

FEBRUARY

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We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce F. C. DICKIE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. RRID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN KIKLAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

Should we have War? This is a question frequently asked of late, but is more easily asked than satisfactorily answered.

In reviewing the train of startling events which have followed in the wake of the several seceded States, we are reminded of the book of Revelations and the voice that said "come and see" at the opening of its successive seals of sublime mysteries.

Then Senators, we recur to the report which binds together, we refer to the principles upon which our Government was founded; and when you deny them, and when you deny us the right to withdraw from a Government which would tread in the path of our fathers, when we proclaimed our independence, and took the hazard.

Again: The people of the conservative sections of the North are holding indignation meetings, and in some instances they not only have passed resolutions condemnatory of coercion, but are arming themselves to fight for the Constitution and the South.

A WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.—Senator Duffie, in his great speech in the United States Senate, last week, said: "A war between eighteen States on one side, and fifteen seceding States on the other, is to be a revolting thing."

Great Excitement in Wilmington.—Alarming Disclosures.—A man by the name of Hoffman has been sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years under a conviction of horse-stealing by the Circuit Court of Carroll county, and the Wilmington Patriot says he subsequently indicated his willingness to make a confession, in order to gain a new trial, and was taken before Judge Fitzgerald, in open court, when he stood up before the judge and was a large audience, and acknowledged that he was one of a band of horse thieves, gamblers, robbers and counterfeiters, that extended over a large portion of the United States, and gave the names of six citizens of Carroll county, four of whom were members of the counties of West Tennessee, and that they have a kind of "head-quarters" in a cave four miles east of Thompson's Ferry, on the River.

St. Clair Diamond.—Wendell Phillips for Disunion.—Boston, Jan. 20.—Wendell Phillips addressed the 25th Congregational Society in Music Hall, this afternoon, on the crisis. He declared that he was a disunion man, and was glad to see that South Carolina and other States had practically initiated a disunion movement. He hoped that all slave States would sever from the Union, and stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. He denounced the compromise spirit manifested by Mr. Seward and Charles Sumner, and said that he would not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once. He denounced the compromise spirit manifested by Mr. Seward and Charles Sumner, and said that he would not stand upon the order of their going, but go at once.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI.—St. Louis, January 25.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, dated Wednesday, says that the State Convention had elected seven delegates to Montgomery.

SEIZURE OF MORE SOUTHERN ARMS.—New York, January 25.—The Abolition Police, yesterday, made an attempt to seize a large quantity of arms, ammunition, etc., which had been shipped on board the steamer Montgomery, but the Captain getting wind of their design, ordered his hawser to be cut, and steamed off hastily from the wharf, thus frustrating their design.

THE STATE CONVENTION adjourned on Tuesday the 20th ult., to meet again on the 4th of March next, unless sooner called together by the Governor or the President of the Convention.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution, shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the United States, or any other State until a majority of the qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

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# Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 25, NO. 7

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, February 14, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1269

## Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning by J. F. GRANT.

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

Advertisements for one square counted as two, for two squares as four, and so on. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

Announcements of Candidates \$5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square. Interest charged on all accounts from the time they are due.

## JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

Under the patronage of the Board of Education, will commence on the Monday of January week, (1861.)

Branches of Tuition. FIRST CLASS. Primary Studies, embracing Primary Books in various branches, \$8 00

SECOND CLASS. General elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Sciences, 12 00

THIRD CLASS. Higher English branches and Mathematics, 16 00

FOURTH CLASS. Languages, 20 00 Drawing, Music and ornamental branches. Extra.

Pupils should be sent in to commence with the session. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

J. B. FORNEY, Secy. Dec. 20, 1860.

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF Bacon, Fish, Rice, and Flour.

Just received and for sale by J. A. STEVENSON. Sept. 6 '60—J.

Notice. We earnestly request all who have patronized us in the purchase of goods to settle by cash, if they can, and by note if they can't.

J. D. HOKK & BRO. Dec. 20, 1860.

## NEW FURNITURE STORE

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 15th September, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE.

BOGLE & DITMARS. Selma, July 12, '60—J.

## DRS. J. C. & N. W. FRANCIS

Public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medical Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same.

DR. J. C. & N. W. FRANCIS. Selma, July 12, '60—J.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale five tracts of land containing FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES, eight hundred of which is comprised in one upon which he now resides, situated in Calhoun County, Alabama.

ALSO—Six hundred and eighty acres, known as the James A. Williams tract, containing eight miles of fine well improved, having a large two story frame dwelling, brick kitchen, and dining room, and a large negro house, and a large mill, and a good site for a saw mill, and about 400 acres cleared, lying in the greater portion first class bottom land, and the upland excellent. The entire tract is usually well watered in every season, and is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. All who are desirous of purchasing, are invited to call on the undersigned, and they will further information before doing so, may obtain it by addressing a letter to the undersigned at the residence of WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, July 5, 1860—J.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, being a writer, would offer his services to all who are desirous of having their names or addresses, or any other matter, printed in the Republican, or in any other paper, or in any other way, and they will further information before doing so, may obtain it by addressing a letter to the undersigned at the residence of WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, July 5, 1860—J.

## LUMBER.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun County, and to the order of the highest bidder for cash, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the first Monday of February, 1861, the following described property, to-wit: one Negro boy named Bob, level upon as the property of said defendant to satisfy said execution.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for lumber at fair prices. J. B. STEVENSON, Feb. 22, 1860—J.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STEEL, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARSON, is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of STEEL, and in fact attend to all orders for the same.

Horse per day, \$1 25 Buggy, 1 00 Horse and buggy per day, 2 25 Horse and buggy per week, 5 00

Transient persons can have their horses well taken care of at this stable. N. B. Persons who hire Horses and Buggies must not forget to pay up occasionally for the same, as the law is strict. If the bill is not paid, it will be advertised, and the biller will be held responsible for the same. Feb. 22, 1860—J.

## Special Notice.

Having returned to my residence in the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville, and to make arrangements for the same. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and settle with me, or to send their notes or accounts to the undersigned, as the case may be, so that they may be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

## Wholesale and Retail Grocers, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

J. H. STONE, is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Groceries, and in fact attend to all orders for the same.

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## Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Calhoun County, and to the order of the highest bidder for cash, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the first Monday of February, 1861, the following described property, to-wit: one Negro boy named Bob, level upon as the property of said defendant to satisfy said execution.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for lumber at fair prices. J. B. STEVENSON, Feb. 22, 1860—J.

## Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

No. 105, Main Street, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 13, 1860—J.

## Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to C. G. Morgan & Co. of White Plains will do well to call on the undersigned, as they will be glad to settle with them, or to send their notes or accounts to the undersigned, as the case may be, so that they may be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

## Blacksmith Business.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has prepared to furnish them with all kinds of Blacksmith work in all its various branches, such as: Farm Work, Mill & Machine Work, and in fact attend to all orders for the same.

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## BACON of superior quality.

AND PORK, for sale by S. J. STEVENSON. Jan. 17, 1861.

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## POETRY.

Lord Palmerston on Secession. [From the Toronto Leader.]

In the course of a speech, delivered at Southampton, Lord Palmerston referred to the difficulties between the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, and expressed a fear that the Union would be dissolved.

It is not possible to say whether Lord Palmerston intended to refer to the relations of England with the American Confederation, or only to the relations between the two Confederacies into which the United States are rapidly falling.

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We are authorized to announce P. G. WINN as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce J. C. DICKIE, Esq. as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. RIBB, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce J. S. H. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

There is one class of subscribers on our list to whom we wish to make an earnest appeal. It is to those who receive the Republican in single packets, being but one at the Just Office where received. These papers are almost double the expense and labor of those put up in bundles, having to envelope them separately, and direct each one to its appropriate destination. Furthermore, they are directed to such distances as to preclude utterly the possibility of collecting by law. Send on your dues if you want our paper, otherwise we will stop it.

Important Movements.

We find it more difficult of late to select from the vast mass of important and interesting intelligence, than we ever did, in a time of the greatest dearth of news, to find a sufficiency of interest to fill our paper. To make up in part for this deficiency, and the omission of many important articles, for which we cannot make room in full, we purpose, in future, while the news continues interesting, to make out a kind of Editorial Summary of the most important news and events transpiring, similar to what will be found below.

Mr. Lincoln, in his way to Washington, making brief speeches by the way, foreshadowing his policy—Washington, it is said, presents more the appearance of a military encampment, than peaceful capital; and Lincoln will be escorted to the inauguration ceremony, by large bodies of military, presenting more the appearance of a criminal guarded to execution, than a President to be inaugurated. Gen. Jefferson Davis, was expected in Montgomery on Saturday last to be inaugurated on the Monday following; but no military guard was necessary for his departure. The investigation into the matter has been detected and prevented in Columbia, S. C. An attempt has been made to blow up the powder magazine in Savannah, containing 3000 pounds of powder. The rumor of war vessels sent to Pensacola has not been confirmed. It is rumored that Maj. Anderson has notified the Gov. of South Carolina that he would be reinforced in a few days, and that if any attempt was made to prevent the reinforcements from coming in he would open his batteries on Forts Moultrie and Johnson. The peace Congress at Washington is said to be busily engaged in doing nothing. Tennessee has gone overwhelmingly for Union, and against a Convention. The Kentucky Legislature has passed a resolution not to hold a State Convention for the present. Soldiers are pouring into St. Louis to guard the Arsenal in that city, which has produced a good deal of irritation. The authorities of Arkansas have seized the Arsenal at Little Rock, in which they found a larger amount of arms and ammunition than any yet taken. The Gov. of New York has given up the guns which were seized by the police of N. Y. city, belonging to Georgia, and we suppose the ships seized by order of the Gov. of Georgia have also been given up; but a quantity of balls and cartridges have since been seized in New York belonging to Georgia, which will afford some more amusement for the two empires States. Wise has been confined at home with a sick family near three months, while Gen. Scott, fearful of illness has been turning Washington into a military Garrison. Gov. Wise has written him a scathing letter on the subject, which will doubtless ruffle old "fuss and feathers" considerably.

Lincoln's Opinions.

If Lincoln is correctly reported, he has been saying some very foolish things on his recent tour to Washington. At one place he is reported as comparing the political relations of a County in a State to a State in the Union; a position which would be discredit to any school boy of twelve years old. Again he is reported as admitting that marching a hostile army into a State would be an invasion; but denying that to attempt to retake the forts, collect the revenue and enforce the federal laws in the seceding States, would be either invasion or coercion—only protection. The South we should think would not have such to fear from a people with such a man at their head. He might have still more sense and self-conceit enough to get them into difficulties, but not sufficient sagacity to help them out.

COTTON IS KING.

The following slip from an English paper, relative to the value of this article, shows to some extent the great influence it exerts upon Commerce and the political welfare of the world. Well may it be said that "Cotton is King," when so many are absolutely dependent upon it for their bread. By the manufacture of cotton goods, a sum of \$100,000,000 of people are sustained in England, besides the millions that draw their support from it in the United States and Europe.

CHARLESTON FLOATING BATTERY.

The New York Evening Post contains the only description of this formidable engine of war that we have seen. It is communicated by a correspondent, and is as follows: "I spoke in my last at some length of the preparations at the fort in the harbor, and incidentally of the construction of floating batteries. One of these lies in the East Bay, at the Palmetto wharf, not far from the foot of Hazel street. Here, this afternoon, I visited it. This is the result of my observations. It will consist of a large platform of pine beams, about 100 feet long, square, powerfully framed and bolted together and adapted to float upon the water. At one end thick planks of the same material and similarly fastened, stretched upwards for about twenty feet, at an angle of perhaps seventy degrees, from the center of which a bonnet-rod of iron will support a platform platform being another short projecting angle embracing the battery on that quarter. The latter end, fixed exteriorly with three or four thicknesses of railroad iron, and provided on the inside with a lining of sand bags, or cotton bales, will form the receipt of four cannon, or five, for that purpose. Toward down to Fort Sumner anchoring almost beneath its walls, when the attack shall be expected to be of signal service in effecting a breach, while its peculiar construction may cause the balls of besiegers to glance aside or mitigate the damage done by them. At least a score of workmen are engaged upon its construction. When it is completed, and perhaps another existing battery, with those of Pelican Point, Fort Moultrie and Johnson all ready, with what cannon and ammunition we have, we shall be prepared to make a final demand of the Government to give us the demand of the Government of Fort Sumner, in the event of their refusal, awaiting some county might put the question at the cannon's mouth."

Surrounding a Revenue Cutter.

MOBILE, February 2.—The United States Revenue Cutter Lewis, which has been surrendered to the authorities of the State of Alabama.

It will be seen from the following extract from the New York Tribune, that Greeley has entirely changed his views with regard to peaceable secession or coercion. At first he was opposed to coercion, and by unanswerable arguments showed its utter absurdity. His excuse for the change is evidently false and hypocritical. What use have the Northern States for forts belonging to the South after the Southern States have seceded? Or what use have the Southern States for forts in the North? To be consistent, he ought still to contend that coercion is unjust, impolitic and absurd; but that the seizure of forts by the Southern States, is just, even if war notwithstanding those States have proposed to account, on settlement, for the last dollar of their east to the general government.

It is true that at the beginning of the secession movement we expressed a wish that the disaffected States might be allowed to separate themselves from the rest of the Union, if in their sober and mature judgment they were satisfied that such a step was essential to their welfare, provided always that the separation were effected peaceably and legally, and with a just regard to the rights and interest of the United States. That we no longer advocate acquiescence in the demands of the seceding States is because the nature and tone of these demands have altogether changed. Instead of asking for a peaceable and legal separation, they now demand, without provocation, without palliation, in the face of the most extraordinary forbearance on the part of the Government and people of the United States, have resorted to violence; have taken arms against the Government; have made open war upon the United States, and now stand defiantly in the attitude of defiance and rebellion.

Under this change of circumstances, it seems to us that a decent regard for the dignity, the rights, and the interests of the country, requires that the first thing to be done is to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, and to insist that the authority of the Government shall be respected wherever it is lawful and just to do so. It is not only useless, it is pernicious, it is degrading and demoralizing, to parley with rebels with arms in their hands, and to make concessions and compromises under constraint and duress.

There is no longer a rational apprehension in any quarter that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will waver or retreat. The South, unless the South choose to be introduced in the midst of treaties, we judge that it will not be admissible for either Southern or Northern people to be caught basing United States forts, defended by United States soldiers, and displaying the United States flag, after Mr. Lincoln shall have been inaugurated as President. At all events, we advise such as have any regard for their personal safety, not to be caught at this juncture in the midst of treaties, unless they are perfectly satisfied that the rebels have fixed covetous eyes upon us, and affectionately advise them to seize some or not seize at all. Invest Fort Pickens and planting battery after battery about Sumter may be nice, but it is not a safe policy, unless there is a certainty that this proportion can be maintained forever; so we suggest to those now playing soldiers in the vicinity of the forts abroad, that it will be decidedly safer to be found at least three miles away from these dignities, on and after the 1st of next month."

Foreign papers assert that it is only an impediment to the recognition of the Southern Republic, by France and England, would be the fear, that it might open or favor the African slave trade. Since the new Constitution has forever prohibited this trade, we presume all doubt or fear of the recognition by foreign powers may be dismissed.

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The following suggestions from the New York World [a Black Republican paper] are worthy of consideration in the present crisis:

There are men in all the Northern States, who religiously, fanatically—if you please—believe that in this national affray is presented the providential crisis of American slavery; that the time has come for its complete and final separation from the field of battle, and that dreadful—unspeakably dreadful as are the horrors of civil war—The South should understand that there are millions of men, at the North who believe that in such a struggle will be upholding the dearest hope of the world. That in the near future, martial law alone of such derivations from the present restraints of the Constitution—such use of the rights of war as would admit of the authoritative intervention of programmes of provisional emancipation based on some scheme of serfdom or apprenticeship.

For the Republican.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Feb. 19, 1861.

Mr. Grant: Having received two or three communications from Jacksonville and other portions of Calhoun, in which I have been told that the report was very prevalent that the "Talladega Advertiser," of which I am proud to have been a member for two years past, had been ordered out by State authority, and has refused to go. I desire you, as a personal, political, and patriotic friend, to say to me, in behalf of my company, that the report is "utterly, totally, and merely false." It is included in this town, [Talladega], and transported to Calhoun for purposes best known to its authors. The Advertiser, and has ever been ready to respond promptly and gladly in any call her State or the South may make upon her. That Calhoun may do justice to her fellow patriots and soldiers in the vicinity of the city of Talladega, you will much oblige by giving as much of the above statement as you may see proper.

Yours as ever, very truly,

NICH S. McALEER.

As an act of courtesy to the Editor of the Republican, we, the Senior, take the liberty of publishing the following letter from the Secretary of the "Gleaner Society of Mercer University," Georgia, inviting him to deliver a Poem during their next commencement exercises. We hope he may make it convenient to accept the invitation, and are sure that few could perform the duty more acceptably.

PUNFIELD, Republic of Georgia, Feb. 9th, 1861.

Mr. E. NEELD, Esq.

Dear Sir: It is my happy privilege to inform you, that you have been unanimously elected by the Gleaner Society in Mercer University, to deliver a Poem during their next commencement, which will come off about the 12th of July. Please indicate your acceptance and oblige,

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**Unionism in Tennessee.**  
Nashville, Feb. 15.—The indications are that the aggregate majority in favor of the Unionists will be 50,000. The majority against holding the Convention is likely to be about 20,000. Only two secessionists are elected to the Convention.

**News from Texas.**  
New Orleans, February 12.—The Texas Convention adjourned on the 4th, to meet again on the 24 of March. A Committee of safety has been appointed to remain at Austin. In the meantime there is not much disposition by the Convention or Legislature to discuss financial measures and a Stay Law. There is much opposition, but doubtless it will pass.

**Washington, February 15, 1861.**  
The President has removed William B. French Chief Clerk to the War Department, on the strength of the abstraction of the Indian Trust Fund Bonds. It is currently reported here that reinforcements have been ordered to the Tennessees.

**Jacksonville, Fla.**  
E. E. NEELD, Local Editor.  
FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

**LOCAL ITEMS.**  
**Town Election.**  
There will be an Election held on the first Saturday in March next, at the Court House, in the town of Jacksonville, for an *Intendant* and five Council Men for said town.

Wm. H. Fleming, Dr. J. O. Francis, and A. Adams, Managers.  
H. P. HUDSON—Clerk.  
Feb. 7, 1861.

On Friday last, by command of Captain Hoke, the "Home Guard" appeared on parade, in the public square, and were exercised in drilling for the space of one or two hours. The Captain showed himself familiar with military tactics, and accordingly conducted his men through the several evolutions necessary to fit them for actual and effective service. The company consists for the most part, of old men, many of whom have the very port and air of veterans of the tented field.

It was expected that Dr. G. of Selma, would have mustered our boys into service on last Saturday, but from some cause, he was not present; however, the company was in full attendance, numbering some ninety men, all apparently eager for active service. We cannot recollect of ever having seen a finer looking set of men. With such material, the South need not fear to look toward the future, nor falter in her march to empire and dominion. The boys will probably start for Mobile in a few days, as the Governor has ordered them. Heaven bless them!

Speaking of a steam engine reminds us of a little boy we saw the other day with a cigar in his mouth. He passed rapidly down the street, puffing away with all his might, and half enveloped in smoke, presented exactly the outline of a miniature engine, on an "air line" moving onward to destruction! There is a beautiful crop of boys about town, and nearly all of them use tobacco in some form. They have their ideas of dignity, and a child that don't "chaw" is considered a greenhorn, and unfit for the polite company of refined brats!

Cotton is King, and Sugar is Queen. Variety is the spice of life, and Tobacco gives it all its flavor.

We have noticed that the buds on our fruit trees are much swollen—almost ready to burst into full blossom. Fortunately, a cold spell has come, just in the niche of time, which will set them back a while, sufficiently we trust to save them from the blighting frost. Ere long our orchards will be in full bloom—presenting the spectacle, as the poet expresses it—"a fall of rosy snow." We long for the season of the red rippen peach, and the mammoth watermelon fresh from our magnificent valleys. Visions of good things loom up in the future, and our mouth waters in view of the good time coming. We pray for "the early and the latter rain" and for the genial sunlight, and smiles of a beneficent providence from whence cometh all these bounties.

No event out of the natural order of things, has transpired since our last week's issue. Our town is quiet, and the current of business smooth and regular. Every one keeps the tenor of his way, as is usual here, and the result is a realization of the fact that Jacksonville is the paradise of the South—the Eden of terrestrial content. Strangers are daily coming in our midst, many of whom will settle amongst us—and after a while we will have a city—perhaps, in the process of time, the Athens of the South,—the home of philosophers and statesmen, and poets and artists.

It is rumored in Jacksonville that a wedding will come off soon in our midst. Mr. A. was seen to "cast his eyes" at Miss B., and then afterwards, Mr. A. was observed in serious conversation with the person!

We learn that Lieutenant John Forney, late of the United Army, has been appointed by the Governor first in command of the Alabama State Artillery Corps, with the rank and title of Colonel.

**Dr. J. Cover, Esq.**, of Boiling Spring, informs us that he raised a turnip this year that measured 39 inches in circumference, and 17 inches long. It was prized out of the ground by himself and a young man, with a ten foot rail.—Beat that who can.

Departed this life on the 14th instant, Anna Foster, infant daughter of Walter and Emily Nesbet, aged about one year.  
Nay, do not weep, nor dread the tomb, from whence thy babe shall rise; The bud that here refused to bloom Will blossom in the skies!

**Lincoln Afloat.**—Lincoln has declined an invitation of the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on his way to Washington on the plea that his life has been threatened, and that it would be judicious for him to take a more Northern route. Doubtless, he can truthfully exclaim, from personal experience, in the language of the poet—  
"Gunsauce makes cowards of us all!"

Attention is directed to a very useful Multiplication & Addition Table, on our 4th page, made out by an experienced Teacher. Those who may have need of such a table would do well to cut it out and preserve it for future use.

**The Southern Congress.**  
By the articles of the Confederate States, the power to declare war is vested in the Congress now in session at Montgomery.  
South Carolina is ready and eager to make good the surrender of Fort Sumter, and our Congress, therefore, we trust will see the need of prompt action.

We are in receipt of the two first numbers of the "Guardian," published at Atlanta. The Hanelier is an elegant writer, and a No. 1 Printer.—He has associated with him Messrs. A. Adair, Howard and Crawford.

We tender our best thanks to Mr. E. G. Morris for the extraordinary large cabbage-heads sent us by the Stage. They are the finest we have ever seen grown in this country.

**The Great Freshet of 1861.**—From all we can learn, the freshest which occurred about the 1st inst., was greater in many rivers and creeks in Georgia, and Alabama, than ever before known. Chattooga river in Cherokee county was said to be 6 feet higher than it is ever known to be carrying away nearly all the bridges, fences, &c., in the lowlands;—also, many houses, cribs, stables, barns &c., occasioning great loss and destruction of stock, corn, oats, meat, &c. The Coosa was higher than ever known, and the Black Warrior rose 64 feet above low water mark.

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING taken a Partnership in carrying on the business of a Commission Merchant during the coming Spring, I offer my Stock of Watches Jewelry and fixtures at cost, & charges, my Show cases are fine German Silver and 2 fine large iron Safes with other fixtures complete, if not sold by May next I would like a partner of steady habits and a good workman to continue the business here.  
W. COLEMAN LAND.

**Report of the Select Committee on the Treasury.**  
RESOLUTION AND REPORT.  
Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into, and report the condition of the Treasury of the State, and to ascertain and report the probable amount of revenue which will be realized during the current fiscal year. Also, to ascertain and report the several liabilities of this State, foreign and domestic, and the times when the several liabilities of this State become due.

**STATEMENT.**  
Showing the balance in the Treasury on the 21st day of January, 1861.  
The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th Sept. 1860 was \$391,657 05  
The receipts from all sources from the 30th Sept 1860 to the 21st day of January, 1861 have been 91,739 06  
The disbursements during the period, including \$50,000 from the Three per cent fund for the Tennessee and Georgia bonds, and \$149,000 to the Commissioner and Trustee for interest on State bonds, for 1861, have been \$400,787 26  
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 21st day of January, 1861, including the sum of \$451 in the notes of the State Bank and Bank of Georgia, \$298,608 85  
of D. B. GRATHAM, State Treasurer.

**Origin of Camp Meeting.**  
The New York Evangelist says, The first camp meeting held in America was in Kentucky. Two preachers—one a Presbyterian, the other a Methodist—met by accident on the Sabbath, where there was but one church. The Presbyterian officiated in the forenoon, and the Methodist in the afternoon. The interest upon the subject was great that day, and continued the meetings for a day or two at the house. The attendance soon became so large that they adjourned to the woods, and continued the meetings for a week. And this is the origin of the modern camp-meeting.

**Outstanding Appropriations.**  
The expenses of the Convention and the usual expenses of the State Government, there would be a balance of \$1,000,000 in the Treasury, at the close of the year, a balance of \$1,000,000 in the hands of the Commissioner and Trustee for interest on State bonds, for 1861, have been \$400,787 26  
Interest on said bonds now in the hands of the Commissioner and Trustee 10,000 00  
Amount of interest accruing on said bonds during the current year 4,770 00  
Thus leaving in the Treasury at the close of the year, including assets of every description \$298,608 85  
Which when deducted will leave in available funds the sum of \$296,274 26  
Respectfully submitted,  
A. M. GIBSON,  
N. L. WHITFIELD,  
R. N. WALDEN, Committee.

**STATEMENT FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE.**  
JANUARY 21st, 1861.  
Balance in Treasury 30th Sept. 1860 \$391,657 05  
Receipts to date 94,739 06  
Disbursements to date \$499,456 11  
Balance on hand \$298,608 85  
Assessments for tax year 1860 \$383,000 00  
Less Commissions, Insurances, &c. 55,000 00  
Net amount from assessments \$328,000 00  
From principal and interest on 16th Section Notes \$20,000 00  
Balance on taxes for 1860 12,200 00  
Taxes on lands redeemed 2,000 00  
From collections by Bank Attorneys 5,000 00 49,000 00  
Total \$377,000 00

**AMOUNT OF DOMESTIC DEBT.**  
Amount due 16th Section Notes \$1,516,000 00  
Amount due State Revenue Fund 669,86 50  
Amount proceeds of lands in and out of Section 16 \$7,091 21  
Amount due University fund 300,000 00  
Balances due on appropriations as follows:  
To Three per cent fund by act of 1860, \$7,465 09  
To contingent fund 11,164 90  
To Smith's fund 891 09  
To Land Office 200 00  
To Debt and Dues 3,236 11  
To Special Appointments 511 43  
To Geological Survey 2,532 64  
To Public Health 27,532 43  
To fund for slaves executed 11,043 18  
To Supreme Court Library 617 97  
To Educational contingent fund 1,374 45  
To interest on United States debt due 22d Feb. 1860 9,900 00  
To members of general Assembly 5,000 00  
To erection of cells in Penitentiary 9,250 00  
To improvements 10,000 00  
To Education of Military Cadets 29,000 00  
Total \$1,860,411 85  
This statement is as nearly correct as I am able to make it. W. J. GREENE, Comr.

**The Death Scene of Napoleon.**  
BY J. T. HEADLEY.  
But at length that wonderful mind was to be quenched in the night of the grave; \* \* \* and Nature, as if to assert the greatness of her work to the last, trumpeted him out of the world with one of her fiercest storms. Amid the roar of the blast and the shock of the fallow, as they broke where a wave had not struck for twenty years—and amid the darkness and gloom & uproar of one of the most tempestuous nights that ever poked that lonely isle, Napoleon's troubled spirit was passing to that unseen world where the sound of battle never comes, and the tread of armies is never heard. Yet even in this solemn hour, his dilated soul, caught by the battle-like roar of the storm without, was once more in the light, struggling by the pyramids, or Danube, on the plains of Italy. It was the thunder of cannon that smote his ear; and amid the warring light and covering smoke, and tumult of the scene, his glancing eye caught the heads of his mighty grenadiers, as they stood about his couch, gazing steadfastly on that awful kingly brow; but it gave no further token, and the mighty lips moved no more. Napoleon lay silent and motionless in his last sleep.

**The Captive Eagle.**  
AN ALLEGORY TO NAPOLEON.  
Respectfully Inscribed by his humble author to Col. Wm. B. MATTHEW.  
Proud bird of Jove,  
We grieve to see thee prisoned thus!  
Thou whom we saw above the clouds  
So wondrous free!  
When plucked from thy home on high  
When, like a conquer'd tyrant, thy wings were maimed!  
Woe! I hate the tyrant's hand  
That curbed thee in thy glorious flight.  
And thus thou in this narrow cage;  
And yet that eye is dumbless still—  
And that beak which bites these iron bars.  
Proud courser 'twixt the earth and sky,  
Thou fall'st great—but 'tis sad!  
We'd rather share thy bitter pangs than hear  
Thy wren whose woe is told in one poor  
Crum!

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