

MARCH

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1263

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY
J. F. GRANT.
Two Dollars within the year, or five
dollars for the year in advance.
Advertisements are given on the
first page of the paper, and are
charged at the rate of \$1.00 per square
for the first week, and 50 cents for
each additional week.
Advertisements not marked, con-
taining no reference to the paper, will
be charged at the rate of \$1.00 per square
for the first week, and 50 cents for
each additional week.
Advertisements for the year, or for
longer periods, will be charged at
the rate of \$10.00 per square for the
first year, and 50 cents for each
additional year.

JACKSONVILLE
HALE ACADEMY.
The first term of this
academy, under the charge
of Miss MARGARET A.
Hale, will commence on the 1st
of January next, (1861).
Rates of Tuition.
FIRST CLASS, embracing Primary
and Second Class, \$8.00
SECOND CLASS, embracing
Primary and Second Class, \$6.00
THIRD CLASS, \$4.00
FOURTH CLASS, \$2.00
Fifth Class, \$1.00
The academy is situated on the
corner of the city, and is well
adapted for the purpose.
J. B. FORNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.
I earnestly request all who have
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LUMBER.
Will be furnished at the Steam
Mill on short notice, at \$1.00
per 1000 feet of all unseasoned lumber,
except pine, and pieces over 20 feet long & 15
inches wide, or selected logs, which will be
sold at \$1.25 per hundred feet, all heart
timber, and all kinds of lumber, except
as above.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange
or lumber at fair prices.
Jan. 8th, 1861. S. P. HUNTER.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
OXFORD, ALA.
J. A. DEARHART, is prepared
at all times to furnish the public with
VEHICLES AND HORSES, at the following
rates.
Horse per day, \$1.25
Horse and buggy per day, 2.00
Horse and buggy per week, 10.00
Horse and buggy per month, 30.00
Damage to Horses or Vehicles must
be settled for at once. The stable is
well equipped with all the latest
improvements, and is well adapted
for the purpose.
J. A. DEARHART, Proprietor.

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Wholesale Grocers,
Forwarding & Commission
Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860-ly.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.
The undersigned respectfully
requests the citizens of De-
catur and vicinity, that he has per-
manently located himself at that
place, and is prepared to execute
all kinds of blacksmith work in all its
various branches, such as Farm Work, Mill &
Machine Irons,
Ironing and Repairing Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons, &c. &c.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.
In the most approved and durable style.
All persons who have horses shod, or
other work done upon the shortest notice.
A good stock of iron &c. always on hand.
He may be constantly found at his place of
business, ready to execute all work needed,
which will be warranted by him, and executed
on reasonable terms.
Ten per cent deduction for cash custom.
From the usual credit prices.
W. P. PRICKETT
Dec. 13, 1860-ly.

Dr. J. R. SLAYTON.
Having located permanently in Jack-
sonville, respectfully offers his services
in the practice of
MEDICINE & SURGERY,
to citizens of Jacksonville & surround-
ing country.
Can be found either at the Drug
Store or at his residence.
August 30, 1860.

NEW STORE
AT OXFORD.
MORGAN & COOPER.
Have on hand a general stock of
FURNITURE,
To which they invite the attention of
the citizens of Oxford and vicinity.
For short notice, and prompt paying
customers will find it to their interest to
trade with us. All we ask is, to compare our
Goods and prices with those in the country,
and if you are not satisfied, we will
refund the money.
J. A. DEARHART, Sec'y.

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POETRY.
To One Beloved.
By MOLLIE E. MOORE.
When rays of morning
The shadow has banished
And the sun is shining bright,
With radiance warm;
When dewdrops are glistening
Like silver and pearl,
And bright clouds in the east
Their beauties unfold;
When birds of the woodland
Are singing in glee,
Then, loved one, in silence
I'm thinking of thee.
When the voice of the zephyr
Lips soft or the low,
And kisses the wind flowers
Cuddled and free;
When sunset has enfolded
The west in its gleams,
And twilight is lingering
The evening's last beams;
When moonlight in beauty
Thro' flowers and trees,
Falls gaily at midnight,
I'm thinking of thee.
Thy voice with its music
Is charming me yet,
Thy eyes with their brightness
I cannot forget;
Thy image is near me,
In joy or in gloom,
My heart is still thine,
As in its first bloom,
Thy bow, I hear it,
And thy voice is sweet,
And I love thee more,
Than ever before,
I'm thinking of thee.
In sorrow, in gladness,
In light or in pain,
Forever and ever, I'll
Be with thee again.
He's dead, but his life's journey
In weal or in woe,
My heart is still with thee,
Thy voice is sweet,
And I love thee more,
Than ever before,
I'm thinking of thee.

THE SOUTH IS LARGER.
The Independent (Ind.) Sentinel says: We learn
that after two weeks firing and drumming
to raise up the war fever to the fighting
point, the "republican" of Hamilton
county have actually succeeded in getting
thirteen volunteers for the purpose of
fighting the Southern "rebels." When it
is considered that Hamilton county has a
population of 17,500 and is Republican
by a large majority, we are lost in
astonishment and wonder at the alacrity
and number with which they have rushed
to the rescue of our imperiled flag. Let
South Carolina tremble in her very bowels!

REPEATING CANNON.
We take this
from the Jacksonville Republican. We sell
the famous T. W. Blackman of Carrol
county, Mississippi, has invented a
Repeating Cannon, shooting five times,
and is now in this city, preparing one for
trial. It is believed that it will prove to be
a great success.

NEW GABINET SHOP.
The undersigned respectfully
requests the public
to call on him, as he has opened a
New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the
east side of Main Street, near the corner
of the city, and is well adapted for the
purpose.
J. A. DEARHART, Proprietor.

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A Word to the Working Class.
BY GEORGE W. DUNAY.
A gentleman is a man who is gentle.
Titles—gracious accomplishments—so
superior culture—princely wealth—great
talents—genius—do not constitute a
man with all the attributes needed to
make him a gentleman. He may be
awkward—angular, homely or poor—
and yet belong to the unlearned aris-
tocracy. His face may be bronzed at
the forge or bleached in the mill—his
hand large and hard—his patched vest,
like Joseph's coat of many colors—and
he may still be a true gentleman. The
dandy is a dry goods sign, and not a
gentleman, for he depends upon his
dress, and not upon his honor and vir-
tue, for his passport to the best circles
of society. "The man who has no money
is poor—he who has nothing but
money is poorer than he" and is not a
gentleman. Some of the most dis-
tinguished men in the world of letters
—in the world of art—have been un-
amiable—gross—vulgar—ungracious,
consequently gentlemen.
"You are a plebeian," said a patrician
to Cicero. "I am a plebeian," said the
eloquent Roman; the nobility of my
family begins with me; that of yours
will end with you." I hold no man
deserves to be crowned with honor
whose life is a failure; and he who lives
only to eat and drink and accumulate
money is a failure. The world is no
better for his living in it. He never
wiped a tear from a sad face—never
kindled a fire upon a frozen hearth. I
repeat with emphasis, he is a failure.
There is no flesh in his heart; he war-
ships no God but gold. Here here at
the North there are persons who deem
it dishonorable and ungentlemanly to
labor; hence vast multitudes of young
men shrink the yoke of toil, and rush
headlong into professions and positions
for which they are totally disqualified.
Where is true dignity in labor, and no
true dignity without it. He who looks
down scornfully on labor is like Her-
cules, who had a mouth and no hands,
and yet made faces at those who fed
him—making the fingers that brought
bread to his lips.
He who creates a job, or builds a
house, or tills a farm, or follows any
useful occupation, lives to some pur-
pose, and contributes something to the
fund of human happiness. Look at
that farmer; he has a share in the bank,
but his bank is a bank of loan, his
share is a plowshare, and the more his
share breaks his bank, the greater will
be his dividends. He need not send
his notes to New York to be redeemed,
for Nature has endorsed them with her
signature of flowers.
Till weeds are the where woodland bow,
The seeds soon rise in radiant bloom,
And clover clusters bend the bow,
Where country dimes and tawny spires,
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Swath after swath its beacons fire,
And plumes with smoke the tower and mill,
The engine with its heart of flame,
And joints of brass and ribs of steel,
From labor's pliant fingers came,
With singing valve and singing wheel.
The kindly ax, the honest plow,
Which stem is sown with thunder scars,
Is launched by labor on the tide.
Beneath the flag of stars and stripes,
Garibaldi, the greatest hero of the
age, is a working man. Henry Clay
was "the mill boy of the slaves." The
dread Webster knitted his fringed tie
to strength by working on his father's
farm in Vermont. The men who have
blood power enough in their veins to
work the brain-mills upon their shoulders,
are men who labor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Jefferson Davis, who has just been
elected President of the Southern Con-
federacy, was born June 3, 1808, in
what is now Todd county, Kentucky.
While yet an infant, his father, Samuel
Davis, a revolutionary soldier in the
American army, removed to Mississippi,
and settled in Wilkinson county. Jef-
ferson Davis was sent at the usual age to
Transylvania College, Ky., from which
he was transferred in 1824 to the Mil-
itary Academy at West Point in 1828,
where he left with the brevet appoint-
ment of 2d Lieutenant. He was in the
army about seven years and distinguished
himself in active service on the West-
ern frontiers in the Blackhawk and
other Indian wars. With the rank of
1st Lieutenant of Dragoons, he resigned
in the early part of last month. Col.
Davis, on being apprised of the fact,
withdrew from that body, and announ-
ced his withdrawal in a brief address
of characteristic loftiness of tone, man-
liness of sentiment, and decision of
utterance. It is almost needless to refer
to the political opinions and tendencies
of the first President of the Southern
Confederacy. Let it suffice that, judg-
ing him by his whole public career, no
man, unless Calhoun or Quitman were
the highest place in Southern confidence,
and that certainly none, dead or living
among Southern statesmen, could be
named who, on the score of administra-
tive ability, are equally adapted with
him to fill the high and responsible po-
sition to which he has been called, in
an emergency which imperiously de-
mands that the right man shall be in the
right place.

Member of the Southern Con-
gress.
A Montgomery correspondent of the New
Tarkenton Republican, thus sketches
some of the members of the South-
ern Congress:
The delegates generally are a grave
and reverend looking body of men;
and no doubt contain much of the wis-
dom of the six seceding States.
Stephens, of Georgia, a little, well
dressed, looking fellow, is most in-
fluential.

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

WHOLE NO. 1266

little over \$20,000,000. In our greatly decreased season, and simpler ex-

little over \$20,000,000. In our great establishment, the Southern Government could be brought down to half of that sum; but supposing \$20,000,000, and we should then save to our people, every year, at least \$100,000,000, which they are contributing for the benefit of other sections. Thus:

The South buys from the North, or from Europe, every year, at least as much as she sells to both, and pays duty on all that she buys from Europe in the tariff, and from the North, in the additional price which it is enabled to exact, in consequence of the tariff.

the average tariff of 33 per cent, would give \$120,000,000—a loss of \$100,000,000! Under a Southern government, our imports would be increased, viz: \$400,000,000, which, at revenue, would give the required \$100,000,000. What would be the effect of this saving of \$100,000,000 a year on the general wealth of the South? What the Federal Government takes from the South, let it be understood, it does not expend here, but takes to the North.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF ARKANSAS.
The Memphis Avalanche says it has been aware for several days of a deep feeling among some of the delegates in the Arkansas convention, from the Southern and Eastern portions of the State to divide from the other portion if the State does not secede. The following dispatch which it says is from a highly respectable source, seems to

LITTLE ROCK, March 11, 1861.
To E. M. Apperson & Co :
Not being done yet Proposition to
form a new State of Southern and East-
ern Arkansas and West Tennessee,
with Memphis as the Capital. Send

LADY DAVIS —The first war vessel
put afloat by South Carolina since the
War of Independence, 1776. This
vessel was bought by Gov. Pickens at
Richmond, and altered for service,
armed with twenty-four pounds and

She is ready for her work of defence, and Gov. Pickens has directed her to be named *Lady Davis* in compliment

Confederate States,—Charleston Mercury, 14th.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 5, 1861.
Editors Tribune: The principles of the Republican party present a puzzling problem to the

...process after hostility to any in-
crease of slave territory, they seem to
be equally determined not to lose a foot
of it; while they are ready to fight
against the accession of Texas,
they are now equally eager to fight
against her secession; of all people they

The only rational answer is, that notwithstanding all their clamor against slavery, they are unwilling to give up

longer than humanity. They want
hold fast to the South simply for
that they can make out of her; if this
is not the case, why not let her take
charge of her own destiny, in her own
way, in peace. G. N. S.

sent in the United States Senate is, that he has not yet been recalled by his State, and as he considers the Senate "a very respectable public meeting," he is going to Washington without anything particular thing to do, he has concluded to attend it and take part in the pro-

— One Absalom Woodruff, a lawyer at Patterson, N. J., in a speech the other night, said "He only wished to God to have control of Hell for six days, in order that he might ruin

Be patient, Absalom. You'll prob-
ably never have control of that delight-
ful locality, but you'll get "fire and
stone" enough one of these days.
Don't you fear.—*Sav. News.*

Montgomery Blair. It is stated that Montgomery Blair, John's Postmaster General, was one of the John Brown sympathizers, and gave Samuel Chilton \$1,000 to defend a horse thief and midnight assassin. Blair was put at the head of the Post Office.

MAJOR ANDERSON.—The New York *Times* now abuses the Major roundly. Evidence is rapidly accumulating at War Department, going to show

For many weeks the steady tenor of his daily dispatches has been, "Send reinforcements or supplies—I neither troops nor provisions; I am all alone." Suddenly,

of government—the tone changed now Anderson cries, "Send supplies, or I starve—send me more, or it will be impossible to defend the fort." Why this sudden change? It is stated on very good authority that Mr. Hobbs admits at least

...former and his later despatch...

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

March 28, 1861.

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

We are authorized to announce E. 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. REID, 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 JESSE H. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce BARTLEY OWEN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAMER, as a candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. SPEDD, as a candidate for Commissioner of Lands and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.

Reduction of Counties.—The measure before our State Convention, so altering the Constitution as to allow of Counties, six hundred square miles, in place of nine, failed by five votes. This will be a serious disappointment to some for the present, but no doubt will finally prevail.

There are two important reasons why this measure ought to prevail, besides many others which might be enumerated. One is the greater convenience to the people; and the other, that by having more County Towns, population will be more dense, & a greater amount and value of Town Lots.

Notwithstanding the measure was well guarded against changing present County sites, it was mainly defeated through fear that it would speedily engender a great deal of local strife and excitement, at a time when there should be no division among our people, and when their energies ought to be united in more important objects. In the future all can be satisfactorily arranged.

We are glad to be enabled to state that our entire delegation voted in favor of reducing the size of Counties.

Some of the Editors of Union papers in Tennessee, who have been making themselves eloquent over the "stars and stripes," by repeating old fourth of July orations, and school-boy speeches, for some months past, we notice have now taken another step in advance, in abuse and slander of the Southern brethren in the seceding States. They are endeavoring to fix upon the party which has advocated and successfully carried out the doctrine of Southern rights, equality and independence, the name of Red Republicans, after that infamous bloody party in France, and in contradistinction to Black Republicans of the North. Never was there an appellation more manifestly inappropriate and unjust. We venture to say, that the history of the human race, since the creation of Adam, furnishes no instance of a people more opposed to war and bloodshed, and more in favor of peace, than those of the seceding States. Their statesmen, orators and papers have pleaded for peace and peace only, in every honorable way, and by every honorable means. The States and Confederate States have again and again sent Commissioners to Washington with the same object. Not because they fear war, or its hardships and sufferings, or sacrifices of life and property incident to war, but because they feel that the civilization of the age, and all the material interests of humanity, are opposed to it, and especially to such a war.

But look on the other side. Those who have applied this name, to say the least, are laboring side by side with the party who deny the right of secession, and who threaten, by the bullet, the bayonet and the sword, to coerce an unwilling people into disgraceful servitude, and what would be to them, a dishonorable Union. To whom is the name Red Republican more appropriate than to the coercion party of the North and their submission sympathizers in the border States. This appellation, as applied by them, is about as consistent and appropriate as it is for Andy Johnson to call Jefferson Davis and old Joe Lane, traitors and rebels.

Not for the Abolitionists.—Capt. Draper's company of over sixty stalwart men who left this county last Saturday, were nearly one half married men—not more than ten or a dozen have any negro property, and the three lieutenants and orderly Sergeant are all grand fathers.

These men are going to fight for their families and homes and the honor of their country, and to vindicate their superiority in all that's noble and manly over negroes and Abolitionists. Each one of them can take off a gray squirrel's head every pop in the tops of our forest trees with the rifle, and vote to the Abolitionist that shows his head in reach of their guns. Let the authorities arm them with rifles if they want sharpshooters for rifles have been their companions from boyhood.

We invite especial attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. A. Oberdorf & Co. Their patrons need not doubt the fact that they are receiving large quantities of new Goods; and it only remains for them to test the truth of their promises to sell cheap. With regard to the fact of their receiving large quantities of New Goods we had both regular and auricular proof the other day. In passing from Greensport, we passed wagon after wagon loaded for them, and on enquiring found that five other wagon loads had gone on. They seem to possess an energy and perseverance that bids defiance to difficulties and hard times.

In mentioning our gratification, last week that Jacksonville and Calhoun County were so well represented in the civil and military service of the Southern Confederacy, we made an important omission. We refer to the fact that R. H. WYNN, Esq., of this place, was elected Poor Keeper, first of the State Convention, and afterwards of the Congress of the Confederate States; and we are truly proud to learn that he has been so faithful, well qualified and popular an officer in both bodies. He has peculiar aptitudes and qualifications for the station, and we have little doubt will be able to hold it, as long as he may be willing to render service to his country in that capacity.

Attention is directed to the Notice of Messrs. Elliott and Russell, Produce Dealers, near the Railroad Depot, Rome, Ga. Their establishment will be a great convenience to many of our citizens who wagon to Rome, and who are in want of those essential articles, Bacon, Lard, Corn and Flour.

Reception of Volunteers.—A meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville was convened at the Court House on Tuesday the 26th inst. for the purpose of meeting and welcoming the volunteer Company on their way to Selma. Hon. J. B. MARTIN was elected Chairman and J. F. GRANT, appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by B. A. Rooks, Esq. and after some remarks by Doct. J. C. Francis, Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, W. B. MARTIN, and J. H. WRIGHT, Esq. were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, we have just heard that a volunteer Company from the county of Cherokee—on their way to the anticipated seat of war, will be in our village this evening, 1st is

Resolved: That we will make them the guests of the Town for the night, and that a committee be appointed by the chair—composed of three persons to make arrangements for their entertainment, who shall report to this meeting.

2 That a committee of five be appointed to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses.

3 That a committee of three be appointed to determine upon the mode and manner of their reception, who shall report to this meeting.

4 That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that the members of said Company are comfortably provided for, for the night.

On motion of Col. J. D. HOKE, a committee of reception was appointed by the Chair, consisting of B. A. Rooks, Esq. Dr. J. C. Francis, J. B. Forney. Other committees provided for in the resolutions were also appointed.

On motion of Col. Hoke, Judge Martin was appointed by the meeting to deliver a reception address.

A committee was appointed to wait on Judge King and request him to adjourn Court until to-morrow morning.

A committee was also appointed to invite Judge King, the officers of the Court and ladies to attend and witness the reception ceremonies.

R. H. WYNN, Esq. was appointed to meet the Cherokee Company and notify the Jacksonville company of their approach.

J. H. WRIGHT, Esq. R. H. WYNN, Tipton Bradford, Esq. John Francis and Wm. Finley, were the committee appointed to raise the necessary funds to defray expenses.

J. B. MARTIN, Ch'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

About 2 o'clock, at the request of the Committee of reception, Capt. J. D. HOKES Company of Home Guards, paraded on the square, and marched out about three-quarters of a mile on the Rome road, where they met Capt. Clark's company of Cherokee Grays; which was welcomed by Capt. Hoke, followed by the firing of a salute, and escorted into Town.

The two companies were formed in front of Reiffo's Hotel, where according to arrangement an appropriate and eloquent address and welcome was delivered by Judge Martin; who was received by Capt. Clark in a thrilling eloquent and patriotic address. The repeated and enthusiastic cheering of the speech & by the large concourse, male and female, attested how heartily the patriotic sentiments and feelings of the military companies were responded to by our citizens; and also to the fact stated by Judge Martin, that if need be, instead of three Companies already furnished by Calhoun and Cherokee, ten times that number would be ready to march at a moment's warning.

The committee appointed for that purpose, performed their duty, by having them comfortably provided for, for the evening and night.

We understand that it is the intention of Capt. Clark's company to reach

Oxford by Wednesday night; where we learn preparations will be made for their welcome and hospitable entertainment, by that patriotic, generous and noble hearted people.

It is due alike to Captain Clark, and to the county of Calhoun, to state, in this connection, that that gallant officer said, in his thrilling response to Judge Martin—in all the burning paths of eloquent earnestness—that "it was the martial spirit of our glorious Banner county, whose notes of war reverberated along the valleys and mountain tops of Cherokee, that woke the echoes of her aboriginal patriotism, and roused her lion spirit to brave the terrors of the pending conflict."

Capt. Clark's speech was so infinitely chaste and brilliant in fervid eloquence, that we will endeavor, next week to recall some portion of its soul, and its dictation of worthy meaning, we regret the haste necessarily incident to this writing.

Next Store.—Attention is invited to the advertisement of the new Store recently opened by Mr. A. Meyers, in this place. If you wish good bargains, call and examine his stock and prices, and give him an opportunity to make it your interest to become a permanent patron.

The Medical Band of Jacksonville will meet on Monday next. Those having business will do well to remember the time.

Our Circuit Court is in session. In consequence of Judge Martin having been Attorney in many cases, by appointment, P. King, of Perry is presiding Judge. J. H. Caldwell, Solicitor. This far business has progressed favorably. An unusual number of writs were served and returned to this Court, but we suppose under the operation of the stay law, will not be tried until the Fall Term.

For the Republican.

Self-murder.

"Thou shalt not kill."—Thou shalt do no hurt to thyself. A man may be guilty of self-murder in a diversity of ways. When he thrusts himself into danger which he might prevent; or he may be in some sense guilty of his own death by neglecting the use of means. If sick, and use no physic; if he is wounded, and rejects the remedy; he evidently hastens his own death. God commanded Hezekiah to lay a "heap of figs upon the boil," and if he had refused to use the figs, he would have been the cause of his own death.

By immoderate grief, Paul says "the sorrow of the world worketh death."

It is said that Queen Mary grieved so excessively for the loss of Galias, that it broke her heart. By intemperance, excess in diet, many dig their graves with their teeth; too much oil chokes the lamp, and the cup kills more than the cannon.

It is the most unnatural and barbarous kind of murder for a man to butcher himself, and imbrue his hands in his own blood. There is nothing so near a man as himself; therefore, this sin of self-murder breaks both the law of God and the bonds of nature. Self-murderers are worse than the brute creation; they will tear and gore each other, but no beast will destroy itself.

Self-murder is usually occasioned from discontent; and this is joined with a sullen melancholy; and this discontent arises from pride. A man that has an exalted opinion of himself, thinks he deserves better than others; and if crosses befall him, he is discontented, & in a sudden passion, will make way with himself. Abitholph had high thoughts of himself; his words were esteemed oracles; and to have his wise counsel rejected, he was not able to bear it. He therefore, put his honorable hand in order, and hanged himself.

Poverty is a sore temptation, and hence says Solomon, "give me not poverty." Man by their sin have brought themselves to poverty; and when disappointed, they become discontented, and think it better to die quickly than to languish in misery; hereupon, the devil helps them to dispatch themselves. Self-murder is a high breach of the sixth commandment; it is an execrable sin. I can see no ground of hope for such a man; make way with themselves, for they die in the very net of sin, and cannot have time to repent.

J. M. H.

Cold-water Guards.

According to previous appointment, there was a public meeting of the citizens of Beat No. 4, at Coldwater Academy on Saturday the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of making up a company for "Home Protection" at which time and place, a company was organized, and proceeded to elect the following officers:

R. M. Heaton,	Captain.
S. H. Kennedy,	1st Lieut.
T. A. Barr,	2d "
Wm. M. Taylor,	1st Sergt.
Joseph Dickinson,	2d "
J. B. Burns,	3d "
Wm. A. Neighbors,	4th "
J. F. Neighbors,	Drum.
W. F. Burns and Robert Grogan,	Drummers.

This company may consist of persons from 14 to 60 years old, though none are compelled to be mustered into service under 18 or over 45 years of age. We, as a company, hold ourselves in readiness to assist in putting down any insurrection that may arise in our section of the country.

We are also to keep on hand a good supply of ammunition, though we do not hold ourselves subject to be stationed at any point whatever.

A resolution was offered by Mr. R. Hughes, and approved of by the com-

pany, that R. H. Kennedy furnish and forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Republican, for publication.

R. H. KENNEDY.

March 19, 1861.

The Sulphur Spring Grays.

This fine company, numbering some sixty-four able bodied men, left for Mobile on Saturday, 21st inst., as was announced in our last issue.

By an invitation from our clever Livestock proprietors, Messrs. Farmer and Privett, we—with several of our brother musicians—were furnished a seat in a "Band Wagon" fitted up for the occasion. With four well trained, splendidly caparisoned horses, with Mr. Privett to hold the reins over them, we made no estimate of distance, but spun it away in double-quick time, leaving Jacksonville and dull care far behind us.

We should not omit to mention that we were accompanied in our chariot by a half dozen young ladies, whose bright eyes and genial good humor was the very soul of the joyous day. The frolicsome remark and silvery laughter, were the interludes in "the music by the way," and thus hither and thither we were flung to the winds, and all else that marred the hilarity of the occasion. In every house we passed—whether cot or mansion—the people shouted us a happy welcome, and waving handkerchiefs and miniature banners, in the hands of children, flattered like our own hearts as we passed them.

All went "merry as a marriage bell." At the Springs, the banner of "the red, white and blue," was presented by the beautiful and accomplished Miss HATTIE REED, in a chaste and appropriate address, which was responded to by Captain R. W. Draper gallantly and eloquently. Col. Wm. B. Martin, then spoke to the company in his peculiar and happy manner, which was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by shouts "which made the welkin ring."

We, of the Band Wagon, accompanied—rather led—the immense train of people who followed the company to Alexandria, at which place we were cordially welcomed and treated by the citizens to every good thing in their power to bestow. Our company of musicians, with our precious freight of women, were taken care of by Mr. Boss Green, who, for her good humor, and lady-like bearing, reminded us of the beautiful and accomplished "Old Virginia Shore." We will never forget the dear little villa Alexandria, nor the kindness of the people who dwell amid her romantic mountains. "This hard to say which surpasses the other, when thus compared, Oxford or Alexandria. This reminds us of our failure to mention, at the proper time, the boundless good cheer offered the Calhoun Guards who sojourned one night in Oxford.

We returned to Jacksonville under our flying banner, and drove through main street with music set to the bright flag of our confederacy. And now, by day or night, we have a sigh, because these jubilant occasions are so few and far between," calculated as they are to kill *envi*, and drive away the vapor of low spirits settling continually on the heart shrine—especially that of our own.

Presentation Speech.

(Delivered March 23d, 1861.) Miss Hattie Reed, in presenting the beautiful banner of the Confederate States, to Capt. Draper, of the Sulphur Spring Grays, said:

Capt. Draper: Allow me, in behalf of the ladies of this community, to present your Company with this Banner, the model of which is now floating over the Capitol of our Southern Confederacy. In so doing, let me beseech you, as true men—as lovers of your country's honor to not let fall the devotion which I now present you. In the event you are forced to fight, to obtain the desired end, fight as never men fought before. Recollect it was *liberty* and not union, for which our fathers bled. Then, if you must fight for your homes and firesides, your wives, your children, your mothers, your sisters—and your all—never submit to the clanking yoke of a fanatic horde. You have a Jeff Davis for a helmsman, and men for sailors to arrange your rigging, and see that you are all safely anchored in the harbor of a grand, placid and glorious Confederacy. I know that the Union has been sacred, that it has been time-honored; yet however sacred—however honored it may have been, when it has failed to accomplish the end designed, which it now does, let us away with it; let the Eagle of Liberty wing its way to other abodes, and nurture her young among the cliffs more congenial to her wants.

Of all the institutions in this bright orb of ours, nothing is more sacred or more honored, than that of marriage. In this there is a union of hearts, a union of hands, and a union of interests; yet, when the wife is brutalized by the husband, or the husband by the wife, a separation becomes necessary; and the laws of justice in our land grant a divorce by the parties. This law is done notwithstanding the solemn injunction given at the altar, by the minister of God, to wit: "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Now, the South and North have long been asunder; the former has been brutalized by the latter. They have trampled on the obligations taken at the very altar, and we have submitted until submission has ceased to become a virtue. We have asked a

divorce peaceably and mutually, and it has been refused us. We now appeal to a higher tribunal, and trust in the wisdom of a great and good God to lead us onward in our career. We now appeal to you, the soldiers of our country, to buckle on your armor in good faith and put your trust in the God of battles.

Then let the inspiring summons come, With thrill of life and roll of drum; And stern and silent then prepare, For soldier's fate and soldier's fare—Oh, then, my noble spirits—on! Be ye brave men, every one; And when the toils of war are past, Your names shall with your country last.

RESPONSE.

Captain Draper said: Ladies,—At the hand of your fair representative, and in behalf of our company, I receive this beautiful banner, which is the appropriate emblem of our nationality, as a sovereign and independent government.

Allow me, as the representative of a company of soldiers, who are the honored recipients of this expression of patriotic feeling on your part, to return you our thanks, for such a profound acknowledgment of your approbation.

This, we accept as a model of the proud banner which floats with imperial grandeur over the Capital of our young Confederacy, standing out in bold defiance to the gathering storms of Northern fanaticism, by which the old "stars" and "stripes" were rent asunder. On this we behold the seven stars, arranged in regular order, which represent those solar orbs which decorate the firmament with grandeur and sublimity. But fit as may be the emblem, we behold in the political firmament a grand constellation composed of seven independent States, which declare that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and to these we apply the emblem. To these it is we owe our first allegiance, and for their defence, we buckle on our swords, should our arms, and if need be, march forth to meet an inveterate enemy. We love "our homes and our firesides, the old heartstone around which we used to join in childish sport, or social entertainment; but when our lovely South calls for our aid, and assistance,—and, above all—when the fair ones of our community appeal to us for their protection, and the defence of our common country, we rejoice to respond to such an appeal, even at the sacrifice of life itself.

Under this banner, then, we enlist as soldiers, to defend you, believing that in you we shall find more than that degree of patriotism and fidelity which characterized our mothers of '76; and under the canopy of high Heaven, and in the presence of an Omnipotent Jehovah, whose divine aid we invoke, we pledge our sacred honor, our lives and our all, to maintain and defend your rights. This race we prefer peace to that of war; but if the conflict must come, in the language of Patrick Henry we say, "let it come." We expect to be found at our post, under the proud flag of the Southern Confederacy, that we may be to the deadly artillery of the hostile foe.

And though the present crisis is without a parallel in the annals of history, we trust in Him whose ability is adequate to any emergency. Then, with full confidence in our success, and hoping soon to meet you again in the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

WHITE PLAINS, Ala.,
March 23d, 1861.

The Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the death of our worthy brother, B. F. BRYAN, which took place on the 21st inst., make the following report:

Whereas, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe, in his wise Providence, to remove our worthy brother, B. F. BRYAN, from the cares and sufferings of this earth, to try the realities of another existence, and as he will meet us no more in time, around the sacred altar, therefore be it resolved That we deeply lament his death as a brother of our fraternity; that the community in which he lived has sustained a great loss, and our beloved institution a most exemplary member.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the deep affliction sent upon his bereaved children, and that we tender to them our sympathy and condolence on their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our grief, we, the members of Crozier Lodge No. 78, agree to wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican, and a copy handed to the bereaved family.

J. H. BURTON,
J. M. JOHNSON,
V. B. BURTON, Comt.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Nothing Done Yet About Fort Sumter—Arrival of Mr. Roman—What General Lee's Views are—Executive Appointment, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The "masterly inactivity" of both the Southern Commissioners, and the Administration continues, to the great dissatisfaction of the people and wonder-workers. The Southern Commissioners received no communication from the Administration today, as had been expected. It is to be hoped it will come to-morrow.

Hon. A. B. BROWN, Southern Commissioner, arrived to-day, but was so fatigued that he retired immediately, without holding any conference with his colleagues.

"Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes, in unblinking steadiness on the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you think you don't know, and that you are sure it is none of your business."

By Telegraph.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Fort Sumter—Douglas' Opinion of Secession.

Disunion among the Abolitionists—Mr. Wigfall coming to Montgomery, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The *quid nunc* are anxiously discussing the Fort Sumter evacuation problem. Some propose the order for its surrender has been given, and others that it is not. Notwithstanding the confident assurances of "able correspondents," there is no certainty in the matter.

A CABINET MEETING.
The Cabinet held a prolonged session today. It is said that Mr. Seward's opinion was the prevailing one. As a result, a number of dispatches leave immediately for the city of Mexico.

ABOLITIONISTS DISGUSTED.
There is some trouble in the Abolition camp about the vacillating course of the Administration. You may look out for squalls before long.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS DID.
As soon as Seward's note defining an interior was received, by Messrs. Forney and Crawford, they prepared a preliminary demand for recognition. This frightened Seward, who immediately sent a request for more time for consideration.

Mr. Forney is now fully recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. Wigfall.
left the city yesterday for Baltimore, where he now is. He will return in a few days, and then go to Montgomery.

Lively times in the Senate.
They had a sharp time in the Senate to-day—Douglas made a great speech. He argued that the Government had neither the right nor the right to collect the revenue at the South; that this could only be done by re-appointing all the forts now in the hands of the Confederate States, at the least estimate. The expenditure, he said, would amount to no less than \$3,000,000 annually, and an army of 30,000 men would be required to maintain the forts.

Washington, March 17.—The Southern Commissioners anticipate a decisive answer to-morrow. If it should be unfavorable, they will leave Washington immediately. Seward and Cameron fully appreciate the issue offered to them, and feel rather shaky about it. The impression here is that, if the Commissioners are rejected, Fort Pickens will be immediately attacked.

The surrender of Fort Sumter.
It is believed that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter on Wednesday next. But it is not yet ascertained whether the Federal troops will be ordered to leave the fort, or whether the Lincoln's authority in regard to the proposed surrender of Fort Sumter—an event, however, which is still considered inevitable, and soon to occur, owing to circumstances beyond the Executive control. But, from what is already known, a formal surrender of the post is not anticipated.

The Confederate Navy.
The Confederate States, it is said here, have ten ships of war now contracted for and in course of construction.

The Southern Demand.
The Commission from Montgomery demands, I understand, the surrender of the Forts at Key West and Tampa.

Confederate Revenue.
A despatch has been received from Commissioner Roman in Wilmington, en route for this city. He will arrive to-morrow afternoon.

The Senate.
Further discussion of the "crisis" resolution of Senator Douglas has been postponed until to-morrow (Monday). The rest of the proceedings were unimportant.

The old Dominion.
News received by telegraph to-day from Richmond indicates the passage of the Ordinance of Secession during the coming week. The State is thus about to be severed, and the politicians cannot much longer repress the sentiments of the people.

Important from Texas.
Surrender of Fort Brown—The East Federal Forces Leave—The State—Defence of the Frontier.

New Orleans, March 17.—Galveston dates to the 15th inst., have been received. Fort Brown was evacuated by the Federal troops on the 13th, and no difficulty attending the evacuation. The troops, in sail, will proceed to Key West and Tampa by the *Daniel Webster*. Several hundred State troops have been ordered for six months, to serve under Col. J. R. Bullock, the last movement in Texas, have occupied various posts. The Convention is discussing measures for Military defence. Major Martin of the United States Army, had resigned, and tendered his services to the State. Camp Crozier, on the Northern frontier, had been taken by the State troops. Capt. Sayre, of the Confederate army, had arrived to minister to a regiment of Rangers for the frontier, by order of the President.

The steamer *Irish* had arrived from Brazos with 300 State troops.

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THE SURRENDER OF FORT SUMTER.
Executive officials state that no order has yet been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Others, who pretend to be well informed, say that Sec'y, having been fully empowered to act in the premises, has issued the order. The Adjutant General today held a long conference with the Secretary of Navy. Their deliberations are said to have referred to the

removal of the garrison of Fort Sumter.

AN IMPORTANT RESIGNATION.

SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, resigned to-day. He is a citizen of Maryland.

IN THE SENATE.
The resolution of Senator Douglas was taken up for discussion. Breckinridge spoke for and Hale against it. Bright presented a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, positioning Congress to call a Convention of the people of the States to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution. The Senator then went into Executive Session, during which the following nomination were received: For U. S. Minister to England—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

For U. S. Minister to France—W. L. Dayton of New Jersey.

For U. S. Minister to Sardinia—Gen. P. M. V. Vornum.

For U. S. Minister to Turkey—James Watson Webb of New York.

The nomination of Dayton is the only one of these that has thus far been confirmed.

The Southern Commissioners to Europe.
MONTGOMERY, March 18.—The Commissioners for Europe, Messrs. Taney, A. Bailey and Montgomery, A. B. Roman, will leave for New Orleans, taking the English steamer at Havana on the 27th for Southampton.

France and the South—Important Announcement.
Private dispatch from a reliable source.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The French Custom House at Havre has offered a vessel, which the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as vessels bearing the flag of the United States. This is probably a preliminary step to the recognition of the Confederate States by the French Government.

Affairs in Florida.
TALLAHASSEE, March 18.—The Convention of the people of Florida will convene in April. Thomas P. Wall has been elected to the Legislature from Clay county to fill a vacancy. Two persons have been arrested for burning the town of Newfort. They will probably be lynched by the people.

Affairs in Texas.
NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Ben McCulloch arrived to-day from Texas, en route for Montgomery. He reports that Governor Houston left Austin to avoid further communication with the Convention. If Gov. Houston refuses to take an oath to support the new Constitution he will be deposed.

Petersburg, Va., Gone for Secession.
PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Petersburg citizens, on the 14th inst., voted by the following result: Whole vote 168—41—vote in favor of instructing the Delegation to the Convention to vote in favor of secession, and 127—against instruction 762. The Union vote in February was 1039—against 402.

Missouri State Convention.
ST. LOUIS, March 14.—In the Convention to-day Judge Gamble offered a series of resolutions to appoint delegates to the Virginia Convention, in accordance with the invitation from the State, which, by request of the Committee on Federal Relations, was ordered to be printed.

Yesterday and to-day were almost entirely devoted to the debate on the majority report of the committee on Federal relations.

Snow in the South.
COLUMBIA, March 18.—It is quite cold here to night, and snowing. The snow has already fallen to the depth of between three and four inches.

Augusta, March 18.—It is snowing here to-night.

particular, Col. Lamon, for Richmond, is supposed, by overtures to induce a reaction in favor of Virginia's remaining in the Union. These facts create considerable excitement.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, March 22. - Washington, March 22. - The President has no new or startling developments. The impression seems to be steadily gaining ground, that Lincoln means to withdraw Federal troops from the South, as soon as the rage and excitement of his supporters has had a little time to cool down.

BARTLETT OWEN,
Tax Assessor of this County, at his various appointments, will receive the names of persons wishing to become subscribers to the *Republican*. He is authorized to offer very liberal terms, and also, to receive and receipt for subscriptions.

Jacksonville, Fla.
MARCH 28, 1861.

E. E. NEELD, Local Editor.
LOCAL ITEMS.

In noticing the manifestation of patriotism on the part of our people generally; we must not forget the little boys of Jacksonville, who seem to enter fully into the spirit of the times, and realize the stirring significance of every jubilant occasion. A little party, not a head taller than Tom Thumb, in the chirruping voice of childhood, "Chimney for the Southern Confederacy!" every time our Band wagon passes him: "tis Tommy C-ck."

We must not forget a "cell" just here, paid up by T. J. Cross, of the Tallahassee Reporter. He didn't take his bonnet off, but was fraternally friendly. He is a clever fellow.

We would mention too, the presence of Tom Mangham of the St. Clair Diamond. He is right side up, and looking better than we ever saw him here before. He is a choice fellow.

Breadful Casualty.—It is our painful duty to note the death of Miss Mary Pinson, which we learned last week, just after we had gone to press. She was burned to death. The calamity occurred on the 20th inst., and the attendant circumstances were briefly these: She was at home, alone, engaged about the fireside, when her dress caught on fire; there being no one near to extinguish the flames, or otherwise assist her in this extremity, she was burned so terribly as to precipitate her death in two or three hours.

To the widowed mother, and to her brothers and sisters, we tenderly offer our sympathy—not forgetting that the heart of the bereaved one can alone know its own bitterness.

We learn from those who have carefully examined our peach blossoms, that they are not all killed; so, we may still expect to have some fruit.

The prospect of fine wheat crops, if followed by good season on corn and cotton, will give us unexampled prosperity. Let us be thankful and thankful.

An unusually large and splendidly finished stage Coach made its appearance on our public square the other evening. This stage, we learn, has been put on the line from Route to Tallahassee, by those energetic contractors, Powell & Hatchinson, whose determinations to accommodate the traveling public, not only entitle them to the largest patronage, but to the commendation of the public generally.

The travel will, doubtless, increase in the proportion that the railroad point gradually approach each other.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, of Jacksonville, preached in the Methodist Church in this place on Sunday last at 11 o'clock and at night. His sermon in the forenoon, was principally to the Church—cheerful, zealous and practical; and at night, on the difficulties in the way of Christianity, abounded with unanswerable arguments in favor of its truth, and historical illustrations of its rise, progress and final triumph.

These favors from transient Ministers are gratefully appreciated by our people; and when coming from a heart overflowing with earnestness and zeal, are refreshing as wayside flowers and fruits to the weary traveler.

Peace or War?

The London *Star* of the 15th ult., devotes an essay to Mr. Seward, remarking: "Mr. Seward is a riddle. Until the present crisis in the United States arose, he always enjoyed a reputation for directness of speech; for the transparent clearness and intelligibility of his language; but now that these qualities are required in a prominent degree, his sentences become so involved, and his ideas so obscure, that we have some difficulty in getting at his precise meaning." In closing the *Star* says:

"To take a more cheerful view of the question, we think that if there is no hope of the restoration of the Union, there is at least a guarantee of peace in the fact that Mr. Seward himself actually hoists a flag of truce, and proposes to spend the next six months in 'discrepancy' in marching an army into the Southern States, or in capturing Charleston and New Orleans by means of a fleet, renders the preservation of peace more probable. And when the heat of passion has somewhat cooled, and the situation can be calmly surveyed, men will not only enjoy themselves in devising measures for preserving the Union, but will begin to consider whether war would not be a greater calamity than even a separation of the South.

from the North; whether slavery is not really an incubus upon the latter, and at the same time, a source of dishonor to the national flag; whether, in short, it will not be better for the States to reconcile themselves to the dissolution of the old partnership, and hereafter to devote their individual energies to the work of civilizing those vast Western Territories, which are alone large and productive enough to form a great and powerful Empire.

An evangelical old lady, hearing her son express a contempt for the puritan to Sunday, exclaimed, "My dear, what are you at? What do you think of the law and the prophets?"

"Why I think the law pockets the profits!"

Some malicious scoundrel has penned the following: "I've did not know as much as her daughters of the present day; had they been in her place, instead of being deceived, they would have deceived the devil."

Alabama Debt.—The Bond Debt of our State is \$3,445,000. The annual interest is \$185,820. The Domestic Debt is \$2,562,178, most of which draws interest, being the 16th section and University fund, do. The Legislature has just authorized the issue of \$1,000,000 in Bonds, the issue of \$1,000,000 in Treasury notes, and has loaned to the Southern Congress \$720,000. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last was \$208,068—net revenue during the present year estimated at \$847,000—total of means, \$1,727,068. Total appropriations are \$2,044,000. The balance fund \$285,000. State revenue \$200,000—total \$1,028,068. Total balance estimated to be in the Treasury at the close of the present year \$260,274. The issue of the present military preparation, the issue of the State is a factor into the above estimates. They are expected to be met out of the new issue of the State Bonds and the issue of Treasury notes. There was an increase of taxes by the last Legislature, although the expenditures were largely increased.

Mrs. President Davis.—This lady, who has already made a most favorable impression upon our community, left last Thursday for her home in Mississippi. She purpose, however, to return shortly with her family, and will occupy the handsome residence of Col. Edmund Harrison, on Washington street, which will be the "White House" for this year at least. The President is said to be in change Hotel, where his time is almost constantly engrossed with official business. [Ed.]

Prevalent Scurvy. by a Scourge. Several cases of this disease, comes out with a good deal of violence, and is believed to be the result of a committee on naval affairs, it's my opinion it wouldn't have been built yet.

The Northern Tariff.—The Richmond Dispatch calls the tariff "The Bill of Abominations," which is almost constantly engrossed with official business. [Ed.]

WHAT WILL A GLASS OF WATER HOLD.—It is generally thought that a vessel is full of water, as a still sea is full of water, and it will cause it to overflow, and such will be the case if the water be not able to hold it. The philosopher and chemist will tell us, that a body will not hold more than a certain quantity of water, and if it is not able to hold it, it will overflow. The same quantity of water will hold a certain quantity of water, and if it is not able to hold it, it will overflow. The same quantity of water will hold a certain quantity of water, and if it is not able to hold it, it will overflow.

The U. S. Army is in rebellion in other words, it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the War Department through the officers in command of the several posts at which the army is distributed, that the rank and file refuse to be engaged in any campaign, and that they are determined to leave the service. They are determined to leave the service, and they are determined to leave the service. They are determined to leave the service, and they are determined to leave the service. They are determined to leave the service, and they are determined to leave the service.

The Tariff Bill.

As there is general misapprehension in regard to the Tariff bill having passed the Congress of the Confederate States, we take this occasion to inform the public that the bill did not pass. The committee drafted the Tariff bill, which was ordered to be published in order that it might be examined and discussed, and its merits or demerits thoroughly understood before the final passage of a bill on this important subject. But by some means the impression got out that the bill had been adopted, and the public were misled. The bill was not passed, and the public were misled.

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Murder in Baton Rouge.
BATON ROUGE, March 14.—De W. H. Hanson, an esteemed citizen of Assumption parish, was murdered here, at 8 o'clock, while leaving his buggy, at the door of his residence, by two unknown white men. The citizens went in pursuit of the murderers, but discovered no clue.

Decision for Mrs. Gains at Last.
WASHINGTON, March 14.—Chief Justice Taney rendered the decision of the Supreme Court, to-day, in the celebrated case of Mrs. General Gains. It was in her favor in all the points involved. She was present, and received the hearty congratulations of her friends. The amount thus awarded her includes 30 years back rents on the property in contest, and aggregates \$2,000,000. In Louisiana, where the property lies, the ordinance of secession declares that the act of secession shall not impair the rights of parties in Louisiana who may be parties to suits in United States Courts.

Missouri State Convention.
ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Among the resolutions submitted to the Convention today was one for the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Southern States concerning the best means for securing the Western States in the Confederacy, and declaring secession, a political heresy, and that there is no excuse for secession, and that Missouri will furnish men or arms for that purpose; that the Federal Government be requested to withdraw their troops from, and surrender the Custom House and other offices in the seceding States to those States, and that a National Convention be called on the basis of the Crittenden resolutions.

Alabama State Convention.
MONTGOMERY, March 16.—The Convention of the people of Alabama, convened an ordinance approving the Free Bank Act. The ordinance substitutes the issue of the Confederate States for United States Notes. It allows an issue of United States Notes, and provides for the redemption of the same. It also provides for the redemption of the same. It also provides for the redemption of the same.

Georgia Ratified the Permanent Constitution.
SARASOTA, March 16.—The Convention of the people of Georgia, ratified the Permanent Constitution, as adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States, at half past 12 o'clock today. A salute was fired in honor of the event.

Naval Movements.
NEW YORK, March 15.—The U. S. Steamer *Albatross*, from Vera Cruz, arrived here yesterday evening. *Tacoma* is hourly expected.

New York, March 15.—A steamer from New York, the *Empire City*, sailed today. It is given out that their destination is Texas, and that they are going to fight the rebels. The *Empire City* is a large and powerful vessel, and is expected to be a great success.

Election Notice.
I provide for the election of certain Militia Officers of the State of Alabama, approved February 18, 1861, will open and hold an election on the first Monday in May next at the several Election Precincts in Alabama, for the purpose of electing a Major General for the 8th Division and also for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General for the 9th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Colonel for the 10th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel for the 11th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Captain for the 12th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Major for the 13th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant for the 14th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Sergeant for the 15th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Corporal for the 16th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Private for the 17th Division, and also for the purpose of electing a Dragoon for the 18th 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