which nature has provided are, or should be our main reliance, that they relieve the river-channel of its superfluous waters, without subjecting us to the disasters of inundation; and that it would be proper to keep them free from obstructions so that the floods may be drawn off to the sea.

Whether the opinions herein expressed well founded or ill founded, it is evident that the subject has assumed an aspect of momentous importance. Public attention has ben drawn to it by circumstances which it is impossible to overlook or forget. Every body is convinced that something must be done to rescue our riparian populations from their present precarious situation, and in that something New Orleans has a deep concern, not only for her own safety, but on account of the magnitude of her interests, both immediately and remotely involved.

PERSEVERING SUITOR.—An Ohio paper tells a story of a couple of lovers whose union was objected to by the young lady's father. While "Robert" was waiting for the old man to become reconciled, she accepted a tempting offer, and was married, but in three months her husband was killed by a kick from a horse. Robert waited fifteen month's for decency's sake, and then offered her his hand, but found that she was already engaged, in three months she was married again, and in two years her second husband died of Cholera. Robert thought he would only wait a year; but at the end of that time he received an invitation to her third wedding; she was about to be married to her late husband's partner; and she was. This husband was lost on a steamboat; she was saved, but before he had time to claim her she married the preserver of her life. In the course of a year or two Robert came into her husband's store, in time to see him just crushed to death by the fall of a heavy cask, which he was hoisting.— Resolved to loose no time now, he started for the lady's house; but the first clerk was ahead of him. A toll-bridge was before them. Robert paid toll by the year the clerk had to stop to make change. Robert won the race, and the widow, who at the end of the year—which was recently—gave him her hand, and with it the accumulated fortunes of four husbands, all of whom died rich.

EDITORIAL LIFE.—But few ever think of the labor devolving upon an editor—one who is faithful to his high calling—it is not so much what is printed as what is not printed, that makes a paper valuable. Captain Marryatt evinced a proper appreciation of an editorial life when he wrote the following remarks: "I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appears labor, it is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, and constant weight upon the intelligence and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one, is to condemn yourself to slavery."

"HE IS LOST."—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Courier* relates the following anecdote of Orsini, for the truth which he says he can vouch:

One of the magistrates, highest placed on the bench, and who foremost in conducting the prosecution against the prisoners, (you will easily see why I cannot give his name publicly,) had both personly and by letter, held communication with Orsini since the trial, and Orsini having written to thank him for various good offices, the magsitrate I speak of paid him a last visit at the prison of La Roquette. Upon this occasion, he addressed Orsini thus: 'I have no right to ask you what I am about to ask, and you have every right to refuse me an answer. Consequently, if my question be indiscreet, remain silent. What is your belief with regard to further attempts upon the Emperors life? Will these continue?'

Orsini looked him full in the face, and answered slowly and very gravely 'I can have no reason for not answering you, and not for speaking the perfect truth; it is impossible he should escape—he is lost.' (*Tres perdu.*)

The Christian [illegible]

Lift not thou the [illegible]
Weep not, [illegible]
Up, where blessed saints [illegible]
Ransom'd now, [illegible]
High, in Heaven's [illegible]
eth,
Full the song of triumph [illegible]
Freed from earth, and [illegible]
Lift for her no voice of wailing [illegible]

Pour not thou the bitter te[ars] [illegible]
Heaven its book of com[fort] [illegible]
Bids thee sorrow not, nor [illegible]
But as one who always [illegible]
Humbly here in faith [illegible]
Peacefully in Jesus dy[ing] [illegible]
Heavenly joy her eye[s] [illegible]
Why should thine [illegible]
ing [illegible]

They who die in Christ [illegible]
Ours be, then, not tho[se] [illegible]
Sweetly with their G[od] [illegible]
All [illegible]
So be ours the fate that [illegible]
Hope that every trial brav[e] [illegible]
Love that to the end endureth
And, through Christ, the crown [illegible]
eth [illegible]

The Woman Who Doesn't Eat.

The papers a few months ago gave frequent accounts of a woman some where in the State of New-York we think—who has not eaten anything for several months. The following shows that she still survives, and it seems to us presents phenomena which are worthy of investigation [illegible] ic men. We may observe [illegible] is entertained as to the truth [of] the narratives respecting her.

We have published sever[al] [illegible] respecting this extraordinary suffering. The following is [illegible] Rev. S. P. Williams to the [illegible] Advocate:

"Mrs. Hayes is not yet dead. [illegible] seen her several times, and reading all that has appeared in the Advocate in regard to her, venture to communicate a few thoughts upon he[r] [illegible] Before she passed into this [illegible] and afflictive condition, her h[ealth] [illegible] for some length of time extre[mely] [illegible] She ate but little, and that l[ittle] [illegible] sioned a considerable amount [illegible] ing. Sometimes it threw [illegible] spasms. For nearly a year b[efore] [illegible] ceased to take refreshments al[together] [illegible] she lived wholly, or nearly so, [illegible] juice of dried raspberries, until that became a source of suffering. Then, for a time, she took occasionally a small quantity of cold water; and it is now nearly a year since she swallowed any liquid to the knowledge of any one.— Indeed I have no doubt that a teaspoonful of liquid put into her mouth would be the occasion of her death, unless the spasmodic action of her throat should expel it. Any person to see her ten minutes must be satisfied there is no deception in her case. Her head and shoulders, one or the other, are in perpetual motion. She is frequently thrown forward until she is nearly doubled together, & then the head thrown back, and her neck literally doubled, and the body forced back, and the whole face, chin and all, entirely buried in the pillow. This is done several times successively in less than I take in writing it.

The last time in the series the face will remain nearly buried in the pillow, and she does not breathe for ten or fifteen minutes. Once she remained sixty-two minutes without breathing.— When this is over and the spasm passes off she struggles for breath, and her head is rolled from side to side almost with the velocity of lightening for a moment or two; the face becomes red with the rush of blood to the head and the skin quite moist with perspiration. Then the spasm subsides into a gentle motion of the jaw and shoulders, keeping time, as one would think with the action of the heart. Her skin about the face, neck, chest and hands is delicate & healthy as the skin of an infant. The pulsations of her blood about the chest, neck head and arms though exceedingly delicate; are quite regular. Her hair does not grow, nor is it worn off the head, as one would naturally suppose, except a little just upon the crown. The action and state of the lungs are perfectly healthy. They have been thoroughly examined by skilful physicians with the aid of a stethoscope, and are supposed to be perfect. Her nourishment is wholly from the atmosphere. The last nutriment, indeed the last swallow of water she was known to take, was in the last of June 1857. The last time she was known to be conscious was last December. When she comes out of these long spasms she seems to cry for a moment, like an infant in distress. At such times her husband thinks she may be conscious. It is most distressing to hear it. She is not above the ordinary laws of disease. She has recently had a thorough case of the mumps, precisely as others have them. Her nails upon her fingers, like her hair, do not grow at all.

"Money Found" and "Found Dead."

Two rather remarkable circumstances, (of a very different character from each other,) are recorded in two paragraphs, with the above headings, respectively, that occur in a late number of the Hardy (Va.) Whig. The first is, that one of the editors of the "Whig" lately purchased, at a public sale, a bureau, in which, after bringing it home, he found the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for which no owner has been found. The bureau had been in constant use by two different families, for nine years, during all which time the money must have been undiscovered. As to how much longer it had probably been there, the editor does not hazard any opinion.

The other paragraph is a notice of the discovery, in a small stream, of the body of a man, who had been killed, (as it was supposed,) in the following remarkable manner. Attempting to cross a stream on a fence rail with an axe on his shoulder, the rail turned, causing him to fall, the axe at the same time striking him on the back of the head and inflicting a wound severe [illegible]

...Republican.

...announce ... a candidate ... Sheriff—Election 1st ...

...announce ... as a candidate ... Calhoun County, ... August next.

...CONVEN... not published any ... of the proceedings ... for the simple reason that ... occupy the entire space of our ... in congratulating the read... interest and information. The ... appears to have been numerous... delegates and spectators ... amounting to 3000. The ... important questions ... before the Convention, ... have been made up, ... the African ... the condemnation of ... bill, & of course ... the entire Southern del... who supported it. ... to be ... and if it were ... affecting ... have hold... ... than any other class in the ... To discuss to even, can have ... other influence than to create divis... in the South and strengthen her ... And we are free to confess ... that we can see no possible good which ... could result to the South, by the cen... and condemnation of the course of ... the southern members of Congress on ... the Conference bill. They shrank from ... responsibility, but by their speeches ... by their votes, they declared and ... southern rights doctrines to ... extent—they indeed have ... noble battle, of which their ... may well be proud, and for ... they richly deserve, and we have ... doubt will receive their warm com... and lasting gratitude.

NEW SOUTHERN LITERARY MAGA...—We have received from the ...isher, the first number of the first ... of a new literary magazine, pub... Raleigh, N. C. by Andrew J. ..., entitled Stedman's Magazine. ...agazine is designed to supply, ... in part the literary necessities ... South; and we utter no com... ...ce compliment merely, when we ... say it is equal in size, neatness of exe... cution, beauty of embellishments, and ... interest of contents to any of the north... ern Monthly Magazines. This num... ber contains a beautiful engraving— ... "The Morning Ride," and 64 closely ... printed pages. It is published at $3 ... per year; and we say unhesitatingly, to ... all who may wish to take a monthly ... magazine, send for "Steadman's Maga... zine," Raleigh, N. C. you will not on... ly get as good a periodical as you can ... from any where else, but have the ... pleasing satisfaction of knowing that ... you are aiding in the encouragement of ... Southern literature.

☞In accordance with an unvary... ing rule, not to publish communications ... containing personal allusions, over fictio... tious signatures, we are compelled to ... exclude the communication of "Arch ... Cooney," as it seems to contain allusions ... to persons and things, with which we ... have no concern; & should we admit a ... communication on one side, we should ... of course be compelled to admit another on the other, without knowing where ... or in what manner it might end.

LAND DONATION.—A bill has pass... ed the House of Representatives, by a ... vote of 105 to 100, donating to the ... States of the Union, for the purpose ... of establishing Colleges for the benefit ... of Agriculture and Mechanic arts, ... 6,340,000 acres of land, or a quantity ... equal to 20,000 acres for each Senator ... and Representative.

Benton Steam Mills.

We were shown the other day a specimen of Shingles, manufactured by machinery, at the above named mills, owned by Messrs. J. A. McCampbell & Co. The shingles were perfectly uniform in width, thickness and taper, and appeared to be a much better article than those usually made by hand; and we understand they can be furnished equally as cheap, if not cheaper. We are also pleased to learn that this enterprising company will, in a few days have a planing machine in operation, and that they are now sawing from six to eight thousand feet of lumber per day. Persons who want lumber can be promptly suited with any and every variety, at very moderate prices.

ALABAMA & TENN. RIVER RAIL ROAD.—The Selma Sentinel of the 11th inst. says:

THE GOOD WORK GOES ON.—Mr. Watt, the Road Master of this great work, and who has been engaged in laying iron, informs us that the process of track-laying has now reached to Col. Butts' some five miles from the 100 mile station, and 95 miles from Selma. The work is progressing rapidly putting down about one mile per week. In five weeks more the track will be laid to the 100 mile station, where a public dinner is to be given on the 16th day of July, at the meeting of stockholders. It is to be hoped that sufficient funds will be realized from Second Mortgage Bonds and the public Lands, to complete the work to Talladega, town before it is permitted to rest. It is but 9 1-2 miles from the 100 mile station to Talladega, fifty thousand dollars, at farthest, will construct these 9 1-2 miles. With the present assets of the company, it would be most suicidal to permit the work to stop one moment before it reaches Talladega, and we hope the stockholders will not let it be done.—Talladega is the most important point on the road, and, therefore should be there as early a moment as possible. Once complete the road to Talladega and it will then become, not only a self supporting, but a building concern.—We hope the stockholders will go to the next annual meeting with one determination—that the road shall be completed to the town of Talladega by the 1st day of next November.

☞See in another column, the notice of the publication of Confession of Radford J. Crockett, undersentence of death for the murder of Landrum—just published and for sale by Wm. Kay, Atlanta, Ga.

For the Republican.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

The courtesy and accommodation, characteristic of the Editor of the Republican nerves the writer to humbly solicit a place in that valuable and interesting paper, for this feebly expressed communication, relative to the occasion of Alexandria memory.

The much talked of and anxiously awaited Friday arrived at last; of course the Tableaux and its pleasures were the only topics discussed. After the usual ceremony of entrance and procuring seats, the audience by the raising curtains, were presented with a scene that spell bound them; the coronation of Miss Martha C., in which the school joined en masse. It is certainly a doubtful question to decide, whether or not the rendition of the respective parts, the elegance of position, the perfect appointments, or exquisite tout ensemble, were more to be praised, than the selection of the lovely and innocent Miss Martha as the Queen and spirit of the opening Tableaux.

The description of scene 2nd must not be considered partial, and must be pardoned if looked upon as extravagant. Yet Music, with its voluptuous swell, coming from such fair hands, could not be otherwise than appreciated by the very intelligent audience of the evening, and truly, justly did the gentle Miss Maggie C. deserve the applause which greeted her retirement from the Piano.

The programme furnished on the occasion was misplaced. The pieces as they appeared may not be given correctly; music however formed a great part of the entertainment, and we were surprised to see such proficiency in the younger members of the class. One piece especially should be noticed in this connection, the duett performed by the Misses Gladden and Ingram. They seemed to enter into the meaning and spirit of the composition, the consequence of course was the perfect rendition of the parts, and general satisfaction and applause from the house. It should certainly be very gratifying to their accomplished and talented instructress, Miss Otterson, to know of the rapid progress of those under her charge; and it is to be hoped that the efforts she must have made, will be appreciated and rewarded by that community.

The Tableaux of the Rescue, was the next remembered. Words are inadequate to convey any idea of the effect produced, for such a gem however, no danger would be dreaded. The most thrilling part of the scene, was in the character of the retreating party, personated faithfully by James C. whose fine manly appearance at once obtained the attention of the audience. His face is handsome and intelligent, and features mobile and capable of great expression. His style of acting is remarkable for its vigorous earnestness and impassioned truthfulness. He treads the stage admirably displaying both ease and grace, and his *poses* are natural and elegant. His master piece however, the one in which he excelled was the "Rejected Lover," his declamation was perfect. Miss O. in the same scene, elicited the general applause of the audience; she displayed much of the heaven of Mr. C's style of acting, displaying similar vigor and intensity of purpose; many of her points and position, in the Rejected Lover" were admirable and well merited the applause brought out.

The Tableaux of the "Womens rights convention." was well carried. The chief spirits, were Miss M. W. who conveyed the truth and meaning of the piece, despite of her real aversion to such assumptions on the part of her sex. The quiet gentle face of the peerless beauty, Miss Maggie C. who reclined on the Piano, inhaling the fragrance of the bouquet near her, did not seem adapted to such a convention, yet the Tableaux was perfect. You could see, altho' the intention was carried out, that the characters persons were made of too graceful and gentle stuff ever to appear really in such a station.

Aside from the position of *Chairman* of the Convention, the audience were indebted to Miss Mollie, for the pleasure of her songs. The "Turkish Female Slave Market" was decidedly interesting; the before mentioned parties were participants. In that selection there was one slave. Mr. Editor, that your correspondent, without being personal, would have given the wealth of oceans, his birth right, his patrimony, to have possessed. She sat—a perfect beauty; she must have studied the look, the appearance, the face of "Powers' Greek Slave," to have such a strangely sad yet beautiful face.

There were several other pieces, the title of which is now forgotten, yet the actors will not be, to which the graces of the innocent Miss D., the ardent Miss B., the gentle and lovely Miss B. were lent.

The scene of the *occasion* was a representation of an era in Queen Elizabeth's reign—in which the dignified Miss A. W. was the principle character. She truly sat a queen. A little elasticity of the imagination carried you back to that time. The appointments and dress generally were perfect and too much cannot be said in praise of the rendition of Miss Amelia's part therein. As the particular era was not given, the writer being not well versed in history, was not able to *locate* it; the gentleman in the same scene might have been, from his princely appearance, Philip, the Duke of Paris, or mayhap Cecil: his stern and unyielding countenance may have been the unhappy Rizzio's—the mystery however added charms to it—which unexplained, left the mind to work and thought.

It would be unpardonable, if this communication were to close without mentioning the obligations of the audience to Prof. Schlesinger for the benefit of his musical talent upon the occasion; his performance on the Piano, met as it should have done, the applause of the assembly—which he beyond a doubt merited. He certainly excels in that art, and we as a nation should be thankful for the large infusion of the German element among us, that is, in the way of music; for it cannot be doubted, that as scholarly musicians, the German's are far ahead of all other nations; and although they indulge in philosophical vagaries, which are occasionally incomprehensible to the rest of the world, yet in music, as Prof. S. convinced us, they were an fait.

It was a matter of wonder to us, how the young ladies could appear from scene to scene, so altered and so perfect in their dress, in so short a time. The wonder was explained however, by the appearance of the elder Miss O. from behind the dress curtains. In the last song of the evening she took her position in the rear of the stage for the first and last time, her countenance indicating her approval of the events and happy conclusion of the performances She has charge of the literary department in the Female School, and here should be added; that Alexandria should feel proud and greatly boast of the possession of such accomplished ladies as the Misses O. seem to be. After the beautiful and expressive song of "Hark 'tis the Nightingale. (Miss O. and Miss C.) Col. J. M. Crook, in his usual happy style, thanked the audience for their presence and patronage, and the Tableaux was brought to a close. We should however, be untrue to nature and justice, if in this communication we should omit to thank that courteous gentleman and prince of hosts Maj. D. B., for his kindness in entertaining us after the pleasures of the evening. In addition to the benefit received from his fund of general information and knowledge, he gave us carte blanche privileges to his immense strawberry garden, where to our utmost wishes, we were feasted. The writer sincerely wishes that ere long, an addition the only one lacking, will be made to his manor, of a lady, worthy of himself and the appointments of his establishment. TYROL.

Can the French Invade England.

In the debate on naval estimates in the British Commons, an impression prevailed that England is not exempt from the perils of an invasion; and Mr. Horsman seemed to speak the general sentiment when he said.

"He was afraid that the sums voted in past years had not giving us an efficient navy. From the statement of the late lord of the admiralty it would appear that at the present moment England, professing to be the first maritime power, and having the largest commerce to protect; had not the command of the sea. They all wished that the present government of France might continue long, and that war between this country and that government might be impossible. But it was their duty to be secure against accidents and possible contingencies. The present French Government might not endure forever, and knew that one of the first proposals made to the republican government by one of the French generals, was that he might have a force with which he offered to invade England.—Well, a change of government in France was not, at least, extremely improbable, and in case of change England must be prepared not only for war, but also surprise. The blow might come suddenly, and be levelled against this country unawares. And what was its condition? Reference had been made to the enormous works at Cherbourg, and a railway to Cherbourg would be opened in July next. Then the French Government had a magnificent army and a superb navy, to which they could furnish 100,000 men more easily than this country could 3,000. Their steam transports were each capable of transporting 2,000 men at a time, and with a railway between Cherbourg and Boulogne had the power of manning two fleets at a time by conveying the men from one port to the other, as most convenient. What was the position of this country? Even with a fleet numerically equal to that of France, this country wanted the power to man it. At this moment England had lost command of the Mediterranean; for the Government maintained there double the force of the English That was not creditable to this country. Supposing war to break out between France and England, France would at the commencement have the advange, and they all knew was of immense importance. Napoleon I. desired the command of the channel for twenty-four hours, and it must be admitted that if a French army landed upon the English shores the position of this country would be critical.'

THE KANSAS ADJUSTMENT.—No one will accuse the Richmond *South* of being cold or slow-sighted on any question touching Southern honor and interests, and yet this competent and unflinching champion of State rights thus avows its opinion on the results of the final act of Congress on the Kansas adjustment:

"We regard the passage of this bill as tending to a *permanent* settlement of the slavery question, because the whole country has now given up the Wilmot proviso, and *no further attempt can be made by Congress to prevent the people of the Territory from deciding the question for themselves.* Some of the Black Republicans, in going over to Douglas, accept and avow his doctrine of popular sovereignty. *Upon this he has converted them.* But, our reason for predicting a settlement are these: If Kansas does not enter the Union now, she will have no power to form a new constitution for several years to come, without an act of open rebellion against the United States. The new bill is a disabling act in this particular. We may then anticipate a time of comparative quiet, during which the public mind will settle down on the non intervention doctrine."

The Cotton crop on the Mississippi. We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, from a highly respectable and reliable mercantile house, on Memphis, (Tenn.,) dated 3d inst., from which it will be seen that recent heavy rains, much more than killing frost, give but a sorry prospect of a cotton crop this season, in that vicinity. The rise in the river spoken of in the letter, probably the result of the freshet, at St. Louis, (Missouri), of which we had a *telegraphic* on the 14th ult.:

The river has continued to rise since we last wrote you until to-day—it is at last on a stand. It is now higher than it has been since 1828. The whole country below here is under water.—There is no chance for a crop this year. It is a fixed fact now that nothing over an average crop can be made this season. We note from the Courier you send us, the frost accounts; no great damage has been done by it to the cotton in this region; there was not enough up to hurt, though what was up was killed. The heavy rains did more damage. We will have a bad start for a crop, which must keep cotton stiff all the season.

Mexico--Total Disruption of the Government--Future Destiny.

The events that have marked the History of his anarchial and misgoverned nation during the last twenty years, clearly furnished the most ample evidence of the utter incapacity of those who have administered the government, to maintain the supremacy of law or preserve either the nationality or independence of the Republic.—Ruler after ruler has been tried without success. No sooner has one government been inaugurated than conspiracies to overthrow it have been instantaneously set on foot, and civil war rages, until one side or the other triumphs. "Decay's effacing fingers" have stamped their impress so unmistakably on the land that it would be superfluous to give a detailed picture of what is so well known to every intelligent observer of the current of events there; the various changes which have taken place almost impossible to recount, or the consecutive occurrences of misrule and intrigue which have brought the Mexican people to such a deplorable condition as that in which we now find them. They are literally torn to *pieces* State by State, and even District by District with numerous petty leaders aspiring to control, until their internal dissensions, have reached so alarming an extent, in their dangers to life and property, and the commerce of other nations, that some extraordinary remedy is demanded for their regeneration. That they are unfitted to bring about that regeneration among themselves is we believe no longer a matter of doubt. That the U States as the nearest neighbor of this turbulant country, has a more than ordinary interest in her affairs, will hardly be denied, and that there are many practical and thinking men in Mexico who are seriously and earnestly contemplating the necessity of obtaining some relief from the United States, is well known.

These men are influenced by the honest belief that there is no other road to peace and stability than by some sort of connexion with the American Union. How else, say they, can life in our country be made at all tolerable, how can we put a stop to the constant turmoils with which our poor country is rent in pieces, how can our property be kept safe from public and private plunderers, except by the extension of that efficient protection which such a government can give? How can we re-invigorate our prostrate and exhausted resources, except by the infusion of that new life, and energy and vitality which would be communicated by such a change?

There is another party in Mexico who advocate a different policy, who desire some European Power to establish a vice-royalty over them, and thus strengthen their alliance with the monarchial interests of the world. Such a result would hardly be looked on with any favor in the United States.—We could not afford to see the doctrine of President Monroe thus boldly set at defiance, at our very doors. The popular sentiment of the Union would revolt at the prospect of any European Sovereign intervening in the affairs of Mexico. We could indeed, permit no such interference.

The question—what is to be done about Mexico—and what is the duty of the United States in reference thereto—is therefore looming itself upon our consideration more irresistably now, than ever—and we must before long take some decisive step on the subject. In what shape the step should be taken, of vast importance and should not be hastily entered into. That we might as well prepare for action, is a settled thing. Happily to Mexico, whose destiny seems rapidly approaching a commingling with ours—duty and self interest to ourselves will dictate almost immediate action on our part, and should enter into all the public discussion of the press and the halls of legislation at once.—*Atlanta Intel.*

Insult to the Flag of the United States--Case of the Naham Stetson!

Since indit'g the foregoing article in reference to Mexico, we have since read the statement of Capt. A. Trask of the brig Nahum Stetson, in reference to certain outrages on himself, his vessel and the flag of the United States, under whose protection he sails, inflicted by one Garza, the general of a besieging party at Tampico who belongs to the usurping government of Zuloaga. We leave our readers to judge of the importance to our commerce of doing something to regulate the affairs of a neighboring nation, so thoroughly broken up and dismembered as Mexico.—*Ib.*

The following is the Captains statement:

"I have so much to tell you respecting all that has occurred me since my last, announcing my arrival at the bar, that I should need a large volume to detail it,

I must, however, give the chief particulars. Since the 4th inst., I have not been on board the Stetson. On that day I was ashore at the bar, in company with Sbisa, when I was surrounded by armed soldiers, seized and put in prison, without being permitted to communicate with any one belonging to my ship, while they continually demanded the vessel's papers, telling me that the bar was Tampico, that the custom house and all the other authorities of Gen. Glara were there, and that it was all there duties both on ship and cargo must be paid.

I refused to comply with their demands, and insisted on what I felt were my rights, objecting to them that I had legally cleared from the U. S., custom-house, and the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans, for the city of Tampico, that all my papers were signed for that place, and that I was under obligation there to deliver my cargo, my consignees and my Consul being there.

I was detained in jail under the surveillance of an armed guard, night and day, for eleven days, until the arrival of the war steamer Fulton, when Capt. Alsop, on the 14th instant, after a conference with Gen. Garza, came and released me; afterwards conducting me on board of his vessel; where I remained under his protection and appreciable treatment for several days, and finally putting me on shore at the city, but without my vessel.

The day after my seizure—on the 5th inst.—an armed force, under the captain of the port *of the bar*, has taken possession of my vessel, which was moored in the middle of the river. The protest of my mate and second mate, nor the flag at the mast head, were of no avail; and she was ran to the beach and a portion of her cargo landed.

On the 6th, I was in great danger during nearly the whole day; my place of confinment being between the crossfire of cannon and musketry, between a force sent out from the city to re-take the bar and that of Garza opposing them.

The latter made use of the cargo of my vessel to erect a protective work with, and several bales of merchandize caught fire during the combat; while the vessel herself, also lying between the two fires, received seventeen shots of more or less consequence, and the second mate had one finger of his right hand almost taken off, before he and the rest of the crew took refuge below.

For what else occurred on board during my absence I must refer you to the other officers and crew who will relate it before the American Consul on reaching Tampico.'

I have made due protest against all that has occurred; and have now only to await farther results.

A. TRINIS.

Master of brig Nahum Stetson.'

Great Battle and End of the Revolution in Peru.

CITY OF AREQUIPA, }
Sunday March 21, 1858. }

My last, dated the 6th inst., was written in a moment snatched from the heat of the great battle, and informed you that we had gained the outer fortresses, and occupied the dominant position of San Pedro. I also told you that we had yet a hard fight before us, but that, without doubt, the next day would find us encamped in the Grand Plaza, then occupied by the main force of the Revolutionists under Vivanco.—But, although on the 6th we had lost more than 400 men, I had no idea of the immense sacrifice we must submit to before we should finally plant our banners over the whole extent of the city. The night of the 6th was a horrible one for us. With the dead and dying all around, our force almost without water or provisions, the enemy attacking the positions we had gained on all sides, we waited for the light of day, which it seemed to us God in his wrath had deprived us forever, so slowly passed the tedious hours.

At an early hour on the morning of the 7th, our decimated batallions renewed the attack against the redoubts and barricades, which we gained one by one, walking over the bodies of our dead and wounded, until more than two hundred strong st one defences were overcome. Our loss was terrible. We went into battle with 4,500 men, and came out of it with scarcely a thousand fit for duty. Our dead is calculated at 1,300 men, and our wounded at 2,000. Vivanco, who had 1,600 men, besides a great number of the citizens enrolled, lost nearly 500 killed and several hundred wounded.

The battle, which had raged for thirty-three hours, ended at about noon on 7th, and for hours after the blood literally ran down in rivulets in the gutters of one of the streets, in the Santa Marta, which was a point contested the most obstinately. Every house, almost is a hospital, and the few surgeons we have in the camp have been working day and night, until nature is almost exhausted, and they can work no more. An order has been sent to Lima for surgical assistance, and we hope to have down in day or two some fifteen or twenty more doctors and surgeons.

Vivanco, in company with Jose Cardenas, in his phisicians, and two or three others, have gone to the Bolivian frontier. It is said he will raise a force of discontented Bolivians to recommence the war, but I doubt if he gets any more support in Peru, and without it he can do nothing. A report prevailed a few days ago in camp that Bolivia had disbanded two regiments of her regular force with the understanding that the men should join Vivanco. If this be so, we may after recruiting, be obliged to march into Bolivia, and make a diversion in favor of Cordova, who was so lately overthrown by Linares. But I doubt if Bolivia will endeavor to provoke a war with Peru, however strongly she may be impressed with our indisposition to do any more fighting.

The Aparimac will be delivered over to Castilla's Government; now that the revolutionists are beaten.

Since writing the foregoing, I have the temporary hospitals, and find that the wounded are dying in great numbers. It is now said our dead will amount to nearly 2,000.

Yours, truly,
C——— H———.

REV. DR. TYNG PREACHING THE FUNERAL SERMON OF HIS SON.—The largest audience that ever filled Concert Hall, Philadelphia, assembled Sunday night, the 25th ult., to listen to Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, who preached the funeral sermon of his late departed son. The occasion will long be remembered in Philadelphia: For more than an hour before the services commenced, multitudes of people came pouring to the portals of the hall, only to turn away at finding every inch of space already occupied. The narrow street at the rear of the building was also filled with people, many of whom waited in vain at the closed doors until long after services had begun: The text was taken from 1st Samuel, 1st chapter, 27th and 28th verses:

"For this child I prayed, and the Lord hath given me my petition which I asked of him.

"Therefore, also, have I lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord.'

The reverend preacher gave, in his discourse, a sketch of the life of his son, and of his last moments. A more affecting sermon, perhaps, has never been delivered in Philadelphia. Tears flowed in all parts of the house like summer rain; yet with the exception of an occasional but suppressed burst of grief, the speaker was unmoved, although his heart was evidently agonized at his bereavement.

On a very pretty girl saying to Leigh Hunt. 'I am very sad you see,' he replied. 'Oh no, you belong to the other Jewish sect, you are very fair I see.'

Correspondence of the Georgian.

Horrible Murder by Negroes.

CENTRE-VILLAGE CHARLTON CO. GA. }
May 5th, 1858. }

A dreadful murder has just taken place here. The victim was Mr. H. H. Jones who has just been murdered in a frightful manner by the negroes of Dr. Ballard of this place.

As soon as Jones was found missing, suspicion arose, and one of the negroes named Peter, confessed to the murder. He owned to his having struck Mr. Jones the first blow, but says that others besides him were equally concerned. Three others acknowledged helping to toat (carry) the body down to the bay, where they dug a hole and buried the body.

The three negroes accompanied Mr. Davis and others to the spot where the body was disinterred, indentified and an inquest was held thereon, after which it was buried properly yesterday.

Dr. Ballard gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 for the appearance of three of his negroes to answer the charge. One has been sent to Waresboro' jail. The matter has ceased much sensation here. D. D.

Effect of the Kansas Bill.

Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, a Freesoiler, thus defines the object and effect of the bill of the Conference Committee for the admission of Kansas recently passed by Congress. It is nearly the same view adopted by Senator HUNTER.

"We have complained a great deal that the Lecompton constitution was submitted to the people in regard to the question of slavery, in a certain manner, which was unfair, deceptive and dealing in duplicity. That submission was this: 'You may vote for the constitution without slavery; but you have to vote for the constitution at any rate, which has slavery in it in either case.' Now, how is it here? We will put to you the question, 'Will you vote for these land grants? But now remember, *if you vote for the land grants you are to have this slave constitution, and if you vote against the land grants you are to have slavery in your Territory without a constitution.*' That is, you are to have a constitution with slavery, or slavery without a constitution, but slavery at any rate. That seems to me to be the way in which the question is put to them; because you hold that, under the Dred Scott decision, it is a slaveholding Territory, and, therefore, if the people vote for these land grants, they are to take a slaveholding State constitution, and if they vote against them, they are to endure slavery under a territorial form of government. That is the alternative.

The Result and its Authors.

The passage of the Kansas-admission bill yesterday—one of the most momentous results have happened in our constitutional history—was secured by the co-operation of the unanimous Democratic delegation from Indiana—the only exception from the latter being Mr. John Davis, of that State.

If there could be anything which could add more to the gratification of the Democracy of the Union at this result, it is the fact of the cordial fidelity of the majority of the great Northwest to their organization, their measures, and their principles. The Democratic party could very poorly have spared such men as Mr. English and his colleagues, of Indiana, and as Mr. Greesbeck and his colleagues, of Ohio, in the great struggle which it is waging with the fierce fanaticism of the North. To the talents and influence of Mr. English the country owes a very large share of the credit which is due to the championship of the great measures that has just become a law of the land. And when we can count a man of the learning and liability of Mr. Groesbeck among the supporters of this measure, and the adherents to the Democratic cause and organization, after the trying struggle that has occurred, we have a source of great felicitation, indeed.

Nor will the country fail to award to Mr. Hunter whose bold and energetic espousal of the Conference bill, to which the South was somewhat disposed to averse at first blush, and to which it was indeed to rally in a great degree by its confidence in, and esteem for, that trusted and influential Senator, a large share of the merit of the consummation that has now been reached.

With a united Southern Democracy, a united Northern Democracy, and a select Northwestern Democracy of tried and approved principles and fidelity, who will doubt the continued and enduring ascendancy of that party and its principles in the councils of the confederation? All honor to the noble and devoted men who, at the cost of sacrifices of opinion, and in the spirit of unselfish devotion to the common cause, have stepped forth in this crisis to save our Democratic organization, and to preserve it through a still longer indefinite period in vigor and integrity, for upholding the Constitution and maintaining the Union!—*Wash. Union.*

Jehorah & Baal—A Historical Curiosity—In 1788, a clergyman who was vicar of a parish in Shrewsbury, England, ordered the removal of a picture of the crucifixion, which, had long been suspended in his church, and which, he belived, was regarded by some as an object of worship. On the day following its removal, the Roman Catholic Priest issued the following lampoon, which was circulated over the whole town:

"The parson's the man,
Let him say what he can,
Will for gain leaves his God in the lutch
Could Icariot do more.
Had it been in his power
Than to turn his Lord out of the church?"

It may easily be supposed that on one part of the community this would have its effect; but the worthy vicar soon gave evidence that he possessed wit as well as his neighbor, for he immediately replied:

"The Lord I adore
Is mighty in power,
The only one living and true,
But that Lord of yours,
That I turned out of doors.
Had about as much knowledge as you.

"But since you bemoan,
This God of your own,
Cheer up my disconsolate brother,
Though it seems very odd,
Still, if this be your God,
Mr. Barley* can make you another."

*A Celebrated painter of Shrewsbury.

If pride were a deadly disease, how many would now be in their graves.

A SONG OF THE SHIRT.

BY HOOD.

WITH fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

"Work! work! work!
While the cock is crowing aloof!
And work—work—work,
Till the stars shine through the roof!
It's O! to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work!

"Work—work—work
Till the brain begins to swim!
Work—work—work
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!
Seam; and gusset, and band,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream!

"O, men, with sisters dear!
O, men, with mothers and wives!
It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives!
Stitch—stitch—stitch.
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

"But why do I talk of death!
That phantom of grisly bone,
I hardly fear his terrible shape,
It seems so like my own—
Because of the fasts I keep;
O, God! that bread should be so dear,
And flesh and blood so cheap.

"Work—work—work!
My labor never flags;
And what are its wages? A bed of straw,
A crust of bread—and rags.
That shattered roof—and this naked floor—
A table—a broken chair—
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
For sometimes falling there!

"Work—work—work!
From weary chime to chime,
Work—work—work.
As prisoners work for crime!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumbed
As well as the weary hand.

"Work—work—work,
In the dull December light,
And work—work—work,
When the weather is warm & bright—
While underneath the eaves
The brooding swallows cling,
As if to show me their sunny backs,
And twit me with the spring.

"O! but to breath the breath
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—
With the sky above my head,
And the grass beneath my feet,
For only one short hour
To feel as I used to feel,
Before I knew the woes of want,
And the walk that costs a meal!

"O! but for one short hour!
A respite however brief!
No blessed leisure for love or hope,
But only time for grief!
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!"

With fingers weary and worn,
With eyelids weary and red,
A woman sat in unwomanly rags,
Plying her needle and thread—
Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tone could reach the rich!
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

A correspondent of the South gives the following graphic picture of Senator Seward during the late speech of Senator Benjamin:

"Senator Seward's personal appearance lends no grace to his position and harrows no grace from it. He has the general aspect of a small and rather dilapidated teacher of a common school, whose salary has been badly paid. His countenance presents nothing striking in feature or expression. He wears a suit of hair, originally of a milk and-cidery hue; it is now witnening into an admission that it will not be long until he must stand before a tribunal whose decrees he can neither review nor reverse. He had been warned that after a refutation of the minor mis-representations, he would be indicted for the *less serious* of public slander.—At first, he affected indifference; he then whispered into the ear of Senator Wilson, who, being reputed of gipsy extraction, is supposed to have inherited more brazen composure than those who come of civilized races. Senator Seward next took refuge in writing, but this manoeuvre resembled the writing that we see on the stage, wherein the actor affects intense application with his pen, yet produces nothing except an illegible scrawl. But as he felt the facts and sarcasm stinging and burning him, concentrating the scorn of every honorable eye upon him, as he saw the web of slander which he had spun with such venomous and scrupulous ingenuity torn asunder and trampled under foot, he gradually sunk down in his curule chair until the neck of his ill-cut coat protruded above his head. His features were pale and pinched, the finger that rested against his face was white as stalactites, and he looked like the picture of a detected and detestible libeller, with just enough feeling to suffer the shame of an exposure and without the courage to resent the insult that his infamy had deserved."

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Fayettville, N. C., on the 28th ult. says:

In Richmond county, on Friday a most diabolical quadruple murder was perpetrated by a crazy negro fellow belonging to a Mr. John Chappell.

The first victim; a child of Mr. Chappell—then the wife—then another child, and then Mr. Chappell himself.

Some of the neighbors were sent for, and the negro had to be killed before he was subdued. The particulars are truly horrifying. Mrs. Chappell seeing her child knocked down, ran to its assistance, and while in the act of lifting it up her head was entirely severed from her body by a blow from an axe. The bloody tragedy very naturally produced the most intense excitement in the neighborhood.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ROSANNAH WOODRUFF, who died on the 25th of April, near Alexandria in her seventieth year, was a native of South Carolina.

The gentleness of the christian woman, combined with firmness and energy, characterized her life and enabled her to sustain herself under the great calamity, which deprived her of a husband, and left her with a large family of children whose devotion in her old age testified the love and gratitude, the early training of a pious mother, inculcated. A more touching memorial of a parent's worth cannot be seen than in the watchful affection of a son's care, and a daughter's love which lingers near the faltering step of age, and support the feeble frame. Our friend was cherished by a large circle of children who survive to mourn the loss of her guiding love—but the christians virtues, meekness and resignation which her life exemplified is well remembered, as a bright example for the bereaved, and a comforting assurance that the freed spirit is rejoicing in,

"Those bright scenes where pleasures spring
Immortal in the skies."

For more than fifty years Mrs. Woodruff lived a consistent member of the Baptist church, her religion she blended influence of thought, feeling and action. Her love for mankind flowed in the purest current—she was charitable and indulgent to all, forgiving & motherly. From the wounds of a tried heart gushed the tide of sympathy, and universal christian charity—the contrite soul expanded with purer benevolence, and warmed with brighter hopes by sufferings, knowing that through tribulation, and anguish the diadem of the saint is won.

Hear what the voice from Heaven declares
To those in Christ who die;
Release from all their earthly cares,
They'll reign with him on high.

Then why lament departed friends
Or shake at death's alarms?
Death's but the servant Jesus sends
To call us to his arms.

DIED in Jacksonville Ala. on the 14th May 1858, Mrs. SARAH STIPES, consort of Mr. Geo. Stipes, aged fifty seven years.

The deceased was a native of South Carolina, having been born in Columbia, where she was raised and educated. She moved to this place some twenty years ago, and continued to reside here to the day of her death.

She was at the tender age of thirteen, impressed with the importance of seeking the salvation of her soul, obtained pardon and was enabled to "rejoice with that joy that is unspeakable and full of glory." She at once joined the Methodist E. Church, and remained an acceptable member of that denomination, until called to her final reward in the spirit land.

The deceased was remarkable for her warm attachment to the Church, and ardent devotion to the cause of Christ. She was when able, unusually punctual in attending public worship, and if possible still more so in occupying her seat at Class meetings. Nor was she cold and indifferent on such occasions, especially in the class room, but rejoiced in the power and life of the christian religion and evinced to all around, that although the house of this tabernacle must soon be dissolved," she had a "building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens." Thus lived Mrs. Sarah Stipes enjoying the respect and confidence of her acquaintances "a living epistle known and read of all" as a devoted follower, of the meek and lovely Jesus.

Her death was triumphant, leaving perfectly satisfactory testimony that to her, death was "the gate to endless joy" She dreaded not "to enter there." Thanks be to God, who giveth the victory, through the Lord Jesus Christ.—*Amen.*

She died in Jesus and was blessed,
How kind her slumbers are;
From suffrings and from sins released,
And freed from every snare.

Far from this world of toil and strife,
She is present with the Lord;
The labors of her mortal life
End in a large reward.

LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—A cadaverous complexion, the eyes tainted with a yellow hue, invariably indicates a weakness of the digestive powers; and the Moffat Medicines, by their tonic and reinperative qualities acting on the digestive organs, restore the ruddy and healthful blood to the system, hitherto in a languid or morbid state. The veins and arteries thus renovated, the patient feels a renewal of life. Sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP.—It may interest our brethren of the press to know that Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) has associated with him, his brother Frederick Ayer, Esq., long and favorably known as a leading merchant of the West.—Mr. Ayer will conduct the widely extended business of the firm, which now reaches to the commercial nations of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote himself to his scientific investigations and pursuits.—*Mercantile Journal.*

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.
33 ST. FRANCIS STEET, MOBILE.

☞No applications for AGENCIES need be made, except by persons of integrity, reliability, and having excellent facilities for doing business. They must be addressed to GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, New York. mar. 4, '58.

Tax Collectors Sale.

On the first Monday in August next, I will sell to highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. the following described Lands, for the purpose of paying the tax and costs due on the same to-wit: Southeast fourth of Southwest qr. of sec. 20, township 12, R. 7, 40 acres. Owner unknown. State and County tax $3 10 cts. Pts. fee $1 00.

Also west half of sec. 23, township 16, Range 10 320 acres. Owner unknown. State and County tax $9 0. Pts. fee $1 00.

Also, Fr. Southwest fourth of Southwest qr. of sec. 20, Township 15, Range 5 33 acres—Owner unknown. State and County tax 90 cts Pts. fee $1 00.

Also South half of northwest qr. section 10 township 15, range 6, 40 acres. Assessed to Mrs. T. S Hinton. State and County tax for 1856 and 1857, $7 22 1-2 cts. Pts. fee $1 00.

JAMES MEHARG, T. C.
May, 20, 1858.—8w5.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Mexican War.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.

The Steamship Tampico, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with dates to the 7th inst.

The news by this arrival indicates the speedy downfall of the Zuloaga government.

Gen Vidaurri, who is interested in success of the Juarez government, has recently won of the hardest contested battles ever fought in the Republic.

Zuloaga, it is said, is quite distressed for money to carry on his operations.

Juarez was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

In the Senate to day the Fishery Bounty was disenssed,

In the House, the Senate's Minnesota bill was passed by only thirty four opposing votes.

The resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty was discussed, and the preamble to the resolution was defeated.

General News.

The only Item of general news received (up to—o'clock) is that Spain expects a war with the United States.

In the Spanish Chambers, deputies have made the enquiry as to the state of the relations between Spain and the U. States, inasmuch as telegraphic dispatches stated, at last accounts, there were rumors of war between the two countries.

Austria and Prussia have agreed in policy in the Holstein affair.

The Sardinian Chambers have adopted the principles of the conspiracy bill by a large majority.

There are disputes between Persia and England about the illegal detention of Affghans.

The expenses of the India war, will be paid by the India Company.

There appears to be a general stagnation of business in England.

France has formally denied that there has been any increase in her armament.

Montgmery Convention.

THIRD DAY.

MONTGOMERY, May 12.—The convention met at nine o'clock, and opened with prayer.

Several resolutions introduced and referred to the Business Committee.

The principal matter of interest to day was the speech of R. G. Scott, of Alabama against the policy of agitating the subject of re-opening the slave trade.

Nearly three thousand persons were in attendance to day, some hundreds of whom were ladies.

Heavy Frauds in New York.

Henry Dwight, a Wall street broker, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the amount of a million dollars. He is connected with the Chicago. Alton St. Louis Railway company. Others are implicated.

Large Reward.

The Adams' Express Company have offered a reward of $2,500 for information that will lead to the recovery of a package containing $10,000 in bills, on the Planters & Mechanic's Bank of Charleston. It was stolen on the 25th of April, between Atlanta and Montgomery.

The Methodists and Slavery.

NEW YORK, May 12. The Methodist General Conference have resolved that slavery is a sin, for whose extirpation all proper measures should be taken. [That conference would do well to learn the *Eleventh Commandment*.

South Carolina Senator.

Gen. A. P. Hayne has been appointed Senator by the Governor of South Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Mr. Evans, deceased.

The Grasshopper Plague.

A letter from Hawleyville, Iowa, says: "The grasshoppers or locusts have again made their appearance in our midst in countless millions; and already commenced destroying our spring wheat. Fears are entertained that that they will destroy everything in their way this season."

The full & complete Confession of

RADFORD J. CROCKETT,

NOW in Fulton County Jail, condemn to be hung on the 18th day of June 1858, is now in press & will be ready for delivery about the first of June, (two weeks from this date.)

The book will make near forty pages—will contain the confession and all particulars about the murder and robbery of Samuel Landrum, near Atlanta, on the 5th of April—a history of the romantic and eventful life of the unfortunate young criminal—besides other strange disclosures well calculated to astonish and astound the reader.

The whole is strictly true and reliable, as will be seen by official certificate printed in the Book.

As but a limited number of copies will be printed, parties will do well to send in their orders immediately.

Any number less than four copies 30 cents each. When four or more copies are ordered to one address, 25 cents each. Postage stamps to pay the postage, when the books are to be sent by mail, must always accompany the order. The postage will be 3 cents on each book.

Order will be filled in the order they are received—first come, first served. Address

WM. KAY,

Agent and Publisher, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15th, 1858.

P. LOUGHRY.

IMPORTER OF

China Crockery & Glass Ware

Is prepared to put up merchants and planters orders, at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing goods for the Country.

34 water St.

June 8 1857—1y Mobile, Ala.

NO TIME FOR FOOLISHNESS,

No Use in Talking.

I am compelled to have money to pay Debts. I will therefore sell the best bargain in Rich Farming Lands, (either well improved or unimproved,) in the west part of Calhoun County, ever offered in this country. Call on me 8 miles above Green's Port, price property fix terms pay charges take possession and send me off.

Help me to pay my debts for my debtors will not do it.

No joke I have as rich River bottom Land to sell as any man, and on better terms, than any man.

THOS. R. MANGHAM.

May 18th 1858.—tf.

EXECUTOR'S

Sale of Land

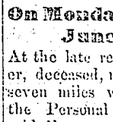
AND

Personal Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 11th day of May, 1858; the undersigned, as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walker, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 14th day of June next, 1858,

At the late residence of John Walker, deceased, near Schenck's Springs, seven miles west of Jacksonville, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of



Seven Likely NEGROES;

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other personal property.

Also, by virtue of the same authority as above mentioned, and at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit: the south half of the north east quarter of Section thirty-five, in Township thirteen and Range seven—the north east quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirty-five, in township thirteen and range seven—the east half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six, and twenty acres adjoining thereto; all in Township thirteen and Range seven east in the Coosa Land District, situate in Calhoun County, Ala.

Terms of Sale—Credit of Twelve Months. Note with good personal security will be required, bearing interest from date.

JOSHUA R. WALKER,
Executor.

May 13, 1858—tds.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two orders of sale, one in favor of Hoke & Brother and one in favor of Hoke & Abernathy, and also two executions in favor of same, and all against Amos T. Laird, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, 1858, the following property, to-wit: one negro girl Susan, about 25 years old, and her four children, Tom about 7 years old, Henry about 4 years old, Mary and Jack, also one negro girl Nancy about 5 years old and Emeline about four years old, levied on as the property of A. T. Laid, to satisfy said orders of sale.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

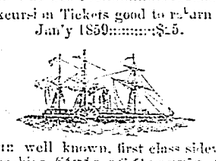
FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEWYORK, &c

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

CABIN PASSAGE $15:::::::::::STEERAGE $5.

Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1859:::::::$-5.



The well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *weekly* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The ***State of Georgia*** sails from Savannah as follows: May 1st, 15th and 29th; June 12th, and 26th, July 10th & 24th, &c. &c.; leaving Philadelphia for Savannah the alternate Saturdays.

The ***Keystone State*** sails from Charleston May 8th and 22nd; June 5th and 19th; July 3rd, 17th and 31st, &c. &c. leaving Philadelphia for Charleston the alternate Saturdays.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two lights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada,

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great Northwestern Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 16 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara, or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, *Jr.*
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER,
Agent at Savannah

Feb. 4, 1858.—1y.

J. D. & G. H. FORNEY

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of their

Spring and Summer GOODS

And take this occasion to say, though in no boasting spirit, that it is the largest and best selected Stock, ever before offered, which was bought by one of the firm in New York, (and is now selling at

"PANIC PRICES."

Their position is such, from the well grounded belief in the solvency, integrity and ability of their customers, that they are enabled to present advantages unsurpassed by any.

Their friends must allow them again to return their sincere thanks for the already flattering evidences of their patronage.

As heretofore, the usual inducements are offered to cash customers.

12,000 Lbs. best Machine and Handspun ROPE.

12,000 Yds. " " KENTUCKY BAGGING.

Bought during the "Crisis" and will be sold at lowest market prices, to which the attention of Planters is respectfully invited.

PIANO FORTES.

One Rosewood, Canted Gothic Cornice with carved frieze and base mouldings, fancy desk, 6½ Octaves.

One Rosewood, round corners with carved frieze, and serpentine base mouldings and bead fancy desk, 7 Octaves, at Manufacturer's prices.

W. W. DRAPER, } Salesmen.
A. T. MARTIN, }

Jacksonville, May, 6 1858.—tf.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

UP TOWN PROVISSION STORE,

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

RILEY & AIKMAN

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Rome, that they have just opened a PROVISION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Baker & Rogers, where they intend to keep everything in the Grocery and Provision line. They solicit a share of public patronage.

J. T. RILEY.
T. C. AIKMAN.

March 25, 1357

NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. Completed!

Connecting Chattanooga, Tenn. Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all North-Eastern Cities, with *Memphis* Tenn.

☞ The last connecting Link of Rail Road between New York and the *Mississippi River.*☜

This Road is now completed, and opened for the regular transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will afford more expedition and less expense, than any other route between the North East and South West. Passengers and shippers will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Passenger Trains leave Stevenson daily at 1.15 o'clock A. *M.*, (after the arrival of the train from Chattanooga and Nashville,) and arrive at Memphis same day at 6, P. *M.*, connecting with first Class Steam Packets to New Orleans, and all other important points upon the rivers. Goods consigned to Rail-Road agents at Charleston or Savannah, will be forwarded to Memphis and other points, by Express Freight Trains

☞ Freight in charge of the Adam's Express Company, is carried over this route daily, by the Passenger Trains.

F. G. ARMS, Gen Supt.

Huntsville, Ala., April 1st, 1857.

*Through Tickets to Memphis, &c., sold at New York, Philadelphia Baltimore Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburgh, Knoxville Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah Macon, Atlanta and Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., Coattanooga and Nashville Tenn

This *great Southern Route* will be further improved on the 1st of June, next, by the completion of the East Tenn., and Virginia Rail Road. march 25, '58.

TALLADEGA

MARBLE MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber would beg to inform the citizens of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Monuments, Box-Tombs, Slabs, Head Stones, Table Tops, and all kinds of **Building Materials.**

Work got up at his establishment, will be finished in splendid style.

Persons who may wish, can examine specimens of his work at the Jacksonville Grave-yard, executed for Mr. E. L. Woodward, J. A. McCampbell, Esq. and others.

F. W. STEPHENS.

Talladega, March 25, 1858.—1y.

KAHN'S CHEAP EMPORIUM,

At his New House, North-west Corner of the Square.

THE undersigned announces respectfully, the arrival of a new and splendid stock of

Spring & Summer GOODS,

A FINE VARIETY OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

A Choice Lot of

JEWELRY,

Some very fine sets.

And his usual large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

With many other articles usually kept in this market.

Particular attention is called to the finest selection of PARISIENNE

BONNETS

AND

FANCY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT BEFORE.

For the liberal and daily increasing patronage of the citizens of this county, which induced him to locate himself permanently here, he offers his heartfelt thanks, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

His goods which have been selected with care and judgment, will compare favorably with the best and as heretofore but still more, ***his terms will be the cheapest.***

J. KAHN.

March 25, 1858.—3m.

Notice.

THE undersigned was duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Mark Pachlop, jr. dec'd. on *Monday* the 22d day of March, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

CHARLSET A. PHILLIPS.

March 25, 1858.—6t. Administratrix.

Groceries, Grocer ee.

NEW PROVISION AND

GROCERY STORE.

A firm now receiving at my store in the Central DEPOT BUILDING, a large and well selected stock of

Provisions & Groceries,

Which I will sell at a mere commission upon New Orleans cost and charges, for cash, consisting in part of the following to-wit:

- 400 SACKS of SALT,
- 100 Bbls. Bro. & Charlie.' SUGAR,
- 10 " CRUSHED
- 100 " MOLASSES,
- 100 1-2 Bbls. "
- 100 SACKS COFFEE,
- 10 TIERCES RICE,
- 60 CASKS BACON,
- 50 Bbls. MESS PORK,
- 20 TIERCES HAMS,
- 50 KEGS LARD,
- 200 Bbls. FLOUR,
- 100 " WHISKEY,
- 50 BOXES CANDLES,
- 50 " SOAP,
- 20 " STARCH,
- 50 Bbls. CIDER VINEGAR,
- 200 KEGS NAILS,
- 100 Bales INDIA BAGGING,
- 100 Pieces KENTUCKY BAGGING.
- 500 Coils ROPE,
- 50 Boxes PICKLES,
- 10 Bbls. RYE WHISKEY.

☞ Wanted to purchase by the 15th day of June next, 900 Bales of Cotton for which I will pay a liberal price in cash, or in exchange for the above Goods.

☞ Also, Wanted to purchase, ***Land Warrants*** for 40,000 Acres land, for which I will pay their value in cash.

J. F. DENNIS.

Selma, Ala. April 1, 1857—1y.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa in favor of McCreese & Terris and against M. P. Henderson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, 1858, the following lands, to-wit:

The west half of south east fourth of section 11—the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 11—the north west fourth of north east fourth of section 14, all in township 13 range 8—levied on as the property of M. P. Henderson to satisfy said fi fa.

J. B. FARMER, Shff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE,

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best weekly papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGE, OF FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD, WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year - - - -$2 00, & 1 gift.
One copy for two years - - - 3 50, & 2 gifts.
One copy for three years - - - 5 00, & 3 gifts.
One copy for five years - - - - 8 00, & 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year, $5 00, & 3 gifts
Five copies one year, 8 00, & 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year 15 00, & 10 gifts
Twenty one copies one year 30 00, & 21 gifts,

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Pkg's. of Gold, containing $500 00 each.
5 do. do. do. 200 00 each.
10 do do. do. 100 00 each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches, 100 00 each.
Gold Watches, " 75 00 each.
250 " do. 60 00 each.
1500 " do. 50 00 each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches, 35 00 each.
250 Silver Hunting cas'd Watches 30 00 each.
500 Silver Watches, $10 to 25 00 each.
100 Gold Guard, Vest & Fob Chains, 10 to 30 00 each
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold & Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from fifty cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to the subscriber, *by mail or express post paid*

☞ All communication should be addressed to BECKET & CO.

48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, New York.

☞ Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted. march 25 '58.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Are receiving their usual supply of **Spring & Summer GOODS,** which they offer on favorable terms for CASH, or on time, to prompt paying purchasers.

Factory Thread can be had of them for CASH.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 15, 1858.—6t.

To the School Trustees of Calhoun County.

The Wearied will now find rest.

THE Tax Collector has this day made a payment of $3415 00, of the school fund for Calhoun County, for the year 1857, which amount, I am now ready and anxious to pay out. The Trustees therefore, by calling at my office, can receive the amount due their Township.

The full amount due the County for the year 1857, is $8053 24, the balance of which will be paid me in a few days.

JAMES B. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

May 6, 1858.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by John Burgess & Co. posted before J. P. Gore, Esq. two certain estray mules, (both horse mules) four years old, one of a bay color, with a small lump on its right leg of a medium size, the other a sorrel—no marks or brands perceivable; also of medium size.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.

April 29, 1858.

W. J. P. RUSSELL, M. D.

OCULIST, AURIST

AND

SURGEON.

Treats with success the following Diseases and Deformities

Inflamation of the Eyes,
Granular Lids,
Stoppage of tear passage, (Watery-Eyes,)
Ptosis, (drooping of Upper Eye-Lid,)
Ectropium, } deformities of Lids.
Entropium, }
Pterigyum,
Strabismus, (Cross-Eyes,) cured in a few seconds.
Cataract, (a form of Blindness.)
Talipes, (Club-Foot.)
Hare-Lip.
Torticollis. (Wry Neck.)
Tumors. (Wens.)
Enlarged Tonsils.
Deafness.
Chronic discharges from the Ear.
Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, possessing all the movement and appearance of the natural Eye.

Rooms at Wales Hotel.

No Charge for Examination.

May 6, 1858.—2t.

NOTICE.

A Special Term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun County Alabama will be holden at the Court House of said county on *Monday* the 14th day of June 1858 for the purpose of letting out the building of a Jail for said County.

A. WOODS.
May 13, 1858. Judge of Probate.

NEW GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that they have completed their new Mills on Big Tallapoosa river, 5 miles northeast of Arimoochee. Great pains have been taken in the machinery and fixtures of the flouring Mill, making it equal, as they believe to any in the State, both in respect to fine flour and large yield to the bushel of wheat. The water power is also abundant and unfailing at all seasons; and being prepared for the accommodation of the public, they solicit a liberal share of patronage, which they will endeavor always to deserve.

WM. H. PESNELL.
J. B. PESNELL.

May 13, 1858.

Notice to Mechanics.

THE Building of the Jail for Calhoun County Alabama, will be let out at the Court House of said county on Monday the 14th day of June 1858. The plan and specifications of the same are on file in my office, for the inspection of all concerned, sealed proposals can be handed in to me any time between this and the day of the letting.

A. WOODS.
May 13, 1858. Judge of Probate.

We Want to Buy

CORN, LARD,
WHEAT, CORN MEAL,
BACON, FLOUR,
BUTTER, PEAS,
EGGS, &c. &c.

for which will pay, either Groceries or cash, at the current market price.

march 25 RILEY & AIKMAN.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Charleston Mercury.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovreignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS.

Daily, per annum	$10,00
Tri-Weekly	5,00
Weekly,	2,00

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS.

Five copies of the Daily for	$40,00
Five copies of the Tri-Weekly	10,00
Five copies of the Weekly	8,00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Marriage Notices or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable City reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

☞ Postmasters are authorised to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers & forwarding the money; and by sending us *Five* Daily subscribers, with $50 enclosed—or *Five* Tri-Weekly subscribers, with $25 enclosed—or *Five* Weekly subscribers with $10 enclosed—will be entitled to an *Extra Copy*: or, if preferred, they may retain *Twenty per cent* of the pre-payments for their trouble and in lieu of the extra paper.

March 18, 1858.

Maryland State Lotteries

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers of the Maryland States Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes.

For MAY, 1858.

They caution purchasers of Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The Maryland Lotteries have been existence for Forty Years. They are drawn by a State Officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money. The whole country is flooded with Bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞ Order in the Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS G, To be drawn in Baltimore City, *May* 22, 1858.

Making more Prizes than Blanks—Every Package of 26 Tickets must certain 16 drawn numbers, so that there are 16 Prizes to 10 Blanks.

1 Grd Prize of	$10000	10 Prizes of	$200
1 Prize of	5,000	519 Prizes of	100
1 Prize of	2,500	62 Prizes of	80
1 Prize of	2,000	62 Prizes of	70
2 Prize of	1,000	62 Prizes of	60
5 Prize of	500	62 Prizes of	50
10 Prize of	1,000	7,192 Prizes of	40
10 Prize of	5,000	30,256 Prizes of	10

38,250 Prizes, amounting to $701,000

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50
Eighths $1 25

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole, $243 60
Do. do. 13 Halves, 62 00
Do. do. 26 Quarters, 31 00
Do. do. 26 Eighths, 15 50

☞ HAVANA PLAN.

All the numbers put in one wheel, and every prize put in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

NO DEDUCTION ON PRIZES. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED,

Extra Class G,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, *May* 29th, 1858.

20,000 Prizes of $40,000 Numbered!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	4 Appr's to		$200
1 Prize of	5,000			
1 Prize of	5,000	16	"	100
1 Prize of	5,000			
1 Prize of	2,000	16	"	100
1 Prize of	2,000			
1 Prize of	2,000	16	"	100
1 Prize of	2,000			
1 Prize of	1,000	16	"	100
1 Prize of	1,000			
1 Prize of	1,000	40	"	40
4 Prize of	1,000			
10 Prizes of	500	40	"	40
10 Prizes of	300			
100 Prizes of	200	400	"	20

20,000 Prizes of $8 each.

The 20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the drawing of the Capital, whether odd or even

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qr's $2 50.

A Managers' Certificate, where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for $5

" " 16 Halves, " $3
" " 16 Quarters, " $1
" " 16 Eighths, " 12½

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unsatisfactoriness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to assume the correspondence business and in their own name.

Order Tickets from the Manager only. Address all letters to

R. FRANCE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

OLIVER ELSTON, *Talladega Co.* | NEAL HOLLAND, *Benton Co.*

HOLLAND & ELSTON,

Commission Merchants,

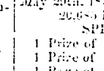
Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES, &c. advanced liberally on Cotton consigned to them.

Cotton and other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—1y.

Music Lessons



WILL be given by Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, at home, on a new and superior Piano. The present session commenced on the 1st inst., but pupils can commence at any time and continue five months for the session.

Feb. 4, 1858.

RYAN, TATE & ROWLAND,

Are now receiving their usual supplies of

SPRING GOODS.

PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS are respectfully solicited to give them a call, and PROFIT by the inducements that are offered, in the way of

Neat and Durable

GOODS

At Low Prices.

Our motto is "SHORT PROFITS AND PROMPT PAYMENT," and to Cash customers we will say, that no merchant, (let his advantages be what they may) shall beat us.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 22, 1858.—1t.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GEO.,

IS THE

LARGEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE STATE
LARGEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE STATE
LARGEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE STATE
LARGEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE STATE

IN EVERY NUMBER WE GIVE THE READING
IN EVERY NUMBER WE GIVE THE READING
IN EVERY NUMBER WE GIVE THE READING
IN EVERY NUMBER WE GIVE THE READING

THREE TO FIVE TIMES

As much reading matter as is contained in the ordinary weekly Papers of the South, consisting of

INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
&c. &c. &c

The Weekly Chronicle and Sentinel, devoted to POLITICS, NEWS, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, is issued every Wednesday morning, contains the LATEST NEWS received by Mail and Telegraph up to Twelve o'clock Tuesday night, and is mailed to subscribers by the earliest trains from this city, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, $4.
DAILY PAPER, $7.

IN ADVANCE.

Letters should be addressed to

W. S. JONES,
Augusta, Geo.

☞ Specimen copies sent free when desired.

Gift Enterprise!!

$500! $500!

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN

Will be given to the patrons of the Rome Courier & Southern Statesman, on Saturday, the 12th day of June next.

TICKETS GIVEN AWAY & PRIZES TOO.

1	*Chance to Draw*	$100 00
5	*Chances to Draw*	20 00
10	" " "	10 00
40	" " "	5 00

In order to collect our dues on subscription and to inaugurate the pre-paying system we propose to make the following bountiful bestowment of Gifts upon those who will promptly give "indemnity for the past and security for the future." There is no misnomer or misunderstanding in the proposition we make. It is no lottery scheme but a bona fide donation to our subscribers, and if they will, as we hope, generally accept it, it will be a matter of economy to both parties.

GIFTS.

40 Gifts of $5 each, are		$200
10 " " 10 "		100
5 " " 20 "		100
1 Gift of 150 "		100
56 Gifts,	Total amount,	$500

☞ The following gentlemen, whose sterling worth and unquestioned integrity is well known throughout the Cherokee country, have consented to superintend the distribution:

Col. W. S. Colman,
Col. A. M. Sloan,
Col. D. R. Mitchell.

PLAN.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., up to the number of subscribers to the paper will be put in a covered box. These will be counted by the above named Managers, who will superintend the drawing.—These numbers will be drawn out one at a time. The holder of the Ticket corresponding to the No. on the 5th one drawn out, will receive a Five Dollar Gold piece, the person having the ticket corresponding with the number on the tenth one drawn, will also receive a five dollar piece the 15th, another, and so on—every fifth number drawing a prize until the two hundredth is drawn. The holder of the ticket corresponding to the 200th number drawn will receive a Ten Dollar Gold piece, then every 10th drawing a gift of ten dollars until the 500th is drawn. In the same manner the 500th will be a gift of a 20 dollar gold piece and every 200th to the 1000—and the holder of the ticket corresponding to the 1000th number drawn will receive 100 dollars in gold.

Tickets in the distribution will be given to all subscribers who will pay past dues and for one year in advance. Those in arrears of the pay up before the 25th of June, with only the current two dollars a year with interest from the beginning of each year.

New subscribers will receive the paper one year and a ticket in the distribution for two dollars.

Receipts for the Money and Tickets in the drawing will be sent by return mail.

Address

"COURIER OFFICE,"
Rome Ga.,

April 15 1858.

1858.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

STRIPES & ROWLAND

ARE now opening a most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We beg to repeat that no house in this County can offer greater inducements to buyers, as regards low prices. All we ask is to call, look and price.

April 22, 1858.—tf.

The Alabama State Sentinel.

A paper devoted to general News, miscellaneous reading, Politics, and general commercial matters, is published in the City of Selma, Dallas County, Alabama at the following rates, paid strictly in advance:

Daily paper one year,	"	$7 00
Tri-Weekly,	"	5 00
Weekly,	"	2 00

Selma being situated immediately at the junction of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, on the Alabama River, with a Telegraphic line passing North and South, accessible by excellent mail routes renders to the proprietors many advantages in furnishing their Subscribers with the *very latest* political and Commercial news from all parts of the world.

Merchants, Mechanics, and especially the Planters in the up country will find the SENTINEL a paper worthy the r patronage.

All Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents for forwarding the names and money for subscribers.

All letters and communications should be addressed to JOHN HARDY, & Co.

April 22. Selma, Ala.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating term, his House and Lot in the Town of White Plains, Ala. The lot contains over half an acre, lying on the main street has on it a dwelling house, a good Saddler Shop, and other buildings. If desired the Saddlery tools will also be sold and a quantity of household and kitchen Furniture.

J. J. CAREY.

April 1, 1858.—2m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Henry M. Crump, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of April, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. WHITFIELD, Adm.

April 29, 1858.—6t.

C. C. PORTER

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

EVE & HAPER

SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

English and American HARDWARE,

OFFER for sale to Alabama Planters and Merchants one of the largest assortment of Hardware, ever before offered in Upper Georgia, imported direct from England, and from various manufactories North and South, and having advantages superior to none, we are enabled to compete with our larger markets. Call and see for yourselves.

Our stock consists of everything usually found in a first class Hardware House, and the articles kept are the following:

Swedes, refined Bar & Bundle Iron,
Cast, German, Blister and Plow Steel,
Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Pulley, 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,
Plows, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades,
Wheat Fans, Threshing Machines, Shovels,
Spades, Axes, Hoes, Picks, Mattocks,
Cotton, Manilla and Hemp Rope,
Builders Hardware of all kinds,

Also, a full assortment of German and English Saddlery Hardware, consisting in part of Saddle Trees, Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Buckles, Rings, Terrets, Hames, Tugs, Collars and new model Horse Collars, Saddle and Harness Leather, Curry Combs, Brushes, Coach and Parlor Stove Furniture, of the most modern style, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Files, Hollow ware, Tinners Tools, Iron Wire, Axels, Springs, Bolts, &c.

A fine lot of Planters Wagon Boxes, Plate Tin, Wire Copper, &c.

January 14, 1858.—1y

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE people of Cherokee Georgia, and Alabama, need not suffer themselves to be imposed upon any more, as they have been by the Pedlers 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 Pedlers, for their course Bogus Watches, and can get good warranted gold Jewelry, at the same price that they have been paying for the Brass Jewelry, sold by Pedlers and others.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY, SILVER & CHINA WARES, *Plated & Cut Glass Wares,* Musical Instruments, CUTLERY, GUNS and PISTOLS,

SPECTACLES, FISHING TACKLE, *WALKING CANES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND FINE*

HOUSEHOLD WARES,

Gold English Levers, from	$35	to $175
Gold Detached "	$25	to $100
Gold Lepines, "	$20	to $ 75
Silver Levers, "	$10	to $ 50
Silver Lepines, "	$ 8	
Silver Plain Watches,	$ 5	

We do not keep Galvanized, Brass or German Silver Watches, but will get them for our customers to order—they will cost from $2 to $4 each.

8 Keyed Accordeons

...RTUNE OF

...,000

...HAD

FOR TEN DOLLARS!!

...'S LOTTERIES

...THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

...Scheme will be drawn by ... managers, of the Sparta ... in each of their Single ... MAY, 1858, at ... Georgia, in public, under the ... of Commissioners.

CLASS 13,

...drawn in the City of Augusta Geor... public on

...URDAY, MAY 1st, '58.

Class 14,

...in the City of Augusta Geor... public on

...URDAY, MAY 8th, '58.

CLASS 15

...drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga. ... public on

...URDAY, MAY 15th '58.

CLASS 16.

...drawn in the City of Augusta, Geor... in public, on

...URDAY, APRIL 22 '58.

CLASS 17,

...drawn in the city of Augusta ... in public on

...DAY, MAY 29th, 1858.

...THE PLAN OF

...LE NUMBERS!!

...thousand Four hundred and Eighty-...

...PRIZE TO

...EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN MAY!

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prizes of		900
	30,000	4	"	800
	10,000	4	"	700
	5,000	4	"	600
	4,000	50	"	500
	3,000	50	"	300
	1,500	100	"	125
	1,000	230	"	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 ... 400 apx to	$70,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 ... 300 "	30,000 "	"	1,200
4 ... 200 "	10,000 "	"	800
4 ... 125 "	5,000	Pr are	500
4 ... 100 "	4,000 "	"	400
4 ... 75 "	3,000 "	"	300
4 ... 50 "	1,500 "	"	200
5,000 ...	20	are	100,000

...Prizes amounting to **$320,000**

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

PLAN OF THE LOTTERIES.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes---The two preceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prize, will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 11-252, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, & so on according to the above Scheme.

The **5,000 Prizes of $20** will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cer'ate of Package of	10 Whole Tickets		$80
Certificate "	10 Half	"	40
" "	10 Quarter	"	20
" "	10 Eighths	"	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or certificates

S. SWAN & Co., *Augusta, Ga.*

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala. or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, and Savannah Morning News. Richmond Dispatch and New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.) Clarion.*

GATCHEL'S

Hydraulick Ram.

The undersigned having obtained the patent for the State of Ala. for this valuable invention, it being the latest and acknowledged and proven to be the best invention for conveying water yet discovered, desires to dispose of them, and put them in operation for those who may want them for their individual use.

They will elevate water, to any given point and distance, ten feet, for every foot of head which can be obtained for them, giving a constant and full supply according to the amount wanted. They are simple in construction, & not liable to get out of repair. They will wear for many years without wearing out; & when certain parts do, they can be replaced at a very trifling cost, and made as good as new. They are cheaply constructed can be put in operation to convey water three hundred yards, at a less cost than an ordinary well can be dug and furnished with a pump; and when furnished yield their supply like a spring without the labor of drawing or pumping.

Many other advantages might be enumerated but those wishing to purchase can obtain all desired information by addressing H. P. Edward's Leesburg Cherokee Co. Ala. or John Reese, Reeses Mills, De Kalb Co. Ala.

JOHN REESE, } Proprietors.
H. P. EDWARDS, }

N. B. We will sell county or district rights to any part of the State, reserving our immediate vicinity. June 10 1857.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District of the Northern Chancery Division, be held on the 4th Monday of July next.

JOHN FOSTER, Chancellor.

A true copy from the minutes,
... EARLE, Register.
April ... 1858.

1857. 1858.

J. H. DANIEL. GEO. E. CURTIS.

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

DANIEL & CURTIS,

Water Street, Selma, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all buyers of first class READY-MADE Clothing to their large and well selected Stock of Fashionable Goods; every garment Manufactured by themselves, and warranted to be well made and just as represented, and in point of Cut quality and style cannot fail to please even the most fastidious; also a large Stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, White and Fancy Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, in great variety, to which weekly additions will be made. Gents Shawls, Blankets, fashionable Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Call and be pleased no charge for showing Goods.

Selma, Ala. Oct. 17, 1857.

T. W. STREET. T. P. FERGUSON.

STREET & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Commission MERCHANTS,

BROAD STREET OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL BANK, ... *Selma, Ala.*

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Our stock consist in part of the following articles:

BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS.

RIO JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEE.

Flour, in barrels and sacks. Rice and Salt Brown, Granulated, Loaf, Powder and Crushed Sugars.

MOLASSES, in barrels and half barrels.
Stuart's extra Family Syrup.
English Dairy and Western CHEESE.
Western and Goshen BUTTER
Green, Black and Young Hyson **TEAS**.
BUCKWHEAT in boxes, kegs and 1-4 barrels. Pickled Beef.
PICKLES assorted. Catsup and Mustard.
Soda, Almonds, Yeast Powders,
SARDINES—whole, half and quarter boxes.
Ginger, Pepper, and Spice,
CANDLES—Star, Adamantine and Sperm.
Snuff, Powder, Lead and Shot.
White Wine and Cider **VINEGAR**.
TOBACCO & CIGARS—(assorted brands.)
BAGING, India and Kentucky.
Handspun and Machine Rope.
BRANDIES, Otard, Dupuy & Co, Tennessee, Seignette, and other choice brands.
Old Rye, old Bourbon, Dexter's Pikes and Wilshire Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry Port, Malaga and Champagne **WINE**.
Claret in boxes. Cooking Wine, N. E. Rum, Jamaica Rum, Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Domestic **BRANDY**.
WHITE LEAD and Zinc. Lamp, Lard, and Linseed OILS. Train Oil, Turpentine &c.

☞ Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ The highest market prices paid for cotton. Selma, Ala Jan. 21, 1857.—ly.

W. G. Privet, late of Jacksonville, is in the above house, and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances from the up country, or to fill with promptitude and care, all orders which they may forward.

Jan. 21, 1858.—ly.

R. A PRINGLE.

BOOT & SHOE DEALER,

No. 177 EAST BAY,

Charleston, So. Ca.

Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one door from S. S. Farrar & Bro'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 Manufacturers Price.

R. A. PRINGLE.

No. 177 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Reference,—
Messrs. W. J. WALKER & CO.
Of Mount Polk, Benton Co., Alabama.
March 25, 1857.—ly.

Maryland State Lotteries.

R. FRANCE & Co. Managers.

CAUTION NOTICE.

PERSONS living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; and if money is sent to them for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland Drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering in the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of fair and honest drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' Tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the numbers printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.,
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.
Feb 25 1858.—3m.

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN PACING HORSE

Robin Roan.

Will stand the present season at the mills of the undersigned, and at E. T. Read's 2 miles north of Jacksonville, at $10 the insurance.

Robin Roan was brought from Montreal, Canada, is a roan color, with black legs, main and tail, 10 years old, is a natural pacer, and is said to have paced a mile in 3 minutes.

April 22, '58. ELIAS READ

P. LOUGHRY.

IMPORTER OF

China Crockery & Glass Ware

Is prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.

34 water St.

June 3 1857.—ly Mobile,

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

WE have just received a small supply of this new variety of grass seed, which is said to have made five tons of very superior hay to the acre in some portions of the west, last Summer.

POMEROY & MARSHALL.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25, 1858.—tf.

C. C. PORTER

Resident Surgeon -Dentist;

Jacksonville, Ala.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HARDIE & STEELE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN.

FINE WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

EAST END OF CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDINGS,

SELMA, ALA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Groceries for Family and Plantation use, consisting in part of the following articles

Provisions.

Bacon Sides,
Duffield Bagged and Plain Hams,
Pickled Pork, Dried Beef,
Beef Tongues, Lard,
Goshen Butter, in Kegs or Firkins, Western, " " "
Cheese, English Dairy and Western,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Potatoes, Peas and Onions,
Soda Buscuit, Crackers,
Huntley & Palmers' Cracknell, Biscuit,
St. Louis extra & superfine Flour, lb.,
Country, " " sacks,
Buckwheat, in lb., boxes and bags,
Salt, by the sack, coarse and fine.

Sugars.

Brown and Clarified, by H'hds.,
Powdered, Crushed, Loaf,
Granulated and Coffee Sugar,
N. O. Molasses and Syrup,
Stewarts extra Syrup, lb, and 1-2 lb.

Coffee.

Rio, in bags and half bags,
Laguira, " " "
Mocha, " " "
Old Government Java (in Packets.)

Teas.

Extra Fine Hyson,
Finest young "
Oolong and other Teas,

Brandies Wines & other Liquors.

Our stock is large and consists in part of the following choice brands.
Old Otard, Godart and Heidsie,
Old Maderia, Cherry, Old Port,
Claret of Julien and other Brands,
Champaigne, Scuppernong,
Sparkling Catawba,
"Tennants and Muirs" Scotch Ale,
"Byas" London Porter,
Wolfes Scheidam Schnapps,
Dexter in lb and 1-2 lb.
Welshire, " " "
Old Monongehala, " " "
Rye and Bourbon,
Ginger Wine, Champaigne Cider, Bitters

Tobacco and Segars.

Regalia, Regenta.
Operas and Landres,
Chewing Tobacco—every Brand,
Spencers Calhoum Tobacco,
Smoking "
Snuff—Macaboy and Scotch,

Pickles. Preserves Catsups, &c.

Pickles—every variety,
Brandy Peaches,
" Cherries,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut "
Sauces—every kind,
Lemon Syrup,
Pine Apple "
Raspberry "

Candles, Oils and Soap.

Sperm Candles,
Adamantine and Star,
Castile Soap,
Bar and Fancy,
Linseed Oil,
Lard & Train "

White Lead and Zinc.

Fish.

Mackerel, in lb., 1-2, 1-4 and Kits,
Salmon & Shad " " " "
Herring " " " "
Codfish and Herring in boxes,

Sundries.

Nails, Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Soda, Starch,
Pepper, Spices,
Assorted Candles,
Almonds, Figs, Currants,
Raisins Cranberries,
Ink, Jug Ware,
Demijohns, Empty Kegs,
Cotton and Grass Rope,
Plow Lines, Brooms,
Blacking, Matches,
Painted Buckets,
Oak & Cedar "

We particularly invite the attention of Merchants to our large and complete stock embracing nearly every article unually kept in Retail Country Stores and Groceries. Our supplies for family use are also large and of the choicest quality. We also keep on hand a large stock of

INDIA & KENTUCKY BAGGING.

MACHINE & HARD SPUN ROPE to which we invite attention of Planters.—We are constantly receiving additions to our already large stock from New York, Boston and New Orleans, which we purchase for cash, & therefore will sell upon a very small advance on first cost. The very highest market prices will be paid for Cotton in cash or in exchange for the above Goods. Give us a call and we werrant to please in price and quality. J. HARDIE. S. P. STEELE.

☞ Highest market price paid for Land Warrants, Country Produce, &c, &c.

—IN ADDITION.—

We have just received from New Orleans and Boston,

40 000 Yards Kentucky bagging
50.000 " India bagging,
300 Coils best handspun rope,
200 " MACHINE

☞ We will furish Bag'g & Rope for next crop to those who will ship their Cotton to this market.

Selma, Ala. April 22, 1857. H. & S.

☞ **T. W. Francis** late of Jacksonville, Ala., is in the above House & will be happy to serve his old friends, either in persons or by order, who may desire to make purchase.

W. J. LYLES & CO

Sad-dle

—AND—

HARNESS MANUFACTURERS,

Goldsby's New Building, Broad St.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

Manufactures and keep constantly on hand the following articles, viz:

English, Spanish (full quilted and plain) Saddles,	Pat. Leather, Wool & Kip Collars,
Side, Wagon ... ys Saddles,	Stage Harness,
Coach, Stage & Buggy wagon & cart Harness,	Red Top Wagon Harness,
Bridles and Martingales all kinds,	Coach & Gig Harness,
Fine all wool Girths,	Buckles, all kinds,
" " Sursingles,	Coach, Gig, Snaffle, Braddoon & Mullin Bits,
Spanish Sad Trees,	Breeching Rings,
Ladies' "	Stage, Halter, Trace & Brash Chains,
Boys' "	Fine Stage, Coach, Buggy, Wagon, Drovers & Riding Whips
English "	Deer and Sheep Skins etc., etc., etc.
Harness, Band, Patent, Enameled & String Leather.	

All orders for any thing in our line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to

Repairing Neatly and Substantially Done

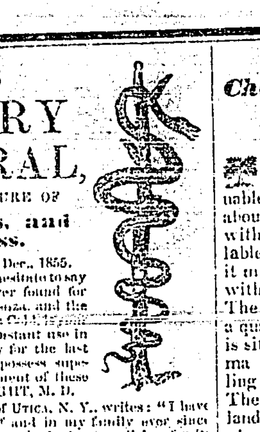
Purchasers are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL, TALLOW, BEESWAX and DRY Hides taken in exchange for any kind of Work.

☞ The highest market prices paid in Cash for Dry Hides. Selma, April 11 '57.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach: but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

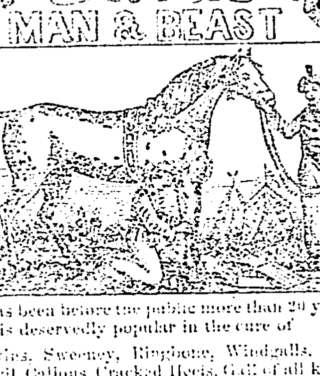
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

HENDRICK & NISBET,

Jan. 28, '58.—ly. Jacksonville.



Has been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents, with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. H. Tucker & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Be sure that the name of the originator is in his own hand-writing over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle: "G. W. Merchant, Lockport, N. Y." None other can be genuine.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria: and by Dealers of Med. generally in the vicinity. Wholesale by J. C. DeBouse & co. Mobile, R. L. Ross, Tuscumbia, and by Dealers in all commercial Towns.

July 1, 1857

OXFORD HOUSE.

OXFORD, BENTON CO. ALA.

I beg leave to inform my old friends and customers that I have removed from the brick tavern to the Oxford House two doors below the Post Office, and thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me hitherto, I respectfully request the public in general to confer it on my new hotel.

JOHN SPENCER.

Jan. 28, 1858.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, ONE FINE MULE, one fine Horse—one fine Mare—one two horse Wagon—(good)—One *excellent* two horse Barouche and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

Containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville Benton co. Ala. One ***House and Lot*** on the public square in said town—a good stand for a business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.

Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

VALUABLE

Choccolocco Valley Land

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, his extensive and valuable Tract of Land, containing 1820 acres; about 4 or 500 acres cleard, and in cultivation with at least 1000 acres of well timbered tillable land, yet to clear; and so situated that it might be divided into 4 or 5 settlements, with sufficient timber convenient to each.—The tract is well situated, and corners within a quarter of a mile of Choccolocco Creek. It is situated 4 miles from Oxford and the Selma Rail Road; and well improved with dwelling house, Barns, Ginhouse &c.

The soil is first quality of Choccolocco valley land, and the improved portion has a good apple and peach orchard. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. H. H. ALLEN.

Aril 1, '58.—tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The undersigned has received a Circular from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, calling his attention to the fact, that the last Legislature, in granting extension of time for the payment of taxes, did so, upon the express condition that Tax Collectors should complete their payments of taxes due for the year 1857, by the first day of May next. He is also informed by the Comptroller, that the necessities of the Treasury, to meet obligations due before the 1st of June, are such, that Tax Collectors are required to pay up fully before the first of May. In view of this peremptory order from head quarters, allowing him no discretion or further time, he hereby gives notice to all who have not paid their tax for 1857, that they must pay up before the **20th of April 1858**, or the amounts due will be placed in the hands of officers for collection, without a single exception.

JAMES MEHARG,

Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

April 1, 1858.—3t.

Medical Notice.

DR. F. M. ALLEN,

HAVING permanently located himself in *Alexandria, Al., respectfully* tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

He may usually be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

March 11, 1858.—6m.

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.

which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and orders from a distance promptly filled, altogether for CASH.

He will also fill orders on short notice for any description of ***Castings.***

WM. ADAMS.

January 14, 1858.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant, No. 11,766, for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to Josiah T. Womack, and forwarded to W. C. Price, agent of the said Womack, at Jacksonville, Ala., which Warrant never was received by the said Womack, or by the said Price his agent, and the said Womack has never sold, transferred, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant. W. C. PRICE,

Agent for J. T. Womack.

March 11, 1858.—6t.

Important News.

COTTON ADVANCED.

LAST REMOVAL OF

KAHN'S EMPORIUM.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has removed to and permanently located himself at his lately purchased house on the ***North west corner of the Public Square,*** formerly belonging to Wm. White, NEXT DOOR TO DR. PORTER'S OFFICE, where he will be happy at all times to serve his friends and customers

He hopes his friends and customers will not forget him for the change, and all keep in mind the present *CHEAP CORNER.*

Feb. 4, 1858. J. KAHN.

A. F. WISE & CO.,

SELMA, ALA.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON

Manufacturers and Repairers,

AND DEALERS IN

GRATES, CAST ND WROUGHTIRON

Cook, Parlor, Office and Room Stoves.

A. F. W. & Co, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above mentioned articles which they offer very low, for cash only.

☞ Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Broad st. Selma, april 11

Jacksonville Male Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, JANUARY 18th, 1858, under the charge of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition the same as established by the Board of Trustees.

The undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past two years, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself, to a strict attention to the duties of his vocation.

JAMES CLARK.

Dec. 24, 1857.—tf.

State of Alabama, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala, Special Term, April 18, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Daniel Hinds, Administrator of the Estate of A. M. Hinds, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that Saturday the 8th day of May next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Saturday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. WOODS, Judge of the Court of Probate, at Office this 18th day of April, A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge

April 15, 1858.—3t. of Probate.

JOHN K. GOODWIN.

DEALER IN

English German & American.

HARDWARE.

SELMA ALA.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Hardware, Iron, Steele, axes, Hoes, Locks, Hinges Butts, Nails, Paints and Oil and Glass, Scales, Bolting Cloths, Cutting, Carpenters Tools, Circular Saws Mill & Crosscut Saws, Wood and Willow ware, Cotton and Manilla Rops, Gumbetting and Packags, Grates, Cooking Parlow and Office Stoves, and many others not mention in the above list. Soliciting a call from all visiting our city with the view to make Purchers in this line.

June 3 1857.—ly.

O. MAZANGE & CO.

Mobile Alabama.

Agents for Peter McIntyre Spinning Machines, Mills, Corn-Shellers, Bullock Cotton Presses & Coleman Undulatory Mills

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Hardware & Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill rock, Tin Plate Nails, Guns, &c., &c.

OFFER FOR SALE at low prices & on favorable terms, a most extensive assortment of Goods in their line, all of which have been recently received direct from foreign and domestic ports.

Their Stock will be continually replenished during the season, and now consists in part of

1200 tons Swedish Iron assorted all sizes.
300 tons Swedish bread Plough Iron, 6 to 12 inches wide.
300 tons English Iron all sizes.
200 tons Refined English and American Iron.
4000 Bundles Square, Round, Band, Scroll, Horse-shoe Nailrods, Hoop, Octagon Iron, al. sizes.
5 tons Plough Moulds.
500 Bundles and Sheets Boiler & Sheet Iron
200 tons Hollow-ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens Dogs, &c.
900 sets Gin Gear and Grist Mill Iron made to order. 100 sets Saw Mill Irons
1000 pairs Esopus Kuln & French burr Mill Rocks, 12 to 54 inches diameter.
600 Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones.
6000 kegs Fall River Cut Nails and spikes, of superior quality.
150 Bags Griffin Horse nails, "G," 6 to 10.
500 pairs patent Horse Shoes.
4000 dozen cast, steel German & Iron Hoes, made to order
400 dozen American Patent Hoes, made to order.
100 casks. Ox, Log, Coil and Well chains.
10,000 pairs Trace Chains, all sizes.
1000 dozen Collins, Hartford, Simmons, and other Axes.
100 sets patent Chain pumps and fixtures.
1000 coils and dozens Cotton and Manilla Rope and Plough Lines.

Tinner's Goods.

600 boxes "Charcoal Brand,' 1-2 x—Tin Plate.
250 boxes Leaded roofing Plates, 14 x 20.
100 Rolls Iron Wire, Charcoal brand.
300 gross Kettle Ears.
Sheet Zinc, Pig lead, Bancatin' Sheet Iron, Sheet brass, Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, Shears, Tin ware, a general and varied assortment.
10,000 dozen Knives and Forks of all kinds
6000 " Pocket Knives, 1, 2, 3, 4, & blades.
1000 " Shears and Scissors.
300 " Razors, Butcher, Rogers &c., Butcher, Bread and Shoe Knives Guns Rifles, Pistol and Revolvers'
700 Double Barrel Guns.
300 Single do do
300 Double Tiggered Rifles, including Wetson celebrated make.
300 pairs Pistols, Revolvers and single barrels.
3000 Sleeps, Ruggles, Norse and Mason and others, cast and wrought iron Ploughs.
150 Sinclair, Green, & other Steam Cotters.
200 McIntyre and other Corn Shellers.
300 Yard and Railroad Barrows'
500 Cultivators and Road Scrapes,
100 sets Blacksmith Tools.
300 sets Carpenter Tools
150 sets Tanner's Tools.
250 sets Cooper Tools.
100 sets Shoemaker Tools.
300 sets Iron Axle Trees.

SAWS.

Wm. Rowland and Hoe's CS Mill and Cross cut Saws, Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Back, Compass and other Saws.
Carriage Springs, Pipe Boxes.
300 steel Corn Mills, with and without fly wheels.
400 dozen Coffee Mills.

Gin Manifacturer's Goods.

Sheet Cast Steel, Screw, Butt-hinges, Glue, Auger-bits, Brissell, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

A large Assortment of Brass Andirons, stylish patterns; Shovel & Tongs, Pokers, Steak & Chafing Dishes; Steel Fire Irons, in sets, fancy patterns; Samb Hooks, Brass, Wire and Pierced Iron Fenders, Nursery Fenders. A general assortment of Tin ware, ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces, even and in dozen; Table Knives only. Trays, Waiters, Nutmeg Graters, Toasting Forks, brass and iron sound Pails, cedar and painted Tubs, Britannia and British Metal, Coffee Urns, Tea Pots, Cream Pots, Candlesticks, Gridirons, Seives, Saucepans, Tea-Kettles, and enamelled ware generally; 'Remington' And irons and Coffee-pots, Fish Kettles, Cruht Frames and Glasses, Spoons, Spittoons, Lanterns, Crimping and Curling Irons & Napple Irons.

STOVES.

300 Cooking Stoves of Various improved patterns.

400 parlor, bed-room, church and tavern Stoves, with a general assortment of other Goods belonging to their line of business—to all of which they invite the attention of Planters, Merchants and Mechanics visiting this city, and offer for sale at low Prices. Mobile, June 3 1857.—ly

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

Phœnix Bitters.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, Fever, and Ague, Dyspepsia, dropsy,* and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twenty-five years upwards of *Four Millions* of persons have been benefitted by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

WM. B. MOFFAT, M D.

NEW YORK.

And For sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET,

July, 1 '57—ly. *Jacksonville.*

We Want to Buy

CORN, LARD,
WHEAT, CORN MEAL,
BACON, FLOUR,
BUTTER, PEAS,
EGGS, &c., &c.

for which will pay, either Groceries or cash, at the currant market price.

march 25 RILEY & AIKMAN.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

L. G. STURDEVANT, WM. H. RAY.

STURDEVANT & RAY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

CORNER OF WATER AND GREEN STS.,

Near the Ala. and Tenn. R R. R. Depot,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

KEEP constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

of all kinds. Our stock cansists in part of the following, to wit:

Salt; Coffee;	Wine; Vinegar;
Sugar, Molasses;	Sp'ts Turpentine;
Chockolate; Teas,	Lard; Oil; Candles;
Rice, Bacon, Lard;	Soap; Starch; Soda;
Cheese; Flour;	Yeast Powders;
Buckwheat Flour;	Mackerel; Pickels;
Potatoes;	Tobacco; Snuff;
Whiskey, Rum;	Powder; Shot,
Brandy—American	Best Fall River Nails
Cognac & Peach;	Jug Ware; Buckets;
&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, guarranteed to be as represented.

The highest smarket price will be paid for all kind of Country Produce, either in cash, or in exchange for Goods.

June 3. 1857 ly.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Of the newest & most approved patterns. A very select assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and a—large stock of Jewelry, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ladies and Gentleman's Gold Lockets and Chains; Rings and Pens for Daguerreotypes; Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, and all other fancy articles usually found in a jewelry establishment. Also a large stock of writing and fancy Note Paper, and superior Pocket Knives, at

WARWICK'S,

The old established Watchmakers, Talladega Ala.

☞ Personal attention to the repair of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

April 15, 1857.—ly.

HOME MANUFACTORY.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

J. H. PRIVETT,

Continues the

Carriage Business.

AT his old stand on Main street North of the Court House, where his friends & the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material. All kinds of Repairing

Done at shortest notice.

In connection with the above he has established a

REPOSITORY

of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies and extra Harness, from the best Northern Manufactories—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for CASH.

LIVERY.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with

VEHICLES & HORSES,

at the following rates:

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

Damages 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 up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail 25 per cent. will be added.

July 15 1857.—tf.

BARNEY BROS.,

HARDWARE AND

Agricultural Warehouse,

45 & 47 *COMMERCE STREET.*

We are now receiving and opening our new Goods from Sheffield, Birmingham & from the various Manufactories in the North comprising the largest & finest assortment we have ever offered to the public. We have spared no pains in selecting, having large and favorable facilities for buying goods we feel assured that we can offer such inducements as it will be to the advantage of all buying goods to give us a call.—Our Stock consists in part of the following articles— BAR IRON—Swedes, English, Refined & American Hammered, all sizes. PLOW STEEL, 8 to 16 inches wide. Naylor & Co's English American Blister, German and Spring, all sizes. HOLLOWARE—Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Fire Dogs, Wash Kettles, &c. FRENCH POTS, all sizes. HOES—CastSteel, German Steel & our celebrated Planters Hoes, manufactured to our own order. CHAINS—Trace, Log, Ox, Cow, Wells Halter, Pump, &c. NAILS—Spike, and Brads, all sizes. SAWS—Wm. Rowland's, R Hoe & Co.'s, and S. D. Willmott's Mill, Crosscut & Circular, all sizes and a large variety of Hand, Penel, Back, Meat, Burring Kelhole and other Saws.

Scythe Blades—Waldron's Grass, Bramble and other Blades.
Mills—Coffee, Spice, Paint, &c.
Spades and Shovels—Ames's Rowland's & other makers, long & short handles.
Mill Rocks—France, Burr and Cologne all sizes.
Bolting Cloth—Anchor brand
Rope—Manilla, Cotton & Hemp, all sizes
Grind Stones Nova Scotia blue grit
Mill Irons, all kinds
Sifters—Hair and Brass and iron Wire.
Plows—Ruggle, Norris, Mason & Co., John Moore's, Hall's Sloops, cast and wrought
Straw Cutters—A large assortment, consisting of almost all kinds manufactured
Wheat Fans—Grant's, Ruggles', Nouen, Mason & Co., all sizes.
Corn Shellers, a great variety
Store Trucks—Canal & Garden Barrows
Horse Power Thrashing Machines and Reapers
Blacksmith Tools, all kinds
Builders Hardware of all kinds, this branch of our business we pay particular attention to, and we flatter ourselves we have the best Stock and the LARGEST VARIETY IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY
Rifles, Shot Guns double and single barrels
Colt's Pistols, all sizes
Shot Belts, Pouches, Powder Flasks and Powder Horns, a large assortment
Gun Caps, Colt's Pistol Caps, Wire Cartridges and Wadding of all kinds
Pocket and Table Cutlery, a large variety
Fancy Goods, a large assortment

Together with all Goods belonging to their line of business to all of which they invite the particular attention of purchasers to call & examine before buying elsewhere.

☞ We are also sole Agents for Wilder's celebrated BOOK SAFE, the only genuine Wilder's Safe sold in the city.

Mobile, June 3, 1857.—ly.

...ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Dibility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by

B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in his small tract, clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 38 East 31st street, New York City.

May 6 1858.

HOUSE AND SIGN.

PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity. Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years, he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z. BRADY.

March 11, 1857.—tf.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorrhea, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, 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, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES 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.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelop) 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.

STONE'S HOTEL,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

THE undersigned return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit a continuence of the same. We promise no pains shall be spared to make those comfortable who may favor us with a call.

The Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

We have a fine OMNIBUS to covey passengers to and from Boat Landings and Railroad Depots *free of charge.*

J. M. STONE, P. C. STONE.
Manager. *Proprietor.*

June 3 1857: ly

SELMA FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,

Rear of Commercial Bank,

SELMA, ... ALABAMA

The Proprietor takes this method, of informing the citizens of Benton and adjoining counties, that he has, and will keep on hand, a complete assortment of Parlor, Dining, Library and Bed Room Furniture, which he proposes to sell cheaper for *Cash* than the same articles can be procured for at any house in the State.

—ALSO—

Splendid PIANO FORTES from celebrated makers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which will be sold at a small advance on manufacturers prices for *cash.*

All orders promptly attended to

Selma April 11 '57. J. J. NORRIS.

N. B. All Goods bought from this house, will be packed and delivered at the Depot free of charge.

JACOB KROUT. E. GILLMAN.

J. KROUT & CO.,

Wholesale Confectioners,

BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

WE have, and will always keep on hand. Candies, Nuts and Fruits (of all kinds,) Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Figs, Currants, Raisins, by the box, Syrups, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, of all kinds, Pie and Brandy Fruits, Ketchups, Sauces, Spices, Mustard, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Sardines, Lobsters and Salmons, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars of the best quality, Bread, Crackers, Wedding and Ornamental Cakes, Toys of all kinds, Wines by the bottle, Brandies, Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Whiskey, Ale, Porter and Cider of the very best brands.

We have also fitted up a convenient and fine OYSTER and ICE CREAM SALOON, where persons can be accommodated at all hours during the day.

☞ We have also fitted up a nice SALOON for the ladies, where they can be furnished with all kind of eatables.

☞ WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

Oct 17 '57. J. KROUT & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

37, HAYNE ST. Charleston, S. C.

March 25, 1857.—ly.

TRY HIM.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in the execution of all kinds of Carpenter's Work. He will, for cash, furnish persons that he may work for with lumber at the customary prices for any thing in the way of building, fencing or paling. He may alwa... be found at his ... south of the court house.

H. B. JONES.

sep. 16, 1857.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution ... Monday the ... of Febr... and continue twenty-one w...

ANNA J. ...

Jacksonville Jan. 14, 1858.

[illegible]sonville Republican.
[Pub]lished every Thursday morning by J. F. Grant.
Two Dollars within the year, or three at the end of the year.
[Fa]ilure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the year.

Jacksonville Republican.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, MECHANIC ARTS, SCIENCES AGRICULTURE, GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, THE MARKETS, CURRENCY, AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

[Vo]l. 22, No. 21. — JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858. — WHOLE NO. [illegible]

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama,
[Wi]ll attend promptly to the collection of [claims] and all other business entrusted to his [care] in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, [DeKa]lb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph. [Spe]cial attention given to Pension and Bounty [Land] Claims. Office in the north east corner [of the] Court House. Jan. 28, 1858—ly.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Will practice in Benton and adjoining [counties]. Dec. 70, [illegible]

T. HEFLIN. — WM. H. FORNEY
HEFLIN & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
[W]ILL practice in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, Randolph, St. Clair, [Tal]ladega Counties, [illegible]

JAMES B. MARTIN, Jr.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
[Wi]ll practice in the counties of BENTON, [Cher]okee, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall, [J]ackson.
Office No. 8, Office Row, Jackson[ville] Alabama. Feb. 5, 1857—ly.

J. H. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE,
Alabama.
[Wi]ll practice in the Courts of Benton, [C]lair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, [Talla]dega. Feb. 5, 1857.

B. A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE,
Alabama.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
[W]ILL continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of DeKalb, [St.] Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Talladega; also in the Supreme [Court] of the State.
[O]ffice in the North East corner of the [Cou]rt House.
[Th]ankful for the kind patronage he [has] heretofore received, he is determined to deserve the confidence of the public [and] trusts he may continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.
[Marc]h 25, 1857.—ly.

HATLEY & ELLIS,
[H]AVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

[J]. I. THOMASON. — THOMAS HAYDEN
THOMASON & HAYDEN,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ALA.
[W]ILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the [coun]ties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, [Mar]shal, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and [St.] Clair, and in the Supreme Court of [the] State. Jan. 20, '54.

R. G. EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville Ala.
[W]ILL Practice in Benton, Talladega, St. Clair, & Randolph Counties, Ala. Office in the North East Room of [the C]ourt House, opposite the office of the [Jud]ge of Probate. July 8, 1856.

ALEX. WHITE,
Attorney at Law,
SELMA,
Ala.
[W]ILL *continue* to practice in the several Courts of Benton County.
[Ap]ril 29, 1857.—ly.

J. S. PORTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery.
WETUMPKA ALA.
[Wi]ll practice in the Counties of Co[osa], Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb [C]herokee.

[J.] T. POPE
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

COME AND SEE.
I HAVE purchased the Talladega Hotel, and will attend to it in person and my friends and the traveling public generally to call and see what I can do for them if they are not satisfied I shall not expect them again.—No pains or expense will be spared for the accommodation, and convenience and comfort of travellers & boarders, and all too at the lowest possible prices. With these efforts and determinations I hope both to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
T. P. RENFRO.
Talladega, Ala. April 15, 1857.

OUR ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNALS.
"The most beautiful weekly in the Union."—R. I. REFORMER.
LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
A First Class Pectorial Family Newspaper, which ought to be read by every family in the land. Weekly, at $2 a year or $1 for half a year. FOWLER & LEWIS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with numerous Illustrions; and those laws which govern Life and health. $1 a year.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Devoted to all Progressive measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Amply Illustrated with Portraits and other Engravings. $1 a year.
FOR THREE DOLLARS ($3), in advance, a copy of each of these three Journals will be sent one year. Specimens sent, when desired.
Address FOWLER & WELLS, Broadway, N. York.
HOW TO DO GOOD AND GET "PAID FOR IT." Take an Agency in our Publications. The terms are such, there can be no POSSIBILITY OF LOSS. EVERY FAMILY will be glad to obtain some of them. For particulars address
FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.
May 4, 1858.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Practicing Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
DR. CLARK will keep constly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing and to supply his patrons.
He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Nov. 18, 1757.—ly.

W. S. DYE. — J. C. HENDERSON.
DYE & HENDERSON,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
OFFICE UP STAIRS IN CENTRAL DEPOT.
THANKFUL for the patronage extended him last season, W. S. Dye having associated with him Mr. J. C. Henderson, again tenders his service to his friends and the public generally and respectfully solicits patronage. [illegible] given [illegible] produce.
Commissions for selling Cotton 50 cents per Bale, country produce 5 per cent, filling orders 2½.
Selma, April 15, 1857.

W[illegible] & KNOX,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, Ala.
WILL make liberal advances on COTTON, WHEAT, [illegible] and other up country productions. Goods ordered, carefully selected and promptly forwarded.
Selma, June [illegible]

KERRISON & LEIDING,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS.
Silks, Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, &c. No. 141, MEETING ST., opposite Hayne st.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
E. L. KERRISON. HERMANN LEIDING. Aug. 6, 1857.—ly.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
(*Late of Talladega.*)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Selma, Ala.,
WILL give personal attention to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c., and will fill orders with fidelity and dispatch, when accompanied with *Cash* or *Cotton.*
Bagging and Rope advanced on favorable terms to those consigning him Cotton for sale. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
Office—Water st. west of Central Depot.
Selma, Oct. 24, '57—ly.

RAIL-ROAD WAREHOUSE.
THE Subscriber having leased from the Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Co., their Warehouse, for three years, from the 1st of September next, purpose doing a general Storage and Commission business at the following rates:
RATES OF STORAGE.
[illegible] per bale [illegible]
RATES OF COMMISSIONS.
For selling Cotton per pale, 50c.
Other Produce, 5 per ct.
For purchasing Goods, 2½ " "
Advancing Freights on Goods, 5 " "
Draying Cotton and Goods, no charge.
Persons depositing money, for the purpose of paying freight, will be allowed 8 per cent.
Accounts for freight and storage, due when goods forwarded.
W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.
Selma, August 19th 1857.

New Brick Ware-house,
SELMA, ALABAMA.
THE Subscribers, (successors to Keith & Spence) will commence on the 1st of September, 1857, doing a general
Warehouse & Commission Business,
In their NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, situated at the foot of Water street, at the following rates:
RATES OF STORAGE.
Storage on Cotton one month, 25c.
" " " over one month, or the season, 37½c.
RATES OF COMMISSIONS.
For selling Cotton ⅌ bale, 50c.
Other Produce, 5 ⅌ ct.
For Purchasing Goods, 2½ ⅌ ct.
Advancing Freights on Goods, 5 ⅌ ct.
Drayage Cotton and Goods, no charge.
Persons depositing money for the purpose of paying freights will be allowed 8 ⅌ ct.
Accounts for freight and storage due when Goods forwarded.
M. J. A. KEITH & CO.
Oct. 7, 1857.—ly.

MORTON, HUNTER & CO.
TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have established a WARE ROOM in Jacksonville, for the sale of
Chairs, Bedsteads and Cabinet Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at *reduced prices.* They have made permanent arrangements with an extensive Manufacturing Establishment to supply them with every article in their line, until they are prepared to manufacture their own Furniture, which they contemplate doing as early as possible.
We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, assuring all who patronize us, that they shall find our prices right and every article what we recommend it to be. Feb. 25, 1858.—ly.

TIN SHOP.
FARMER & NESBIT.
ARE prepared to do Sheet Iron work, [P]arts of Tin and [illegible] old stand of S. P. Hudson.
They will also keep COOKING STOVES to sell low for the *CASH.*
Still take old pewter and Be[eswax] in exchange for Tin ware.
FARMER & NESBIT.
Sept. 30, 1857.—tf.

BENTON
STEAM MILLS.
THE undersigned having leased these Mills, is now running them, and prepared to furnish LUMBER to all who may hand in bills, with dispatch, for cash or produce.
All bills will be considered due when completed.
WM. L. STOKES.
Mar. 11, 1858.—tf.

JOB WORK
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

POETRY.

Silence.

From a volume just published in London, of very pleasing poetry, entitled "The Rvulet: a Contribution to Sacred Song," by Thomas T. Lynch.

In Silence mighty things are wrought—
Silently builded, though on thought,
Truth's temple greets the sky;
And, like a citadel with towers,
The soul with her subservient powers,
Is strengthen'd silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow,
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each nightly star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axle of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers and the land
With universal chain;
And smitten, by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

Miscellaneous.

The Affectionate Seal.

About forty years ago, a young seal was taken in Clew Bay, in Ireland, and domesticated in the kitchen of a gentleman whose house was situated on the sea shore. It grew apace, became familiar with the family; its habits were innocent and gentle, it played with the children, came at its master's call, and as the man described him to me, was "fond as a dog, and playful as a kitten."

Daily the seal went out to fish, and after providing for his own wants, frequently carried in a salmon or turbot to his master. His delight in a summer was to bask in the sun, and winter to lie before the fire, or if allowed, creep in the large oven, which at that time formed the regular appendage of an Irish kitchen.

For four years the seal had been thus domesticated, when, unfortunately, a disease, called in that country the crippawn—a kind of paralytic affection of the limbs which generally ends fatally—attacked some black cattle belonging to the master of the house; some died, others became infected, and the customary cure produced by changing them to drier pasture failed. A wise woman was consulted, and the hag assured the credulous owner that the mortality among his cows was occasioned by his retaining an unclean beast about his habitation—the harmless and amusing seal. It must be made away with directly, or the crippawn would continue, and her charms be unequal to avert the malady.

The superstitions wretch consented to the hag's proposal; the seal was put on board a boat, carried out beyond the Clare Island, and there committed to the deep to manage for himself as he best could. The boat returned, the family retired to rest, and the next morning a servant awakened her master to tell him that the seal was quietly sleeping in the oven. The poor animal over night came back to his beloved home, crept through an open window, and took possession of his favorite resting place.

Next morning another cow was reported to be unwell. The seal must now be finally removed; a Galway fishing boat was leaving Westpoint on her return home, and the master undertook to carry off the seal, and not put him overboard until he had gone leagues beyond Innois Boffin. It was done—a day and night passed; the second evening closed, the servant was raking the fire for the night, something scratched gently at the door—it was of course the house dog; she opened it, and in came the seal! Wearied with his long and unusual voyage he testified by a peculiar cry, expressive of pleasure, his delight before the glowing embers of the hearth, he fell into a deep sleep.

The master of the house was immediately apprised of this unexpected and unwelcome visit. In the exigency, the beldame was awakened and consulted; she averred that it was always unlucky to kill a seal, but suggested that the animal should be deprived of sight, and a third time carried out to sea. To this proposition the person who owned the house consented, and the affectionate and confiding creature was cruelly robbed of sight. Next morning, writhing in agony, the mutilated seal was embarked, taken outside Clare Island, and for the last time committed to the waves.

A week passed over and things became worse instead of better; the cettle died fast, and the beldame gave him the pleasurable tidings that her arts were useless, and that the destructive visitation upon his cattle exceeded her skill and cure.

On the eight night after the seal had been devoted to the Atlantic, it blew tremendously. In the pauses of the storm a wailing noise at times was faintly heard at the door. When morning broke, the door was opened—the seal was there, lying dead upon the threshold!

The skeleton of the once plump animal—for, poor beast, it perished from hunger, being incapacitated from blindness to procure its customary food—was buried in a sand hill, and from that moment misfortunes followed the abettors and perpetrators of this inhuman deed. The hag who had denounced the inoffensive seal was, within a twelve month, hanged for murder.

Everything about this devoted house melted away—sheep rotted, cattle died, "and slighted was the corn." Of several children one reached maturity, and the savage proprietor survived everything he loved or cared for. He died poor and miserable.

Not one cottage building there is not one stone standing upon another.

"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "I know the prisoner, Mr. Did not know what his character?" "... live near you, had any." "Does he only spent ... wood in eight shillings for fire-[illegible]

Suicide of a Female Poisoner—A Modern Borgia.

The telegraph has announced the arrest of Mrs. Phebe Westlake, in Goshen, New York, on the charge of poisoning a number of persons there, and her suicide in prison on the 7th inst. by poisoning herself. The particulars of the case are furnished to the New York *News* by a correspondent from the scene. They exhibit one of the most extraordinary instances of human depravity and thirst for the life of unoffending victims ever chronicled.—The writer says:

Phebe, who was a widow, about forty-five years of age, had lived in Chester ten or twelve years. She was industrious, and knew how to do all manner of women's work, and was able and willing to do it well. Withal, she was professedly pious. She gained friends in the best families in Chester, and when any of them needed help, they thought it a loss if they could not get Phebe.

About twenty years ago, her husband died suddenly. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and upon a post mortem examination, arsenic was found in his stomach. It was supposed he had committed suicide, and no further action or inquiry was had.

Four or five years ago, Mr. Pelser, who kept a hotel in Chester, died of erysipelas. He was a widower, and had but one daughter at a home, a noble young woman, who before that time had been affianced to Mr. Hiram Colwell, a wealthy and respectable drover, well known in Orange county. She and her father's assistant, Mr. Heard, thought it best to secure Phebe, as cook in the hotel, and they did so. Shortly after Phebe came there, Miss Pelser was taken sick with some strange disease, that her physician could not understand. Her only sister, and her husband, Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the South, and property at Chester. From that time Phebe was left mainly to nurse and care for the sick and dying Miss Pelser. She lingered and died under circumstances to induce strange suspicions, but no one suspected her faithful nurse, Phebe. About the time of her death Mr. Colwell received an effectionate letter, while he was at the West bringing cattle, purporting to come from Miss Pelser, but at a time when it is known she could not write, requesting him, among other things, to remember Phebe for her kindness to Miss Pelser.

Last fall Phebe was employed as a domestic in house of John B. Tuthill; a respectable merchant of Chester, in view of the prospective confinement of his wife, who was the only daughter of the late Francis Tuthill, Esq.,—little Martha, as all who knew her, and many knew and loved her—called her. She was confined her babe never knew life. Some unusual symptoms attended her case. Dr. Smith, her physician, said they indicated poison, but yet they might be the convulsion which sometimes attended parturition. Phebe was her nurse, and she could not be suspected. Martha died, and

"Blossoms and bough lie withered in one blight."

Mr. John B. Tuthill's family being thus broken up—for little Martha was all he had—he went to board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tuthill, and Phebe was duly transferred to that establishment, as cook and maid of all work.

On the first of April last, a clerk in Tuthill's store, took possession of Mr. John B. Tuthill's house, under an arrangement that Mr. John B. Tuthill was to beard with him. Mr. Fuller had no family but his wife. Phebe was thus thrown out of employment, but still she was retained temporarilly between Mr. Tuthill's and Mr. Fuller's. Phebe did many acts of kindness for both Mrs. Tuthill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried deliaries to and from them.

On the 6th day of April last Mr. Fuller had provided for dinner a can of preserved corn and beans. They were not all eaten at dinner. Phebe was at Fuller's. After tea, and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his business, she suggested to Mrs. Fuller the corn and beans one of which she ate herself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick, with symptoms indicating poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected. Her husband loved her. He had no one else to love. Phebe was kind, obliging, assiduous and affectionate, and remained by Mrs. Fuller to the end.—Who could suspect her?

After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Phebe remained temorarilly at Mr. Charles S. Tuthill's where both the brothers were perforce brought into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tuthills and the wife of Mrs. Charles S., also a Mrs. Derrick—an Irish woman—with whose husband Phebe had had some difficulty about porterage, were taken sick with symptoms nearly akin to those of Miss Pelser, little Martha, and Mrs. Fuller. They have been all treated on the hypothesis of poison. The brothers Tuthill are out about their business. Mrs. Charles S. Tuthill is doing well, and Mrs. Derrick is still dangerously ill.

Suspicious began to thicken about Phebe. Last Monday she was taken violently ill with the same symptoms. On Friday morning she died. In her last agonies she said, 'She had sprinkled a little arsenic on John B. Tuthill's toast; that he knew there was poison on the window sill near where his soup sat, and it might have blown in; and that she sprinkled a little arsenic on Mrs. Fuller's corn and beans," and further said not. The grave has closed over Phebe and her victims. No more of the facts will probably ever be known. Her motives must be left to conjecture, and imagination must fill up this tale of horrors.

FLY IN THE WHEAT.—We learn from our country friends that the wheat crop in this region is very much injured by the fly. This is a disaster that [illegible] upon the farmers.—*Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Telegraph.*

[From the Chicago Press, Friday.]

The Mysterious Murder Case—The Corpse Found in the Barrel—Clearing up of the N. York Mystery.

Some weeks since dismembered and mutilated human remains were found packed in a whisky barrel, left uncalled for at the New York freight station of the Hudson River Railroad. The barrel and its contents were discovered on Friday, April 2d, and on the following day Coroner Hills, of New York city, empanneled a jury at Bellevue Hospital, to hold an inquest upon the body, which, on examination, proved to be that of a female, and presented a shocking appearance. The legs had been sawed off at the thighs, the abdomen cut open and the intestines taken out, the liver and heart only of the vital organs remaining. The mutilations of the corpse showed plainly that it was not a medical subject. In the barrel were found several articles of female apparel, a pair of white cotton-flannel drawers, a quilted white petticoat, and a chemise with one sleeve torn off.—There were also a large piece of barege, which, although it had been turned white by the chloride of lime placed inside the barrel, still retained traces of the original pattern. The garments indicated that the person who wore them must have been in good circumstances. The face was small, and the features regular, hair brown, eyes blue, and cheek bones rather high. In the lower jaw there were only eight teeth, and those in the upper jaw were considerably decayed. The coroner's jury viewed the remains, and the inquest then adjourned.

On Wednesday evening Capt. C. P. Bradley, the well known private detective, and City Marshal, Jacob Rhem, the latter as well as the former possessing a deservedly high reputation in their professions, arrested Henry Jumpertz, a journeyman barber in the employ of Messrs. Frazza and Ribolla at their saloon under the Matteson House, for the alleged murder of Sophie Werner who, some three years since, kept a barber shop under the Young America, now Revere House, on Randolph street, in whose employ the prisoner was at that time.

The details already developed by the officers, and the statements of Jumpertz himself, reveal a sickening and terrible array of infamy and revolting crime, terminated probably by the fearful tragedy of a cold-blooded murder.

The supposed murdered woman was Sophie Werner, her maiden name Sopie Elten, and she was 29 years of age.—She had been deserted by her husband for another woman, with whom he had left the city, and had since been living with the prisoner in shameless and open prostitution, and formerly with another paramour, whom she deserted for Jumpertz. The guilty pair had the rooms last fall, in the building on South Water street, occupied by Cornish, Cross & Co., and in which originated the disastrous and long to be remembered fire, known as the *Great Calamity.* Escaping from the scene of that disaster, they occupied rooms in Pomeroy's Building, on South Water street, near Blerk street bridge, where they took their meals in their own apartments.—He provided a stove, tables, dishes, and other articles, and she did the cooking. After a time the woman became *enciente.* He tried to keep the matter a secret, but the matter leaked out, and his associates continually annoyed him for living with a low Dutch woman.

Provoked by their taunts he determined to go Milwaukie, and the guilty pair took their departure from this city. Shortly after their arrival she was delivered of a child, but by some means it was hurried out of existence. The prisoner says it was born dead. Not satisfied with this guilty alliance, the woman plead with him to marry her, but he refused. He wrote to Chicago to obtain work, and Frazza & Rabolle offered him a situation. He packed up his baggage and she insisted on coming with him, and still more strongly that he should marry her. He flatly refused each of these requests, and hard words passed between them. He hired a room for her, paid her board until July ensuing, and came off and left her about the middle of December last.

Several letters passed between them, in all of which she constantly reiterated her demand that he should marry her, and in one of them said that she should die if he didn't let her come. He finally wrote to her that if she was coming to come in the night time, and come directly to his room, so that no one should know she was here. She arrived in the city sometime in February, and no one knew she was back again except the drayman, who brought her trunks to the room. They lived along in the old style until Saturday, the 6th of March.

This brings their history down to the time when the fearful tragedy took place. The prisoner at the time of his arrest, and on being informed of the charge, was cool and self-possessed, and seemed to betray little feeling and no alarm. What we have written of the relations and movements of the pair is derived from the investigations of the officers and from the prisoner's free and voluntary statements subsequent to his arrest, which have been taken down by the city prosecutor, John C. Miller, Esq.

Jumpertz says that on this Saturday morning, March 6th, he left the woman in his rooms in Pomeroy's building, and went to the shop as usual, and returned at half-past one to dinner.—That, as he opened the door it pushed hard, and when he got into the room he found her hanging by a cotton rope to a common screw-hook driven into the door, her feet almost touching the floor. That he cut her down and laid her on the bed. Upon the table he says he found a letter, saying that she forgave him and wished she could have died by the side of Werner.

He says he sat in the window seat about an hour, thinking what he should do with the body. To convince himself that she was really dead, he took the body off the bed, laid it on the matrass on the floor and cut it with a lance in several places. At the first incision a drop or two of blood flowed, but afterwards none. On the next day, he took out the entrails, and carried them two or three miles off on a prairie and buried them. His first thought was to throw the body into the river, but there was too much ice.

He then procured a common case knife and carpenter's saw, and, after much trouble, succeeded in getting them sufficiently sharp to perform his bloody work. After cutting the body up, he procured a common whisky barrel, put the limbs in, after burning such parts of her clothing as had blood spots on them, and headed it up. On turning the barrel over he saw water and blood coming out from the bung hole. He took it out and threw in a quantity of flour to staunch it, puttied up all the cracks, and painted it all over.

Early in the morning of the 16th of March, after keeping the body ten days in his room, he met a drayman on Clark street bridge, and asked him to take the barrel to the depot. The drayman consented, and went up to his room. He preceeded to roll it down stairs. Jumpertz, fearing less the barrel might burst, requested him to carry it down stairs, but he refused and rolled it down as he had commenced, the body rattling against the sides of the barrel, all the way down, filling him with dread and apprehension, lest the drayman should discover his secret. The body was finally got to the depot, and shipped to New York that morning.

Salt Lake Valley—The City of Deseret. The Mormons.

The Placerville *Index* says: After trudging on for weary months, over wide-spreading plains, vast arid deserts and desolate rocky mountains, the traveller to California finally arrives at the great pass on the rugged summit of the Wa-Sach Mountains, near the valley of the Great Salt Lake. We have roamed through many lands, have noted the scenery in every latitude, from the sultry tropics to the frozen north, but never yet have we found a spot of earth so enchanting in perspective as this magnificent valley, when viewed from the spot we have designated. By the time the immigrant reaches the 'Last Summit,' he has accomplished a journey of 1200 miles, through a savage wilderness—is foot-sore, heart-worn and weary, and is almost ready to faint by the wayside; but suddenly burst upon his enraptured gave this lovely oasis, and the drooping spirit is cheered by the assurance that a haven of rest is at hand.

After descending the Wa-Sach, the valley is approached through a deep, narrow canon, at the mouth of which the traveler emerges into the glorious valley of Salt Lake. No wonder the Mormons hailed it as the promised land. It is in itself a little world of wonders—isolated and beautiful, a radiant gem in the bosom of the inhospitable desert.—The soil of the valley is a rich illuvium, deposited doubtless by an ancient sea, which Time has curtailed of its fair proportions, and metamorphosed into the the mysterious salt lake of Deseret.—The water of the lake is little else than a solution of salt. The saline matter constitutes nearly one third part, consequently the water is so dense that like the Dead Sea, it is very difficult for one to sink below the surface. So strongly is the water impregnated with salt that if a man bathes in it, he will emerge with a full suit of saline crystalization.

Apart from the magnificent natural scenery of the valley, the City of Deseret—the great modern Jerusalem of the Mormons—is the most notable object. Everything in, about, or in any way connected with Salt Lake City, is a novelty. The Mormon people is a novelty. Their system of civil government is a novelty. Their manner of living is a novelty. Brigham Young is a novelty. But the greatest novelty of all, is the strange infatuation which binds them together, and prevents them from leaving this solitary, out-of-the world abode. The streets of Deseret are straight, wide and regular, and are so arranged that through nearly all of them runs a pretty stream of limpid mountain water. It is probably the most amply watered city in the world. The town is divided into lots of one and one-forth acres each, and every citizen is entitled to one of these lots as a homestead. Of course, this quantity of ground being granted to every inhabitant, has caused the city to spread over an immense surface; but in appearance, it is something like the young lady said of her beau's whiskers, "extensively laid out, but thinly settled."

The Mormons are hard working, industrious people, who are from the highest to the lowest incessantly engaged at labor of some kind, either upon their farms, gardens or public buildings.—In 1851, they commenced building an immense stone temple, the foundation of which is laid twenty or thirty feet below the surface. In 1854, while in Salt Lake City, a Mormon elder told us that the present generation of Saints do not expect that any of them shall live to see the great temple finished.—"And," said he, "it may never be completed; Joseph prophesied that this valley should not be our permanent abiding place—we know that sooner or later people shall leave here; how soon, however, God only knows." Surrounding the whole city is a wall eight or ten feet in height, built entirely of adobes, or sunctried briks. What the object of this wall is, is another mystery. We once asked an old Mormon why it had been built, and with a quizzical leer, the old fellow stated that it had been built "to keep out the grasshoppers."—*Mariposa Dem.*

STEAM ELECTRO MOTIVES.—An interesting experiment is now being tried on the Fitchburg Railraod—that of increasing the tractive power of an engine by electro-magnetism. The driving wheel of a common locomotive is surrounded just above the rail by a coil of insulated copper wire, with a powerful Grove's battery is placed on the tender. The experiments thus far show that the tractive power is increased one-third. The engine we chained to a stump the other day, and it required thirty-five pounds pressure of steam to make the wheels slip with the magnetism on, but with that off they slipped with twenty pounds. The principal is, that the wheels, when magnetized, attract the rail. The experiment, thus far, has been satisfactory, and the promises are, that lighter engines may be made to do the work of heavy ones by this means. The cost of maintaining the battery is not great.—*Boston Herald.*

SUICIDE.—The unfortunate man who was found yesterday morning in a dying condition, caused by shooting himself in the mouth with a pistol, died from the effects of his injuries at about 9 o'clock last night. His name is unknown, but he has been identified as a German, who came to this country in 1821, and was recently from Providence, R. I., and that he had three sons in California. He said he had been in good circumstances, but now had consumption. Everything which would lead to his indentification was destryed, and the only articles found no his person was a flask containing powder and balls, and a diary containing the following:

"I die by my own hands. No one is to blame for my death. Disease and poverty have brought me to this act. Poverty, age and misfortune have forced me to this. I would not live a beggar or die a pauper. I have never knowingly injured or wronged any one, yet I have suffered many wrongs. I die content and without fear. God is just and merciful. Could I make my own grave. I have lived independent and wish to die so, but I cannot make my own grave. So I must become a beggar after death, and even beg my own grave. I do not wish my name to be know. Those who have an interest in my behalf know all, for I have informed them. Farewell to this world, with all its joys and sorrows. Here is my death-bed."—*Newark Advertiser, 11th.*

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—New York papers of the 12th bring us the particulars of a horrible accident which happened on the Central Railroad, near Utica, on Tuesday last. The cause of the accident was the breaking of a bridge near Whitesboro, over which the train had to pass. Eight or nine persons were killed, and between forty and fifty more or less mangled.

A despatch from Utica, New York, dated near midnight of Tuesday, gives some furthur particulars of the accident.

"The following are the dead up to this time: A. More, of Rising Sun, Indiana; Daniel S. Brayton, of Phelps, Ontario county, New York; two children of Abraham Mack, of Cincinnatti, one a girl, aged twelve years, and the other a boy aged six; John Fitzgerald, of New York; Wm. H. Sharpe, a colored preacher; Charles Bettman, of Cincinnatti, aged twelve years.

"The bridge at which the accident occurred was entirely rotten, several of the main beams on which the track was laid being found decayed all the way through. There is no doubt but that the accident occurred through the breaking of these timbers by the weight of the two locomotives passing over the bridge at the same time.

"The engineer says that both engines passed over the bridge at the same time. He felt nothing until his engine got on the west side of bridge, when there was suddenly a jerk, and the tender broke short off. He then looked round, and saw the cars piling up in the creek. The engineers have orders not to run two engines at the same time over the bridge at Rome, but no such orders as to any other bridge.

"The smash is a most terrible one, and the ruins convey a vivid impression of the horrors of this disaster.—Between the stone abutment of the bridge is a space of thirty-two feet; the ordinary length of a car is thirty-five feet, & the depth to the bottom of the creek is nine feet. Three entire cars lay lengthways, crushed up like a telescope, between the abutments of the bridge—thus occupying a space of but little more than the length of one car. The first and second cars cannot be distinguished one from the other. The third car is entirely demolished, except about one-third of the rear."

AN IRISHMAN'S CONFIDENCE IN A BANK.—A bank in Dubuque found it necessary the other day to suspend business. Soon after, he was accosetd by an Irishman who had $6,000 deposited with him. Said Pat, 'good morning, Mr. M., faith an' it's well you're looking this morning, considering the weather. But sure it's sorry I am, Mr. M., to see that card of yours out in the papers. But never do you mind such as that, man—take courage and hold up your head as high as iver, the trouble of the thing will soon blow over. And as for that $6,000 balance of mine just kape it as long as you want it; I have no use for the lousy dollars, and I know yees for an honest man, and perfectly good for the some at any time. Kape, it, sir and pleasant drames be wid ye."

Mr. M. expressed his thanks, and the banker and depositers separated. But on the following day Mr. M., was startled from his 'plesant drames' by the presentation of a check for $6,000, bearing the name of his Hibernian friend. Not knowing exactly how to understand the matter, Mr. M. sent for Patrick, when the following explanation took place: 'Well you see, Mr. M. Peggy, that is my wife, has been raising the very devil about the money, and just to pacify the poor ignorant creatur that it was all safe, I thought be dad, that I I'd just send for it and count it all over before her ugly face, and then she'd consent to my lavin' it wid you, together wid the other $4,000 that is giving us so much trouble to kape from being stolen from us.'

To such an explanation, together with the new temptation of $4,000 addition al, the banker could take no exceptions so he counted out the $6,000 in gold. But that was the last of the Irishman.

The banker meeting him a few days afterwards desired another explanation.

"Och, the truth is Mr. M., its meself that has been ashamed to see yees at all. [illegible] that divil of a wife of mine, you see, she hid the money, and bother me if I can find it at all, and that's the very [illegible] sir."

The banker made a graceful tender of his hat, but Pat generously declined to accept the same, although justly entitled to it.—*Burlington Gazette.*

[illegible]

The Knickerbocker [illegible] for the following [illegible]

[illegible] All the shops are closed, [illegible] a quaigh o' Glenlivat or Islay [illegible] thirsty. Canna ye gie me a wee drap o' somethin warming?"

It really seemed a hard case, and the good hearted apothecary helped him to what he supposed to be commonly stiff horn of pure spirit of alcohol. The man drank it off, gave him one wild look, spread his two hands suddenly over the abdominal portion of his person, and immediately vacated the premises. The apothecary was startled. "What was the matter?" He took down the vessel from which he had poured the devouring fluid, and found that he had given the man in mistake, a bumper of aqua fortis! He was half frightened to death. The man had left his hat behind him, and the apothecary, bare headed, rushed out with it in his hand, his hair flying in the wind, and made hot pursuit after the fugitive. But he was hopelessly gone. What a life of anxiety the poor fellow lived for some three months! He was afraid to open the daily newspapers, lest he should see recorded the mysterious and melancholy death of his victim in the public streets. At length his fear, however, died away. Nothing was heard from the missing sufferer, until six months from the event, when, one Sunday morning, who should walk into his shop, but the identical individual himself?

"Have you got," said he to the astounded apothecary, "have you got any more of that liquor you sold me the last time I was here? If you have give me a horn. I never tasted anything like it. It went right to the spot! Why, it lasted me a fortnight. No reduction about that fluid!"

But the apothecary contented himself this time, by giving his returned customer a glass of pure spirits, and his old hat which he had left the time before.

CONFESSION.—[illegible] ly in Texas, and on his death bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, thirty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied, and murdered all the officers and passengers, Mrs. Alston being the last one made to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair and died in the greatest agony of mind. Mrs. Alston was at one time a resident of Wilmington, Delaware. Her disappearance remained a mystery for many long years, and was the subject of a thousand conjectures.

A little boy being asked if he knew where little boys go who are wicked enough to play marbles on Sunday, replied: "Yes—some on'em goes to the common and some on'em goes down by the river-side."

Did you ever hear of the wife who wrote to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: "Oh! tell me not that absence conquers love! The longer you stay away the better I like you."

When a gentleman is referred by a Cooperstown young lady to "her papa," he makes his proposition thus: "Sir, may I have the pleasure of leaving your daughter a widow?" and he generally does.

A rather thick-headed witness in the police court at St. Louis was asked the question whether the party accused "stood on the defensive?" He innocently replied: "He stood on a bench."

A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and in a jocular way, said, "do not let any one else rumple it." "No, dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A culprit, being asked what he had to say why senteće of death should not be recorded against him, replied that he "had nothing to say, as too much had been said already."

About sixty passengers, under the command of Henry Ellis, of Placerville, sailed on the Senator for San Diego, with the intention of making an overland trip to the East.

A recruit going through the exercise of sword cut, asked how he should parry? "Never mind that," said the old hussar, "only you cut—let the enemy parry."

A woman is at the bottom of all mischief," said Joe. "Yes," said Frank "and when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me!"

On a very pretty girl saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad you see," he replied, "Oh no, you belong to the other Jewish sect, you are very fair I see."

The tradesman who does not advertise liberally has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern but is too stingy to buy a candle.

[illegible] our enemies, [illegible] man's life [illegible]

[illegible] Nobody who don't [illegible] do nothing don't [illegible]

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May, 27, 1858.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] Owen, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Calhoun County—Election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **Jesse U. Bryan**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **Robert McCain**, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for the 1st District of Calhoun County, Ala. Election 1st Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **J. T. Embry** Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for the 2nd District of Calhoun County Ala. Election, 1st Monday in August next.

Destructive Hail Storm.

One of the most destructive hail storms, for its extent, that ever visited this section of country passed through the south eastern part of this county on Tuesday the 18th inst. It commenced a short distance above Oxford, and continued in a north east direction toward Boiling Spring, destroying wheat, corn, cotton, &c. almost totally in its track. In all, we learn, that the wheat on some three or four thousand acres of land was beaten down, in some large fields, scarcely a stalk left standing, and so much ruined, that stock was turned in to use what it could. On the farm of D. Hinds Esq. the cotton, corn and wheat was not only injured, but nearly if not entirely every peach beaten off the trees of a large orchard. D. Snow, Esq. & others we have heard mentioned were sufferers to an equal extent. The hail stones were said to be, at least many of them, as large as guinea and hen-eggs; and remained on the ground in some places for days.

Our immediate Representative, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, has recently made another able speech in Congress, on the Pension Bill, which has been warmly commended by such men as the President and Vice President, Cass, Toombs, Stevens, Cobb, Hunter, Keith, and others. The defeat of the bill, in fact, has been manly attributed to his efforts; a consummation which none will regret, who see his calculations of the enormous expenditures to be incurred, and the inability of the government to meet them. We have mislaid the first copy of Mr. Curry's speech, but if we can again lay hands on one, we will publish a portion next week, and some further extracts in succeeding numbers.

"The Aurora," a Monthly Magazine for the mothers and daughters of the South and West; edited by Mrs. E. M. Eaton. W. S. Perry, travelling agent for the above named work, has left a number with us. It is published monthly at Murfreesboro' Tenn. at $2 per annum in advance, or 10 copies for $8.

By reading the index of contents and the cursory examination we have been able to give, we have formed a very favorable opinion of the work.—The articles appear to be of a more substancial character than those contained in most northern magazines, and to be very chaste and high in their moral tone. We will take pleasure in exhibiting this specimen copy, and will also act as agent in receiving and receipting for subscriptions, and having the work forwarded.

East Ala. Baptist Convention.

This body held its session in the new Church in this place, commencing on the 21st, and ending on the 25th inst. Quite a large number of Delegates were in attendance, amongst whom were about sixty Ministers. The business of the convention was readily and amicably disposed of.

During the session of the Convention, the large audience in attendance were agreeably entertained by able and interesting sermons delivered by Messrs. Henderson, Minot, Newton, Woods, Williams, Collins, Renfro, Graves and others. We would speak further in commendation of this body, but a full and complete detail of its proceedings, we have no doubt will soon be before the country.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Kahn & Fleishl, to be found in another column of this paper. They will be pleased to see and accomodate their friends, at the old stand of "Kahn's Cheap Emporium."

HOMICIDE.—Anthony Ricketts was killed by W. McHardin, both residents of this county, on Wednesday morning last. H. held a capias against R., proceeded on the above morning with a posse to take him. R., who was at work in his cornfield seeing him, and knowing his mission, broke to run, hollowing to his (R's) wife to bring him his gun, which she instantly attempted to do, and was almost near enough to hand it to him when Hardin fired upon him with a pistol. The ball took effect under the left shoulder, passing entirely through the chest, which he did not survive but an hour or two. Hardin has not been apprehended as heard from.—*Guntersville News.*

The specie in the banks of New York, according to the report published on the 18th inst., amounts to thirty-four million seven hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty-[illegible] dollars. At the time of their [illegible] the total amount of [illegible] thousand

A Protectorate over Mexico.

Mexican affairs are daily becoming more complicated and of deeper interest to this country. The following revelations on this subject are from the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*:

A few days since, when Gen. Houston proposed a protectorate by our government over the Mexican States, he was only laughed at by the Senate, and his proposition was most unceremoniously tabled. It is now a highly interesting fact that a messenger has arrived here direct from the city of Mexico, with important information for the President of the United States. This courier, upon which reliance may be placed, assures Mr. Buchanan that all sensible men of all parties, in Mexico, are now looking to the United States as their only hope of salvation from anarchy and ruin. All parties in Mexico are satisfied that no government can be sustained amid the contending factions, but the difficulty is in finding some one to make the first move toward seeking the intervention of the United States. It is not known to whose special benefit such a step would inure, and hence the hesitation of the ambitious to move in the matter.

This messenger comes to urge upon Mr. Buchanan the policy, if not the necessity, of his taking the initiatory, if he wish to save Mexico from dissolution. Something must be done, and that speedily, or else the Mexican Republic must fall to pieces and become the prey of bandits and outlaws. Such, Mr. Buchanan is assured, is the true condition of affairs, and the administration is seriously considering what steps are necessary to protect the common interests of civilization, but more especially the interests of free governments on this continent. I hear it whispered that the New York *Herald* will take the lead in urging upon our Government a protectorate over the Mexican States, and then claim the policy as peculiarly its own. The fact that the *Herald* will advocate it, will have a controlling influence with Mr. Buchanan and the administration. Mr. Thrasher, who has been for some months the *Herald's* special correspondent in Mexico, is here and he is urging some steps to be taken to arrest the civil war which now rages in that unfortunate country. With a good and stable government Mexico would be one of the favorite spots of earth. Mr. Thrasher has an interview this afternoon with Gen. Houston relative to his views on the proposed mediation and it is not at all improbable that the protectorate resolutions of Old Sam may yet become the Shibboleth of the National Democracy.

The passage of the Minnesota bill admitting only two out of the three members elected to Congress, has resulted in the return of Mr. Becker to his constituents. The three members elected were W. W. Phelps, J. M. Cavanaugh and George L. Becker. When it was ascertained that there would be but two members allowed the new State, the members elect met and drew for places. Mr. Becker who was lowest on the ticket drew the blank and gracefully retired. His pay and mileage were not allowed him, but I doubt not the claim will be recognized and paid. He was here in good faith and it is the invariable rule to pay contestants for seats. The claim of Mr. Becker is certainly as meritorious as the case of a contestant.

Bishop Soule.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, referring to the presence of Bishop Soule at the opening of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in that city, remarks:

"Bishop Soule is a remarkable man. He is now in the sixtieth year of his ministry, having entered the travelling connexion January, 1799. He was a member of the first delegated General Conference (1808) and drew up the Restrictive Rules as they now stand in the Discipline. We believe he is the only surviving member of that General Conference.

He has exercised the office of a Bishop longer than any other General Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. He was ordained in 1824, and has, therefore, exercised his functions thirty four years.

Since his ordination the following Bishops have passed away, viz: McKendree, George, Emory, Roberts, Hedding, Bascom, Capers and Waugh. His mind is still vigorous, and his attachment for the church of his choice unabated.—May God yet spare this venerable man as a worthy example to his younger brethren."

Transplanting White Shad.

A rare and novel cargo of freight arrived here on Wednesday evening last, by the Macon & Western Rail Road, *en route* for the Alabama river. It consisted of a large wooden tank, holding one or two thousand gallons of water, located on an open car, in which was placed some six or seven thousand young shad fish. The large family were alive, and seemed to be doing well. We understand they were taken in branches near the Ocmulgee and Oconee rivers, in the vicinity of Macon and Milledgeville, and belong to a company of gentlemen in Alabama, who design putting them in the Alabama river, and other streams in that State, where nature seems to have omitted to place the Simon pure white shad.

The cargo that passed here, are very diminutive specimens of the shad tribe, ranging from about a quarter of an inch, up to three inches in length—the larger ones being thin, and so transparent that one could easily see through them.

We learned from the man in charge, that the company had a pond through which a fresh water stream passes, somewhere in the neighborhood of Montgomery, in which the little fish are to be kept until large enough to take care of themselves. Or, rather, until they are old enough to have some idea of the instinctive law of self-preservation, otherwise they would probably all be destroyed by the large fish in the rivers.

This is an interesting experiment, and we hope it may prove entirely successful.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—A new paper called the Trumpet Blast, published somewhere in the neighborhood of the Lakes, thus retorteth upon an impudent cotemporary:

Look not mournfully in the past—it cannot return. Wisely improve the present, it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart.

Howdoesalinelookwithoutaspace.

[*From the New York Times.*]

The Outrage by the British Steamer Styx.

Captain Howe, of the schooner Mobile, which arrived on Tuesday, complains that his vessel and himself were made the subject of a serious outrage on the part of a British war vessel while on his voyage hither from Mobile and while passing Key West. Capt. Howe has furnished our reporter the following statement of the circumstances:

"On the 28th ult. I was about 25 or 30 miles south of Sand Key Light; there was a good breeze from E. N. E., and a chopping sea; my schooner was under a double reefed mainsail, whole foresail & three jibs: it was perfectly clear, I judge of my situation from the fact that I sighted Sand Key Light about three hours after falling in with the steamer; the vessel was on the Northward, I first saw the steamer about noon, a long way to windward, but could not make out what she was; at 1 o'clock P. M., I took my glass and discovered she was a steamer, and was apparently running across my bows; I told the mate it might be an American Naval steamer from some port in Cuba, bound to Key West. Having taken my observation and got dinner, went below and turned in thinking no more about it.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. my oldest daughter came and waked me. (Capt. Howe had his wife and two children with him,) she asked what is that vessel doing? I got up and looked out of my cabin window, (the cabin is on the deck,) and saw the vessel was running down to me, as if to cross my stern. My impression was that she intended to speak to me, & I went out on deck to answer the hail in case she did so. *I ordered the mate at the same time to set the ensign.* The mate said, "I believe she is an English steamer." He had been looking at her with his glass. The steamer, which was rigged as a bark, rounded to within musket shot of my weather quarter, when I saw he had the British ensign flying. He was then within hailing distance. The schooner's course was changed. At that moment, I heard two reports, as of a musket in quick succession, and instantly a ball came whizzing between two men who were at work on the rigging. I then ordered the mate to haul the forestaysail sheets to windward; the wheel was put down, and the schooner was hove to. *After this had been done, two other shots were fired,* one ball struck the vessel abaft the fore chaines, and the other passed over the main deck amid ships.

The second mate and two men were at work on the jumper stay, sitting on bales of cotton amidships—they said they felt the wind of the ball as it passed over their heads. I also heard the whizzing of the ball as it passed. I stood with my glass in hand, observing the movements on board the steamer the same time, and saw them clearing away the boat as if to board me. It is the universal custom at sea, if an armed vessel wishes to board another, to fire a gun, and if it is not heeded, to fire a second and as a last resort to fire a shot across the vessel's fore foot. I was at a loss to conjecture what the steamers treatment of me could mean. The proceeding suggested to my mind that she might be a pirate. My family heard the firing, and saw what was passing, and were very much alarmed. The boat with six men and a lieutenant came alongside, and without saying a word, the officer came on deck, and addressing me in particular asked:

Q—Where is this vessel from?

I answered from Mobile.

Q—Where is she bound?

A—New York.

Q—Where is she owned?

A—She is owned in New York. I then thought it was my turn, and said:

Q—Why did you fire into us? Did you take us for a slaver?

Q—No. Didn't you see a man o' war to windward?

A—How should I know you were a man o' war.

Officer—Didn't you see our pennant?

Captain—I did not see it, and besides, we very often see American and Spanish men o' war with their colors flying, but they never interfered me. I have been going up and down the Gulf for twenty years and this is the first time that I was ever interfered with. The officer, head erect, and with a haughty manner, deigned no reply, but asked what is the number of your crew? I answered, ten men; and I also have one passenger, my wife, and no children.

Officer—I want to see your papers?

I went into the cabin, followed by the Lieutenant, and taking out my enrollment and license, handed them to him, keeping my manifest in my hand.

Officer—Where is your Register? You ought to have a register?

I answer our coasting vessels do not have Registers, they sail under a coasting license. Then handed him my manifest, saying, here is my clearance from Mobile in regular form. He examined it and laid it on the table. I asked, "Have you got through? If you have I wish to proceed. It is very strange you should commence boarding vessels in this way."

Officer—We have orders from our Government to board every vessels we fall in with passing up or down the Gulf.

The officer then went into his boat, and went on board his steamer, and filled away and made sail on my voyage. The steamer continued to hove to. I noticed two or three foreign looking vessels passing, which he paid no attention to.

The whole proceeding was unusual uncalled for, ungentlemanly, unofficerlike, and, on the whole, an unmitigated outrage

The Proprietors of the New York Illustrated GOLDEN PRIZE announce that in their issue of May 22d will appear the first chapters of an historical tale of the south-west, entitled—*Sweet De Vergham*, a true story of the times of Aaron Burr, by Miss Emma Southworth. They also announce to appear in the issue of May 29th, the first chapters of another new tale entitled *Nevill's Guilt*—by the well-known author, Charles Burdett. Any of our readers who have not seen a copy of this elegant weekly, will do well to send for one, as specimen copies are sent free of charge by the publishers, Messrs. Dean & Simon, No. 335 Broadway, New York. The subscription price is $2, and to clubs of ten or more $1 50 per annum. Each subscriber, besides getting the paper for a year, receives a present, which is forwarded as soon as his subscription money is received. For further particulars, see the advertisement of the Golden Prize in another column.

To accuse one's self before one is accused, is to wn a foul track in a false conscience.

Crevass at Point Lookout—Most Calamitous Occurrence.

On Friday afternoon last intelligence was conveyed to our citizens that the Point Lookout Levee had broken, at Col W. M. Benton's place, about seven miles below this, and that the river was pouring through the breach with furious impetuosity. Numerous persons from this vicinity repaired to the scene of the disaster, and found, alas! too true, that the genius of destruction had began his work, and that he had acquired, in a short space of time, so much headway as to defy all effort at arresting his furious career.

It did not take long for the water to spread over Col. Benton's place, and to extend itself with fearful gradation to the places adjacent. The break has continued to widen ever since, until now we learn the embouchure is fully half a mile in width. Daily intelligence has reached us of the onward encroachments of the water from this crevasse upon the lands in the interior: and we speak within bounds when we assert that there are ten thousand acres of cotton and corn inundated at this time in our Parish—and there is no defining the limits at which the devastating element will halt in its progress of ruin.

In addition to the injury which the lands and crops are sustaining, the destruction to cattle will be immense. We are informed by Col. W. L. Allen, that upon the plantation of Mr. James McGill, there are two large walnut ridges, which, being above high water mark, are affording protection to between two and three hundred head of stock. But for these ridges, this stock would have all perished. The planters generally who are, or expect to be, affected by the water, have been busy driving up as much of their stock as possible, to some safe retreat.

The origin of this crevasse is a matter of conjecture. No satisfactory cause has, or perhaps ever can be assigned for it. We are informed by Judge Scarborough the attentive Engineer of this Levee District, that when the break occurred the levee had a base of 72 feet, and that the top was over three feet above the highest water ever known. In fact, the entire levee known as the "Point Lookout Levee," was universally considered as the finest levee in the State. We are further informed that Mr. Abraham Bass—who has for years acted in the capacity of Levee inspector, and with a fidelity and efficiency acknowledged by all—had been on the ground inspecting the levee only half an hour before the break was discovered, and could perceive no evidence whatever of any defect or sign indicative of the accident which occurred. We can not perceive, therefore, that blame can rightly be made to rest upon any one in this matter—It is one of those unforeseen and unaccountable casualties which is shrouded in mystery, and which baffles the skill and wisdom of man to solve satisfactorily. The most reasonable cause assignable for the catastrophe, in our opinion, is, the undermining of the levee by the continued high water pressing against it, causing it suddenly to depress below the surface of the water, thus making way for the rapid inroad of the torrent which afterwards ploughed its way through the gap.

One thing is certain—a more unfortunate break could not have occurred at any point in parish, as not only our own people but those of Madison and Tensas must suffer inevitably from its consequences. [Lake Providence Herald, 8th inst.

ROMANCE AND DISCLOSURE.—*Murder Will Out.*—On the 18th of September, 1850, the citizens of Orange were thrown into great excitement by the news that a farmer named Ira Clark had been found dead in a field not far from his house, with a terrible gash in his throat, and a razor in his hand.—After a day of intense interest, and after a careful examination of the trails of blood near by, the Coroner's jury decided that the man had not committed suicide, but was murdered by some person unknown. Physicians testified that no man could walk for enough to leave such a long trail of blood, with so fatal a cut in his throat.

Suspicion fell at once upon a worthless fellow named Bowen, who had maintained a disreputable intimacy with the wife of the murdered man, but no proof of his guilt could be found. He was released from jail, and for more than seven years there has seemed no chance that the murderer would ever be exposed or convicted.

But "murder will out." On Friday last Mr. W. C. Pruden, whose farm lies next to that formerly owned by Clark, while repairing a stone wall, chanced to pull away some stones that lay against a ledge of rocks. To his surprise he found behind them a coat that had evidently lain there for years, but in spite of its partially decayed condition we are informed that it has been positively indentified as the missing coat worn by Bowen until the morning of murder, but never seen since. It has been brought to this city to be examined by competent chemists, and if chemical analysis should establish the belief now entertained, that the coat is stained with blood, the evidence would seem complete.

Bowen has been living for some years in Derby, where he attempted to commit suicide some time ago, but was interfered with in time to save his life.—The Select men of Orange have taken counsel with the State's Attorney on this matter, and Bowen will be arrested immediately.

The wife of Clark, who was somewhat suspected at the time of complicity in the murder, is still living in Orange. After a disgraceful intimacy with a man of half Indian, half negro blood she was finally married to him at unjust request of the authorities.—[New Haven Palladium, April 25.

Two Irishmen, on landing in this country, and sitting down to their first dinner on shore, found on the table a dish of prepared mustard, which neither of them had ever happened to meet before. One of them took a spoonful at a venture, which quickly brought a deluge of tears to his eyes

'What are you crying about?' asked his companion.

"I was crying at the recollection of my father, who was hung about 20 years ago.'

The dinner proceeded, and soon the other made a dip into the mustard with a similar effect.

"What are you crying about?" was the grave inquiry of his comrade.

"I am crying because you were not hung when your father was.'

Late News Items.

Wm. M. Connolly has been convicted of harboring fugitive slaves at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The rumor that the Mormons have laid down their arms, and that Governor Cumming had entered Salt Lake City, has been confirmed. The Governor reached that place on the first of April. Many Mormons have gone to the Southern part of the Territory.

It is stated that stringent orders have been issued by the Department of the Navy, to the home squadron, to prevent outrages on American vessels by British cruisers.

The Brig Wingold, at Boston, reports being fired into by a British cruiser on leaving Sierra Morenna, and was afterwards boarded by the armed boats crew.

On Monday last a disastrous hail storm fell in Chesterfield county Virginia, materially damaging vegetation. The hail stones were said to be the size of eggs, and in some places hail lay 2 to 3 feet deep.

Billy Bowlegs and party were in New Orleans on Monday, and visited the telegraph and the newspaper offices. He attracted considerable attention.

The secretary of the Treasury invites proposals for four million treasury notes till the 14th June.

England has made a formal demand on Naples for indemnity for the imprisonment of English subjects captured on board the Cagliari.

COMFORT BEFORE APPEARANCES.—Most people are too apt to sacrifice comfort to appearance, to subject their own families to manifold privations and discomforts, in order to astonish with a show of affluence a few acquaintances who seldom visit them, and who only laugh at their foolish and puerile attempts at displaying a little superior upholstery in a room which none of the family dare make use of. Many is the we have seen wherein the 'parlor' was crammed with useless stuff while not a single room was comfortably furnished. Every family should seek first the utmost comfort for its own members that its means will compass; and then, if there is a surplus of funds which they do not know what else to do with, let it be devoted to the purchase of something to please the eye of strangers—or rather to excite envy than pleasure among rival householders. Those apartments of a house which are the most used, should receive the most attention. The dining-room and sleeping apartments should receive the most especial care, for on these does the health (and consequently the comfort and happiness) of the family pre-eminently depend. In short, seek first your own comfort, and the 'appearances' will take care of themselves.—*Exchange.*

SUICIDE OF "FRANK FORRESTER."—Henry Wm Herbert, known as an author under the name of "Frank Forrester" committed suicide in New York, on Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock, by shooting himself with a pistol. In a letter addressed to the Coroner he ascribed the cause of this violent termination of his life as owing to [illegible] from domestic afflictions brought about by the interference of others.

Mr. Herbert was an Englishman by birth, a grandson of the Earls of Pembroke. He came to this country in 1831, and has lived in it ever since. He is best known as the author of "Field Sports and Fish and Fishing of North America. A novel of his entitled 'Marmaduke Wyvil' has had a considerable reputation.—*Atlas. Intel.*

The Largest Mill in the World.—Richmond can boast of having within its limits the largest flouring mill in the world. The erection of the mill was regularly commenced some time in the year 1854. The superstructure rests upon a solid foundation of granite, the base of which is seventeen and a half feet thick. This width tapers to a thickness of six feet at the top course of granite. The average thickness of the brick walls, forming the first four stories above Canal street, is three feet two inches. The great mill is 12 stories in height, fronts ninety-six feet on Canal street, and is one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. The height of the front wall is 121 feet to the top course of bricks. Including the observatory, the total height is 135 feet. The rear wall, embracing a part of the granite foundation, is 147 feet high. Each floor contains about 11,530 superficial feet, including the two floors in the roof, the total would be about 155,000 square feet—or rather more than three and a half acres. Although the available space within the walls of this building is about 200,000 square feet. We have no positive information as to the cost of this immense structure, but presume that the sum will not fall short of $100,000. Several months will yet elapse before the machinery will be ready to be put into operation.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD—LAYING THE LAST RAIL. The Bristol News says:

"We are gratified in being able to announce that this great work is almost consummated, and if no accident happens, the last rail will be lain this week. Then the great thoroughfare from New Orleans to N. York will be open, and the route being so direct and the time so short from one point to the other, such a stream of travel as will be along the road this summer will astonish even the most sanguine."

STRATAGEM OF TWO LOVERS IN ILLINOIS.—Two young persons desired to marry but the girl's mother would'nt consent, and she being of age, the gentlemen sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the mother was compelled to bring the daughter into court. The Judge asked the girl whether she wanted to marry Smith? She said 'Yes,' and he married them.

The editor of the Spy, like a sanguinary wolf, creeps out behind us with bloody sword reeking with sanguinary gore of other victims, and raising his bludgeon, attempts to stab to the heart with his steel pen dipped in poisoned Arnold's fluid, our little paper. We smile grimly and are ready. Like the actor we heard speak in our young days we tell him

"Go it, I'm tough,
And villian, you shall find I'm up to snuff."

Arrangements are being made to organize a volunteer military company of young men in Grenada, Miss.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Thirty-Fifth Congress---First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A communication from the Secretary of War was received relative to the proposed purchase of a site for the erection of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the price demanded, $200,000, and said he thought the necessity was not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

Mr. Gwin said the site was indispensable for protection, and hence they should not hesitate about the price.

Mr. Broderick declared that the whole ranche was not worth $7000.

The subject was then referred to the military committee.

After some unimportant business, the fishing bounty bill was taked up.

Mr. Wilson took the floor. He said that Massachusetts owns one-half of the fishery vessels of the country, and the business has, for over two hundred and thirty years, been a source of interest to her people. At the beginning of the seventeenth century Massachusetts exported the value of $4,000,000 from the fisheries. The possession of the fisheries was on element in the revolution, and their encouragement has ever been settled policy of the government.

Mr. Wilson quoted as authorities in support of this position the language of Ames, Geary, Washington and Jefferson, and also that the fisheries were considered as a nursery for seamen.

When he had concluded, the consideration of the question was suspended, and the credentials of Mr. Rice were presented as Senator, from Minnesota. As soon as presented and read, Mr. Harlan presented charges from the people of Minnesota against Mr. Rice of corruption in certain land sales.

Mr. Brown objected to the credentials being received, not because of the charges made, but because Minnesota was no State when she elected Mr. Rice and Gen. Shields. The whole thing he said was wrong.

Mr. Rice was, however, sworn in, when he made a brief speech, in which he said he would demand an investigation of the charges made, and if one word was true he would resign his seat as a Senator.

A resolution was then offered for the appointment of an investigating committee, but it was laid over.

Mr. Clay closed the debate on the fishery question by reviewing the arguments urged against the bill, and replying to the same in an elaborate argument.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on sundry amendments to the bill—The motion of Mr. Hamlin, to postpone its operation until the year 1865, was lost—yeas 27, nays 28. On substituting 1858 for 1865, the proposition was in like manner and by the same vote decided in the negative. The amendment of Mr. Hale, repealing all laws establishing military or naval schools, was also rejected—yeas 15, nays 39.

After some debate on other amendments, it was moved by Mr. Bell to postpone the further consideration of the subject until the first Monday in December, which motion was decided in the negative—year 26, nays 26. The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President added his vote to the negative side.

Without perfecting the bill the Senate adjourned at a late hour.

HERNIA.—Inguinal Hernia, while a very common, has been regarded as a most disastrous occurrence, because of the great doubt of its curability, and because the influences which produced it are ever in operation, not only to prevent its cure, but to increase the trouble.

Surgery, therefore, for a long time was directed, not to the radical cure, but to the relief of the disease. For this purpose trusses of almost every style and shape have been invented and applied, each of having advocates as to their supremacy, based upon the peculiar object to be accomplished in the estimation of the party advocates. Thus we have had the convex pad, the concave pad, the conical pad, the plane pad, and an equal variety of springs and other apparatus, to keep it well applied.

Accident at length revealed the fact that applications properly made would not only relieve, but radically cure the disease. The philosophy of cure being, to excite adhesive inflamation at the margin of the internal ring, and along the canal, by irritation of the peritoneal covering; that, being a serous membrane, and inflamation being liable, in such membranes, to terminate by adhesion, besides, it has been ascertained that in those cases which accident had cured, it had accomplished the matter such a result.

A new direction was thus given to the treatment of hernia, and an effort was directed to accomplish this end.

Various means have been resorted to, but the most satisfactory we have seen is Dr. Sherman's Patent truss, combining, as it does, in its mechanism and material, all the requisite to accomplish the indications desired.

First, as to material, it is made of silver; therefore liable to speedy oxidation or corrosion, which so materially affects the usefulness of all other trusses. Next, the rupture pad is placed in the centre of the spring, or nearly so, thus avoiding perplexing displacement so apt to occur when the pad is placed at the end of the spring, however powerful. Again the pad is fitted to the spring by another and an ingeniously contrived, spring which, while it allows enough motion for all the purposes of life, is so adapted, that the pressure will always be greatest at the most depending portion of the Hernia.

Another advantage of the rupture pad being removed from the end of the spring is, that the pressure need not be as strong as it necessarially must be in the other case, for the force being applied on each side of the pad, is more diffused and equal over every part of the opening. Thus, one of the greatest troubles of the patient is relieved, we mean hard the and constant pressure on one point, from which so much pain emanates.

The curative object, i. e., the excitation of adhesive inflamation is accomplished in Dr. Sherman's treatment by the application of medicaments.—*New O. Paper.*

THE FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.—The papers contain long and glowing accounts of the loss, want and suffering produced by the second great overflow at present existing in the Mississippi: Crevasses are of common occurrence, and attempts to stop them are futile. Plantations are submerged, crops destroyed, stock drowned and the hopes and labors of years washed away. Immense damage has been done everywhere, and it is doubtful whether a crop can be raised this season. The river still continues at the submerging tide.—*South. Adv.*

A SONG OVER A SHIRT.

AS GOOD.

WITH fingers taper and white,
And eyes that would grace a queen,
A lady sat in her easy chair,
Plying her Sewing Machine—
Stitch—stitch—stitch,
So pleasant, and pretty, and pert,
While with a voice of musical pitch
She sang as she made a Shirt.

"Click! click! click!
While the sun is clear and bright;
For me there is no more toil
While the stars shine through the night.
I'm no longer like a slave
Under a barbarous Turk—
But, my sewing done, the hours I save
I devote to Christian work!

"Click—click—click—
And my piece of work's begun;
Click—click—click—
And the shirt is nearly done!
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
All but the buttons I've finished now,
And I'll sew them on by hand.

"O, men, who think they're dear,
And buy them not for your wives,
O, have no fear of their wearing out,
They will last them all their lives!
Click—click—click,
So pleasant, and pretty, and pert,
All kinds of work, with a double thread
They sew, as well as a shirt.

"But why do I talk of work?
That monarch has lost its throne!
I do not fear to think of it now,
I've a sewing machine of my own—
I've a sewing machine of my own,
Of GROVER and BAKER bought,
And why to me should it not be dear
When it makes of work of such sport!

"Click—click—click!
It never shirks its task;
And what are its wages? A little oil
Is all it will ever ask.
This polished arm—and that little wheel—
A table—an easy chair—
And the song it sings a pleasure brings
Like an old forgotten air.

"Click—click—click!
An hour or two a day,
Click—click—click,
Like a merry child at play,
Band, and gusset, and seam,
Seam, and gusset, and band,
The task is over, the shirts are made,
And never a weary hand!

"Click—click—click,
In the pleasant broad sunlight,
Click—click—click,
It makes *all* weathers bright:
Oft to the window-sill
The twittering swallows come,
Thinking they hear a sister bird
Chirping within the room!

"Now I have time to breathe
The breath of the flowers sweet—
I have no aching head,
I can turn my willing feet
At any time I choose
For a walk in the meadows green,
Nor feel as I used to feel
When I had no sewing machine.

"Yes! now I can have an hour;
A respite for reading—prayer
A blessed leisure—a time for thought
That is free from troubling care!
My daily sewing is quickly o'er,
No hours stolen from bed;
Supremely blest! refreshing rest—
Nor hinder needle and thread!"

With fingers taper and white,
And eyes that would grace a queen,
A lady sat in her easy chair,
Plying her sewing machine—
Click! click! click!
So pleasant, and pretty, and pert,
While with a voice of musical pitch—
With a silvery tone so clear and rich—
She sang as she made a Shirt.

DREADFUL TORNADO IN CONWAY COUNTY, ARK.—The Little Rock True Democrat has a letter dated Springfield Conway county, Ark., April 12, giving the following account of a tornado which laid the principal part of that (the county) town in ruins Happily there was no loss of life:

"Our little town has just witnessed one of those dreadful visitations which in one fell moment, lays waste the labor of years. It now lies in ruins. Saturday, the 10th instant, was a warm, cloudy day, with occasional showers, and dark heavy masses of cloud passing. Thus the day passed away until about 4 p. m., when the terrible warning of the approaching tornado was faintly heard in the distance. A sense of terror and utter helplessness came over all as the dreadful roaring each moment, came louder and fiercer, increasing in violence until it absolutely roared louder than thunder. As yet, no signs of the dread destroyer were visible but in an instant more the fiery livid cloud of blue, black, yellow, and every other color, came like a whizzing bullet, bearing destruction on its wings, and leaving along its desolating course the tokens of its terrific power. So rapid was its flight that an eye witness saw a scope of timber embracing some fifteen or twenty acres, immediately south of the town, go to the ground simultaneously.

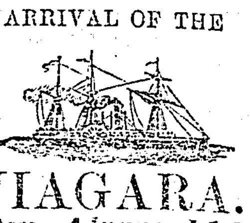
"The storm came from the south and passed directly through the centre of the town, leaving a heap of ruins; yet by some miraculously dispensation of Providence, no person was killed or even seriously injured, although there were many persons in the town at the [illegible]. There are not more than one six[illegible] of the buildings left standin[illegible] some were thrown postrate—others [illegible] roofed and carried several feet fro[m th]eir foundation, and others wreck[ed] and shattered so as to be useless [illegible] immediately after the storm abated [th]ere were to be seen the confused [he]aps of brush, logs, house roofs, [ta]ngles, furniture, clothing, &c., scat[tered] in every direction, where a fe[w m]inutes before stood the town of [Sp]ringfield—while the homeless, sh[elte]rless inhabitants were seen hunti[ng] in tree tops and under brush he[aps] for their clothing. The succeed[ing] day (Sunday) was a busy day [in Sp]ringfield. The citizens went [illegib]ly to work to fix up and re[pair] their shattered homes to protect [thei]r families from the inclemency of [th]e weather. All are now busy rebuilding and clearly up the rubbish, and striving bravely to repair their losses."

COMPLETED.—The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad is *completed.*—There is now a continuous Railroad connection from Memphis to New York &c. The event is to be celebrated at Greenville, Tenn., on the 3d of June.

Telegraphic.

Latest News by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE



NIAGARA.

Cotton Advanced 1-4d.

CONSOLS IMPROVED.

Nothing New from India.

HALIFAX, May 19.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, Capt. J. G. Wickham, has arrived with Liverpool dates to Saturday, May 8th.

Commercial News.

Commercial Cotton Market.—The Broker's circular reports the sales of cotton for the week 81,2000 bales at an advance of 1/4d., on the business of the week.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour and wheat are declining, and Corn exhibits a declining tendency

Liverpool provisions Market.—The trade in provisions is firm.

Growing Opposition to English Interference.

Washington, May 18.—There is strong latent feeling against the recent outrage on our commerce by the English cruisers in the Gulf.

A Mobile Ship Wrecked.

N. York, May 18—The ship Speed from Mobile for Quebec, was wrecked on the 15th inst., about forty miles east of Halifax. Crew and cargo saved.

Charleston Market.

CHARLESTON, May 17, 1 P. M.

COTTON—Sales to day 800 bales, chiefly before the steamer's news.—Market firm, at 11 1/4 to 12 3/4.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

The Treasury Department invites proposals until the 14th of June, for the whole of $4,000,000 of Tresury notes.

Well informed persons intimate the possibility of a continued session of Congress, until the present difficulties with England, Spain, and New Grenada are freely settled.

Terrible Tornadoes.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.

A violent tornado flew the train from the Chicago and Alton Railroad on Wednesday near Lexington, Illinois.—Many persons were seriously injured. Towns is the course of the tornado, were much damaged and reports are current that several lives were lost.

Another tornado, occurred between Bloomington and Springfield on Friday by which many houses were demolished.

Latest from Utah Territory

ST. LOUIS, May 17.

Advices received at Leavenworth from Camp Scott, up to April 19th announce that the Mormons are leaving Salt Lake City.

Gov. Cumming had gone to Salt Lake by invitation.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate was occupied to day in transacting business connected with the District of Columbia.

In the House several private bills were passed; but the bill to refund duties paid on goods destroyed by the fire in New York in 1845, was defeated.

BILLY BOWLEGS & CO.—The King of the Everglades and his copper skinned followers have attracted no little of attention since their arrival at the Barracks. Yesterday quite a number of the tribe visited the city and went about shopping, with that imperial air of indifference for which the sons of the forest have so long been noted. They appear to to have plenty of money—and spent it in a genuine, business-like off handed manner. In their general appearance there is a family likeness between them and the Choctaws, though they have a neater and smarter look, and are dressed more costily and expensively. One warrior that we saw was a strapping fellow over six feet high. He wore around his head a silver circlet and paced the streets with a majestic tread as if he was doing an honor to the pale faces by walking through the brick and mortar city.

Billy and suite, we learn, are not to start for their future home till Monday evening. Passage has been secured for them on board of the steamboat Tennessee Belle.—*N. O. Picayune 16th inst.*

Something to Hope For.

There is nothing more exciting and gratifying to human nature and its instinctive love of enterprise than to 'have a venture out,' something to hope for, to wait with expectation and to rejoice over if it turns out fortunately. Such has been the exact position of many of those who have invested Ten, Five, or two and a-half dollars in the reliable Lottery of Samuel Swan & Co., of Augusta, Georgia. We understand that within the past two weeks the Messrs. Swan & Co., have cashed several large prizes, amounting in the aggregate to the pretty little sum of Two Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars—thus turning pleasing hope into substancial reality, and making the heart glad.—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

A gentleman died recently in Baltimore leaving his property to a nephew, an abolitionist of Cincinnati. Among the slaves were three girls, one remarkably beautiful and intelligent mulatto. The nephew told them he intended to take them to Cincinnati and give them their freedom, exhibiting the papers of liberation. He however took them to Lexington, Ky. and sold them for $1,000 each.

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS. In India or China, amid the sandy deserts of Algeria, or the icy plains of Greenland these medicines are well known, and their virtues have been tested and appreciated by the inhabitants of and travelers to these distant lands. The human system is alike in its pains, its diseases and mortifications throughout the whole inhabited earth; and the remedies which have been found so reliable and popular in the United States of America have been found equally so by the East Indian, the Persian, the roving Tartar, and the more civilized European. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, N. York.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

730 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

33 ST. FRANCIS STEET, MOBILE.

☞ No applications for AGENCIES need be made, except by persons of integrity, reliability, and having excellent facilities for doing business. They must be addressed to GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, New York. mar. 4, '58.

NOTICE.

THE Mercantile business heretofore conducted by Julius Kahn, lately deceased, on the north west corner of the public square, will be permanently continued by the undersigned.

They have lately received a large addition to their STOCK of SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

And will continue to receive like additions at short intervals of the best, most beautiful and fashionable Goods, in the sale of which every inducement will be offered to purchasers.

They assure their friends and the public generally, that no efforts on their part will be left unused to secure a continuance of the large and rapidly increasing trade of this house. If you wish to purchase goods of the latest styles and excellent quality at very low prices, dont fail to give us a call.

JOSEPH KAHN.
JOSEPH FLEISHL.

May 28, 1858.

☞ MISS ANNIE J. HAWLEY would be pleased to meet, during the next two weeks, any, and *all* of her Patrons, who have not yet paid their Tuition Bills;—including those of the present Session;—as she intends visiting her friends at the North, in a few weeks, and desires to collect all these bills, and must do so, in order to be able to settle other business matters and make the necessary arrangements for leaving immediately after the expiration of the present Session.

Patrons will please call within the time specified, either at the Academy or at the residence of Col. J. R. Clark.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

May 27, 1858.—tf.

Ruptured Persons Relieved

BY THE USE OF

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S

PATENT ANATOMICAL

TRUSS,

—AND—

Curative Composition.

These are external applications which will cure cases of Abdominal Rupture, promote a

RADICAL CURE!

Fitted and Sold only by the Proprietor, at his establishment.

No. 70 St. Charles St., N. Orl's.

☞ Applicants in calling to avoid imitations, must observe the name and number at the door.

☞ Persons ordering from a distance, to secure good fitting must give the number of inches round the help and state the side the rupture is on.

☞ DR SHERMAN'S new patent metallic CHEST EXPANDER, for enlarging the chest, *strengthening the Lungs &c.*, has no equal. Stands around the arms, and is in every way superior to all other Shoulder Braces. Also, Lac Spring Abdominal Supporters, for cure of falling of the womb, &c. Lace and Elastic Stockings constantly on hand.

May 21—ly.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading with my wife ELIZA BRIANT, on my account, as she has left without sufficient cause and refuses to live with me, and I will pay no debts of her contracting, under these circumstances, unless compelled by law.

ALLEN BRIANT.

May 24, '58.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to J. Kahn & Bro. or to Julius Kahn, by note or account, are hereby notified to call on the undersigned and make payment, by the first day of July next. The late decease of Julius Kahn renders it imperiously necessary that the business be closed up by the time indicated, and those who disregard this notice, may expect to be called on by an officer, and have to pay principal, interest and cost.

JOSEPH KAHN.

May 28, 1858.

Tax Collectors Sale.

On the 2d Monday in August next, I will sell to highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. the following described Lands, for the purpose of paying the tax and costs due on the same to-wit: South-fourth of Southwest of sec. 20, township 12, R. 7, 40 acres. Owner unknown. State and County tax $2 [illegible]. Prs. fee $1 00.

Also west half of sec. [illegible] township 16, range 10 320 acres. Owner unknown. State and County tax $9 0[illegible]. Prs. fee $1 00.

Also, Fr. Southwest fourth of Southwest qr. of sec. 29 Township 15. Range [illegible] acres—owner unknown. State and County tax 90 cts. Prs. fee $1 00.

Also, South half of northwest qr. sec. [illegible] township 15, range 6, 40 acres. Assessed 12 to T. S. Hinton. State and County tax to 1856 and 1857. $5 22 1-2 cts. Prs. fee $1 [illegible]

JAMES MEHARG, T. C.

May 20, 1858.—Sw.

P. LOUGHRY.

IMPORTER OF

China Crockery & Glass Ware

Is prepared to put up merchants and planters orders at as low rates as they can be purchased in New York or Boston. Particular care taken in packing Goods for the Country.

34 water St.

June 3 1857.—1y Mobile.

OLIVER ELSTON, *Talladega Co.*	NEAL HOLLAND, *Benton Co.*

HOLLAND & ELSTON.

Commission Merchants.

Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES, &c. advanced liberally on Cotton consigned to them.

Cotton and other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—1y.

Music Lessons

WILL be given by MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, at home, on a new and superior Piano. The present session commenced on the 1st inst., but pupils can commence at any time and continue five months for the session.

Feb. 4, 1858.

JOB WORK

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NO TIME FOR FOOLISHNESS,

No Use in Talking.

I am compelled to have money to pay Debts. I will therefore sell the best bargain in Rich Farming Lands, (either well improved or unimproved,) in the west part of Calhoun County, ever offered in this country. Call on me 3 miles above Green's Port, price property fix terms pay charges take possession and send me off.

Help me to pay my debts for my debtors will not do it.

No joke I have as rich River bottom Land to sell as any man, and on better terms, than any man.

THOS. R. MANGHAM.

May 18th 1858.—tf.

EXECUTOR'S

Sale of Land

AND

Personal Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, made on the 11th day of May, 1858; the undersigned, as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of John Walker, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 14th day of June next, 1858,

At the late residence of John Walker, deceased, near Schenck's Springs, seven miles west of Jacksonville, all the Personal Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of

Seven Likely NEGROES;

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other personal property.

Also, by virtue of the same authority as above mentioned, and at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to-wit: the south half of the north east quarter of Section thirty-five, in Township thirteen and Range seven—the north east quarter of the south east quarter of Section thirty-five, in township thirteen and range seven—the east half of the south west quarter of section thirty-six, and twenty acres adjoining thereto; all in Township thirteen and Range seven east in the Coosa Land District, situate in Calhoun County, Ala.

Terms of Sale—Credit of Twelve Months. Note with good personal security will be required, bearing interest from date.

JOSHUA R. WALKER,
Executor.

May 13, 1858—tds.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two orders of sale, one in favor of Hoke & Brother and one in favor of Hoke & Abernathy, and also two executions in favor of same, and all against Amos T. Laird, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, 1858, the following property, to-wit: one negro girl Susan, about 25 years old, and her four children, Tom about 7 years old, Henry about 4 years old, Mary and Jack, and one negro girl Nancy about 5 years old and [illegible] about four years old; levied on as the property of A. T. Laird, to satisfy said orders of sale.

J. B. FARMER, Sh'ff.

May 6, 1858.—td.

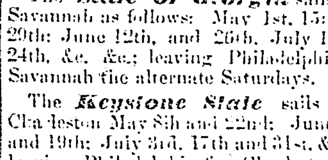
FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEWYORK, &c.

FROM

Charleston and Savannah

CABIN PASSAGE $15 ::::::::: STEERAGE $5

Excursion Tickets good to return till Jan'y 1859 ::::::: $25.



THE well known, first class sidewheel Steamships, **State of Georgia**, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, & **Keystone State**, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, now form a *weekly* line for the North, leaving Charleston and Savannah alternately.

The ***State of Georgia*** sails from Savannah as follows: May 1st, 15th and 29th: June 12th, and 26th, July 10th & 24th, &c. &c.; leaving Philadelphia for Savannah the alternate Saturdays.

The ***Keystone State*** sails from Charleston May 8th and 22nd: June 5th and 19th: July 3rd, 17th and 31st, &c. &c. leaving Philadelphia for Charleston the alternate Saturdays.

These ships are in strength, speed and accommodations, fully equal to any on the coast. Inland navigation 100 miles on Delaware river and Bay; two nights at sea.

For Niagara Falls, the Lakes & Canada.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE

This line connects at Philadelphia with the Great North-western Railroad Route through to Niagara Falls or Buffalo, in 16 hours from Philadelphia. Through Tickets with the privilege of stopping at Philadelphia and intermediate points, for sale by the Agents in Savannah.

Fare to Niagara, or Buffalo, $23. Elmira $21; to Canandaigua, $22.

A. HERON, Jr.
Agent at Philadelphia.
C. A. GREINER,
Feb. 4, 1858.—1y. *Agent at Savannah*

J. B. & G. H. FORNEY

ARE pleased to announce the arrival of their

Spring and Summer

GOODS

And take this occasion to say, though in no boasting spirit, that it is the largest and best selected Stock, ever before offered, which was bought by one of the firm in New York, (and is now selling at

"PANIC PRICES."

The groundwork is such, from the well and able belief in the solvency, integrity and [illegible] their customers, that they passed by all present advantages unsurpassed. Their friends to return the[illegible] must allow them again ready flattering [illegible] thanks for the already [illegible] of their patronage.

As heretofore, the [illegible] are offered to cash [illegible] inducements [illegible]

12,000	Lbs. [illegible] Handspun [illegible]
12,000	Yds. [illegible] TUCKY BA[illegible] KEN-

Bought during the "Crisis" [illegible] sold at lowest market prices, to [illegible] attention of Planters is respectfully [illegible] vi ed.

PIANO FORTES.

One Rosewood, Canted Gothic Cornice with carved frieze and base mouldings, fancy desk, 6½ Octaves.

One Rosewood, round corners with carved frieze, and serpentine base mouldings and bead fancy desk; 7 Octaves, at Manufacturer's prices.

W. W. DRAPER. } Salesmen.
A. T. MARTIN. }

Jacksonville, May, 6 1858.—tf.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

UP TOWN

PROVISSION STORE,

Broad Street. Rome, Ga.

RILEY & AIKMAN

RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Rome, that they have just opened a PROVISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Baker & Rogers, where they intend to keep everything in the Grocery and Provision line. They solicit a share of public patronage.

J. T. RILEY.
March 25, 1857 T. C. AIKMAN.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. completed!

Connecting Chattanooga, Tenn. Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and all North-Eastern Cities, with Memphis Tenn.

☞ The last connecting Link of Rail Road between New York and the Mississippi River!

This Road is now completed, and opened for the regular transportation of Passengers and Freight, and will afford more expedition and less expense, than any other route between the North East and South West. Passengers and shippers will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Passenger Trains leave Stevenson daily at 7.15 o'clock A. M., (after the arrival of the train from Chattanooga and Nashville,) and arrive at Memphis same day at 6 P. M., connecting with first Class Steam Packets to New Orleans, and all other important points upon the rivers.* Goods consigned to Rail Road agents at Charleston or Savannah, will be forwarded to *Memphis* and other points, by Express Freight Trains

☞ Freight in charge of the Adam's Express Company, is carried over this route daily, by the Passenger Trains.

F. C. ARMS, Gen Sup't.

Huntsville, Ala., April 1st, 1857.

*Through Tickets to *Memphis*, &c., sold at New York, Philadelphia Baltimore Richmond, Petersburg, *Lynchburgh*, Knoxville Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah *Macon*, Atlanta and *Columbus*, Ga. *Montgomery*, Ala., Coattanooga and Nashville Tenn

This *great Southern Route* will be further improved on the 1st of June next, by the completion of the East Tenn., and Virginia Rail Road. march 25. 58.

TALLADEGA

MARBLE MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber would beg to inform the citizens of Calhoun and surrounding counties, that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

Monuments, Box-Tombs, slabs, Head Stones, Table Tops, and all kinds of **Building Materials.**

Work got up at his establishment, will be finished in splendid style.

Persons who may wish, can examine specimens of his work at the Jacksonville Grave-yard, executed for Mr. E. L. Woodward, J. A. McCampbell, Esq. and others.

F. W. STEPHENS.

Talladega, March 25, 1858.—1y.

KAHN'S CHEAP EMPORIUM,

At his New House, North-west Corner of the Square.

THE undersigned announces respectfully, the arrival of a new and splendid stock of

Spring & Summer

GOODS.

A FINE VARIETY OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A Choice Lot of

JEWELRY,

Some very fine Sets.

And his usual large Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

With many other articles usually kept in his market.

Particular attention is called to the finest selection of PARISIENNE

BONNETS

AND

MANTILLAS

EVER BROUGHT BEFORE.

For the liberal and daily increasing patronage of the citizens of this county, which induced him to locate himself permanently here, he offers his heartfelt thanks, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

His goods which have been selected with care and judgment, will compare favorably with the best and as heretofore but still more, ***his terms will be the cheapest.*** J. KAHN.

March 25, 1858.—3m.

Notice.

THE undersigned was duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Mark Phillips, jr. dec'd, on Monday the 22d day of March, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby required to present them legally authenticated, within the time allowed by law, or they will be barred.

CHARLSEY A. PHILLIPS.

March 25, 1858—6t. Administratrix.

Groceries, Groceries.

NEW PROVISION AND

GROCERY STORE.

I am now receiving at my store in the CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDING, a large and well selected stock of

Provisions & Groceries,

Which I will sell at a mere commission upon New Orleans cost and charges, for cash, consisting in part of the following to-wit:

400	SACKS of SALT,
100	Bbls. Bro. & Clarified SUGAR,
10	" CRUSHED
100	" MOLASSES,
100	1-2 Bbls. "
100	SACKS COFFEE,
10	TIERCES RICE,
50	CASKS BACON,
50	Bbls. MESS PORK,
20	TIERCES HAMS,
50	KEGS LARD,
200	Bbls. FLOUR,
100	" WHISKEY,
50	BOXES CANDLES,
50	" SOAP,
20	" STARCH,
30	Bbls. CIDER VINEGAR,
200	KEGS NAILS,
100	Bales INDIA BAGGING,
150	Pieces KENTUCKY BAGGING,
500	Coils ROPE,
20	Boxes PICKLES,
10	Bbls. RYE WHISKEY.

☞ Wanted to purchase by the 15th day of June next, 999 bales of Cotton for which I will pay a liberal price in cash, or in exchange for the above Goods.

☞ Also, Wanted to purchase, ***Land Warrants*** for 10,000 Acres land, for which I will pay their value in cash.

J. F. DENNIS.

Selma, Ala. April 1, 1857—1y.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one fi fa in favor of Mc[illegible] & Terris and against M. P. [illegible], I will sell to the highest bidder, in the [illegible], before the court house door in the [illegible] of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, next, 18[illegible] on the first Monday in June next, The [illegible] following lands, to-wit: section 11—[illegible] of south east fourth of west fourth [illegible] east fourth of south fourth of north [illegible] 11—the north west all in township [illegible] of section 11, the property of M[illegible] S.—levied on as to satisfy said fi fa. J. [illegible] [illegible]derson to sat-

May 6, 1858.—td. [illegible]IER, Sh'ff.

A FORTUNE OF

$70,000

TO BE HAD

FOR TEN DOLLARS!!

SWAN & CO'S. LOTTERIES.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. SWAN, & Co., Managers, of the Sparta Academy Lottery, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for JUNE, 1858, at AUGUSTA, Georgia, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

CLASS 18

To be drawn in the City of Augusta Georgia, in public, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, '58

Class 19,

To be drawn in the City of Augusta Georgia, in public on

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, '58.

CLASS 20

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga. in public, on

SATURDAY. JUNE 19th '58.

CLASS 21.

To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Georgia, in public, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 '58.

To be drawn in the city of Augusta Geo, in public, on

ON THE PLAN OF

SINGLE NUMBERS!!

Five Thousand four hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS!!

MAGNIFFICENT SCHEME.

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN JUNE!

1 Prize of	$70,000	4 Prizes of	900
1 "	30,000	4 "	800
1 "	10,000	4 "	700
1 "	5,000	4 "	600
1 "	4,000	50 "	500
1 "	3,000	50 "	300
1 "	1,500	100 "	125
4 "	1,000	230 "	100

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 pri's of $400	apx to $70,000	Pr is	$1,600
4 "	300 "	30,000 "	" 1,200
4 "	200 "	10,000 "	" 800
4 "	125 "	5,000 Pr are	500
4 "	100 "	4,000 "	400
4 "	75 "	3,000 " "	300
4 "	50 "	1,500 " "	200
5,000 "	20 are		100,000

5,485 Prizes amounting to **$320,600**

Tickets, $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2½

PLAN OF THE LOTTERIES.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel.

The first 457 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and Prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioner, the Prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes—The two preceeding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prize, will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the $70,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 11252, will each be entitled to $400. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $30,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, & so on according to the above Scheme.

The **5,000 Prizes of $20** will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $70,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the $70,000 Prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates which is the risk:

Cert'ate of Package of 10 Whol	Tickets	$80
Certificate "	10 Half	"	40
" "	10 Quarter	"	20
" "	10 Eighths	"	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchsers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

All Prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

All communications strictly confidential. Address Orders for Tickets or certificates

S. SWAN, & Co., Augusta, Ga.,

Persons residing near Montgomery, Ala or Atlanta, Ga., can have their orders filled, and save time, by addressing S. Swan & Co., at either of those cities.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers:—*New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, and Savannah Morning News, Richmond Dispatch and New York Dispatch, and Paulding (Miss.)*

The full & complete Confession of

RADFORD J. CROCKETT,

NOW in Fulton County Jail, condemned to be hung on the 18th day of June 1858, is now in press & will be ready for delivery about the first of June, (two weeks from this date.)

The book will make near forty pages—will contain the confession and all particulars about the murder and robbery of Samuel Landrum, near Atlanta, on the 8th of April—a history of the romantic and eventful life of the unfortunate young criminal—besides other strange disclosures well calculated to astonish and astound the reader.

The whole is strictly true and reliable, as will be seen by official certificate printed in the Book.

As but a limited number of copies will be printed, parties will do well to send in their orders immediately.

Any number less than four copies 30 cents each. When four or more copies are ordered to one address, 25 cents each. Postage stamps to pay the postage, when the books are to be sent by mail, must always accompany the order. The postage will be 3 cents on each book.

Order will be filled in the order they are received.—first come, first served. Address,

WM. KAY,
Agent and Publisher Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., May 15th, 1858.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence Monday the 1st day of February, and continue twenty-one weeks.

ANNA J. HAWLEY.

Jacksonville, Jan. 14, 1858.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.
THE GOTDEN PRIZE.
THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!
ILLUSTRATED!

ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
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ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best weekly papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGE, OR FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD, WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year - - - - $2 00, & 1 gift.
One copy for two years - - - 3 50, & 2 gifts.
One copy for three years - - - 5 00, & 3 gifts.
One copy for five years - - - - 8 00, & 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year, $5 00, & 3 gifts.
Five copies one year, 8 00, & 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year 15 00, & 10 gifts
Twenty one copies one year 30 00, & 21 gif s.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Pkg's. of Gold, containing	$500 00 each.
5 do. do. do.	200 00 each.
10 do do. do.	100 00 each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches,	100 00 each.
Gold Watches,	75 00 each.
200 do.	60 00 each.
1500 do.	50 00 each.
300 Ladies Gold Watches.	35 00 each.
200 Silver Hunting cas'd Watches	30 00 each.
500 Silver Watches.	$10 to 25 00 each.
1000 Gold Guard, Vest & Fob Chains,	10 to 30 00 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold & Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from fifty cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to the subscriber, *by mail or express post paid*.

☞ All communication should be addressed to BECKET & CO.

4° and 49 *Moffat* Building, 335 Broadway, New York.

☞ Specimen copies sent free Agents wanted. march 25 '58.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

WOODWARD & WHITE

Are receiving their usual supply of **Spring & Summer GOODS,** which they offer on favorable terms for CASH, or on time, to prompt paying purchasers.

Factory Thread can be had of them for CASH.

Jacksonville, Ala., April 15, 1858.—6t.

To the School Trustees of Calhoun County

The Wearied will now find rest.

THE Tax Collector has this day made a payment of $3145 60, of the school fund for Calhoun County, for the year 1857, which amount, I am now ready and anxious to pay out. The Trustees therefore, by calling at my office, can receive the amount due their Township.

The full amount due the County for the year 1857, is $[illegible], the balance of which will be paid me in a few days.

JAMES B. MARTIN,
Superintendent.

May 6, 1858.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

TAKEN UP by John Burgess & [illegible] before J. P. Gore, Esq. two certain estray mules, [illegible] four years old, one of a bay color, with a small loop on its right leg, of a medium size, the other a sorrel—no marks or brands perceivable, also of medium size.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 29, 1858.

W. J. P. RUSSELL, M. D.

OCULIST, AURIST

AND

SURGEON.

Treats with success the following Diseases and Deformities

Inflamation of the Eyes,
Granular Lids.
Stoppage of tear passage, (Watery-Eyes.)
Ptosis, (drooping of Upper Eye-Lid.)
Ectropium. } deformities of Lids.
Entropium. }
Pterigium.
Strabismus, (Cross-Eyes.) cured in a few seconds.
Cataract, (a form of Blindness.)
Talipes, (Club-Foot.)
Hare-Lip.
Torticollis, (Wry Neck.)
Tumors, (Wens.)
Enlarged Tonsils.
Deafness.
Chronic discharges from the Ear.
Artificial Eyes inserted without pain, possessing all the movement and appearance of the natural Eye.

ROOMS AT WEIRS HOTEL.

No Charge for Examination.

May 6, 1858.—2t.

NOTICE.

A Special Term of the Commissioners Court of Calhoun County Alabama will be holden at the Court House of said county on Monday the 14th day of June 1858 for the purpose of letting out the building of a Jail for said County. A WOODS.

May 13, 1858. Judge of Probate.

NEW GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have completed their new Mills on Big Tallapoosa river, 5 miles northeast of Arbacoochee. Great pains have been taken in the machinery and fixtures of the flouring Mill, making it equal, as they believe to any in the State, both in respect to fine flour and large yield to the bushel of Wheat. The water power is [illegible] abundant and unfailing at all seasons; and being prepared for the accommodation of the public, they solicit a liberal share of patronage, which they will endeavor always to deserve.

WM. H. PESNELL.
J. B. PESNELL.

May 13, 1858.

Notice to Mechanics.

THE Building of the Jail for Calhoun County Alabama, will be let out at the Court House of said county on Monday the 14 th day of June 1858. The plan and specifications of the same are on file in my office, for the inspection of all concerned. sealed proposals can be handed in to me any time between this and the day of the letting. A. WOODS.

May 12, 1858. Judge of Probate.

THE CELEBRATED CANADIAN PACING HORSE

Robin Roan,

Will stand the present season at the mills of the undersigned, and at E. T. Read's 2 miles north of Jacksonville, at $10 the insurance.

Robin Roan was brought from Montreal, Canada, is a roan color, with black legs, main and tail, 10 years old, is a natural pacer, and is said to have paced a mile in 3 minutes.

Apl. 22, '58. ELIAS READ

THE WEEKLY.

CHRONICLE & SENTINEL,

PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GEO.,

IS THE

LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
LARGEST AND BEST
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
PAPER IN THE STATE.
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
IN EVERY NUMBER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER
WE GIVE THE READER

THREE TO FIVE TIMES

As much reading matter as is contained in the ordinary weekly Papers of the South, consisting of

INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES.
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
INTERESTING STORIES AND TALES,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
MARKET REPORTS,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
LATEST NEWS AT HOME & ABROAD,
&c. &c. &c

The Weekly Chronicle and Sentinel, devoted to POLITICS, NEWS, and Miscellaneous intelligence, is issued every Wednesday morning, contains the LATEST NEWS received by Mail and Telegraph up to Twelve o'clock Tuesday night, and is mailed to subscribers by the earliest trains from this city, at

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, $4.
DAILY PAPER, $7.

IN ADVANCE.

Letters should be addressed to

W. S. JONES,
Augusta, Geo.

☞ Specimen copies sent free when desired.

Gift Enterprise!!

$500! $500!

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD COIN

Will be given to the patrons of the Rome Courier & Southern Statesman, on Saturday the 12th day of June next.

TICKETS GIVEN AWAY & PRIZES TOO.

1 *Chance to Draw*	$100 00
5 *Chances to Draw*	20 00
10 " " "	10 00
40 " " "	5 00

In order to collect our dues on subscription and to inaugurate the pre-paying system we propose to make the following bountiful bestowment of Gifts upon those who will promptly give indemnity for the past and security for the future. There is no deception or humbuggery in the proposition we make. It is no lottery scheme but a bona fide donation to our subscribers, and if they will, as we hope, generally accept it, it will be a matter of economy to both parties.

GIFTS.

40 Gifts of $5 each, are	$200
10 " " 10 "	100
5 " " 20 "	100
1 Gift of 100 "	100
56 Gifts, Total amount,	$500

☞ The following gentlemen, whose sterling worth and unquestioned integrity is well known throughout the Cherokee country, have consented to superintend the distribution.

Col. W. S. Colman,
Col. A. M. Sloan,
Col. D. R. Mitchell,

PLAN.

Numbers 1, 2, 3 &c., up to the number of subscribers to the paper will be put in a covered box. These will be counted by the above named Managers, who will so, [illegible] the drawing—these numbers will be drawn out one at a time. The holder of the Ticket corresponding to the No. on the 5th one drawn out, will receive a Five Dollar Gold piece, the person having the ticket corresponding with the number on the tenth one drawn, will also receive a five dollar piece the 15th [illegible] and so on—every [illegible] being a [illegible] the two [illegible] is drawn. The holder of the ticket corresponding to the 20th number drawn will receive a Ten Dollar Gold piece, then every 10th being a gift of ten dollars until the 50th is drawn. In the same manner the 50th will be a gift of a 20 dollar gold piece and every [illegible] to the [illegible]—and the holder of the ticket corresponding to the 56th number [illegible] will receive 100 dollars in gold.

Tickets in the distribution will be given to all subscribers who will pay past dues and for one year in advance. Those in arrears, if they pay up before the 12th of June, will only be charged two dollars a year with interest from the beginning of each year.

New subscribers will receive the paper one year and a ticket in the distribution for two dollars.

Receipts for the Money and Tickets in the drawing will be sent by return mail.

Address
"COURIER OFFICE,"
Rome Ga.,

April 15 1858.

1858.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

STIPES & ROWLAND

ARE now opening a most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods. We beg to repeat that no house in this County can offer greater inducements to buyers, as regards low prices. All we ask is to call, look and price. April 22, 1858.—tf.

The Alabama State Sentinel.

A paper devoted to general News, miscellaneous reading, Politics, and general commercial matters, is published in the City of Selma, Dallas County, Alabama at the following rates, paid strictly in advance:

Daily paper one year.	$7 00
Tri-Weekly. " "	$5 00
Weekly. " "	$2 0[illegible]

Selma being situated immediately at the terminus of the Alabama and Tennesse River Railroad, on the Alabama River, with a Telegraphic line passing North and South, accessable by excellent mail routes renders to the proprietors many advantages in furnishing their Subscribers with the *very* latest political and Commercial news from all parts of the world.

Merchants, Mechanics, and especially the Planters in the up country will find the SENTINEL a paper wortay their patronage.

All Postmaster are authorized to act as our agents in forwarding the names and money for subscribers.

All letters and communications should be addressed to JOHN HARDY, & Co.

April 25 Selma, Ala.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, his House and Lot in the Town of White Plains, Ala. The lot contains over half an acre, lying on the main street; has on it a dwelling house, a good Sadler Shop, and other buildings. If desired the Sadlery tools will also be sold and a quantity of household and kitchen Furniture.

J. J. CAREY.

April 1, 1858.—2m

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Henry M. Crump, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 27th day of April, 1858, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. WHITFIELD, Adm.

April 29, 1858.—6t.

C. C. PORTER

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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 assortment of Hardware, ever before offerred in Upper Georgia, imported directly from England, and from various manufactories North. 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, the articles kept are the following:

Swedes, refined Bar & Bundle Iron,
Cast, German, Blister and Plow Steel,
Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Boiler, 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,
Plows, Grain Cradles; Scythe Blades,
Wheat Fans, Threshing Machines, Shovels,
Spades, Axes, Hoes, Picks, Mattocks,
Cotton, Manilla and Hemp Rope,
Builders Hardware of all kinds,

A large assortment of Guns, Rifles, & Pistols.
Consisting of fine English and Damascus Twist and Laminated Steel Barrel Shot Guns,
Colts old 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,
Anvils, Bellows, Vices, &c.
Hollow ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs,
Axels, Springs, Bolts, [illegible]
A fine lot of Plated Ware, &c.
Plate Tin, Wire Copper, &c.

January, 14, 1858.—6m

READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE people of Cherokee Georgia, and Alabama, need not suffer themselves to be imposed upon any more, as they have been by the Pedlers 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 Pedlers, for their course Bogus Watches, and can get good warranted gold Jewelry, at the same price that they have been paying for the Brass Jewelry, sold by Pedlors and others

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY,

SILVER & CHINA WARES,

Plated & Cut Glass Wares,

Musical Instruments,

CUTLERY,

GUNS and PISTOLS,

SPECTACLES, FISHING TACKLE,

WALKING CANES, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, AND FINE

HOUSEHOLD WARES,

3-4 English Levers, from	$35 to $175
Gold Detached " "	$25 to $100
Gold Lepines, "	$20 to $ 75
Silver Levers, "	$10 to $ 50
Silver Lepines, "	$ 8
Silver Plain Watches,	$ 5

We do not keep Galvanized, Brass or German Silver Watches, but will get them for our customers to order—they will cost from $2 to $4 each.

3 Keyed Acordeons,	$1 25
1 " "	6 50
Double lined Violins & bow complete	2 00
Gold pen, silver case and pencil,	1 00
Best quality of Silver Thimbles,	25
30 hour Brass Clocks, warranted,	1 50
White China Tea setts, 44 pieces,	6 00
Gilt China Tea setts, 44 pieces,	10 00
Fine Cut Glass Goblets, doz.	6 00

Spectacles fitted to all ages, with optician kill. Watch glasses fitted for 25 cts.

Old 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—but common watches and Jewelry, such as are sold by Jews and Pedlars are generally too poorly made to be warranted.

VEAL & COMPANY.

Rome, Ga. Jan. 28, 1858.

CASH PASSAGE,

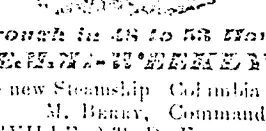
From Charleston to N. York.

Twenty-five Dollars ($25.)

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK and CHARLESTON

Steam Packets.



Through in 48 to 58 Hours.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The new Steamship Columbia 1800 Tons. M. BERRY, Commander.

NASHVILLE, 1500 Tons.	T. D. EWAN, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, 1500 Tons.	S. C. TURNER, Commander.
MARION, 1500 Tons.	W. FOSTER, Commander.
SOUTHERNER, 1000 Tons.	L. M. MURRY, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARVES

Every Wednesday & Saturday

after the arrival of the cars from the South and West, "at high water."

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

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

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

HENRY MISSROON & CO.

Corner of East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage,	$25 00.
Steerage,	$8 00

Freight on measurement Goods from New York, reduced to 10 cents per foot, and other Goods in proportion.

March 11, 1857.—1y.

BAPTIST MALE ACADEMY,

OF TEN ISLANDS ASSOCIATION.

Jacksonville, Ala.

THE Trustees appointed by the above association respectfully announce to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. W. M. Howell for the remainder of the present session who comes highly recommended by the President and Professors of the Union College Tennessee for his moral worth and literary attainments. He is qualified to prepare young men to enter colleges or to commence the learned professions and the trustees wish it to be particularly understood that Mr. Howell is a leath[illegible] raised man—and they earnestly solicit a liberal patronage from the friends of the institution—and those who have children and wards to educate.

Terms Tuition.

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Mental Arithmetic. : : : : : :	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. : : : : : :	12 50
Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Logic, Rhetoric, &c. : : : : :	15 00
Languages and Mathematics. : : :	20 00

Good boarding can be had in private families at about eight dollars per month.

E. T. READ, Sec'y.

April 8, 1858.

BOOK STORE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, AND NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Books & Stationery.

The undersigned is increasing his stock of BOOKS & STATIONERY by every steamer from the North, and is also in receipt of the New Publications of the principal publishing houses as soon as issued from the press. He offers for sale at low prices—

100 reams Folio Post, Cap Letter, Note and Commercial Note Paper.

THE

best qualities of Tissue and Drawing Paper, Music Paper, Bristol Board, Bill Paper, Blotting Paper, Envelopes of all sizes and qualities; also the

CHEAPEST

Blank Books of all qualities, together with all the staple articles of Stationery usually found in a [illegible]

BOOK STORE

such as Counting House, [illegible] Fancy and Pocket Inkstands, Portfolios, Back Gammon and Chess Boards, Chess Men, Harmonicas, Pocket Books, Single and Double Slates, Porcelian Slates, Erasing Knives, Paper Folders, Pen Rack, Steel and Quill Pens, Mucilage, all the best brands of writing, Copying and Indelible Inks Visiting and playing Cards, all warranted as good and at as low prices as can be found

IN THE CITY.

Also, Bill Files, India Rubber, India Rubber Rings, Quills, Sealing Wax, Red, Black, Fancy and White; India Ink, Drawing Slates, Crayon, Crayon Holders, Black Sand, Sand Boxes, Bill Head Boxes, Calenders, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices, by WM. KAY, Agent.

Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

N. B:—Please remember the location, nearest Store to the general Passenger depot and all the Hotels. Feb. 11, 1858. 1y

---

Furniture! Furniture!!

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand, at their room, two doors north of Hendrick & Nisbet's Drug Store, a superior lot of

CABINET WARE,

which they will sell at unprecedentedly low prices.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Orders *promptly* filled, and in workmanlike manner.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

ROWLAND & GOODWIN.

Feb. 18 1858.—tf.

CURES GUARANTEED!

Cancers & Scrofula

CURED.

113 CASES CURED LAST YEAR, 1857.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

Address, J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.

Dec. 31, 1857—1y. Huntsville, Ala.

Latest from Kansas & Utah.

MY creditors being importunate for their money, which they ought to have; and I having turned both cheeks, and besides, received a "*rock-dologer*" in the forehead, as Monk says—therefore, those indebted to me, will please take notice, that if they do not pay soon—I will "take them in backwards, with their eyes shut—*kerslunge*, and send them on their way a hollering."—with a bill of cost to pay.

Seriously, my necessities are such, that those indebted to me, must pay up, if they do not wish to compel me to collect by the aid of an Officer.

WM. H. FLEMING.

March 18, 1858.

ALEX. WHITE.	J. R. MARTIN.
Selma, Ala.	*Cahaba, Ala.*

WHITE & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice in partnership in all the Courts of Calhoun County. Address them either at Selma or Cahaba.

April 22, 1858.—1y.

Committed

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 1st day of April, 1858, a negro man who calls his name HENRY, who is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, and is about 23 years of age. He has a small scar, scarcely discernable, on his upper lip. He says he belongs to a man named Kinart or Dekihart Foster, living in Magnolia near Mobile, and that he was hired to John King, who owned a Brickyard on the Shell road near Mobile.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of, as directed by the statute in such cases made and provided.

JAMES B. FARMER, Sh'ff. C. C.

April 8, 1858.—tf.

State of Alabama, *St. Clair Co.*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1858, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the estate of John Dollar, late of Tuscaloosa county, deceased: all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them [illegible] in eighteen months, or they will be barred—this 10th day of April, A. D. 1858.

Apl. 15, '58. ELIJAH J. DOLLAR, Adm

HUNGARIAN GRASS.

WE have just [illegible] supply of this new [illegible] seed, which is said to [illegible] of very superior [illegible] [illegible]

PROSPECTUS OF

The Charleston Mercury.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS.

Daily, per annum	$10.00
Tri-Weekly	5.00
Weekly,	2.00

CLUBS WILL BE FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS.

Five copies of the Daily for	$40.00
Five copies of the Tri-Weekly	20.00
Five copies of the Weekly	8.00

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Mariage Notices or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable City reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

☞Postmasters are authorised to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers & forwarding the money; and by sending us *Five* Daily subscribers, with $50 enclosed—or *Five* Tri-Weekly subscribers, with $25 enclosed—or *Five* Weekly subscribers with $10, enclosed—will be entitled to an *Extra Copy*; or, if preferred, they may retain *Twenty per cent* of the pre-payments for their trouble and in lieu of the extra paper.

March 18, 1858.

Maryland State Lotteries

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers of the Maryland State Lotteries, present the following Splendid Schemes,

For MAY, 1858.

They caution purchasers of Tickets to beware of ordering Tickets in Lotteries where extraordinary large Capitals are offered for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles.

The *Maryland* Lotteries have been existence for Forty Years They are drawn by a State Officer, and can be relied on. If you draw a Prize, you will get your money. The whole country is flooded with Bogus Lottery concerns. Beware of them.

☞Order in the *Maryland* State Lotteries.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

CLASS G. To be drawn in Baltimore City, *May* 22, 1858.

Making more Prizes than Blanks—Every Package of 26 Tickets must certain 16 drawn numbers, so that there are 16 Prizes to 10 Blanks.

1 Gr'd Prize of	$10000	10 Prizes of	$200
1 Prize of	10,000	519 Prizes of	100
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prizes of	80
1 Prize of	5,000	62 Prizes of	70
2 Prize of	2,350	62 Prizes of	60
5 Prize of	1,500	62 Prizes of	40
10 Prize of	1,000	7,192 Prizes of	70
10 Prize of	5,000	30,256 Prizes of	10

38,250 Prizes amounting to $601,000

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2,50 Eights $125.

Certificate o	Package of 26 Wholes,		$124.00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	62,00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters	31 00
Do.	do.	26 Eights,	15.50

HAVANA PLAN.

All the numbers put in one wheel, and every prize put in another.

Every Prize is drawn out.

NO DEDUCTION ON PRIZES. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED,

Extra Class 6,

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, *May* 29th, 1858,

29,685 Prizes! 40,000 Numbers!!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$31,460	4 Appr'x to	$200
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	5,060	16 "	100
1 Prize of	5,000		
1 Prize of	4,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	2,000		
1 Prize of	2,500	16 "	100
1 Prize of	2,500		
1 Prize of	2,000	16 "	100
1 Prize of	1,260		
1 Prize of	1,260	40 "	40
4 Prize of	1,000		
10 Prizes of	300	40 "	30
10 Prizes of	250		
100 Prizes of	200	400 "	20

20,000 Prizes of $8 each.

The 20,000 Prizes of $8, determined by the drawing of the Capital, whether odd or even

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Qtr's $2.50.

A Managers' Certificate, where persons wish to pay the risk only, will be sent for 98

" "	16 Halves, "	48
" "	16 Quarters "	24
" "	16 Eighths, "	12

The Managers have been compelled from the numerous complaints made to them, of unfaithfulness on the part of those who have been attending to the filling of orders, to assume the correspondence business and in their own name.

☞Order Tickets from the *Managers* only.

Address all letters to

R. FRANCE & CO.
Baltimore, Md.

OLIVER ELSTON, *Tallabega Co.* | NEAL HOLLAND, *Benton Co.*

HOLLAND & ELSTON.

Commission Merchants,

Selma, Ala.

BAGGING & ROPE, GROCERIES, &c. advanced liberally on Cotton consigned to them.

Cotton and other produce sold on the usual rates of commission. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

July 29, 1857.—1y.

Music Lessons

WILL be given by Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, at home, on a new and superior Piano. The present session commenced on the 1st inst., but pupils can commence at any time and continue five months for the session.

Feb. 4, 1858.

RYAN, TATE & ROWLAND,

Are now receiving their usual supplies of

SPRING GOODS.

PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS are respectfully solicited to give them a call, and PROFIT by the inducements that are offered, in the way of

Neat and Durable

GOODS

At Low Prices.

Our motto is "SHORT PROFITS ... PAYMENT," and to ... drwill say, that no ... vantages be what ...

... 22, 1858.—4t.

1857. 1858.

J. H. DANIEL. GEO. E. CURTIS.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,

AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

DANIEL & CURTIS,
Water Street, Selma, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of all buyers of first class READY-MADE Clothing to their large and well selected Stock of Fashionable Goods; every garment Manufactured by themselves, and warranted to be well made and just as represented, and in point of Cut quality and style cannot fail to please even the most fastidious; also a large Stock of Gents Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, White and Fancy Cashmere, Merino, Silk and Cotton Under Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, in great variety, to which weekly additions will be made. Gents Shawls, Blankets, fashionable Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c. Call and be pleased no charge for showing Goods.

Selma, Ala. Oct. 17, 1857.

T. W. STREET. T. P. FERGUSON.

STREET & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Grocers & Commission MERCHANTS,

BROAD STREET OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL BANK, ***Selma, Ala.***

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!

which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Our stock consist in part of the following articles:

BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS AND HAMS.

RIO JAVA AND LAGUIRA COFFEE.

Flour, in barrels and sacks. Rice and Salt Brown, Granulated, Loaf, Powder and Crushed Sugars.

MOLASSES, in barrels and half barrels. Stuart's extra Family Syrup

English Dairy and Western **CHEESE.**

Western and Goshen **BUTTER.**

Green, Black and Young Hyson **TEAS.**

BUCKWHEAT in boxes, kegs and 1-4 barrels. Pickled Beef.

PICKLES assorted. Catsup and Mustard. Soda, Almonds, Yeast Powders,

SARDINES—whole, half and quarter boxes. Ginger, Pepper, and Spice,

CANDLES—Star, Adamantine and Sperm. Snuff, Powder, Lead and Shot.

White Wine and Cider **VINEGAR.**

TOBACCO & CIGARS—(assorted brands.)

BAGING, India and Kentucky. Handspun and Machine Rope.

BRANDIES, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Tennessee, Seignette, and other choice brands.

Old Rye, old Bourbon, Dexter's Pikes and Wilshire Whiskey.

Madeira, Sherry Port, Malaga and Champagne **WINE.**

Claret in boxes. Cooking Wine. N. E. Rum, Jamaica Rum. Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Domestic **BRANDY.**

WHITE LEAD and Zinc. Lamp, Lard, and Linseed **OILS**. Train Oil, Turpentine &c.

☞Country Merchants and Planters will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞The highest market prices paid for cotton. Selma, Ala Jan. 21, 1857.—1y.

W. G. Privet, late of Jacksonville, is in the above house, and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances from the up country, or to fill with promptitude and care, all orders which they may forward.

Jan. 21, 1858.—1y.

R. A PRINGLE.

BOOT & SHOE DEALER,

No. 177 EAST BAY,

Charleston, So. Ca.

Opposite the Building of the New Custom House, one door from S. S. Farrar & Bro'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 Manufacturers Price.

R. A. PRINGLE.

No. 177 *East Bay*, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Reference,—

Messrs. W. J. WALKER & CO.
Of Mount Polk, Benton Co., Alabama.
March 25, 1857.—1y.

Maryland State Lotteries.

R. FRANCE & Co. Managers.

CAUTION NOTICE.

PERSONS living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; and if money is sent to them for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland Drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering in the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of fair and honest drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' Tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the numbers printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.,
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.
Feb 25 1858.—3m.

GATCHELL'S

Hydraulick Ram.

The undersigned having obtained the patent for the State of Ala. for this valuable invention, it being the latest and acknowledged and proven to be the best invention for conveying water yet discovered, desires to dispose of them, and put them in operation for those who may want them for their individual use.

They will elevate water, to any given point and distance, ten feet, for every foot of head which can be obtained for them giving a constant and full supply according to the amount wanted. They are simple in construction, & not liable to get out of repair. They will wear for many years without wearing out; & when certain parts do, they can be replaced at a very trifling cost, and made as good as new. They are cheaply constructed can be put in operation to convey water three hundred yards, at a less cost than an ordinary well can be dug and furnished with a pump; and when furnished yield their supply like a spring without the labor of drawing or pumping.

Many other advantages might be enumerated but those wishing to purchase can obtain the desired information by addressing H. P. Edward's Leesburg Cherokee Co. Ala. or John Reese, Reeses Mills, De Kalb Co. Ala.

JOHN REESE, H. P. EDWARDS, } Proprietors.

N. B We will sell county or district rights to any part of the State, reserving our immediate vicinity. June 10 1857.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District of the Northern Chancery Division, be held on the 4th Monday of July next.

JOHN FOSTER, Chancellor.

A true copy from the minutes,
R. G. EARLE, Register.
April 22, 1858.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HARDIE & STEELE.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, TOBACCO, &C.

EAST END OF CENTRAL DEPOT BUILDINGS,

SELMA, ALA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Groceries for Family and Plantation use, consisting in part of the following articles

Provisions.

Bacon Sides,
Duffield Bagged and Plain Hams,
Pickled Pork, Dried Beef,
Beef Tongues, Lard,
Goshen Butter, in Kegs or Firkins,
Western, " "
Cheese, English Dairy and Western,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Potatoes, Peas and Onions,
Soda Buscuit, Crackers,
Huntley & Palmers' Cracknell, Biscuit,
St. Louis extra & superfine Flour, lb.,
Country, " " sacks,
Buckwheat, in lb., boxes and bags,
Salt, by the sack, coarse and fine.

Sugars.

Brown and Clarified, by H'hds.,
Powdered, Crushed, Leaf,
Granulated and Coffee Sugar,
N. O. Molasses and Syrup,
Stewarts extra Syrup, lb, and 1-2 lb.

Coffee.

Rio, in bags and half bags,
Laguira, " " "
Mocha, " " "
Old Government Java (in Packets.)

Teas.

Extra Fine Hyson,
Finest young "
Oolong and other Teas,

Brandies Wines & other Liquors.

Our stock is large and consists in part of the following choice brands.

Old Otard, Godart and Heidsic,
Old Maderia, Cherry, Old Port,
Claret of Julien and other Brands,
Champaigne, Scuppernong,
Sparkling Catawba,
"Tennants and Muirs" Scotch Ale,
"Byas" London Porter,
Wolfes Scheidam Schnapps,
Dexter in lb and 1-2 lb.
Welshire, " " "
Old Monongehala, " " "
Rye and Bourbon,
Ginger Wine, Champaigne Cider, Bitters

Tobacco and Segars.

Regalia, Regenta,
Operas and Landres,
Chewing Tobacco—every Brand,
Spencers Calhoum Tobacco,
Smoking " "
Snuff—Macaboy and Scotch,

Pickles Preserves Catsups, &c.

Pickles—every variety,
Brandy Peaches,
" Cherries,
Tomato Catsup,
Walnut "
Sauces—every kind,
Lemon Syrup,
Pine Apple "
Raspberry "

Candles, Oils and Soap.

Sperm Candles,
Adamantine and Star,
Castile Soap,
Bar and Fancy,
Linseed Oil,
Lard & Train "

White Lead and Zinc.

Fish.

Mackerel, in lb., 1-2, 1-4 and Kits,
Salmon & Shad " " "
Herring " " "
Codfish and Herring in boxes,

Sundries.

Nails, Indigo, Madder,
Copperas, Soda, Starch,
Pepper, Spices,
Assorted Candies,
Almonds, Figs, Currants,
Raisins Cranberries,
Ink, Jug Ware,
Demijohns, Empty Kegs,
Cotton and Grass Rope,
Plow Lines, Brooms,
Blacking, Matches,
Painted Buckets,
Oak & Cedar "

We particularly invite the attention of Merchants to our large and complete stock embracing nearly every article usually kept in Retail Country Stores and Groceries. Our supplies for family use are also large and of the choicest quality. We also keep on hand a large stock of

INDIA & KENTUCKY BAGGING.

MACHINE & HARD SPUN ROPE to which we invite attention of Planters.—We are constantly receiving additions to our already large stock from New York, Boston and New Orleans, which we purchase for cash, & therefore will sell upon a very small advance on first cost. The very highest market prices will be paid for Cotton in cash or in exchange for the above Goods. Give us a call and we warrant to please in price and qualiy. J. HARDIE.
S. P. STEELE.

☞Highest market price paid for Land Warrants, Country Produce, &c. &c.

—IN ADDITION.—

We have just received from New Orleans and Boston,

40 000 Yards Kentucky bagging
50 000 " India bagging,
300 Coils best hand-spun rope,
200 " MACHINE

☞We will furish Bag'g & Rope for next crop to those who will ship their Cotton to this market.

Selma, Ala. April 22, 1857. H. & S.

☞**T. W. Francis** late of Jacksonville, Ala., is in the above House & will be happy to serve his old friends, either in persons or by order, who may desire to make purchase.

W. J. LYLES & CO

Sad-dle

—AND—

HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

Goldsby's New Building, Broad St.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

Manufactures and keep constantly on hand the following articles, viz:

English, Spanish (full quilted and plain) Saddles,	Pat. Leather, Wool & Kip Collars,
	Stage Harness,
Side, Wagon ... Saddles,	... ness,
Coach, Stage & Buggy wagon & cart Harness,	Coach & Gig Harness, Buckles, all kinds,
	Coach, Gig, Saddle, Braddoon & Mullin Bits,
Bridles and Martingales all kinds,	
Fine all wool Girths,	Breeching Rings,
" " Sursingles,	Stage, Halter, Trace & Brush Chains,
Spanish Sad Trees,	Fine Stage, Coach, Buggy, Wagon, Drovers & Riding Whips
Ladies' "	
Boys' "	
English "	Deer and Sheep Skins etc., etc., etc.
Harness, Band, Patent, Enameled & String Leather.	

All orders for any thing in our line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing Neatly and Substantially Done

Purchasers are respectfully requested to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL, TALLOW, BEESWAX and DRY Hides taken in exchange for any kind of Work.

... for Dry Hides. Selma, April 11 '57.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

PITTSBURG, PA., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE.
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

POST OFFICE, HARTLAND, LIV. CO., MICH., Nov. 16, 1855.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been sick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' bills, and lost much time without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

GEO. J. GRIFFIN, *Postmaster.*

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, WYOMING CO., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother had been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual.

Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

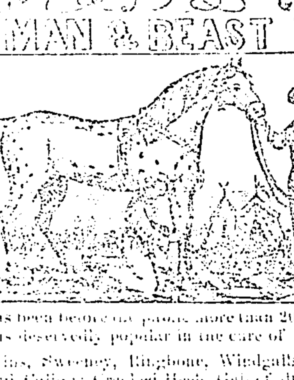
We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful cures of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the *Cherry Pectoral* saves more lives by the consumptions it prevents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inexorable canker that, fastened on the vitals, eats your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY

HENDRICK & NISBET,
Jan. 28, '58.—1y. Jacksonville.



Has been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents, with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. H. TUCKER & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Be sure that the name of the originator is in his own hand-writing over the cork, and these words are blown in the glass of the bottle: "G. W. MERCHANT, Lockport, N. Y." None other are genuine.

☞For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville.

R. M. DICKSON, Alexandria; and by Dealers of Med. generally in the vicinity. Wholesale by J. C. DEBOUSE & co mobile, R. L. Ross, Tuscumbia, and by Dealers in all commercial Towns.

July 1, 1857

OXFORD HOUSE

OXFORD, BENTON CO ALA.

I beg leave to inform my old friends and customers that I have removed from the brick tavern to the Oxford House two doors below the Post Office, and thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed on me hitherto, I respectfully request the public in general to confer it on my new hotel.

JOHN SPENCER.

Jan. 28, 1858.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN,

ONE FINE MULE, one fine Horse—one fine Mare—one two horse Wagon—(good)—One *excellent* two horse Barouche and Harness, one Buggy and one Silver Watch.

One Tract of Land,

Containing 82 acres, near Jacksonville Benton co. Ala. One ***House and Lot*** on the public square in said town—a good stand for a business house—all will be sold low for cash, or on time, purchase money being well secured. Apply to

M. J. TURNLEY.

Jacksonville Ala. Jan. 14, 1858.

VALUABLE

Choccolocco Valley Land FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, his extensive and valuable Tract of Land, containing 1820 acres; about 4 or 500 acres cleard, and in cultivation with at least 1000 acres of well timbered tillable land, yet to clear; and so situated that it might be divided into 4 or 5 settlements, with sufficient timber convenient to each.—The tract is well situated, and corners within a quarter of a mile of Choccolocco Creek. It is situated 4 miles from Oxford and the Selma Rail Road; and well improved with dwelling house, Barns, Ginhouse &c.

The soil is first quality of Choccolocco valley land, and the improved portion has a good apple and peach orchard. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. H. H. ALLEN.

April 1, '58.—tf.

Notice to Tax Payers.

The undersigned has received a Circular from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, calling his attention to the fact, that the last Legislature, in granting extension of time for the payment of taxes, did so, upon the express condition that Tax Collectors should complete their payments of taxes due for the year 1857, by the first day of May next. He is also informed by the Comptroller, that the necessities of the Treasury, to meet obligations due before the 1st of June, are such, that Tax Collectors are required to pay up fully before the first of May. In view of this peremptory order from head quarters, allowing him no discretion or further time, he hereby gives notice to all who have not paid their tax for 1857, that they must pay up before the **20th of April 1858**, or the amounts due will be placed in the hands of officers for collection, without a single exception.

JAMES MEHARG,
Tax Collector of Calhoun County.
April 1, 1858.—3t.

Medical Notice.

DR. F. M. ALLEN,

HAVING permanently located himself in Alexandria, Al., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

He may usually be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

March 11, 1858.—6m.

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. which will be sold on very reasonable terms, and orders from a distance promptly filled, altogether for CASH.

He will also fill orders on short notice for any description of *Castings.*

WM. ADAMS.

January 14, 1858.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Land Warrant, No. 11,766, for eighty acres, issued from the Pension Office, under the Bounty Land act, March 3d, 1855, to Josiah T. Womack, and forwarded to W. C. Price, agent of the said Womack, at Jacksonville, Ala., which Warrant never was received by the said Womack, or by the said Price his agent, and the said Womack has never sold, transferred, or voluntarily parted with his right to said Warrant. This publication is therefore made for the purpose of preventing fraud in the improper use of said Warrant, and for the purpose of making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate Warrant. W. C. PRICE,
Agent for J. T. Womack.
March 11, 1858.—6t.

Important News.

COTTON ADVANCED.

LAST REMOVAL OF

KAHN'S EMPORIUM.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he has removed to and permanently located himself at his lately purchased house on the ***North west corner of the Public Square***, formerly belonging to Wm. White, NEXT DOOR TO DR. PORTER'S OFFICE, where he will be happy at all times to serve his friends and customers

He hopes his friends and customers will not forget him for the change, and all keep in mind the present *CHEAP CORNER.*

Feb. 4, 1858. J. KAHN.

A. F. WISE & CO.,

SELMA, ALA.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON

Manufacturers and Repairers,

AND DEALERS IN

GRATES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

Cook, Parlor, Office and Room Stoves.

A. F. W. & Co., keep constantly on hand a large assortment of the above mentioned articles which they offer very low, for cash only.

☞ Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Broad st. Selma, apr. 11

Jacksonville Male Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened for the reception of pupils, on Monday, JANUARY 18th, 1858, under the charge of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition the same as established by the Board of Trustees.

The undersigned, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for the past two years, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself, to a strict attention to the duties of his vocation.

JAMES CLARK.

Dec. 24, 1857.—tf.

State of Alabama, }
CALHOUN COUNTY. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala, Special Term, April 18, A. D. 1858.

THIS day came Daniel Hinds, Administrator of the Estate of A. M. Hinds, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that Saturday the 8th day of May next be set for examining stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said County, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be holden at the Court-house of said county, on said Saturday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness: A. WOODS, Judge of the Court of Probate, at Office this 18th day of April, A. D. 1858.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 15, 1858.—3t.

JOHN K. GOODWIN.

DEALER IN

English German & American.

HARDWARE.

SELMA ALA.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Hardware, Iron, Steele, Axes, Hoes, Locks, Hinges Butts, Nails, Paints and Oil and Glass, Scales, Bolting Cloths, Cutting, Carpenters Tools, Circular Saws Mill & Crosscut Saws, Wood and Willow ware, Cotton and Manilla Rops, Gumbetting and Packags, Grates, Cooking Parlow and Office Stoves, and many others not mention in the above list. Soliciting a call from all visiting our city with the view to make Purchers in this line.

June 3 1857.—1y.

O. MAZANGE & CO.

Mobile Alabama.

Agents for Peter McIntyre Spinning Machines, Mills, Corn-Shellers, Bullock Cotton Presses & Coleman Undulatory Mills

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Hardware & Cutlery, Bar Iron, Mill rock, Tin Plate Nails, Guns, &c., &c.

OFFER FOR SALE at low prices & on favorable terms, a most extensive assortment of Goods in their line, all of which have been recently received direct from foreign and domestic ports.

Their Stock will be continually replenished during the season, and now consists in part of

1200 tons Swedish Iron assorted all sizes.
300 tons Swedish broad Plough Iron, 6 to 12 inches wide
300 tons English Iron all sizes.
200 tons Refined English and American Iron.
4000 Bundles Square, Round, Band, Scroll, Horse shoe Nailrods, Hoop, Octagon Iron, all sizes.
5 tons Plough Moulds.
500 Bundles and Sheets Boiler & Sheet Iron
200 tons Hollow-ware, Pots, Spiders, Ovens Dogs, &c.
200 sets Gin Gear and Grist Mill Iron made to order. 100 sets Saw Mill Irons
1000 pairs Esopus Kuln & French burr Mill Rocks, 12 to 54 inches diameter.
600 Nova Scotia blue grit Grindstones.
6000 kegs Fall River Cut Nails and spikes, of superior quality.
150 Bags Griffin Horse-nails, "G," 6 to 10.
500 pairs patent Horse Shoes.
4000 dozen cast, steel German & Iron Hoes, made to order
400 dozen American Patent Hoes, made to order.
100 casks, Ox, Log, Coil and Well chains.
10,000 pairs Trace Chains, all sizes.
1000 dozen Collins, Hartford, Simmons, and other Axes.
100 sets patent Chain Pumps and fixtures.
1000 coils and dozens Cotton and Manilla Rope and Plough Lines.

Tinner's Goods.

600 boxes "Charcoal Brand," 1-2 x—Tin Plate.
250 boxes Leaded Roofing Plates, 14 x 20.
100 Rods Iron Wire, Charcoal brand.
300 gross Kettle Ears.
Sheet Zinc, Pig lead, Bancatin Sheet Iron, Sheet brass, Copper and Brass Wire, Rivets, Shears, Tin ware, a general and varied assortment.
10,000 dozen Knives and Forks of all kinds.
6000 " Pocket Knives, 1, 2, 3, 4, & blades.
1000 " Sicars and Scissors.
200 " Razors, Butcher, Rogers &c., Butcher, Bread and Shoe Knives Guns Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers
700 Double Barrel Guns.
300 Single do do
300 Double Tigger'd Rifles, including Wesson celebrated make.
300 pairs Pistols, Revolvers and single barrels.
3000 Sloops, Ruggles, Norse and Mason and others, cast and wrought iron Ploughs.
150 Sinclair, Green, & other Steam Cutters.
200 McIntyre and other Corn Shellers.
300 Yard and Railroad Barrows'
500 Cultivators and Road Scrapes,
100 sets Blacksmith Tools.
300 sets Carpenter Tools
150 sets Tanner's Tools.
250 sets Cooper Tools.
100 sets Shoemaker Tools.
300 sets Iron Axle Trees.

SAWS.

Wm. Rowland and Hoe's CS Mill and Cross cut Saws, Pit Saws, Circular Saws, Back, Compass and other Saws.

Carriage Springs, Pipe Boxes.
300 steel Corn Mills, with and without fly wheels.
300 dozen Coffee Mills.

Gin Manufacturer's Goods.

Sheet Cast Steel, Screw, Butt-hinges, Glue, Auger-bits, Brissell, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods.

A large Assortment of Brass Andirons, stylish patterns; Shovel & Tongs, Pokers, Steak & Chafing Dishes; Steel Fire irons, in sets, fancy patterns; Samb Hooks, Brass, Wire and Pierced Iron Fenders, Nursery Fenders. A general assortment of Tin ware, ivory handle Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces, even and in dozen; Table Knives only. Trays, Waiters, Nutmeg Graters, Toasting Forks, brass and iron sound Pails, cedar and painted Tubs, Britannia and British Metal, Coffee Urns, Tea Pots, Cream Pots, Candlesticks, Gridirons, Serves, Saucepans, Tea-Kettles, and enamelled ware generally: 'Remington' Andirons and Coffee-pots, Fish Kettles, Cruin Frames and Glasses, Spoons, Spittoons, Lanterns, Crimping and Curling Irons & Napple Irons.

STOVES.

300 Cooking Stoves of Various improved patterns.

100 parlor, bed-room, church and tavern Stoves, with a general assortment of other Goods belonging to their line of business—to all of which they invite the attention of Planters, Merchants and Mechanics visiting this city, and offer for sale at low Prices. Mobile, June 3 1857.—1y

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MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS

AND

Phœnix Bitters.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE NOW before the public, for the cure of *Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy,* or *Eruptions* of the *Skin, Fever,* and *Ague, Dyspepsia, dropsy,* and in fact most all diseases soon yield to their curative properties.

It has been computed that during the last twentfive years upwards of *Four Millions* of persons have been benefitted by the use of these medicines; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimate of every patient. By their use the BLOOD IS RESTORED TO A HEALTHY STATE and *freed from all impurities.* The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure.

The afflicted have in these medicines a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

PREPARED BY

WM. B. MOFFAT, M. D.
NEW YORK.

And For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET,
July, 1 '57—1y. *Jacksonville.*

We Want to Buy

CORN, LARD, WHEAT, CORN MEAL, FLOUR, BACON, ...S, BUTTER, EGGS, &c. Groceries or for which will pay, either ... cash, at the currant market price. AIKMAN, march 25 ... RH

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

L. G. STURDEVANT. WM. H. RAY

STURDEVANT & RAY,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

CORNER OF WATER AND GREEN STS.,

Near the Ala. and Tenn. R R. R. Depot,

SELMA, ALABAMA,

KEEP constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

of all kinds. Our stock cansists in part of the following, to wit:

Salt; Coffee;	Wine; Vinegar;
Sugar, Molasses;	Sp'ts Turpentine;
Chockolate; Teas,	Lard Oil; Candles;
Rice, Bacon, Lard;	Soap; Starch; Soda;
Cheese; Flour;	Yeast Powdears;
Buckwheat Flour;	Mackerel; Pickels;
Potatoes;	Tobacco; Snuff;
Whiskey, Rum;	Powder; Shot,
Brandy—American	Best Fall River Nails
Cognac & Peach;	Jug Ware; 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, guarantieed to be as represented.

The highest smarket price will be paid for all kind of Country Produce, either in cash, or in exchange for Goods.

June 3. 1857 1y.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

Of the newest & most approved patterns. A very select assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, and a—large stock of Jewelry, consisting of Ear Rings, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ladies and Gentleman's Gold Lockets and Chains; Rings and Pens for Daguerreotypes; Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens, and all other fancy articles usually found in a jewelry establishment. Also alarge stock of writing and fancy Note Paper, and superior Pocket Knives, at

WARWICK'S,

The old established Watchmakers, Tallalega Ala.

☞Personal attention to the repair of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

April 15, 1857.—1y.

HOME MANUFACTORY.

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.

J. H. PRIVETT,

Continues the

Carriage Business.

AT his old stand on Main street North of the Court House, where his friends & the public generally, can be accommodated with Carriages and Buggies, made by good workmen, out of the best material. All kinds of Repairing

Done at shortest notice.

In connection with the above he has established a

REPOSITORY

of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies and extra Harness, from the best Northern Manufactories—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for CASH

LIVERY.

J. H. PRIVETT continues his LIVERY STABLE at the old stand and is prepared at all times to furnish the public with

VEHICLES & HORSES,

at the following rates:

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

Damages 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 up occasionally, as corn is high and a cash article, and if they fail 25 per cent. will be added.

July 15 1857.—tf.

BARNEY BROS.,

HARDWARE AND

Agricultural Warehouse,

45 & 47 *COMMERCE STREET.*

We are now receiving and opening our new goods from Sheffield, Birmingham & from the various Manufactories in the North comprising the largest & finest assortment we have ever offered to the public. We have spared no pains in selecting, having large and favorable facilities for buying goods we feel assured that we can offer such inducements as it will be to the advantage of all buying goods to give us a call.—Our Stock consists in part of the following articles— BAR IRON—Swedes, English, Refined & American Hammered, all sizes. PLOW STEEL, 8 to 16 inches wide. Naylor & Co's English American Bilster, German and Spring, all sizes. HOLLOWARE—Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Fire Dogs, Wash Kettles, &c. FRENCH POTS, all sizes. HOES—Cast Steel, German Steel & our celebrated Planters Hoes, manifactured to our own order. CHAINS—Trace, Log, Ox, Cow, Wells Halter, Pump, &c. NAILS—Spike, and Brads, all sizes. SAWS—Wm. Rowland's, R Hoe & Co.'s, and S. D. Willmott's Mill, Cross cut & Circular, all sizes and a large variety of Hand, Penel, Back, Meat, Burring Kelhole and other Saws. Scythe Blades—Waldron's Grass, Bramble and other Blades. Mills—Coffee, Spice, Paint, &c. Spades and Shovels—Ames's Rowland's & other makers, long & short handles. Mill Rocks—French, Burr and Cologne all sizes. Bolting Cloth—Anchor brand Rope—Manilla, Cotton & Hemp, all sizes Grind Stones—Nova Scotia blue ... Mill Irons, all kinds ... Sifters—Hair and Brass and Wire ... Plows—Ruggle, Norris, Mason & Co., ... John Moore's, Hall's, ... cast and wrought ... Straw Cutters—A large assortment, consisting of almost all ... manufactured ... Wheat Fans—Grant's, Ruggles', Nouon, Mason & Co's, ... sizes. Corn Shellers, ... great variety. Store Trucks—... Rail & Garden Barrows ... Washing Machines and Horse Power Reapers ... Tools, all kinds. Blacksmith ... Builders' Hardware of all kinds, this branch of ... business we pay particular attention to, and we flatter ourselves we have the best Stock and the LARGEST VARIETY IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY ... es, Shot Guns double and single barrels ... t's Pistols, all sizes ... Shot Belts, Pouches, Powder Flasks and Powder Horns, a large assortment Gun Caps, Cole's Pistol Caps, Wire Cartridges and Wadding of all kinds Pocket and Table Cutlery, a large variety Fancy Goods, a large assortment

Together with all Goods belonging to their line of business to all of which they invite the particular attention of purchasers to call & examine before buying elsewhere.

☞We are also sole Agents for Wilder's celebrated BOOK SAFE, the only genuine Wilder's Safe sold in the city.

Mobile, June 3 1857.—1y.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT without Medicine, of Spermatorrea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by

B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 38 East 31st street, New York City.

May 6 1858.

HOUSE AND SIGN.

PAINTING.

The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity: Having followed the business for 10 or 12 years he flatters himself that he will be able to execute work in a manner to please all.

All kinds of marble, granite, and paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style.

JAMES Z BRADY.

March 11, 1857.—tf.

Howard Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

A benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual diseases, such as *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, 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, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a charitable act worthy of their name to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give

Medical Advice Gratis

to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES 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.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse, and Diseases of the Sexual Organs by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelop) 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.

STONE'S HOTEL,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

THE undersigned return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and solicit a continuence of the same. We promise no pains shall be spared to make those comfortable who may favor us with a call.

The Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords.

We have a fine OMNIBUS to convey passengers to and from Boat Landing and Railroad Depots *free of charge.*

J. M STONE, P. C. STONE.
Manager. *Proprietor.*

June 3 1857: 1y

SELMA FURNITURE

WARE ROOMS,

Rear of Commercial Bank,

SELMA, :::::: :::::: ALABAMA.

THE Proprietor takes this method of informing the citizens of Benton and adjoining counties, that he has, and will keep on hand, a complete assortment of Parlour, Dining, Library and Bed Room Furniture, which he proposes to sell cheaper for *Cash* than the same articles can be procured for at any house in the State.

—ALSO—

Splendid PIANO FORTES from celebrated makers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, which will be sold at a small advance on manufacturers prices for *cash.*

All orders promptly attended to

Selma April 11 '57. J. J. NORRIS.

N. B. All Goods bought from this house will be packed and delivered at the Depot free of charge.

JACOB KROUT. E. GILLMAN.

J. KROUT & CO.,

Wholesale Confectioners,

BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

WE have, and will always keep on hand, Candies, Nuts and Fruits (of all kinds,) Currants, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Citrons, Figs, by the box, Syrups, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, of all kinds, Fruits and Brandy Fruits, Ketchups, Sauces, Spices, Mustard, Olives, Capers, Salad Oil, Sardines, Lobsters and Salmons, Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars of the best quality, Bread, Crackers, Wedding and Ornamental Cakes, Toys of all kinds, Wines by the bottle, Brandies, Schiedam Schnapps, Gin, Whiskey, Ale, Porter and Cider of the very best brands.

We have also fitted up a convenient and fine OYSTER and ICE CREAM SALOON, where persons can be accommodated at all hours during the day.

☞We have also fitted up a nice SALOON for the ladies, where they can be furnished with all kind of eatables.

☞ WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY ☜

Oct 17 '57. J. KROUT & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

37, HAYNE ST. **Charleston, S. C,**

March 25, 1857.—1y.

TRY HIM.

THE undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in the execution of all kinds of Carpenter's Work. He will, for cash, furnish persons that he may work for with lumber at the customary prices; for any thing in the way of building, fencing or paling. He may always be found at his shop on Main street south of the court house.

H. B. JONES.

sep. 16, 1857.

Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The Spring Term of this Institution will commence Monday the 1st day of February, and continue twenty-one weeks.

ANNA J. HAWLEY.

Jacksonville, Jan 14, 1858.