MAY

The Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 18. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1271

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

Announciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

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

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution, under the charge of Miss MARGARET A. COBB, will commence on the *Second Monday of January next*, (1861.)

Rates 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, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 20, 1860.

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 cannot. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

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

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, unless professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala. They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860 —tf.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale His two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Chocolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses. Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres,** known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 300 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

DANIEL BRENAN,

Sends Greeting:

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash or note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends*.

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

JACKSONVILLE

DRUG STORE,

By T. N. ANGLIN:

the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

LUMBER.

WILL be furnished at the **Steam Mills** on short notices, at $1 per 100 feet for all unassorted lots, except palings, and pieces over 20 feet long & 15 inches wide, or selected lots, which will be sold at $1,25 per hundred feet, all heart at $1.50 per hundred feet. All lots due as soon as sawed.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange or lumber at fair prices.

Jan. 8th, 1861. S. P. HUDSON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy,	1 00
Horse and buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hiring them.

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 as corn is high and a cash article. *It the fall 25 per cent will be added.*

Feb. 22, 1860.—5t.

Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy have procured the services of Rev R. C. Bell for the year 1861.

The Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 4th Monday in January 1861.

RATES OF TUITION.

Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	$12 50
Natural Sciences,	10 00
Common English,	20 50
Primary studies,	10 00

Wm. H. FORNEY, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1860.—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of *Pure Medicines* from his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1-59—1y.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound and Green Hides at 9½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION OF

Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of SAML T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable families convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,

jan. 10, 1861. Oxford, Ala.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,

jan 21, 1861. H. A. EARNS.

☞Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

JOB WORK. Neatly Executed.

Spring Stock

—AT—

A. OBERNDORF & Co's,

Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandize, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute 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.

Transient persons can 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

WM. P. PRICKETT.

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

BACON of superior quality. Also PORK, for sale by

S. J. STEVENSON.

Jan 17, 1861.

POETRY.

BY J. G. PERCEVAL.

The world is full of poetry; the air
Is living with its spirit, and the waves
Dance to the music of its melodies,
And sparkle in its brightness. Earth is veiled
And mantled with its beauty, & the walls
That close the universe with chrystal in,
Are eloquent with voices that proclaim
The unseen glories of immensity,
In harmonies too perfect and too high,
For aught but beings of celestial mould,
And speak to man in one unceasing hymn
Of unfading beauty & unveilding power.

The year leads round the seasons in a choir,
Forever charming and forever new—
Blending the grand, the beautiful the gay,
The mournful and the tender in one strain
Which steals into the heart, like sounds that rise
Far off, in moonlight evenings on the shore
Of the wide ocean resting, after storm;
Or tones that wind round the vaulted roof
And pointed arches, and retiring aisles
Of some old lonely minster where the hand
Skillful, and moved with passionate love
Of art,
Plays o'er the higher keys, and hears aloft
The peal of bursting thunder, and then calls,
By mellow touches from the softer tubes,
Voices of melting tenderness that blend
With pure and gentle musings, till the soul—
Commingling with the melody—is borne
Rapt and dissolved in exstacy to heaven.

'Tis not the chime and flow of words that move
In measured file and metrical array;
'Tis not the union of returning sounds,
Nor all the pleasing artifice of rhyme,
And quantity and accent, that can give
This all-pervading spirit to the ear,
Or blend it with the movings of the soul.
'Tis a mysterious feeling which combines
Man with the world around him, in a chain
Woven of flowers, and dipp'd in sweetness, till
He tastes the high communion of his thoughts,
With all existences in earth and heaven,
That meet him in the charm of grace and power.

'Tis not the noisy babbler, who displays,
In studied phrase and ornate epithet,
And rounded period, poor and vapid thoughts,
Which peep from out the cumbrous ornaments
That overload their littleness. Its words
Are few, but deep and solemn; and they break
Fresh from the fount of feeling, and are full
Of that passion, which on Carmel, fired
The holy prophet when his lips were coals
His language wing'd with terror, as when bolts
Leap from the brooding tempest, armed with wrath,
Commissioned to affright and to distroy.

Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia.

Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part of the United States, have by authority of their people, solemnly resumed the powers granted by them to the United States, and have framed a Constitution and organized a Government for themselves, to which the people of those States are yeilding willing obedience, and have so notified the President of the United States by all the formalities incident to such action, and thereby become to the United States a separate independent, and foreign power:

And whereas, the Constitution of the United States has invested Congress with the sole power "to declare war," and until such declaration is made, the President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign power; and, whereas, on the 15th inst., the President of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution, issued a proclamation, calling for a force of 75,000 men, to cause the laws of the U. S. to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threaten to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its late session that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently, the Convention, now in session, representing the sovereignty of the State, has re affirmed in substance the same policy, with almost equal unanimity; and, whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathises with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered, and in the position they have assumed, and having made earnest efforts peaceably to compose the differences which have severed the Union, and having failed in that attempt through this unwarranted act on the part of the president; and it is believed that the influences which operated to produce this proclamation against the seceded States will be brought to bear upon this commonwealth, if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the power granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Virginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled:

Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the commonwealth of Virginia have thought proper to order all armed Volunteer Regiments of Companies within this State, forthwith, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this proclamation, to report to the adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare themselves for efficient service. Such companies as are not armed and equipped, will report that fact, that they may be properly supplied.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of [L. S.] the Commonwealth to be affixed. this seventeenth day of April, 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

MILITARY SPIRIT & GENIUS OF THE SOUTH.

Maj. D. H. Hill, of the N. C. Military Institute, in his eloquent essay on Military Education, delivered at Wilmington, N. C., before the State Educational Convention, thus illustrates the military spirit and genius of the Southern people:

The armies of the Revolution were commanded by Washington, a Southern General. The officers who distinguished themselves in an especial manner in the war of 1812, were southern born and southern bred, Jackson, Coffee, Harrison, Scott and Gains. The commanding Generals in the Mexican war, Scott and Taylor, were both of Virginia The Chief of Ordinance under Gen. Scott, and the next most important officer, was Huger, of South Carolina. The chief of Engineers was Lee, of Virginia, the only man the army acknowledged to be fit, to be the successor of Gen. Scott. The chief leaders in skirmishing were Lane, of N. C., and Hays of Tennessee. The light batteries of artillery which did such wonderful execution at Palo Alto, Resca de Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and in the valley of Mexico, were generally under the command of Southern men—Ringgold, Ridgely, Bragg, Washington, Steptoe, and Mcgruder. The heavy ordinance was under the control of Huger of S. Carolina, and Laidley of Virginia. The battery of mountain howitzers was directed by Reno of Virginia. The dashing charge of cavalry at Rasaca de la Palma, which has a world wide reputation was made by May, of Washington City. A far more brilliant affair was witnessed by ten thousand American soldiers, drawn up in battle array on the beach at Vera Cruz, and by English, French and Spanish vessels of war in the harbor. A little steamer, armed by two heavy pieces of ordinance and manned by some twenty sailors, pushed up under the very walls of Vera Cruz, with its four hundred pieces of artillery, and within easy range of the formidable castle of San Juan de Ulua, and from that position, bombarded the city for half an hour. Projectiles of enormous weight and size fell thick as hail stones around the little vessel, any one of which would have sunk her. The interest of the spectators was painful in the extreme, but the very insignificance of the steamer proved an efficient protection; she was too small a mark to be hit, and as she came back bearing her gallant crew, all dressed in their red jackets, the very earth shook with ten thousand exultant voices on the beach. The officer in command was Tatnall of Georgia, the same who, at the risk of his commission and his life, interposed last year and rescued the despised British at the Peiho forts in China.

During the seige of Fort Brown, the pulley of the flag got deranged, so that it could not be raised; an officer climbed the staff, and in the midst of a terrible tempest of shot and shell, calmly, and deliberately arranged the halyards righted the pulley and hoisted the flag. The exploit of Jasper, at Fort Moultrie was nothing in comparison with this daring deed. That officer was Hanson of Washington city, a descendent of John Hanson of Maryland, President of the first Congress, and of Col. John Hanson Harrison, one of the most distinguished of Washington's Aids.—Years before the seige of Fort Brown, Gen. Worth had pronounced him the bravest man in the army. He was gentle and modest as a girl, kind and courteous to all—a devoted and enthusiastic Christian, and a gentleman in the highest acceptation of the word. Just after the battle of Contreras, a rude litter, with a dead officer on it, was borne by; "Sergeant, what officer is that?" "Capt. Hanson, of the 7th Infantry, sir." The soldier had fallen on the field of honor. Two gallant brothers, "Capt Weightman K. Hanson, of 7th Infantry, the most enterprising young officer of the Florida war, and Passed Midshipman John Hanson, both also fell in the service of their country Santa Anna made the fatal mistake at Cerro Gordo of leaving Telegraph Hill unfortified. Gen. Scott discovered it, and sent up a young officer with some 70 men, to seize it. An immense force of Mexicans came to dislodge him.—He threw his men behind rocks and trees, and sent for succor. The rifle Regiment came up and found themselves hotly pressed, and would have been driven back but for the timely arrival of the 2d Infantry. During all this time, that gallant Lieutenant held position, and had he lost it, the battle of Cerro Gordo would never have been won. That intrepid man was Gardner of Washington city. The storming column against the main work at Cerro Gordo hill, was led by the tried veteran, Harney of Georgia.

Major Hill adds that the South has not merely evinced military spirit on the field, but in authorship. The books in use, on infantry tactics, were prepared by Scott of Virginia, and Hardee of Georgia. The Manual of Artillery Tactics in use, is by Maj. Anderson of Kentucky. The only works in the country on the science of Artillery, written in the English language, are by Kingsbury and Gibbon of North Carolina; and the only books on military Engineering, by Mahan of Virginia.—The published experiments of Mordecai of South Carolina, convey all our information of the strength of gun powder, and of caanon, and the proper tests for their trial.

☞Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of the Resurrection Tic-tac! tic-tac! go the wheels of thought; our will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; sleep cannot still them.; madness only makes them go faster; death alone can break into the case, and seizing the ever-swinging pendulum which we call the heart, silences at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

Fort Monroe, Viginia.

This remarkable fort is situated on the north point of the mouth of James River, and is about one mile from fort Calhoun, on the Ripraps; thus these two posts command the entrance to the river. Fort Monroe is one of the largest and strongest military posts in the Republic. The walls are more than a mile in circuit, very thick and very high, surrounded by a moat which is from 60 to 100 feet wide, with 8 feet of water, drawbridge, and outer batteries. It mounts some 300 heavy guns, has mortars for throwing shells, and is provided with furnaces for making shot red hot. The range is about 3 miles. The walls inclose about 75 acres. The parade ground is in the center, and all around it are the barracks Being well planted with trees, it is a pleasant, shady place in summer. Outside the moat is a fine walk, with a view of the sea.

In this fort is the *famous* 15 inch gun, designed by Maj. Rodman, U. S. Army, which is supposed to be the largest piece of ordnance ever cast whole.

THE GREAT GUN AT FORT MONROE—*Formally called the Monroe Gun.*

This great gun is, undoubtedly, the largest piece of ordance in the world, and is as wonderful in its propulsive powers as it is in its mechanical construction. It was cast on the 18th of January, 1860, at the foundry at Knapp, Rudd, &co., at Pittsburg, Pa. This famous cannon, designed by Major Rodman, of the United States Army, was cast upon the hollow principle, and has proved an entire success. Its weight, independent of carriage, is forty-nine thousand one hundred pounds, over twenty-four tons. The bore is fifteen inches in diamater, and twelve feet and half long. It has two feet of solid metal at the breech, making the extreme length fourteen and a half feet. The outside diameter at the breech is 4 feet. It will project a ball weighing 420 pounds a distance of 4 and 5 miles, with singular accuracy and tremendous effect.

The gun now at fort Monroe is mounted upon an iron center-pintal carriage the top carriage of which recoils upon the rails of the lower, and permits, by a rachet cut in the middle of the gun, an elevation of 28th and a half degrees The rails of the lower carriage being inclined, the gun runs forward of itself from the position of recoil into battery on rollers attached to anecentric axis, easily brought to bear by two men with handspikes Notwithstanding itsgreat weight, it was easily manipulated by a firing party, consisting of a sergeant with six men.

When fired horizontally, or nearly so the time of loading and running into battery was, in case, one minute ten seconds; in another, one minute 52 seconds

When fired at its maximum elevation of 28 degrees 35 seconds, the time of loading, including depressing, loading elevating again, and running into battery, varied from 3 minutes 10 seconds to 4 minutes.

Rev. Beecher on War.

Rev. Ward Beecher on war sermon in Brooklyn on Sunday. Of course the South and slavery were denounced.—Here are a few extracts from his sermon:

"We must draw the lines close. Let men takes sides one way or the other; let every man show his hand; we want no middle men, no shufflers; all must now stand each for himself on this great question. He who is not with us and for us, is against us. Great men have spoken on this subject eloquently and feelingly, but the guns of Sumter have spoken more than them all. As for me, I am determined. I'll have no commerce nor dealings henceforth with a foe to liberty. No man shall come to my house, or receive my hospitality, or break my bread, or share my roof, who has feelings of hostility to liberty, unless he comes as a converted sinner and I shall treat any and every one who comes in my way, who is false to his country and the hour we live in, as as a traitor, for such he is.

"Let this matter be settled now.—Let it never come up again. If war must come, let us meet it; it's better to brave it thoroughly now; to brave, if necessary, a protracted war, so that it is a final one, than for twenty years to come, be troubled with an intermittant breaking out at every period. It has got to be settled one way or the other. The North has the population, the means, and the courage—for there is no such breadth of courage at the South as there is at the North. The Northern men, said that illustrious man—that tried patriot, Gen. Scott, are hard to get into a fight, but most terrible fellows when once in. (Applause) The North abhors war, but if it enters upon a contest, I can wish its detractors no more punishment than that they stand in the ranks of their opponents.

Last night's affairs look blue enough, but we slept peaceably, believing that all was well. Again this morning, we hear of the striking of our flag, and this evening doubts were thrown upon the wisdom of the action of that gallant soldier, Anderson. I came hither with a sorrowful heart, sad and somewhat cast down; but since I have reached this desk, a despatch has been handed me, coming through the hands of our country's most illustrious defenders, saying that "Sumter is reinforced, and Moultrie is that lies in ruins."—[To describe the scene which ensued, says the Times, surpasses our ability—it beggars description—cheers, huzzas, and shouts made the building ring—the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the simultaneous uprising of many hundreds of people made the scene a most remarkable one. Mr. Beecher had, of course, been wrongfully informed.]

Our Friends in the North.

For many years past, one of the greatest impediments to resistance by the South, was "Our friends in the North!" "How gallantly they uphold our cause! How faithful amongst the faithless! Therefore, for their sakes, let us continue our Union with the North."

Such were the appeals to our magnanimity and generosity to continue in an association of daily insult and wrong. We, we confess, did not feel their potency. We thought that our submission was fatal to them. A timely resistance their salvation. At every issue of aggression they went down with our submission, until to support the South in her imbecility, was in the North certain political ruin. In due time, as we anticipated, the cause of the South was abandoned, and sectionalism, with its higher law morality, became triumphant in the United States. We were obliged at last, to save our liberties and institutions, to secede from the Union, and set up a Government for ourselves. Surely now our Northern friends would rejoice at our escape. This would be the voice of reason—the voice of friendship.

Alas! for our Northern friends. It turns out that their friendship was their interest. They loved us, because they loved themselves. Our Union with them was immensely valuable; and their zeal for those measures of policy, which they deemed necessary to our continued union with them, was not from a sense of justice to us, but of benefit to themselves. Hence, when at last we are driven by the combination of Free States against us, to dissolve our connection with the Northern States, what is their course? Where are Messrs. Fillmore, Everett, Winthrop, Cushing, Butler and Hallet, of Boston; Van Buren, Cochran, McKeon, Weed, Dix, and Barnard, of New York; Ingersoll, Wilkins, Binney, Black, Bigler and Ex-President Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Douglas *et id omne genus*—Democrats and Whigs of all stripes, hues and conditions—where are they in the bloody crusade proposed by President Lincoln against the South? Unheard of, in their dignified retirement! or hounding on the fanatic warfare, or themselves joining "the noble army of martyrs for liberty" marching on the South. The New York *Herald*, but yesterday denouncing the "bloody disunionism of President Lincoln's Administration," now declares triumphantly, that the whole North is of one party, and that party is to conquer and subdue the South. The Union of the late United States is to be reconstructed by the bones and blood of the people of the South, and they gloat with glee my exultation at the desolation, fire, and slaughter they propose bringing to our homes. Shakspeare says, "sweet are the uses of adversity." If they are not now sweet in our sad reflections and relations towards our Northern friends, they are at least full of instruction. We see now what their fraternity, their party friendships, their personal love for us as a people are worth They loved us whilst we ministered to their lust for lurce and sway; they hate us when we presume to resist it. They vouchsafed professions of friendship and regard when we bowed submissive tributaries; but when claiming to be free, we are to be crushed Well, then, be it so Take the hostility you force upon us. A united North, for war and blood, makes a united South for defence. Friendship, regard, esteem, respect are gone, and you stand before us our mortal unmistakeable foes. We take up the sword you cast at our feet, and say God save the right.—*Ch. Mercury.*

Call for Tennessee Volunteers.

Letter from Gen. Pillow.

MEMPHIS, April 20, 1861.

To the Memphis Press:

In answer to the many inquiries—the result of patriotic impulse—I beg leave to say, through the press of the city, that all organized military companies—of foot, cavalry and artillery—will be needed for the defence of the Southern States against invasion by the tyrant who has established a military despotism in the city of Washington. These forces will be received in companies, battalions or regiments, as they may themselves organize, and will be received into the service of the Confederate States. (for Tennessee has no other place of shelter in this hour of peril) and the officers commissioned with the rank of command with which they are tendered for the field.

They will not be required for the defense of the southern coast. Kentucky and Virginia will be the field of conflict for the future. The city of Memphis is safe against the possibility of approach from the Gulf, and will be equally so by the construction of a battery of twenty-four and thirty-two pounders at Randolph, and the point indicated to the committee of safety, above the city. Such batteries with the plunging fire, could sink any sized fleets of steamboats laden with northern troops. If such batteries are promptly constructed, Memphis will never even be threatened. The object of seizing Cario by the Lincoln Government (if it should be done, as I take it for granted it will,) will be to cut off supplies from the Northwest, to prevent the approach through the Ohio of southern troops, and to cut off Missouri from southern support; and when she is, seize and hold that position at whatever cost. Without it she will soon cease to breathe the air of freedom.

All the forces tendered from Tennessee to the amount of fifty thousand men, will be recieved as they are fitted by their state of drill for the field Sooner, they would not be efficient, and they will not be called into the service without proper provision for subsistence, and the arms within the resources of the Government. The entire South must now unite and make common cause for its safety—no matter about the political relations of the States at present—else all will be crushed by the legions of northern Goths and Vandals with which they are threatened.

The revolution which is on us, and invasion which is at our doors, will unite the Southern States with or without formal ordinances of separation I speak not without authority.

I desire to receive official reports from all organized corps of the State—give me the strength of the rank and file of each separate organization. These reports will reach me at Nashville.

Respectfully, GID. J. PILLOW.

Best of all pets are little children, real children—not the fashionable ones, who, as soon as they can walk and talk, are transformed by artificial process, into silly little dolls—poor things! It is well to cherish a friendship, for God's mute creatures, to be kind and gentle to the birds and beasts, and to recognize them as created by Him, who "made and loveth us;" but human souls have the first claims upon our affections, and sentimental woman who lavish their tenderness upon pet dogs and kittens, yet shrink from contact with buoyant, noisy childhood are to be regarded with suspicion.

☞ An exchange thinks Mr. Lincoln will not attempt to collect the revenue at sea, or board any vessel bound to ports in the seceded States, because there is no law to authorize it. That is the poorest reason which can be given why a Black Republican should not pursue a certain policy. The party is well known for its disregard of all law.

CROPS IN SOUTH EAST ALABAMA.—The Editor of the Fort Gaines *Independent*, recently made an excursion into South Eastern Alabama. He says: Should the season for grain continue to be favorable, the harvest is bound to be abundant. We have lived in Alabama twenty seven years, and never seen anything in the small grain line to compare with the present growing crop. It is confidently believed that the wants of the country will be greatly and timely relieved by the early grain crop.

Home Scene.

A member of one of our gallant companies on leave of absence in the city received a summons to appear at his post on Sullivan's Island on one of the nights of last week, when the air was rife with the most startling rumors of the coming of an overwhelming fleet. With cheerful promptitude the brave soldier prepared to obey the imperative call. He is a husband, and the father of a blue eyed little girl, who has just began to put words together. After the preperation for the camp had been made, the soldier nerved himself for the good bye. Those present thought that the wife felt the parting less than the husband. Lively words flowed fast, and her fair face was as bright and as calm as a morning in May. Her heart seemed to be full of gladness.

She cheered him with pleasant earnestness to show himself a man, and running on in a gleeful strain admonished him not to come back if he were shot in the back. With increditable fortitude she bade her child tell papa good bye, and to say to him that she would not own him her father if he proved to be a coward. The echo of the soldier's footfall through the corridor had hardly died away when a ghastly pallor was seen spreading over the lady's face. In a voice weak and husky she begged a friend to take her child and before she could be supported, she fell from her chair prostrate on the floor.

By a tremendous effort of a powerful will, the noble woman had controlled and concealed the feelings that were convulsing her delicate frame, but nature could bear the tension no longer, and she fainted. The swoon was deep, and it was some time before consciousness returned. At length she opened her eyes languidly, and looked around upon the sympathising group, and in a tremulous tone inquired, "if she had fainted before her husband left the room."

We know of no instance of self-command of unselfish affection that partakes more largely than does this one of the moral sublime.—*Charleston Courier*

PHENOMENON.—The Scottsville (Va.,) Register notices a very pretty phenomenon witnessed there recently. It was nothing less than three suns, which are thus described:

In addition to the regular rising of the "glorious orb of the day," two distinct suns accompanied the main body; one of which moved in a Northern course, whilst the other bore along in a southerly direction—both equal distant from the main body, which latter orbit pursued its wonted westerly route. After this trio of suns had reached an hour's height, the two (forming an escort as it were to the grand light to all earth,) gradually retired, when a beautiful rainbow, an emblem of peace, arched the heavens, a sight too grand for words to speak or minds to contemplate. Thus closed the phenomenon, and our good people again went to work with some assurance that the world (if not the Union) would still be saved, and "move on and keep moving" until the dawn of another day at least.

PRESCRIPTION FOR THE TIMES.—Read the Bible before you look into the morning papers. The soul cannot live on sensation despatches; the bread of heaven is better for its health than telegrams. Of political talk, and of the crisis, you will have enough anywhere. Seek the company of those who fear the Lord, and think upon his name. Make the most of every religious conversation. Loose no opportunity of assembling with those whose conversation is in heaven, you need it just now. Use the means of grace diligently, or you will be swept away by the current that is bearing all things upon its bosom. Keep yourself in the love of God. Commune with your heart in these noisy times. A great saint has said that he found the second psalm an excellent meditation for a crisis.—*Nashville Advocate.*

WHISKEY VS. HUMAN BEINGS.—From the suggestions made in some of our exchanges, it would seem that the recent assault upon Congressman Van Wyck, of New York, was made, neither by Southern emissaries, nor Washington roughs, but by a legion of blue devils spawned from a barrel of Dexter's whiskey. He was labouring under an attack of delirium tremens.

☞ The London pickpockets have trained dogs to such accurate operations that they jump up at a gold watch, seize it, snap the chain, and bolt off where the master is waiting.

HONOR AND FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.—We see it stated that a purse of $100,000 has been raised by some wealthy gentleman of Mississippi, which will be given to the first members of the "Mississippi Rifles" who puts feet on Fort Pickens in time of war. "Look to your laurels, gentlemen."

FIGHTING AT PENSACOLA.—It is reported that the Confederated forces commenced bombarding Fort Pickens at 4 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. This is probable but may not be authentic.

ABOLITION DISAPPOINTMENT.—The Journal of Commerce thinks the Abolitionists must find it very strange that profound quietness prevails among the negro population at the South at the present time.—Revolts were confidentially predicted, but they have not appeared, and direct instigation even has proved ineffectual.

Col. Albert Pike of Arkansas, is strongly in favor of the Secession of that State He has issued an address to the people of that State, of rare ability, consisting of 40 pages and is entitled "State or Province? Bond or Free?"

RESIGNATION OF WEST POINT CADETS.—Cadets Pelham, of Calhoun County Ala., and Rosser, of Texas, have withdrawn from the Military Academy at West Point.

AN ANNIVERSARY.—The attack on Northern troops at Baltimore bears a very striking resemblance in many particulars to the battle of Lexington, which occured on the same day eighty-six years before, and inaugrated the first Revolution. This adventure of Northern crack regiments, before even they reached their destined battle field must rather dampen the ardor of Lincoln's volunteers.

Well has Baltimore commemorated the 19th day of April. Had only been a Massachusetts regiment, instead of from New York or Pennsylvania, how complete the lesson would have been.—*Mobile Register.*

Dante is to be further honored in Florence by the erection to his memory, in the Piazza della Signoria, of a noble statue.—In May, 1865, there will be in that city a great National festival in honor of the poet, that being the sixth century commemoration of his birth. A similar festival will be held every five years, when medals will be awarded to the authors of the ten best works produced in the interval in relation to science, art and literature. It is also proposed to issue a new national of Dante, in six large royal octavo volumes, of six hundred pages each, with a supplementary volume containing lists of subscribers; and other matters.—The next will be illustrated by the notes of the best living commentators on Dante.

Fighting Printers.

We copy the following paragraph from the New Orleans *Crescent*, and simply add that the printers of Charleston are quite as eager for the fray as those of any other city of the South:

One of the good jokes of the Mexican war was, that our victorious army having taken a Mexican town with a printing office in it, the General wanted to have some general orders printed, but could not find Mexicans able to do the thing in English. So he had his troops drawn up in line, and the order was given, "All printers to the front!" Whereupon, to his great surprise, about one-half of the line stepped forward

A similar infusion of the typographical element appears to exist in the armies now raising for the fight with the North. We know of some twenty printers in this city who have dropped the "composing stick," to take up the "shooting stick," in behalf of the South, and of these, four are from the *Crescent* office.

In the companies that have left Augusta, for Pensacola, there are some seven or eight printers.

Refusal of Gen. Houston to Cooperate with the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1861.

A few weeks since a distinguished democrat was requested by Secretary Seward to go to Texas, and ascertain the state of the public mind there, and especially to converse with Governor Houston, and learn his views of the present secession movement in that State. On his return he reported that Governor Houston not only refused to accept military support from the United States government, but desired that President Lincoln should recall the regular troops from Texas. He also reported that Governor Houston urged in the strongest terms the evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens, Stating that Arkansas would join Texas in secession in the event of coercion, or even the collection of the revenue being attempted.—Governor Houston requested to be left alone, and maintained that the Union party of the entire South was dead if coercion was once attempted.

This account appeared to President Lincoln so much at variance with what was understood here to be the opinion of Governor Houston, and knowing the political proclivities of the Ambassador, the President immediately dispatched another messenger to Governor Houston, and without waiting for his return has sent forward the troops to Texas.

There is reliable information to show that the late publication that General Ampudia was marching on Brownsville is false. On the contrary, he has retired from the army, gone into the interior, and has no means, even if he had the disposition, to enter upon such an enterprise.—Besides the constitutional Government is opposed to any such movements.

☞ We understand that there are fifty thousand names now on file in the Executive Department at Montgomery, of gentlemen who have applied for office under the Government of the Confederate States We would suggest to President Davis to receive the services of these gentlemen, organize them into fifty regiments for the Confederated States Army, allowing them to elect their officers up to Colonel.

☞ The money King of the world, Baron Rothschilds, has confidence in the stability, security and solvency of the Confederated States. He is now in New Orleans and has agreed to take the whole of the $5,000,000 loan advertised. He knows what he is about.

☞ There is unanimity of sentiment among the people of Nashville that is highly creditable. Little party bickerings have been forgotten, and with one voice they will maintain Southern Rights or fill Southern graves. This, too, is the feeling throughout the State.

MAJOR CABELL.—We are pleased to see among the recent appointments in the Confederated Army the name of Major W. L. Cabell, of Virginia, lately assigned that rank in the Quarter-Masters' Department. Major C. was lately a distinguished officer in the U. S. Army. We cordially congratulate the government in securing the services of so able and capable a soldier.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May 2, 1861.

☞We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

Lieutenants Pelham of this county, and Rosser of Texas, arrived here last night, on their way from West Point to Montgomery. They have both received appointments in the Confederate Army, and are hastning on to Montgomery for orders, and "a place in the picture."

We had the pleasure of a long interview with them. They were compelled to come all the way round by Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to avoid being arrested and detained by the abolitionists.

They report that the populace all through Pennsylvania are worked up to the last degree of phrenzy and madness by their abolition leaders. They talk of nothing but shooting, and gibbeting the "traitors of the South." At one place they saw a number of ropes hung up in regular hangman style, with a placard "For Southern Traitors." They were, themselves, narrowly watched, & scrutinized, and questioned as to their destination; but managed by a little finesse to pass unmolested.

All Southern officers who offer to resign now are arrested before they can get out of the country, if possible.

Lieuts. Pelham and Rosser are a couple of handsome, well educated and promising young officers; and will be quite an acquisition to our army at this time. We predict for them a brilliant future.

☞We take pleasure in informing the public that there is now on hand and for sale, a large lot of excellent Leather, at the new tan yard of Messrs. Warlick, Abernathy & Co., one mile west of this place.

☞Especial attention is invited to the New Dry Goods and Grocery advertisements of Messrs. Morgans & Co. of Oxford, Ala.

These gentlemen have now on hands a fine stock of articles in both lines of trade. Call upon them, and we will ensure you both good articles and good bargains.

☞Persons who may wish their papers changed *from* one post office *to* another, would save us a good deal of time in searching our book, by being particular to name the post office they wish it changed from.

The Telegraphic News--The points of interest having become so much more numerous and diffused, we are compelled to occupy more room than usual with Telegraphic despatches. Heretofore, the interest has been chiefly confined to Charleston, Pensacola, and one or two other points; now, it is concentrated in Texas, Arkansas, St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Norfolk, Baltimore, and throughout North Carolina and Tennessee.

We know that our readers will be satisfied with the large space occupied by the despatches, even though some may seem contradictory, and others be repeated. It is the only way in which we can give them a general and intelligiable view of the vastly important events now transpiring; and they may rest assured that we will use every effort to keep them fully informed.

☞This world is full of contrasts, and among the number we may mention that while Calhoun has the honor of being the banner County for States Rights and Secession, there is one election precinct in it, with some sixty votes, where Breckenridge did not get a single vote, nor was there a single vote for secession. We have been informed that a certain political leader there has boasted that the *Republican* had but two patrons in that beat, and that they were gamblers. Well, we would desire no better recommendation for the Republican, than its want of popularity in such a precinct. Perhaps its absence, and that of kindred prints, is one of the causes of the deplorable condition of that benighted region.

Another Company.—The company composed in part of returned volunteers, had another meeting in the Court house on Monday last, completed their number, and organized by the election of officers. We will publish a list of the company when mustered into service.

The company of Alexandria Volunteers, under the command of the gallant Capt. Woodruff, (who had received notice of their acceptance the night previous, from the Governor,) paid our place a visit on Monday—They were received by the company in this place, and escorted to the square.

The military companies, together with a large concourse of citizens, of the town and country, soon after assembled, in the Court house, where patriotic, eloquent, and soul-stirring speeches were made by Chancellor Forster and Judge J. B. Martin. Our readers who are acquainted with these gentlemen, (but not so fortunate as to have heard them on this occasion,) will know how to judge of the addresses delivered by them, when informed that they were among the happiest efforts of these truly eloquent and patriotic sons of the South.

We understand the Secretary of War says he does not wish to depopulate Calhoun County; but we hope he will not think of denying her gallant sons, until he has accepted the services of at least three or four other companies. We will have plenty then left for home defense, and also for emergencies on foreign service.

☞After the various skirmishes with the Northern Regiment, in their passage through Baltimore, the citizens held a mass meeting, which was addressed by Wm. P. Preston, Esq., Mayor Brown & Gov. Hicks. In the course of his remarks, Gov. Hicks said:

"I am a Marylander, and I love my State, and I love the Union; but I will suffer my right arm to be torn from my body before I will raise it to strike a sister Southern State."

Surely when Gov. Hicks of Maryland, who refused to call the legislature of his State together, and by all official influence and power, opposed secession, can talk as in the above extract, we may at least count with confidence upon the fidelity and loyalty of every citizen of the Cotton States, and indeed of the whole body of the fifteen Southern States.

DeKalb County.—We were in attendence on Monday and Tuesday the 22nd and 23d ult., at Lebanon, DeKalb Co., being the first and second days of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court; where, after an absence of several years, we had the gratification of meeting with many old and long-tried friends. DeKalb County it is known, voted in the last Presidential election by a large majority in favor of Mr Breckenridge, and in the Convention which followed, by an equal majority in favor of co-operation candidates; but now, in the present attitude of affairs, where a choice has to be made between fighting under a Northern Black Republican or the Southern flag, they manifest not the slightest indecision or hesitency in choosing the latter—at least if there be any there of a different stripe, we had the good fortune not to meet with them.

On Monday Wm. O. Winston, Esq., member of the Convention from that County, addressed the people in the Court house, on the subject of his course in the Convention, and the events which have since transpired.—He said he had done all he could against secession, and refused to sign the ordinance after its passage; but that now in the present attitude of affairs, he thought controversial discussions of these by gone issues were unprofitable, if not unpatriotic—that for his part, in future, he would ever be found battling for his own section, and his own native land. The Northern flag having been brought in during the time, he said that his voice and his arm should ever be raised in its defense—under its folds only would he fight; and that his property and his all should, if necessary, be perilled and expended in its defense. These patriotic sentiments were always received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

On Tuesday at 11 o'clock, Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, member of Congress from that district, addressed the people, giving an account of his stewardship; during which he expressed about the same political sentiments with regard to secession, as those of Mr. Winston, and also his determination to be always found battling for his own native land against the hords of Black Republican invaders. This he repeated in several forms, using language as strong as he was able to command. Pointing to the Southern flag which floated over the platform in front of the Court house he said, amidst that flag, and that alone will I fight, and fight to the death, so help me God." These and like expressions were always received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, which proved conclusively to our mind, that the citizens of DeKalb County, however much they may have differed with others on the subject of secession, would be found, in the hour of need, as patriotic, true and loyal to the South as any others; and that they would fight as willingly, as readily and as bravely as any others for their homes and their native land.

R. W. Higgins, Esq. on Monday and Tuesday, was engaged in making up a company, to be tendered in the service of the Confederate States, and when we last heard from him had it nearly completed.

After we left we have been informed that patriotic and eloquent speeches were made by the Hon. S. Dale, who was presiding Judge, and Hon. M. J. Turnley of this place. Unlike their predecessors, these gentlemen had no anti secession rubbish to remove out of their way.

We must not omit to return our sincere thanks to T. J. Burgess, Esq., A. W. Majors, H. H. Brandon, Jesse Cunningham, and other friends, who gave us such efficient assistance in the transaction of business; and also to the *forty-four* patrons, who gave us their names as subscribers to the Republican within the space of a few hours.

☞While in DeKalb County last week, we were informed by several friends, that some article in our paper had been construed to be an expression of opinion by us, that no man ought to be entitled to vote who did not own one or two negroes. All we have to say on the subject is, that the person or persons who so construed anything we have written, have either grossly misunderstood, or willfully misrepresented us. We have never written or printed a line, word or syllable designed to convey such a meaning.—We desire no other qualification for voters, than what is expressed in the old constitution, and better secured in the new.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

You are respectfully invited, and earnestly urged, to meet at the Court House, in Jacksonville, on Monday next, to organize an association to aid our volunteers and their families. In this great struggle for life, liberty and honor, "Alabama expects every man to do his duty." Many of our gallant fellow citizens are hurrying to the battlefield. Let those whom circumstances compel to stay at home, do *something*.

We propose to procure a substantially bound book, and *enroll the names* of those who contribute to this cause, to be handed down to posterity.

Let every man who loves his country, and who would have his name enrolled among the patriots of "this day" come up. Your children's children will refer with pride to the record.

C. J. CLARK,
W. B. FORNEY,
JOHN FOSTER,
J. C. FRANCIS,
JOS. B FORNEY,
JAS. B MARTIN,
WM. P. BUSH,
T. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN D. HOKE,
JAS. F. GRANT,
E. L. WOODWARD.

For the *Jacksonville Republican*

FORT MORGAN, April 21, 1861.

Mr Editor: We are here. I have seen the 110 guns now mounted.—They look to an unpractised soldier as effective. All the new recruits are well satisfied. I have to be very laconic.

All the old as well as new soldiers from Calhoun County, return their thanks to the ladies of Jacksonville for their kindness.

Respectfully,

B.

NUMBER 2d.

April 22, 1861.

Mr Editor: On yesterday evening I wrote you a note, in which I expressed the opinion that this place, to an unpractised soldier would, or could not be taken. I also, stated, that the old, as well as new recruits, were satisfied. I meant by the latter expression that the recruits to Captain Forney's company were as well content with their quarters—were as well provided for—as the old guard—all of whom, speak in the highest terms of their commanders. Calhoun county stands high here.

The election for colonel at Oxford I learn comes off Wednesday next, and that Col S. D. Moore of Jackson will be a candidate; if so, I hope he may be elected.

B.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Spring.

There is no season of the year that does not bring with it its lessons of useful and interesting instruction; but most especially does the present teach great and heavenly truths, and afford a subject for deep and holy thought. Who can look abroad and behold all nature bursting into life, and not lift up his heart to God in grateful praise and adoration? Who can turn his eyes toward the early and the hillside which were but a few weeks since, bare and desolate, and see them now clothed in their beautiful dress of green, and not feel the wisdom, the goodness, and the mighty power of God. The beautiful green that meets it here and there in the meadow and the hillside, that decks the tall tree, the lily in the valley, and the green herbage beneath, are all silent work of his hand. With heart less moulded are they worker in wisdom has them made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." Oh, Spring! thou joy of every christian heart! in thee do we behold that glorious and eternal Spring which, ere long, shall bloom to fadeless more. The green fields and gardens that now brighten our earthly homes, adorned with the beautiful body which God has given to every seed, tell us of the resurrection, when the dead bodies of men, that have been sown as so many seed, in the earth, shall—quickened by the power of God—spring up into life, an immortal body in immortal youth and beauty. Oh, wondrous and joyful thought beyond expression! that then will be display'd to our enraptured eyes, the resurrection and perfection of all things. "The earth and the sea shall give up their dead." The earth too shall put off its bondage of corruption, and shall be delivered from whatever is contradictory and perplexing: the earth that now yells of strife and discord and disharmony, shall there be transformed with the divine beauty, which even now, despite these dark spots, shines so brightly through it. Nature that is now ever striving and struggling to the birth, will then indeed be born.—Nature will not be *abolished*, but will be *glorified*;" the new creation will be the glorious child born out of the world—long throes and anguish of the old. it will be as the snake casting its wrinkled and winter skin; the old world not abolished, but putting off its soiled and work day garments, and putting on its holiday apparel, for the great Sabbath which shall have arrived at last." And then, when the bodies of men and the earth, shall have been delivered from the curse, then, *then*, shall we behold the glorious reality of which Spring is but a type; and then will be fulfilled the never failing and eternal word of God; "death is swallowed up of life."

A.

April 27th, 1861.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—For the benefit of those persons who seem to be indulging a sort of maudlin sentimentality about the "Stars and Stripes" of the old national flag, we copy the following extract from the recent speech of Wm P. Preston of Baltimore. His are the true sentiments. We should never lose sight of the things symbolized by a flag. When it is perverted from the uses for which it was intended, and ceases to be the emblem of liberty and equality, still to adhere to it in abject devotion, would be nothing less than criminal and idolatrous worship of mere bits of colored silk on cotton:

"But that flag ought not to be made the banner of fanaticism; if it be, it becomes the duty of every true man, to tear it from the blackened grasp of the dastard who pollutes it. It is emblamatic of a Union created in peace and holy brotherhood, and founded upon equal rights; a Union which I have loved, which I have adored—to which I have earnestly devoted the best energies of my whole life, which I love and honor now [loud applause] which, in my judgment has conferred inestimable blessings, not only on our own country, but upon the world; yet, if it has passed away, or been perverted to purposes for which it was never designed, I cannot countenance its perversion, or—under the shelter of its former glory—submit to present degradation."

By Telegraph.

FREE NEGROES OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The free colored population of New Orleans, at a recent meeting, resolved to tender their services to the Governor for the defence of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—A meeting of the citizens of New Orleans is called to night to devise measures to clear the city of Abolitionists. Two are already under arrest.

MOBILE, April 22.—Six hundred dollars of the Confederate States Loan has been taken here by negroes.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Orders have been received here to refuse clearances to all vessels for Southern ports.

The 7th Regiment (National Guard) will leave at three o'clock to morrow afternoon for Washington. The Boston regiment is going down the Delaware and up the Chesapeake for the purpose of avoiding Baltimore.

It is said that the Government has sought aid in Canada. A terrible fright prevails in financial circles.

The Rhode Island regiment arrived last night for Washington.

The London Times warns the North against coercion. It urges the failure of Great Britain to coerce the Colonies as an example.

We learn that a dispatch has been received to the effect that the 7th Regiment from New York, were literally Cut to pieces by Marylanders between Annapolis and Marlboro. Gov. Hicks had raised the Confederate flag over the Capitol, and declared Maryland for the South.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

All the officers at the Navy Yard have resigned except McCauley.

Lieut Baker, Capt Ecizey and Dr Jones have resigned at Old Point Va.

The Maryland Legislature has been called together and will meet on the 25th.

The bridges between Havre De Grace and Baltimore have been destroyed and the ferry boats sunk.

Communications between Baltimore and Washington cut off.

Fifteen to 20,000 troops *en route* for Washington but are not permitted to pass through Maryland.

Norfolk Navy Yard in possession of the Virginians, also Harpers Ferry.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—President Lincoln has issued his Proclamation declaring a blockade of all the ports of the seceded States.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—We have no mails to day beyond Baltimore. The reason assigned is, the destruction of a railroad bridge near Baltimore.

A large body of troops, destined for Washington, are detained at Havre de Grace.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—The city is quiet, and in full possession of the State military.

Special dispatch to the Charleston Mercury.

EXCITING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

The People Aroused—Black Republican Troops Shot—Four Killed and Numbers Wounded—Railroad Tracks Torn Up—The city in Arms—The Southern Banner Hoisted—Martial Law Proclaimed, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—This city today was thrown into a perfect fever heat of excitement, occasioned by the arrival of Northern troops on the way to Washington, in obedience to the call made in Lincoln's late "Coercion Proclamation." When the first part of the Massachusetts Regiment was being transported through the streets of the city from the Philadelphia depot to the Washington depot, the horse-cars were riddled with stones and missives of every character. The windows of the cars were almost completely demolished, but luckily for the soldiers no one was injured seriously, though many were badly cut with broken glass and bruised with stones.

The remaining detachment of the regiment, whilst attempting to march through the city, in order to arrive at the depot and proceed at once to Washington, met with a great deal of opposition. All along the route they were hooted at by the populace, and at the Pratt street Bridge they came in contact with a dense crowd of reckless men, who opposed all further progress. Here a fight was commenced, and the assault was so vigorously made by the citizens that the Massachusetts soldiers fired upon them. On the part of the Baltimoreans pistols and stones were plentifully used, so that many on both sides were killed and wounded, but it was impossible to learn the names of any of the parties.—Four or five of the Massachusetts troops were killed on the spot, and others are badly wounded. Several dead bodies are now being hauled through the streets. The excitement is most intense. The whole city has flown to arms. Martial law has been proclaimed, and the Southern Flag has been raised.—The entire city has declared itself for States Rights and for the South.

[Private advices estimate the loss in killed and wounded at about one hundred and thirty. Among the killed is Mr. Davis, of the firm of Davis, Painter & Co.—EDS.]

Later, an immense crowd, numbering ten thousand people, congregated around the Camden street depot (depot of the rail road to Washington,) and the Massachusetts troops were forbidden to depart. No troops will be allowed to proceed further.

Soon after this the tracks of the railroad from Baltimore to Washington were partly torn up by the people in order to prevent the departure of any force of men.

John W. Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has determined to allow the passage of no more troops over the line. Other rail roads have came to the same understanding.

No more fighting is expected for the present.—All our military force is under arms, and order will be preserved.

Special to the Montgomery Advertiser.

Highly Important News.

FEARS OF A MARYLAND DEMONSTRATION!

Virginiaites Collecting at Harper's Ferry!

Five thousand Troops sent to Washington!

Bridges on Northern Central Rail Road Destroyed!

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN MISSOURI!

IMMENSE SECESSION MEETING!

GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM!

Arkansas Convention to Meet 6th May!

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK!

FREE NEGROES VOLUNTEERING!

THE CAPTURE OF FORT SUMTER AT HAVANA!

Movement of War Vessels.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY!

&c., &c., &c.

WILMINGTON, DEL. April 22.—All the Bridges betwe n Susquehanna and Philadelphia are guarded. Workmen have been sent to repair the injured Bridges on the Northern Central Railroad.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 22, 1861.—Fears are entertained that the Maryland Volunteers will make a demonstration on Chambersburg. The Virginians are rapidly concentrating at Harpers' Ferry. Five thousand troops are expected—their supposed destination is Washington. Three Railroad Bridges between Harrisburg and Baltimore have been destroyed.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo, April 22, 1861.

The arms and munitions of war at the arsenal at Liberty have been given up, having been seized by Missourians. An immense secession meeting was held here. Thousands from the adjoining counties at Kansas were present. The Secession flag was displayed in many prominent places.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 22, 1861.

A secession flag was unfurled here to day, carried through the streets by a mounted company, and afterward raised in Market Square without disturbance. There was great enthusiasm and excitement and the secession feeling was predominant.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Apr. 22, 1861.

The Arkansas Convention has been ordered to assemble on the 6th of May.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1861.

The Government has chartered the steamers James Adger and Marion. They are to sail on Sunday. The Sixty-ninth Regiment has been ordered to be ready to march on Tuesday morning.

KEY WEST, April 15th, 1861.

The United States steamship *Atlantic* from New York arrived on the 13th. She communicated with Fort Taylor, and left for Sand's Key on the 14th.—The *Powhatan* appeared off the harbor on the 14th inst., and exchanged signals with the *Crusader*.—The *Illinois* is expected.

The city of Havana is healthy.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1861.

A portion of the Navy Yard, and all the ships have been destroyed by fire.

Baltimore is unanimous in resisting the passage of Northern troops. There is fighting on the streets. All the bridges leading North have been cut away. The Susquehannah ferry boat has been sunk.

[The Merrimac, Cumberland, Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and other vessels destroyed—in all ten or twelve.]

AUGUSTA April 21, 1861.

The armories at Harper's Ferry have been partly burnt. Five thousand Minnie muskets, and a quantity of gunpowder, is in possession of the Virginia troops.

The bridge above Baltimore has been destroyed by fire, in order to prevent the passage of Northern troops South.

RICHMOND, VA, April 25.

We have reliable information that Col Lee was in conference with Gov. Letcher yesterday.

There is no doubt that the Virginia troops now occupy Arlington Heights, which overlooks Washington city.

Special dispatches to the Atlanta Int.

VIRGINIA FULLY AROUSED.

RICHMOND, VA., April 22.—The whole State is arming for the conflict. We will have one hundred thousand men in the field in ten days. We are not in want of any soldiers from the South. What we want is arms and a thorough organization. The State is fully aroused.

Andrew Johnson Insane.

RICHMOND, April 22.—Resigned Army officers at Richmond, report Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, insane.

The Delaware State Arms in possession of the Secessionists.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—The Delaware State arms in the hands of the Secessionists.

Arkansas State Convention.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., April 20.—The Arkansas State Convention, is ordered to re-assemble on the 6th of May.

CHICAGO, April 10.—It is rumored that President Lincoln has sent a private Secretary to this city, for the purpose of ascertaining if suitable arrangements can be made for the assembling of Congress here on the fourth of July next. Every accommodation will be given to the body should they deem it expedient to meet in this city.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN OHIO AND KENTUCKY.—In case the course adopted by the city authorities of Cincinnati, in arming two steamers as *guarda costa* for the purpose of searching all passing steamers going South, should lead to hostilities, it is said the fort opposite (the Covington Barracks) would be able to shell Cincinnati, and fire the city.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT ARRIVED!

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS FROM VIRGINIA RESIGNED!

Soldiers in the Capital!

MARTIAL LAW NOT YET PROCLAIMED!

FORT WASHINGTON!

SEIZURE OF FLOUR BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

FEMALES LEAVING WASHINGTON!

SEVENTH REGIMENT!

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—About twelve hundred men, including the Massachusetts regiment, are quartered in the Capitol.

All the army and navy officers from Virginia have or will resign.

Martial law, it is said authoritatively, will not be declared until there is evidence of approaching danger.

Major Haskins of New York, who in command at Fort Washington with two hundred men, estimated that fourteen or twenty thousand barrels of flour have been taken to Georgetown and stored in the public buildings, by the United States Government.

Numbers of families are leaving the city by every convenient route; deeming it unsafe to remain.

ALEXANDRIA, April 23.—A steamer supposed to be the Harriet Lane, passed up this afternoon with troops. The 7th regiment and other troops are coming round in the U. S. ship Constitution—having been concentrated to day from the North.

VERY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Despatches were received in this city at a late hour last night, from reliable sources in Richmond, stating that the 7th regiment of New York had been hemmed in and cut to pieces by the citizens of Maryland between Annapolis and Marlborough Court House. The State troops had seized the powder magazine at Gosport, containing an immense amount of the "villinous saltpetre," together with eight hundred pieces of of cannon. Boats were to be sunk, and batteries erected along the Potomac to prevent the passage of vessels of war, or other steamers going to or from Washington City. The services of a regiment of gallant Kentuckians are now on their march to Richmond, Virginia.—Another regiment is forming at Knoxville, Tennessee, for the same purpose.

Mont. Adv. Apr. 23.

RUMORED CONFLICT.

FRANK PIERCE FOR THE "UNION."

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER!

"Brigadier" Wilson Enlists as a Privateer!

Bay State Troops at Fort McHenry!

THE SECESSION FEELING IN BALTIMORE!

WASHINGTON STRONGLY GUARDED!

WM. B. ASTOR TENDERS A LOAN AND GIFT!

INDIGNATION IN MISSOURI!

STEAMER STOPPED ON THE POTOMAC!

Reign of Terror in Baltimore!

WINDOW SHUTTERS LOOPHOLED FOR MUSKETRY.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE MEETS MAY THIRD.

GEN. SCOTT NOT RESIGNED!

Foreign Regiments in New York.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 23 1861.

Vermont is in a blaze of excitement, and men and money are tendered for the purpose of coercing the Southern States.

Thousands of barrels of powder, bound for New Orleans, were seized yesterday. Also, a lot of blank registrations for the vessels of the Confederate States. All vessels seaward bound are inspected and watched.

Senator Wilson has enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts Rifles.

Senator Baker has been chosen as the Colonel of the California Regiment.

The 8th Regiment of Massachusetts has landed at Fort McHenry.

Nothing but secession flags are now flying in Baltimore, and nobody dares proclaim himself in favor of the maintenance of the Union. Armed men are now being stationed at different points to prevent the re-building of the bridges that were torn down by the excited populace to prevent the passage of the Federal troops to Washington.

Advices from Washington state that the northern Government has planted cannon on all the hights overlooking the city. It is estimated that there are now about ten thousand men under arms in the city.

William B. Astor, of New York, has offered to give the Government four millions, and loan it ten millions, if it is desired.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.

The papers in the interior of Missouri are indignant at Lincoln's calling to his aid so large a force. There is a good deal of secession feeling in some sections, but the private sentiment is almost unanimous for conciliation and peace. The city is full of rumors, but it is quiet and orderly. No demonstrations have as yet been made.

Gov. Jackson, of this State, has called the Legislature together. It will meet on Friday, the 3d day of May.

Gov. Hough has issued orders commanding the officers of the several districts to go into encampment on the 3d day of May, to continue for six days, according to law.

In New York the Hungarians, Swiss and Italians are forming a rifle regiment. The British residents have formed one infantry regiment, and are forming another.

Collector Barney says he has information to the effect that the official correspondence between Washington and Baltimore has resulted in an understanding, upon the part of the Baltimoreans and the Government, that the railway bridges are to be repaired, and the telegraph lines to be kept up for communication.

Daniel E. Sickles (the murderer of Key) contemplates raising a regiment.

Vanderbilt is said to have informed the Government that it can have, gratis, his whole line of steamers, fully manned and equipped.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

The Committee of Safety have stopped the steamer Decatur, bound for New Orleans, with bacon, lard, beef, and other produce.

CONCORD, N. H., April 23.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce made a speech in this place to day, urging the people to uphold the flag of the United States and be true to the country.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.

At this place it is generally believed that a rencontre has taken place at Fort McHenry between the Federal troops and the Baltimoreans, but no details are given. A dispatch states that the prominent Border States compromise men are asking for a cessation of hostilities with a view of compromise.

The Baltimoreans are actively preparing to take Fort McHenry, the guns of which are turned upon the city.

A Philadelphia bearer of dispatches from President Lincoln to Gen. Patterson has arrived at the fort, disguised as a Methodist preacher. He reports Washington as being safe from any attack, and also that at Baltimore was quiet. Up to Sunday evening no cannonading had been heard, although there is a perfect reign of terror. This report is confirmed by a Federal officer from Harrisburg, although he says that the Baltimoreans have twelve brass pieces in their possession, and were actively engaged in fortifying the neighboring heights.

It is asserted that the New York press have sent three reporters to some point near Baltimore, so as to send them news in every practicable and impracticable way.

Mayor Alberger, of Buffalo, for several months a resident of Baltimore, has arrived here, and reports the condition of Baltimore as fearful. Many of the streets are barricaded; the shutters of the windows are loopholed for musketry. The Union men are fleeing for their lives.

Mayor Wood will recommend an appropriation of a million dollars for the purpose of prosecuting the war upon the South.

A lot of uniforms, intended for the South, have been seized in a store in Dey street.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to poison the Massachusetts Regiment while aboard the steamer State of Maine.

Gen. Scott has not resigned, nor does he intend to. The National Typographical Union has indefinitely postponed its annual meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.

Indiana's full quota of troops has been accepted by the Governor. Fifty-six companies are now in camp.

VAN BUREN, Ark., April 23.

An immense meeting was held in this place on Saturday last. The Confederate flag was raised amidst the greatest excitement. Arkansas is now a unit for immediate secession. The war feeling is very prevalent.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

MISSOURI ARMING.

Senator Douglas Speaks!

A Fight in Nebraska---Four Men Killed!

"UNIONISM" IN WESTERN VIRGINIA!

Defensive Measures at Washington!

MARYLANDERS RESIGNING!

VANDALISM AT NORFOLK!

Vessels Chartered for the United States!

&c., &c., &c.

LEXINGTON, Mo., April 23.

A meeting has been held here in favor of the Union. An enthusiastic secession meeting was held here on Saturday. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Governor for his reply to Lincoln. Six military companies have been formed.

OMAHA, N. T., April 23.

A company of Nebraskians boarded the steamer Omaha, declaring that the boat should not remove the troops from Fort Randall. A difficulty ensued, and four men were killed and several wounded. The boat returned.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 23.

It is reported that Upper Missouri will soon have twenty thousand men in the field ready to repel invasion.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 23.

Douglas spoke here to-day. He counseled patience, urged the people not to infringe on the rights of the South, but to fight for their constitutional rights.

WHEELING, VA., April 24.

The population here are calm, and the Union sentiment is buoyant throughout Western Virginia.

WASHINGTON April 24.

On Sunday night defensive works were thrown up for the protection of the capitol buildings. Barricades have been constructed surrounding the Treasury Department. The secession feeling is strong at Alexandria. Business is entirely suspended. Provisions are scarce. Flour has advanced.

Col. May, and many other Marylanders have resigned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Mail communication has been resumed with the South in wagons, between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Martial law has been proclaimed at Baltimore, and all places of amusement and taverns have been ordered to be closed.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The steam tug Yankee, from Norfolk, brings details of the destruction of the Navy Yard, and all the vessels of war except the Cumberland, which is now at Fortress Monroe.

It is reported that the Government has directed Commodore Breeze to charter twenty steamers of light draft, with inch pivot guns, for three months, and to fit them for sea.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.

Twelve hundred and fifty bales of cotton were sold to-day at irregular prices.

The "Davis Guards," from Louisville, Kentucky, arrived in this city this morning. They were enthusiastically welcomed.

Two companies of the citizen soldiery have volunteered to go to Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, April 24.

All communication with Washington has been suspended.

All is quiet here.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Washingtonians arrived here report that the Baltimoreans had telegraphed to the Virginians that they would come and support them at Harper's Ferry.

The house of Winter Davie, at Baltimore, had been entered by a mob, who retreated upon finding him absent.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Fort Mifflin has been garrisoned. The mob element is powerless to act with system. It is believed, however, that the people and the mob will compel the troops to fight their way through the city step by step.

The Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington was to be obstructed and some bridges were destroyed yesterday.

The people South of the Susquehanna are loyal to the stars and stripes and will defend Havre de Grace against the secessionists.

The Mayors of Norfolk and Portsmouth, on Saturday night sent flags of truce to ask Pendergrast if he intended to fire upon their cities. Pendergrast replied that if he was fired upon or the navy yard was attacked, it would be his duty to retaliate.

The excitement is intense. Women and children are fleeing—the men are rallying to arms.

It is expected that the ship of the line, New York, will be fired before abandoned. The navy yard buildings were blown up with powder, and fired, for fear the conflagration would extend to the city of Norfolk.

The people seized the powder boats of Craney Island and removed the powder to the city to aid in preparing for Virginia's defense.

LOUISVILLE, KY. April 24.—A private dispatch states that Cario, Illinois, has been invested by one thousand Federal troops, and that four thousand more are expected to arrive at that point soon.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The authorities have decided to muster the whole thirty thousand volunteers, authorized by the Legislature into immediate service.

Brooklyn city has appropriated two hundred thousand dollars to equip the thirteenth regiment, which leaves to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Commanders R. L. Page, Arthur Sinclair, J. R. Tucker, and Lieuts. Spotswood and Pegram, have resigned to accept Captains in the Navy of Virginia.

Military Spirit in New Orleans—New Orleans and Mobile Cotton Market—Guerrilla Warfare of the Mexicans—Town of Roma Pillaged and Burnt—American Families Murdered—reported capture of Gen. Harney—Southern Men Arrested in Washington—Great Excitement and Alarm—U. S Troops on Georgetown Heights—A Peace Proposal from Washington City—Richmond filled with troops &c., &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2[illegible]

The accounts from the upper parts of this State, say that the Military spirit is increasing.—Volunteer companies are constantly and rapidly forming, and the planters are offering money freely.

The sales of Cotton on yesterday mounted to 800 bales. It brought ten cents per pound. Freights by American vessels ⅜; by the Red vessels ½.

The Sales of cotton in Mobile yesterday amounted to 150 bales, at cents. Prices were merely nominal the market is exceedingly dull.

A rumor, from an authentic source has reached here from Brazos, to the effect that the Mexicans are getting another guerrilla warfare against citizens of the Rio Grande. At Brownsville. The town of Roma has been pillaged and destroyed by fire, many American families have been murdered. Brownsville is [illegible] ened.

ALEXANDRIA VA., April [illegible]

It is reported here that Gen. Harney has been captured at Harpers Ferry, and sent to Richmond.

Butler's regiment from Massachusetts had arrived in Washington.

Several Southerners had been arrested in Washington, and some ordered to quit the city.

The greatest excitement and [illegible]

nation prevails among the citizens of Washington, many of whom are leaving for the South.

The heights of Georgetown are garrisoned by Federal troops. More troops are reported at Annapolis from the North.

The tone of the Northern press is growing more insulting and defiant to the South.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.

A proposition for peace is now being made from Washington through third parties.

It is confidently believed here that Judges Taney, Wayne and Campbell have resigned their positions on the U. S. Supreme Court Bench.

This city is full of troops. Several regiments move to-morrow, including the regiment from South Carolina. They will probably go to Harper's Ferry

MILLEDGVILLE, GA., April 26.

Gov. Brown has issued a proclamation, which will shortly appear in the Milledgeville papers, prohibiting the payment of all debts due to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities between the two governments, and directing the payment of the money into the State Treasury, to be refunded, with interest, at the end of the war, to depositors.

Important from Virginia.

A letter from a member of the Richmond Grays, written yesterday morning, says: "The guns at Fortress Monroe are now being spiked by Federal troops, and we expect an attack to-night. A gentleman just from the forts reports this as a fact." The writer adds in a postscript: "Fortress Monroe has just been blown up, or a portion of it. This is reported by a messenger."

We given these as rumors, which may be confirmed hereafter.—*Com. 28th,*

The Very Latest.

A Dispatch has been received by way of Selma stating that President Davis has called for 100,000 additional troops.

Jacksonville, Ala.

MAY 2, 1861.

R. E. NEELD,—Local Editor.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞The friends of JAMES B. MARTIN, Esq., of Talladega, respectfully take the responsibility of announcing his name as a candidate for Brigadier General, of the brigade composed of the Counties of Talladega, Randolph, and Calhoun.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES G. L. HUEY as a candidate for Maj General of the 8th Division, Alabama Malitia,—election 1st Monday in May next.

☞Our thanks are due to Mr. S. A. Russ, Post Master at Water Oure, for his patronage, and the names sent, and also, to our new patrons at that office.

☞We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, 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 BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

☞We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

☞We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞We are authorized to announce BENJ. A. BROOKS as a candidate for Colonel of the 72d, Regiment, 16th Brigade, 8th Division, Alabama Militia—election on the 1st, Monday in May next.

Don't Forget

That Monday Next

Is the day to elect a Major General Brigadier General and Colonels.

The day for the meeting of the County Convention in Jacksonville;

And for organizing an Association to aid Volunteer Soldiers and their Families.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Our Country.

On ye braves! It is sweeter to die
as freemen die, than to live as slaves!
My heart heaves full with inexpressible
joy as each day's accession of power
tells me too plainly that these sunny
mountains, hills and valleys of ours,
shall and must be free.

I feel that the great God of battles
is near the soldiery of our country; and
that he will in the hour of battle sheild
and protect us from our enemies—that
he will make us victorious and proclaim
our cause to be just.

The times are ominous of the dreadful scourge which the followers of Mr Lincoln will ere long receive at the hands of the brave people of the united South. Yes, I feel now that a dark and threatening cloud is fast rising over the Northern host of usurpers, while a bright sky is begining to dawn for a happier day in the sweet green fields of the sunny home?

Our people are all wide awake, and to the defence of their homes and their firesides, however humble they may be, they are coming all together; I have never seen such an enthusiastic assemblage of the people of our county as I witnessed on last Saturday at Oxford. It was a glorious out-pouring of the people. The ladies were there with their smiles to brighten up the scene, God bless them, they are always on the right side. The chivalric fathers and sons of old Calhoun were there in their might, five hundred strong, they come "as the wids come," from the mountains, the hills, the hollws, and the valleys, to raise their shouts for the stars and bars of the Confederate States.—That great and good man, Judge Martin, was amongst the multitude, and while the enthusiasm was growing intense, he arose amid the vast throng, and spoke as none but a great and good man could. The occasion will live fresh in the memory of all who heard him, for sweet thoughts in after years. I have often heard him speak, but upon this occasion, he far excelled himself, and as he grew warm in the mighty eloquence of his cause, the tears profusely stole down the cheeks of mothers, fathers, brothers and friends, he said he was ready to spill the last drop of his life blood for his native South, that this was the land of his birth and that he had rather die a freeman than to live a slave. He called upon the South to strike, and to strike to-day that she might be free. It was a gala day—a happy day for old Calhoun.

I am now an old man. Many years have rolled over my head since I was a boy; time with me, though sweet, will soon be gone, my head is grown grey with the cold frost of many winters.—I feel that the foot now upon the grave has taken the balance, and that soon I shall have to lie down to sleep the sleep of my fathers, but before I go on the lone journey to that cold home, I would like to hear a martial sound, as of a mighty host reading the air with the shouts of freemen, and to feel assured too, that when I am gone to that cold sleeping place, that no abolition emissary will kick down with a ruthless tread the small board that may stand over the only spot of earth that I can claim where my body rests.

UNCLE BEN.

The Ass in the Lion's Skin.

Old Abe, when urged to a peace policy, by the delegation of the Young Men's Christian Association, replied—"Why, there would be no Washington in that—no Jackson in that—no *spunk* in that."

Once upon a time, there was a certain Ass that put on a Lion's skin, and undertook to frighten his master; but the good man seeing his ears sticking up through the borrowed role, took a pole, and belabored the poor beast until he ran bellowing to his stall.

Old fellow, you'll ne'er it first thing you know, Verbum sap, &c.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Old Dominion is all ablaze with excitement and indignation at the impending invasion. We give the news in detached paragraphs as it reaches us

Three vessels seized at Gosport.

A brave little band of fifteen men from Petersburg, headed by Capt. Bouckers, and a company of twenty men from Richmond, commanded by Capt. Albert Ackerson, of Petersburg, started on the day fixed for proceeding to City Point, and capturing the vessels stationed there to watch hail from the North, and succeeded in [illegible] vessels and carried [illegible] Gosport. The first vessel made was that of the fine ship *Isaac*, Capt. Owen, from Bath, now fifteen days at the Point waiting for a cargo of tobacco. She is a first class ship of 1078 tons, and is a prize, with a little alteration as a steamship of doing valuable service. She was securely fastened to her moorings, and Major Mackie, with a sufficient force, was left in command.

Immediately after the seizure of the *Isaac*, the company proceeded to a revenue cutter, now in the service of the United States government, and took possession of her. She also is capable of doing much service, and when called into action, will prove undoubtedly, that she was a prize worth taking. About three o'clock, the splendid steamship *Jeff Thompson*, Captain Skinner, hove in sight, with her flags floating gaily in the breeze. At length' when she had been securely fastened, and while she was discharging her Petersburg freight, now in it appeared upon her deck, and in as quick a time as it takes us to relate it, the strong rope of chains bound her yet more effectually, and now beyond all hazard, she was safely fixed. Col. Brockenbrough informed Capt. Skinner that he would be relieved of his command, as the *Jeff Thompson* now belonged to the State of Virginia.

Seizure of the Richmond custom House.

The Custom House was seized, on Thursday forenoon, by the Virginia Troops, and is held in duresse by that corps. The descent upon the institution was altogether unexpected, and its officers were, of course, taken as completely by surprise as it is possible to imagine. The intelligence spread with telegraphic rapidity through the city, and an immense assemblage was present in time to witness the displacement of the sign on the north front, and the hoisting of the flag of Virginia upon the south, or Main-street front. The sign alluded to, bore the words, "United States Court," and when it was hurled to the pavement, it was seized upon by the crowd and unsheathed into "smithereens," amidst the wildest applause. The entire building was by this time surrounded with people, all wearing an expression of the utmost delight, and worked up to a state of feeling which seemed to say that they were spoiling for a fight. The Custom House contains only about eighteen thousand dollars of Government funds, which will be disposed of as the State of Virginia may think proper.

Movements in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—The silence which has perplexed you in regard to things here in the past few days, you might have "guessed" was ominous. The word, "To arms," silently went forth, and while the response is every where of troops mustering for immediate service in town and country, the bulletin from Norfolk is, that the *Merrimac*, the *Germantown*, and the *Cumberland* war ships have been *caught* at that port. This feat was carried out under the auspices of Wm. H. Parker, Esq., of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. He is inspector of vessels, and one of ex-Governor Wise's appointees. Do not be surprised if some other Virginians perform unusual achievements before Saturday night. Troops are gathering from various directions to march immediately. One hundred thousand Virginians can be in arms before Saturday night.

Movements in North Carolina.

Every Federal post in North Carolina has been taken. At Fayetteville Arsenal 70,000 stand of arms were captured, including 28,000 of the most improved pattern:

Weldon, N. C., April 19.—The passengers on the train from Wilmington, today, were surprised at almost every point on the road by the energetic preparations for war. At Enfield, two companies of troops were starting for Fort Macon, to garrison that point. The North Carolinians have awoke with an energy that will be terrible to their enemies.

I hear that a company of twenty-three free colored men have volunteered their services in throwing up sand batteries. John Long, a wealthy citizen, has subscribed $2,000, to procure arms for the troops, and a messenger left this afternoon for Richmond, commissioned to make the purchase. Secession flags dot the country long the route from Wilmington, and even the negroes wave the Confederate banner at the cars as they pass.

Kentucky.

A despatch from Louisville, April 17, says:

An extra meeting of the City Council was held this evening, and $50,000 appropriated to arm the city.

It is rumored that a steamer, with Government arms, is *en route* from St. Louis to Newport, Ky. It is likely that she will be stopped on her trip.

Ex-Vice-President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here, as follows:

"Kentucky should call a Convention without delay, and Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war."

The abhorrence to Lincoln's proclamation is intense amongst the people.

Breckinridge will speak in Lexington to-morrow night and Louisville on Saturday.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions of war free for the South.

The City Council has appointed a military board and appropriated $50,000 to defend the city.

The Union flags on the steamers have been hauled down, and the citizens are arming and volunteering.

PRENTICE ON LINCOLN'S WAR POLICY.

PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, *one of the strongest "Union"* papers in the country, thus speaks of the call for troops by the Administration:

We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the Proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman, but of a man. It is a policy utterly brain-brained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the Inaugural Address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty bro-spur. In either case, he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his administration into their own hands, if they would resume the land from bloodshed, and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction.

NORTHERN COURAGE.—A friend informs us that he witnessed the following scene on a Northern Rail Road a few days ago:

A party of Yankees were running thro South, and declaring their determination to treat the first Southerner, whom they caught, to a coat of tar and feathers.—They were extravagantly valiant, they were unwilling for a chance to show their pluck. A gentleman very quietly rose and said:

"I am a Southerner, I am one of the rebels you have been talking about. If you wish to tar and feather a Southerner, now is your chance. See! I feel you, I have bottom shot, (pulling out a revolver) and this (drawing a bowie knife) comes on gentlemen, if you want to catch a Southerner."

"Beg your pardon sir, said the leader, we don't intend to injure you. This is always the way with you Southerners.—If we talk of forcing the laws you offer us bullets and bowie knives. Don't be excited, we don't intend to hurt you, we are only boasting."

The Yankee sought another car and our friend met with no further trouble.

WASHINGTON IN DANGER.

The above is the heading of many a humorous editorial in our northern exchanges. One avers there are thousands of desperadoes now in Virginia, with a host of sympathizers in Maryland, who stand in service so much, and to whom a cannon would be so dear, as that of seizing Washington and delivering it over to Jeff. Davis. The advantages to the latter of holding the national capital and archives would be incalculable. It would give the rebel movement a prestige with foreign nations which would lead them to regard it as the *de facto* government, and secure its immediate recognition. To see the President and Cabinet flying from Washington for refuge in the free States would be a great humiliation to the North. Of course it would, but the District of Columbia is slave territory, and must be given up like Fort Sumter as soon as Maryland secedes. Washington with its costly public buildings, is destined to become the Capital of the Confederate States, for a time at least. Ultimately a more central point will probably be chosen for the seat of government. Our business at the North should remember the terrible judgment which befell Egypt upon the guilty Egyptians for their cupidity, and their unwillingness to let the Israelites go in peace and take what belonged to them. The pride, lust and arrogance of power which swell the northern bosom will not escape the punishment of Heaven. It was to make an ostentatious display of free State power that they stole naked the Federal government, and have attempted to blockade all southern seaports with their ships of war.

MORE PROCLAMATIONS THREATENED.—If the Military editor of the New York *Courier & Enquirer* is good authority, we are likely to have more proclamations from Mr. Lincoln, the nature of one of which we are told will be to give freedom to the slaves. The editor has satisfied himself that the law of nations will "authorize, justify and command the Government of the Union, if, whenever it marches its army into a slave State in Rebellion, *it issues a Proclamation giving freedom to Slaves*," and there he proceeds to discourse upon the subject as though we really cared whether Abe Lincoln issued such a proclamation or not. If he should be foolish enough to issue such a one, it would deserve and receive about as much attention as would a proclamation from the same source declaring the throne of the Sultan of Turkey vacant, and calling upon the people of that country to recognize Horace Greeley as the only true commander of the Faithful.—*Mont. Adv.*

Maryland.

We learn that a dispatch from a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature, has been received by a gentleman in this city, in which he states that the Legislature, now in session, will pass the Ordinance of Secession immediately.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

MR. ETHERIDGE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK IN PARIS.—Hon. Emerson Etheridge had an appointment to speak in Paris Monday, but we learn that on that day a committee of citizens of Paris of all parties met him about a mile from town and informed him that he was regarded there as a traitor to the South, and would not be allowed to speak, and that if he attempted it the citizens would hang him. The committee advised him to return home, which advice he acted upon promptly.—*Nashville Union.*

☞Lieutenant Snow, of the Calhoun Guards, left this morning on the train, with thirty six recruits, for his company, now stationed at Fort Morgan Col Wm. B. Martin, ex-Senator from Calhoun, is along as a high private.—*Talladega Watchtower.*

Attention Calhoun Rangers.

The members of this Company will meet in the Court House on Saturday next, May 4th. All those who are willing to join are invited to attend.

JOHN A COBB Captain.

ATTENTION.

THE Chocolocco Rifle Company will meet at the muster ground at Nevier Elston's on Saturday next, 4th day of May, for the purpose of drill.

Young men wishing to join the company, can avail themselves of the opportunity By order of Capt.

May 2, 1861. W. R. HANNA.

Important from Richmond.

We understand that Col. Frances H. Smith Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, Lieut. M. F. Maury, late of the National Observatory at Washington, and Judge John J. Allen, of the Court of appeals, have been appointed by the Convention a Board of Military advisers and counsellors of the Governor.

Vice President Stephens of the Southern Confederacy, visited the Virginia State Convention whilst it was in secret session.

We learn from reliable authority that Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, will be in Richmond on Wednesday—to-morrow. Old Abe and his bosom friend—General Scott—will please stick a pin here. The Vice President is already in Richmond.

C. J. Bankhead, Magruder, and Col. Robert E. Lee, both of the Army of Virginia, were expected to reach Richmond last evening.

It is generally believed that all the distinguished gentlemen above mentioned will hold a consultation in the city of Washington at an early day. Will Abe and Winfield please stick a pin here too?

IMPORTANT NEWS.—The following, says the *Columbus Times*, is a special dispatch to a gentleman of this city:

RICHMOND, April 23.

A private dispatch received in this city states that there is great consternation in Washington, and that the people are running to and fro

Gen. Stewart has command of the Maryland State troops, and Gov. Hicks is thoroughly sustaining him.

The town of Havre de Grace and the Ferry have been destroyed, and three thousand Black Republican troops are hemmed in by the State soldiery in about ten miles of Baltimore.

About 5,000 Minnie Rifles, which were saved at Harper's Ferry, have been sent to General Stewart.

VIRGINIA.—The people of the Old Dominion are thoroughly aroused. Regiments and companies of soldiers are daily raised, and the whole State from one end to the other presents a martial air. The ordinance of secession, which we understand was only opposed by seventeen votes, will be subject to an early ratification by a united people. Governor Letcher is fully up to the great movement, and is taking every precaution to place the Old Dominion on a firm war footing. Large bodies of volunteers are concentrating at different points from all parts of the State, awaiting further orders. The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown have been seized by the Virginians.

FROM NASHVILLE.—Among the many volunteer companies organizing in Nashville is one composed of the attaches of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The German citizens have tendered their services to Gov. Harris, and the Irish are organizing for the same purpose.

The ladies of the city, headed by Mrs. President Polk, have organized an association for clothing those who may volunteer for the defence of the South; also for aid, ing them in any manner that may be necessary.

John Overton, worth five million dollars, authorized Gov. Harris to check on him to the extent of his estate. General Harding, worth hundreds of thousands authorized the same.—*Columbus Sun.*

NO WAR.—The Charleston Mercury expresses the conviction, that their will be no war after all—not that the brutal party in ascendancy at the North would not gladly lay waste the South, but that is a task of difficulty and peril as I *won't pay*. They see now that they will have to fight the whole South, and subdue every man and keep him subdued—and no holiday campaign will suffice for that.

We observe that the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, entertains a somewhat similar opinion. War will subject the Northern cities to anarchy and confusion—from which nothing but military despotism can rescue them. The certainty of this state of things is alarming to capitalists and others, who rather lustily fanned the war flame—and who would now recede. The writer thinks if the crisis could only be deferred till Congress meets, this altered feeling would ensure peace.

All this may prove true; but to guarantee it, let Virginia get upon a war-footing in the shortest time possible. There is no such assurance for peace as a thorough preparation for war.—*Richmond Whig.*

SECESSION AND COTTON AT TWELVE AND HALF CENTS.—The old Union is dissolved; seven States are bearing arms and anticipating war and yet Cotton the great staple of the South, the food of millions, the king of the world, is at the enormous price of 12½ cents per pound. It has not been so high for years. It goes up in the midst of a revolution, and despite the prophecies of Black Republicans and timid submissionists in the border States, that commerce would be destroyed by secession and our farmers would suffer great loss in the reduction of the price of this article, we behold them with happy faces filling their pockets with the money thus made, and thanking kind Providence for the prosperous times. Cotton at 12½ cents, and the revolution going on! This takes the Republicans aback and forces and acknowledgment from some of our patriotic Southern friends who opposed secession, that things have not turned out half so bad after all. Negroes are high, Cotton is high the season is propitous for a good crop, our people are happy, and ere shout goes up from mountain to valley for our new Government and the blessings of liberty which it dispenses to its subjects. Three cheers for the Confederate States and the present price of Cotton.—*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

Northern Soldiers with Southern Wives

The Northern press is complaining bitterly of what they term "the subordination of northern upstarts to southern petticoat rule." They have lost some of the officers in their army from their having Southern wives, and protest strongly against their soldiery being drawn into "treason" by such gentle persuasives.

Now, the fact is, these ordinary Benedicts are only following a rule which they know by experience to be infallible, viz: that in a question of duty a woman's instincts are far to be preferred to the judgments of men. We say three cheers for the Southern wives of Northern soldiers. *Savannah Republican.*

Notice.

THOSE in debted to the firm of Slaton, & Gray by note or account, will find them in the hands of W. H. Forney Esq. And can call and Settle, with him, as he is authorized, to receipt in our name: Also accounts of J. R. Slaton, individually will be left with the slaves as I am going to Fort Morgan, and will be gone Some time, I hope you will attend to this.

J. R. SLATON.

April 24, 1861.—tf.

A list of officers and privates in the "Calhoun Rangers."

Officers.

JOHN A. COBB Captain,
A. J. LOVE 1st Lieutenant,
ELIAS BLUN 2nd Lieutenant.
R. M. MARTIN 3rd Lieutenant,
A. P. CLARK 1st Sargent,
W. H. SOUTHERLAND 2nd Sgt,
D. C. TURNER 3rd Sargeant,
S. A. M'CULLUM 4th Sargeant,
W. T. ALEXANDER 1st Corpl.

Privates.

B. J. Mathews,	C. C. Anderson,
Asa Reed,	F. C. Lester,
A. T. Alexander,	W. M. Denman,
Wm. C. Denman,	J. A. Mahon,
W. B. Jackson,	Wm. B Smith,
G. R. Lester	C. Littlejohn,
J. T. Hill,	John N. Stevenson,
John E. Denman,	John H. Wright,
Thos., Johnson,	S. C. Clark,
T. H. Mathews,	J. T. Nunnely,
M. Hayden,	F. Williams,
J. A. Stevenson,	J. A. Stevenson,
W. A. Vickers,	Wm. M'Curry,
S. Weeks,	Wm Martin,
W. M. Giles	J. A. Smith,
W. B. Bonds,	Malachi B azell,
R. B. Inabnette.	John Nichols.
Wm. Lee,	Stephen Patrick,
Wm. Pool,	W. A. Clark,
Tipton Read,	James M. Hogen,
O. Hester.	Wm. T. Littlejohn,
Samuel M'Glathery,	Wm. H. Hall,
Newton Steadman,	G. M. Mathews,
John A. Steadman,	Shelton Reid,
Peter Pinson,	T. M. Irwin,
Cep Wilson,	John D. Green,
Wm. T. Williamson,	M. V. Bolinger,
J. G. Pruitt,	S. W. Browning,
Henry Gutman,	John Lacky,
Patrick Harrington,	S. C. Cook,
Martin Ritchie,	T. J. Neighbors,
Anderson Gwinn,	J. B. Kennedy,
Wm. Phillipps,	C. R. Smith,
Moses Thompson,	David Bryant.

GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.

S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORGANS & COOPER, OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, 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 any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four orders of sale issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of James Kemp & Mark W Kemp, & against Marion Chandler, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in June, 1861, the following described land to-wit:

The South-west fourth of south west quarter of Section, 21, Township 14, range seven, levied on as the property of John Williams to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

May 2.—$6 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of I order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bohn vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6, also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14 range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun co, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David McCullers, and against John Willmon, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 2nd Monday in June, 1861, the following described land, to-wit:

The South-east fourth of south west quarter of Section, 21, Township 14, range seven, levied on as the property of John Willmon to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

May 2.—$6 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of I order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bohn vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6, also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14 range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of W K. Groover and against W J. Johnson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala on the first Monday in June 1861, the following described Land, to-wit:

The north east fourth of section thirty two township 15, range twelve, including all the defendants interest in a set of Mills situated on the above described land, levied on as the property of Wm. L. Johnson to satisfy said order of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2. 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun co, Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David McCullers, and against John Willmon, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 2nd Monday in June, 1861, the following described land, to-wit:

The South-east fourth of south west quarter of Section, 21, Township 14, range seven, levied on as the property of John Willmon to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

May 2.—$6 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of I order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bohn vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6, also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14 range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

Administrators sale of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S A Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years.** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd. 1861.—td

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 2nd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER Secy.

THE

Southern Confederacy,

—BY—

HANLEITER & ADAIR.

ATLANTA GA.

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Magnetic Telegraph, and the Mails. Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets. Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKLY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY is made up from, and contains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Its Markets Reports wil be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-year; or $1 25 for six months—invariably in advance

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money—for which they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subscibe..

☞ Persons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR, *Atlanta, Georgia.*

March 30, 1862.

Houses & Lot to Rent.

CALLED the Judge Lewis lot, and re cently occupied by Dr. George Hoke. Also the corner last occupied by John Cobb. J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan 12, 1861.—tf.

R. B. R. WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in this and adjoining Counties. April 25, 1861.—tf.

FRENCH Lawns Bareges, and Robes sold cheap at A. OBERNDORF & Co., Oxford.

A LARGE lot of Print's from 6¼ to 12½ cts. for the best on hand at A. OBERNDORF & Co., Oxford.

BONNETS and millinary goods of the latest styles, can be obtained at low prices at A. OBERNDORF & Co., Oxford.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun County that they have now in store, a well selected stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

COMPRISING ALL KINDS OF LADIES DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most approved styles.

Also a well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

And Gent's. Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past season, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK.

Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

THE best, the largest and cheapest lot of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Domestic goods can be seen at A. OBERNDORF & Co., Oxford.

EVERY article usually found in Country Stores, can be bought without any addition of the tariff at A. OBERNDORF & Co., Oxford.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article

THE STIMULATING ONGENT

is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Appl ed according to directions, it will turn red or tawy hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's to let, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it

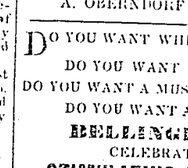
The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Ongument" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.15. Apply to our address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, &c., 24 William Street, New York.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. C. C. Porter, (solus,)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.



THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scofmins irritant animas demissa per aurem Quam opinor sunt scalis subjecta fidelibus. Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS, having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 861.—tf.

R. R. R.

THE MINUTE MEDICINE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF conquers pain, arrests fever, subdues spasms, restores suspended animation, and is the only stimulant in existence that repels at the outset all attacks of disease, affording time to prevent the return of the paroxysm by means of Radway's Regulating Pills. The great object of primary medication is to meet the first shock of a disorder with a powerful counterworking influence, and thus prevent prostration. If the vital power can be sustained until the cause of sickness is removed by purgation of the bowels, and an equalization of the circulation, a cure is certain. This grand object is accomplished by the Ready Relief, which should therefore always be at hand to meet emergencies.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS empty the obstructed bowels without pain, act specifically upon the liver, and at once purify and nourish the blood and restore the equilibrium of the circulation. Without risk of the after-consequences of Calomel, Blue Pill, Quicksilver, Potash, or Iron, they at once expel all morbid matter from the system and re rnit its energies—acting as a purgative, alterative, and stomachic. In these effects vegetable medication has its perfect triumph.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Has annihilated by its cures the theory of transmitted diseases. It eradicates hereditary Threat and Lung diseases and Scrofula; and is the natural and irresistable antidote to the virus which produces Running Sores, Boils Abscesses, Cancers, Salt Rheum Erysipelas, Ear Complain's Polyphus in the Nose, Ulcers of the Womb, Tumors, Carbuncles, and all virulent external distempers

In the hot regions of Central and South America Radway's Renovating Resolvent performed the most miraculous cures of Leprosy, Running Sores, Syphilitic Sores, Nodes, Opthalmia, Cancers in the Mouth Sore Eyes, Sore Mouth, &c. In obstinate cases of Asthma, it affords immediate relief. Tubercles in the Throat and Lungs it rapidly cures.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Should be always kept in the house. In all cases of sudden attacks of pain, sickness, or pestilential epidemics, it will break up the disease and afford instantaneous ease and comfort. In Croup, Worms, Sore Throat, &c., Radway's Ready Relief acts immediately.

Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists every where.

RADWAY & CO., 23 John Street, N. Y.

R. R. R.

FAREWELL

CALOMEL, BLUE PILL, QUININE.

FAREWELL

OPIUM, CHLOROFORM, AND ALCOHOL.

Radways Remedies combine all that is required for the purgation, purification, regulation, invigoration, and harmonization of all the organs of the human body.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken as a preventive, fortifies the frame against the influences of bad air, bad water damp, sudden changes of temperature, and every species of infection. It calms the throes of agony as oil stills the waves. Taken at the first outset of any disease it cures *alone*. Administered later, it suspends the disorder, and affords an opportunity for the other remedies to exercise their benign influence.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.

Every parent should keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief constantly in the house. It not only cures but will ward off attacks of Fever and Ague, Croup, Influenza, Sore Throat, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and other malignant diseases, and in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Spasms, Pains, Aches, and other infirmities, on application of the Ready Relief externally, or a teaspoonful in a little water as a drink, will stop the most excruciating pains in from five to fifteen minutes.

In severe attacks of Croup Diptheria—or Sore Throat plague—Radway's Ready Relief will always save life, and quickly cure the patient.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Are the great regenerative medicine of the age. Ladies for years the victims of depressing, life-consuming complaints of a special nature, are restored to health and vigor by their use. All the ordinary affections of the stomach bowels, and liver, yield to the first or second dose. Six Pills suffice in the worst cases, and they operate in from three to six hours, more effectually than 30 of the drastic class given in such nauseating quantities. Coated with sweet gum the Pills have no disagreeable flavor. They not only cure Costiveness quickly but permanently, and in billiousness they are infallible. Dyspeptics who have suffered for years, recover in a few weeks under this painless operation. They act powerfully upon the circulation of the blood, rendering it uniform and equable throughout the system.

LADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Searches the diseased blood, and purges it of inflammatory and corrupting particles. For chronic diseases, supposed to be intixed in the flesh and

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Cassimers, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues Satins, Organdy Muslins, Printed Jaconet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Berages, Crapes, Delaine, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and there by are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department superior to my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools; axes, spades and shovels; Sweeps and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; sewing machines; nails, cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill saws crosscut saws; log and trace chains; weeding hoes; spades, hand rims; wood ware; Clockwork of all sorts; locks; drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; window ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candles; cigars

GROCERIES,

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour cranberrys rice, bagging, mackerel, loaf sugar, cordage, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, BUGGARYS & HARNESS.

Harness, saddlery, leather, a supply of cloth, enamelled & patent leather & carriage trimmings

CARPETINGS,

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds;

☞ Andrew J. Richey and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,

No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;

PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds.

Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September; in fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and for different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

They have been bought for CASH, and under The most Advantageous Circumstances.

We think they are hand-some, & know they are as cheap as can be had anywhere.

The great amount of our sales, our long experience in business, and the abundant facilities we possess for purchasing, we trust will be sufficient guarantee to our friends, that we can and will do them justice.

Our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

Conducted By Mr Omberg.

Presents many rare novelties. We are selling goods in that line for less money than most Country Merchants pay for such goods in market. We hope our friends will keep in view the fact that Mr. Omberg is a practical tailor in new, exactly how to manage such a business, and everybody knows that he is *certainly justly celebrated as a proficient in that line of business*, and one of the best judges of Goods in all this country.

We refer everybody to our store for the truth of the above assertions. Always ready to serve our friends we are, Truly,

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

Apr. 26th—1860.

MORRIS' MERCHANT

FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and fully in full operation, with abundant water for it work, and capacity of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced hands.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill

Our Planing Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Stallcup, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or merchant planing, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on Your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 8-9.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, March 5th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Step Roberts, administrator of the estate of David L. Roberts, deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 8th day of April, 1861, be set apart for the examining stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 8th day of April 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said county, at office on this 5th day of March 1861. A. WOODS, Judge

Mar. 7, 1861—5t. Probate.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt, of Mackerel, Fish, Irish Potatoes, fine chewing Tobacco Cigars, Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW, FOR CASH.

Feb. 18, 1861. S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

NEW MUSIC MUSEUM.

MRS. CARTER & E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music lessons at her residence on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Parmlee, Crow & Co. for Blacksmith work, done in the year 1860, are requested to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note with the undersigned, as he is fully authorized to close the same.

THOS. W. ROLLINGSWORTH.

Feb. 14th, 1861.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T J. PRATHER Secy.

DR. M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in giving ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual: "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant*

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others that Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly as *Let none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent postage. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Country Store Keepers generally.

For sale in Jacksonville,

By J. D. HOKE, & BRO.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increase on pressure; sometime the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometime the pain is felt under the shoulder blade and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness the bowels in general are costive, sometime alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, in cases of AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly as *Let none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States; one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, and Country Storekeepers generally.

For sale in Jacksonville,

J. D. HOKE, & BRO.

New Goods

FOR 1861.

E. Govreau & Co. Oxford.

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra Good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon Respectfully,

A. GOVREAU & CO.

Feb 14 1861

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

☞ HARTLETT 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.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

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

J. N. T. HEFLIN & L. E. MARTIN, JR. } ..... *Talladega, Ala.*

W. H. FORNEY, ... *Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St., Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

WILLIAM M. HAMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining counties. Dec. 10, 1859—1y

R. J. TURNLEY, B. WHL EASLEY

TURNLEY & EASLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860—1y.

WHATLEY & SELLS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON BRASHEER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Jacksonville, Ala.

Sep. 6. 1859.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala.

Will practice in the following Counties, the Courts beginning as follows:

Randolph, 1st Mondays in Feb. and Aug.

St. Clair, 2d " " March & Sep.

Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.

Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.

Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

R. A. Pringle & Co.

237 MEETING STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store formerly occupied by Messrs Hasselman & Walker, directly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall constantly have on hand a full assortment of Goods, which we offer at low prices, and to which we would invite the attention of all who want to buy.

Those desiring to engage men who wish to obtain a liberal situation, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic,	$8 00
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L.	20 00

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER
LINZIA WEAVER.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of December, 1860, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment

Mar 28, 1861—6t ANNA F. ALLEN, Adm.

WOODWARD, PORTER & WHITE,

WHITE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Jacksonville, Oct. 25, 1860, Gmc.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,

DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirious of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N RICHARDSON. SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared; season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B LOCKE,

Agents 39 Reade St., N. York.

Sept 20, 1860—1y

Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson, to my son Shelton J. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst. J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

JOEL H. PARMER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA

COOKING STOVES,

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree: and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of

House Furnishing Goods.

☞ Tin Roofing & Guttering executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

Bacon.

OF Superior quality: for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY.

Bagging & Rope as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville.

Woodward, Porter & White, Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage Nov 15, '60.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street next door south of Fleming's Carriage shop where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,

AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860

Chattooga River Institute.

Gaylesville, Cherokee Co., Ala.

L. M. AINSWORTH, A. M. *PRINCIPAL.*

Miss Mary C. Brewer, *Preceptress.*

Students of both sexes will be received at this Institution, and fitted for the duties of common life, or any class in our Southern Colleges.

For terms &c. address the Principal.

July 26, 1860—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague dec'd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are request d to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm

Jan. 10, 1861.—6t.

Cottons,

IS now selling in Selma, at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. of that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ WE, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.

Jan'y 5th, 1861.—3t.

Daily Stage Line

BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 60 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1/2 o'clk

Leaves Talladega every morning at 6

POWELL & HUTCHINSON,

Proprietors

POUDER.

I HAVE my Steam Grist Mills in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the *Flouring Mill* is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to those mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.

Feb, 2 1859.—tf

Negroes Rising.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

Jan. 10, 1861.

BACON

LARD,

CORN & FLOUR!

25,000 bushels cracke Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Land. in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,

Nea the Railroad Depot.

Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

WAREHOUSE,

By S. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month, will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

M. P. STOVALL,

WAREHOUSE

AND

COMMISSION MRCHANT,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

COTTON the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860 —6m.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

Cotton Factor

AND

Commission Merchant,

SELMA, ALA.

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton:* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept. 27, 1860 —tf.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and all orders for work executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,

AND THE REST OF

COTTAGE BEDST EADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not selling my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 21. 1861.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala Special Term, March 16 h, A. D. 1861.

This day came James L Orr, Administrator of the estate of James Berry, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of April, 1861, be set for auditing, stating, and allowing said amount; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 12th day of April, 1861, and contest said amount and the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, A. D '61

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c

Dr. J. S. Clopton, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first ones of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

March, 1 1860.

J. H. STONE,

Wholesale & Retail Grocers,

WATER STREET,

Dec 8, '59. SELMA, ALA

MERCHANT MILLS,

Easiest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding from 3 to 500 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots of sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

Sixty—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash—or Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON

March 21, 1861.—4t.

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

HARDWARE.

W. B. MORTON,

NO. 133 MEETING-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLRY, GUNS, PISTOLS,

AND

Plantation Tools.

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,

Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

RESIDENCE

Jacksonville, Ala.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

R. H. Wynne's

BOOKS are left at B. A. Brooks' Office.

Persons owing accounts, who would avoid cost, should call soon and settle.

Feb 28. 1861—3t.

READ THIS.

Persons having Official Business with me, are requested to call, on the FIRST MONDAY in each month.—Applicants for License to Teach will please notice this.—Office brick corner.

C. C. DODSON, }
County Superintendent. }

jan .24—$6 00.

POSTPONED

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of 2 executions, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, one in favor of W. J. Walker & Co. vs. John B. Palmer, and one in favor of Joshua R. Walker, Executor, &c. of, officers of Probate Court I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, 1861, the following described Land, to-wit: the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 7, 160 acres also the east half of the south west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 7, 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Palmer to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Feb. 7—$5. By R ALEXANDER, D. S.

POSTPONED

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of 1 alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of John A. Winston & Co. vs. J L Davis, E J. Mallory, J B Mallory and M J Turney, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in May, 1861, the following described land, to-wit: south half of south east quarter of section 18, township 15, range 11, 80 acres; north half of south east qr. section 13, township 15, range 11, 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Durrough to satisfy said fi fa.

F. LOVE, Shff.
By A. M'COLLUM, D. S.

Jan 24, 1861.—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit Court of Calhoun County Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Alabama and against Daniel A. Self, J. H. Cooper, T. G. Marable, Thomas J Harrison, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, the following described property, to-wit: one negro boy named Lee, and one Sorrel Mule, levied on as the property of D. A Self, to satisfy said execution.

F. LOVE, Shff.
G. W. DICKIE, D. S.

April 4, 1861—$6.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, April. 1st, A. D. 1861

THIS day came Jesssee M. Scott, a citizen of said county, and presented his petition in writing, representing that on the 26th day of February 1859 Robert Scott, Sn., died in said county of Calhoun, leaving a paper writing purporting to be his last will and testament, which will is dated the 25th day of July 1860, and said petitioner presents said paper writing and asks that the same be proven, established and admitted to record, as the Last Will and Testament of the said Robert Scott deceased, left the following heirs at law, to wit: Thomas Scott, John Scott, and the children of Fanny Grooms deceased, late Fanny Scott, whose names are not known all of whom are non residents, Robt Scott, jr. of Philadelphia R. Jackson and petitioner, Jesse M. Scott, who reside in said county of Calhoun, and all of said heirs are of full age except the children of the said Fanny Grooms, whose ages are not known to petitioner.

It is ordered by the Court that the 13th day of May 1861, be set for the Probate of said Will, and notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed & published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-residents heirs, and all other persons concerned to be, and appear at a regular term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 13th day of May 1861, and contest the Probate of said Will if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this the 1st day of April A. D. 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 1st 1861.—3t.

Town Lot in Oxford,

For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford Ala. The lot is situated on snow street and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.

March 7, 1861.

Dr. JOHN M. TURK,

A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & this without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

Bacon, Salt, Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.

Oct. 11, 1860

SHERIFF MYERS.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 2 executions, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, one in favor of W. J. Walker & Co. vs. John B. Palmer, and one in favor of Joshua R. Walker, Executor, &c. of, officers of Probate Court I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in May next, 1861, the following described Land, to-wit: the north west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 7, 160 acres also the east half of the south west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 7, 80 acres; levied on as the property of said Palmer to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Shff.

Feb. 7—$5. By R ALEXANDER, D. S.

POSTPONED

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of 1 alias fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of John A. Winston & Co. vs. J L Davis, E J. Mallory, J B Mallory and M J Turney, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in May next, 1861, the following described land, to-wit: south half of south east quarter of section 18, township 15, range 11, 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Durrough to satisfy said fi fa.

F. LOVE, Shff.
By A. M'COLLUM, D. S.

Jan 24, 1861.—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issued from the circuit Court of Calhoun County Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Alabama and against Daniel A. Self, J. H. Cooper, T. G. Marable, Thomas J Harrison, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Alabama, on the first Monday in May next, the following described property, to-wit: one negro boy named Lee, and one Sorrel Mule, levied on as the property of D. A Self, to satisfy said execution.

F. LOVE, Shff.
G. W. DICKIE, D. S.

April 4, 1861—$6.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, April. 1st, A. D. 1861

THIS day came Jesssee M. Scott, a citizen of said county, and presented his petition in writing, representing that on the 26th day of February 1859 Robert Scott, Sn., died in said county of Calhoun, leaving a paper writing purporting to be his last will and testament, which will is dated the 25th day of July 1860, and said petitioner presents said paper writing and asks that the same be proven, established and admitted to record, as the Last Will and Testament of the said Robert Scott deceased, left the following heirs at law, to wit: Thomas Scott, John Scott, and the children of Fanny Grooms deceased, late Fanny Scott, whose names are not known all of whom are non residents, Robt Scott, jr. of Philadelphia R. Jackson and petitioner, Jesse M. Scott, who reside in said county of Calhoun, and all of said heirs are of full age except the children of the said Fanny Grooms, whose ages are not known to petitioner.

It is ordered by the Court that the 13th day of May 1861, be set for the Probate of said Will, and notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed & published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-residents heirs, and all other persons concerned to be, and appear at a regular term of said Court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 13th day of May 1861, and contest the Probate of said Will if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this the 1st day of April A. D. 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 1st 1861.—3t.

Town Lot in Oxford,

For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford Ala. The lot is situated on snow street and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.

March 7, 1861.

Dr. JOHN M. TURK,

A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & this without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

Bacon, Salt, Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.

Oct. 11, 1860

ROME STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Ginning, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order—have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Tureshing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patter

File

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 20. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1273

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

Announciation of Candidates $5. Circulars for Candidates, 50 cents per square.

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

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution, under the charge of Miss MARGARET A. COBB, will commence on the *Second Monday of January next*, (1861.)

Rates 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. *Sec'y.*

Dec. 20, 1860.

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 cant Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of

CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them a purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medecine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on

A. WOODS, or

J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses. Cotton Gin. and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres**, known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses. Regularly and conveniently arranged—also. Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE,

By T. N. ANGLIN;

At the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scofnius irritant animas demissa per aurem
Quam opuae sunt sculis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 18, 1861.—tf

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

Horse per day.	$1 25
Buggy,	1 00
Horse and buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hirring them. 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 as corn is high and a cash article. If the fail 25 per cent will be added.

Feb 22, 1860.—5t.

Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy have procured the services of Rev. R. C. Hail for the year 1861.

The Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 4th Monday in January 1861.

RATES OF TUITION.

Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	$12 00
Natural Sciences,	16 00
Common English,	20 50
Primary studies,	10 00

WM. H. FORNEY, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1860—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION OF

Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of SAML T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tution are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE.

jan. 10, 1861. Oxford. Ala.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.

jan 24, 1861.

☞Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.

Spring Stock

—AT—

A. OBERNDORF & Co's,

Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good burgains.*

Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute 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.

Persons can 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

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

DANIEL BRENAN,

Sends Greeting:

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends*.

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 2d January, 1861.

C. C. PORTER.
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly, & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

POETRY.

COME TO ME IN DREAMS.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come to me oft,
When the light wing of sleep
On my bosom lies soft;
Oh! come when the sea,
In the moon's gentle light,
Beats on the ear
Like the pulse of the night—
When the sky and the wave
Wear the loveliest blue,
When the dew's on the flower
And the star's on the dew.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come, and we'll stray
Where the whole world is crowned
With the blossoms of May—
Where each sound is as sweet
As the coos of a dove,
And the gales are as soft
As the breathings of love;
Where the beams kiss the waves,
And the waves kiss the beach,
And our warm lips may catch
The sweet lesson they teach.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come, and we'll fly
Like two winged spirits
Of love through the sky;
With hand clasped in hand
On our dream wings we'll go
Where the starlight and moonlight
Are blending their glow;
And on bright clouds we'll linger
Of purple and gold,
Till, love, angels envy
The bliss they behold.

From the Daily Post.

LINES.

Suggested by a beautiful piece which appeared in the Post, headed "Reminiscence."

When twilight's mantle, fringed with gold,
And diamond looped at every fold,
Is trailed along the western sky,
Where the day-god's steeds did lately fly,
Then music steal's the dreaming sense,
And softly leads the spirit hence
Through green fields and wishing wood,
And streamlets, blue, with stars bestud,
And flowing vales, begemmed with dew,
Whose fragrant breath doth whisper you
Of joys too sweet to last:
Of a mother's fond, caressing hand,
Smoothing the locks of her little band:
Of a father's proud and thankful look,
As he the time-worn bible took
And read aloud the evening prayer,
While all assembled round his chair:
Of a sister's pure and holy love,
Which sprang, methinks, from courts above:
Of a brother's even watchful care,
Making more sweet the joys that were.
Welcome ever the past!
Of friends long since in death's embrace,
Whom memory never will erase,
And others with us, yet between
Do broad, blue rivers intervene.
They whisper of the dear old home,
Where we in childhood used to roam,
And now, as then, each scene of yore
Is placed before our gaze once more.
Yes, hope, to-night, doth yield her power,
And memory rules th' enchanted hour,
And holds her captive fast.

Abbey Wood, Ala. NELLY BLY.

From the Rome Southerner.

Hit Arp to Abe Linkhorn.

NUMBER TWO.

MR. ABE LINKHORN—Sir: I suppose my letter were taken by you as an insult, tho it want so intended. I have hearn that you sent it to the Dael letter offis. Well, I dont *know*, of course, but its my opinion you had better not put any more trash in that Secretary, for you'll need all the burying ground you've got about Washington for other purposes soon. I've been doin *my* best to keep things quiet, and consiliate you, but I see you are bent on scrowging our boys into a fight, so I can jest tell you, I'm agin you, and you can git as freshus a fight as you desire. Your conduct has riz my pisen—you've trod on my rattlesnake, sir, and everything I handle at these presents is infectious, so look out, and if you don't want to swell up from handlin this letter, you had better take another drink.

We sent on a few thousand of our boys to see you, and present arms, and fix up this difficulty, but I suppose you thought they was obeyin your 20 days notis, and was carryin their guns to you; and so you come out with more proklamashuns, and Marshall law, and a Blockade, and other nonsense, and now I don't know what our boys will do.—But I notify you they never give no bonds to keep the Peace before they left home—the fact is, they could'nt give security; so, Mr. Linkhorn, you can look out for 'em, and if you've got anything to kommunikate do it with a Telescope or some other long winded weapon—for some of the boys is near sighted, and at a 100 yards could'nt tell whether you was an Andy-lusian mule or an Andy Johnson Jackass. Be keerful, Mr. Linkhorn, keep thin, walk edgeways, and shinny on your own side, or some of 'em might take a crack at you jest for the fun of the thing, like Bill Ford did at Squire Mitchell's old mule and dump kart.—Them boys is dangerous shore and there's a few more of the same sort left behind, only they are the more pisener from bein held back and wearin a kurb bit so long. I've jest come up on a little furlow from Camp Brown, and when I left, the boys there were nearly all a foaming at the mouth.

But I reckon you and your kangaroo are properly alarmed, or you would'nt sleep in your boots and live under Marshall law. They say that's a very good kind of law for Black Republicans or any other animals of a dark color. Spullock used it last summer on the Sea coast among them well known- thorough bred imported-Africans, and it scattered 'em from Carolina to Texas. They never give the country a bit of trouble, and you've no idea how docile they are now to a cotton stalk.

Charley Lamar can give you any further information you might desire upon this subject.

But your Blockade is a humbug, Mr. Linkhorn, and aint got no more pint to it than your sand bags. In the first and last place, you aint got the Blocks, and you'll never git any more live oak from our swamps to make 'em. Howsoever, I did'nt think about that overland army of 200,000 men. If you and your kangaroo are bent on playing that dead march, don't let 'em ensure their lives, as it would break every Insurance offis in your kountry. Shore as you are born—the 2 might accidently git back alive, but them five eyphers never would. If you are bent on such extravagance, it would be a great accommodashun to the Charleston boys to give 'em some 10 days notis, so they might import a few more buzzards and lay in a cargo of Darby's Prophylactic. Give 'em a reasonable notis, Mr. Linkhorn, do, if you please.

You can read this to Bill Suard and the rest of your Kangaroo. I would send 'em my respects, but the truth is, respects correspondin to their color, are mighty scarce and high in this kountry, and I can't afford it.

Yours,
BILL ARP.

N. B.—Tell Chase his and Helper's prayers are anwered. The niggers riz this morning about day break, all over the country in great numbers, and went to killin—crabgrass.

B. A.

A BRAVE VIRGINIA BOY.—We understand that when the vandal Black Republicans had in their panic and hurry destroyed as much of the property at the Gosport Navy Yard as they could, their last effort was to blow up the Dry Dock. To this end, after depositing a sufficient quantity of powder in bulk, they laid a train of powder to a very slow burning fuse at some distance from the Dock. A portion of this train was laid on the top of a pile of planks, behind was concealed a Portsmouth boy. The fuse was lighted, and the vandal Republicans made "Boston time" for their boats, expecting momentarily to hear, at a safe distance, an awful explosion. But they missed their mark.—The little Virginia hero very deliberately rose up and overturned one of the planks on which the train was laid, thereby "cutting the connection" with with the bulk of powder, and saving one of the most valuable naval works in the United States or in the world. What was the name of this boy? Let us have it, and let Old Virginia adopt him as her son, to be reared at her own expense.

Raleigh Register.

THE SILVER LINING.—"Every cloud has a silver lining." Even in this period of national gloom there is cause for rejoicing. The dross of our nature is consumed and we are coming forth from the furnace, as refined gold. The selfishness of the heart is giving way to pure feelings of patriotism. Fathers are sending their sons forth to battle with the enemy; mothers, forgetful of self, are bidding their noble boys to contend manfully for their country and their rights; devoted sisters are urging their brothers to buckle on the armor in defence of home and liberty.

The war cry resounds from every hill top and valley, and nobly are our young men responding to the call. They are leaving the classic halls of college and the pleasant scenes of school life to endure the toils and privations of a soldier.

Aye, they are sacrificing home, friends fortune and even life itself upon the altar of liberty. Brave, noble hearted youth! hopes of your country! stand up dauntless at the cannon's mouth, filled with the same spirit which now animates you, resolve to conquer or die! If you must fall a victim to death on the bloody battle field, die at your post gloriously in the thickest of the fight. You have everything to encourage you—your cause is just, and God will defend the right. May the ancient promise made to Israel by the God of Sabbath be verified to you "One shall chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight."

A WARSAW LADY.

Wilmington Herald.

FEMALE HEROISM.—Two of the late Judge Clopton's daughters had a servant hired at Fortress Monroe, and could not get her by sending. They made one of their servants row them to the Fort in a boat; they were armed with revolvers, and demanded admittance; the sentinel refused; they insisted, and were told they would be fired upon; they said fire then, and drew their revolvers and entered the Fort. They told the officers that they had heard that the Hampton people should not throw up sand-banks, but that it should be done, if the ladies had to do it; that they would head a company of ladies to do it. The officers said if they were specimens of the ladies, they did not know what the men of Hampton would do.

Why, they can be told that they will fight to the death.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

What are we Fighting for!

We of course, (says the New York Day Book) are not in the secrets of the administration as to the real purpose that underlie all its warlike movements As the best authority we can have on this matter, we quote the following from the Tribune:

"Virginia is a rich and beautiful State, the very garden of the Confederacy. But this a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds and its boundaries are likely to be pretty well obliterated before we have done with it. It has what it is pleased to call property in men, which will probably take care of itself in the struggle. Waiting hat in hand for any new comer disposed to give a fair days wages for a fair days work—But it has other property—property in house, in lands, in mines, in forests, in country and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that State and Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government, and afterwards return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the penalty. The worn out race of emasculated First Families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia will be a fitting reward for the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia, Free States inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power. The property of the true Union men in both these States will not be disturbed; but the traitors must be punished.

From the Mobile News.

A Lincoln Spy.

Demand and Refusal—Interview with Slemmer, &c., &c.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 26,

Late yesterday afternoon a man by the name of Kirby, who claims citizenship at Austin, Texas, and professing to be a telegraph operator, hired a boat and a negro boy to pull it, for a ride on the waters. After spending a short time within the vicinity of the shipping he ordered the boy to head for Santa Rosa Island, and which he promptly refused. Kirby drew a knife, and threatened him with instant death if he refused immediate compliance. Of course, Bill wasn't long in making up his mind, and after a couple of hours of hard pulling, landed the fellow, whoever he was, on the Island. Presenting him with *a half a dollar*, he waved adieu to boy and boat, and was soon lost to view among the hills that mark the Island coast. The negro this morning made the above circumstances known to his master, who went to work to investigate the matter. It appears that Kirby was the room mate, from necessity, of a young man named Thurman, from Grand Junction, Tenn., who came here some days since to join one of the Mississippi companies, but was taken sick at his hotel. Kirby, though frequently repulsed, was very attentive to him. Last Wednesday night he insisted on Thurman's taking a sail in the bay, suggesting it as beneficial.—He consented, and on their return, in a playful manner, endeavored several times to force the boat under a portion of the wharf that was quite dark even on a moonlit evening—however, these things all passed off as meaningless at the time, but the proceedings of yesterday induce Thurman now to believe that robbery and violence were intended, as on counting his money this morning, he found himself minus $180, and at once suspected Kirby as the thief. He went down about noon to lay the facts before Gen. Bragg, and he has not yet returned. There is a sort of mystery about this matter; some thinking Kirby a Lincoln spy—others that he is a bad man, simply a robber—but if only the latter, Colonel Brown, the commander of Fort Pickens, will no doubt act with him as he has in other cases of persons falling into his hands—sending them to Gen. Bragg, under a flag.

PENSYCOLA, Fla., April 26.

In Friday's letter I mentioned the circumstance of a man having passed the night previously to Santa Rosa, in violation of the orders of Gen. Bragg. He registered at the hotel as Kirby. On the evening of his departure, a young man named Thurman, from Tennessee, lost a hundred and eighty dollars, and suspected Kirby of taking it. He went to Gen. Bragg, and laid his grievances before him, and requested permission to search the Island for him. he was told to return to town, get a writ, procure an officer to execute it, and report at headquarters Saturday morning. I asked Thurman the privilege of accompanying him instead of an officer—granted. Next morning Mr. LaBaron fixed up "*pesos*" and honored me as dispatch bearer to Gen. Bragg. We had a rainy time and reached headquarters wet to the skin. Gen. Bragg read the writ, wrote an explanatory note at the bottom to the commanding officer at Fort Pickens, as also a note to Commodore Ingraham, and instructed us by no means to be drawn into a conversation prejudicial to our cause, but objected to no extravagant tales, as for instance, the secession of Virginia and Maryland, and, the destruction of Washington, &c., being communicated. Com. Ingraham soon had us in a four-oared boat, accompanied by Captain Pearson, of the Confederate Navy. A twenty minutes' pull, with a white flag at the boat's bow, brought us to the beach at Pickens.

Lieut. Jones, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, officer of the day, saluted us with "good morning, gentlemen!" Capt. Pearson informed him that we were there by permission of General Bragg and wished to make known our mission to an officer of the garrison. He asked "what officer?" Thurman replied "Lieut. Slemmer." In a few minutes this notorious character, in old clothes and at a half run, reached our boat, grinning to his eye-brows, no doubt expecting a letter from his wife, as he had been informed his old friend Captain Pearson was on board. He and the Captain met like old friends, and after a little conversation the latter informed him of the nature of the writ above mentioned. Slemmer and Jones both read it, when the former replied scorafully: "I'm no police officer; I know nothing of this man; I'm not the commander of Fort Pickens;" and handed back the writ, remarking that no person or property on the Island would be restored to the citizens of any seceding State—that we had better hold on fast as possible to what little we had on the other side—pointing to Gen. Bragg's lines and Pensacola.

He was then asked if he would deliver the paper to Col Brown. He replied "no," and doubted very much whether Col. Brown would receive or entertain any such communication, but would go and report its tenor.

While absent, we had quite a conversation with Lieut. Jones. He was asked if they ever got any news, and replied, "Oh, yes, they had intelligence from the States every day, nearly!" Capt. Pearson then told him of the secession of Virginia, etc., to which he remarked: "Virginia, it was true, had seceded by act of her politicians, but the *people* had to decide on this question on the 23d of May." I told him that we had later news than he, and that Virginia had gone out unconditionally.—Pearson told him that there were several officers in the fleet who had said they would resign when their States, Virginia and Maryland went out; and he believed if they knew the fact would resign forthwith (I now forget their names.) The Lieutenant said he saw those gentlemen every day, and they had never so expressed themselves, and if they wished to go, the road was open to them at all times.

When asked if he wished to fight, he laughed and said: "I would'nt object to the politicians arranging affairs amicably, but with me it makes very little difference." Upon this I observed—"You are very well fixed up there for killing folks." "We are that." "How many big guns have you?" "Lots of 'em!" "Have you any *Doctors?*" "Plenty." "I merely asked for information; in case you should want any in two or three weeks, Gen. Bragg would no doubt lend you some! He was somewhat piqued at this but remarked—"They have all the Doctors they needed as well as surgeons." Lieutenant, have you more than two of those large guns bearing on the Navy Yard?" *No response.* "Santa Rosa is notorious for rattlesnakes and moccasins; have you come across any?"—"None." *You have'nt been very far from the fort, then?*" "No!" "This Island's a mighty hot place in the summer, but suppose you'll leave before the warm months?" "Don't know about that." "You've got many sand bags on those walls—did you bring the bags with you?" *No response.* Capt. Pearson asked if they were crowded, that they moved those iron carriages outside. *No response.* I then said, "Lieutenant, you seem to have a good many soldiers and sailors on the Island?" "Yes, got as many as we want."

The conversation was now broken off by the return of Slemmer, and a fat looking fellow in citizen's clothes with a letter in his hand. The former, not waiting for the Adjutant to perform that duty, informed us that Col. Brown would neither visit us nor entertain our commission, and left without saying as much as good bye.

Things turned out just as Gen. Bragg had predicted, we'd get neither man, money or satisfaction. They evaded the question whether a stranger had been seen on the island, within a day or or two—but as good as said if there had been no process could get him off. I am strongly of the belief that Kirby was a spy, and not a money thief. "Old Abe" said he intended to have the laws of the United States executed, but this case was a dead failure.

Reign of Terror in St. Louis.

We learn by a gentleman of the highest intelligence and authority, direct from St. Louis, that all we have recently published in regard to affairs in that city is strictly true. And more. The federal authorities have not only called in all the U. S. troops within that vicinity to aid them in overawing the people, but German volunteer troops from Missouri, and the neighboring States of Illinois and Indiana, have the last few days been pouring in, with the same object, from all directions. These last have already become more numerous than the regular troops, and to use the words of our informant, "St. Louis has the appearance of being in the hands of the Germans." It is a perfect reign of terror throughout the city.

We also learn from the same authority that the report of Gen. Harney's enlisting troops in aid of the Lincoln Government, in compliance with the late coercive proclamation, is untrue. On the contrary, the Government at Washington are believed to mistrust him for his Southern sympathies, and have virtually superseded him. A few days since Mr. Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General, went to St. Louis, the bearer of orders for Gen. Harney to return immediately to Washington, while he (Blair) remains actually in possession of the St. Louis. Arsenal, and at the head of all military operations there.

St. Louis, garrisoned by German mercenaries, with a Black Republican Postmaster General at their head, sounds strangely enough in this land of boasted freedom and self-government, but we are assured by our informant, who is direct hither, that it is, nevertheless, strictly true. When we add to this that the express has been wholly stopped, that the telegraph and press are under censorship, the mail no longer trusted, all business suspended, and individuals even under surveillance, we have some faint idea of the actual reign of terror in the Queen City of the West

Picayune.

Action of Kentucky.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MAGOFFIN.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Already large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of armies is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst up to this moment we are comparatively in a defenceless attitude.

Whatever else should be done, it is, in my judgment, the duty of Kentucky, without delay, to place herself in a complete position for defence. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end, I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6th day of May, 1861.

In testimony whereof, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort, the 24th day of April, 1861, and in the sixty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

The first attempt to cast a cannon in Nashville was made on Saturday, the 27th of April with perfect success. It is stated that, commencing with the first of May, the Ellis foundry would turn out three daily.

Success in Advertising

We commend the following sensible remarks from the Syracuse *Union*, on the subject of advertising—the point and truth of which all intelligent business men can and will realize at once:

"When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the papers. The business man who puts his sign in the newspaper, does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it over his store, and who would think of neglecting that? That man informs the public that he wants trade, and his card in the newspapers is an invitation to customers to come and buy. Where one persons reads in the streets five hundred read in the papers. No matter how well a business man is known, he can always pick new customers, if he will take pains to let them know where he is and what he has to sell. No one can afford not to advertise, for by neglecting the means of securing trade, he looses the best part of his profits."

The truth of the above remarks can be verified without going beyond the limits of this town. The man who is willing to spend a part of his money in letting his friends and customers know when his goods have arrived, and what kind of goods he has received, is sure to be one of those liberal men who is willing to give his customers good bargains. We would advise our friends to examine our advertising columns always before making purchases—for then they may learn facts which they may be sorry they did not learn—that they have lost good bargains when they might have secured them.

"He that in this world would rise,
Must read the news and advertise."

Charles Dickens.

Dr. M. Kenzy of the Philadelphia *Press*, says of Charles Dickens:

Twenty years ago, when Dickens was in the height of his popularity, his warm friend, Talfourd, and a late writer and critic, as well as a good lawyer frankly told him that he would be a rich man as well as a better author, by retreating from the entertainments and expenses of a London life. He suggested a residence—such as Dickens has now at Gad's hill—within a convenient distance of London. This would avoid Sunday dinner parties and the extravagance, dissipations, and temptations of a Regent's Park career, and also give him more leisure to think, and a clearer head to work with. But Mrs. Dickens had a great share of her sex's vanity at that time, and Dickens' parasites who enjoyed his liberal hospitality, urged him to remain in London—a fashionable as well as a literary man.

A friend of Dickens, who knew him from childhood, and dearly loves him to this hour, lately wrote us thus: "There does not live a larger hearted or a better minded man than Dickens. He is liberal to a fault. He allowed his wife's relations, to hang upon him, to infest his house, and to drain his purse for years. The great fault of his character is ostentation. With all his sagacity Dickens is eternally afraid of being slighted. He never seems to be at ease—not even in his own house.

His wrestless eye wanders, like a comet in a cage, beating the bars of his eyelashes to escape. He has always seemed to me as it he had something on his mind as well as in it.—He danced the tightrope of display, for years, just managing to keep our of the claws of the bailiffs. He has now carried out the plan suggested to him by Talfourd, also by Lord Jeffrey, and lives out of London, but near enough to enjoy it, when he pleases. What has become of his money is a mystery to myself and others. His reign has lasted fully twenty-five years, and I am sure that I underestimate his income at eight thousand lbs. a year.—Here is a gross amount of two hundred thousand lbs equal to one million of your American dollars. Very little has Dickens to show for all this. He is compelled to go back to his Readings, which he now hates, and commences his season on the first Monday in March, by reading his Christmas Carol and the Boots of the Holy Tree Inn, at St James, Hall, Piccadily. A more truly genial man than Dickens does not live. He likes to see others enjoy themselves, while Thackery appears to care only for enjoying himself. One constantly hears of kind actions done by Dickens; never of Thackery in that. In possession of a good heart as well as vast genius, I think that Dickens very much resembles Walter Scott."

President Davis at the North.

The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, in speaking of the South and its rulers, the following complimentary language to President Davis:

The South have got plenty of talent and pluck, there is no discount on that. Davis is one of the best military men in the world. He is literally a son of Mars. The son-in-law of General Taylor, educated at West Point, had a command in Mexico, and was afterwards Secretary of War. He knows from books all the theories, and from practice all the arts of war. He knows all the military men of the North and the world. We never shall forget the first time we called on him, merely to pay our respects, while Secretary of War under President Pierce. Although a total stranger, he took us to a map hanging on the wall, representing the Crimean country, and on which he had traced in red lines, the encampments, works, ditchings, and other operations of the allied armies, then besieging Sebastopol. His countenance glowed, when describing the feats of generalship there displayed, and we learnt from him in that short interview, all the peculiarities of the English, French and Russian modes of warfare, their military discipline and military men. He evidently sighed then to be a Napoleon.

As to Virginia, which, next to South Carolina, is the most pestilent State below the Potomac, the war must be carried into her borders without unnecessary delay. Norfolk must be reduced. The Southern counties must be invaded. And Richmond, proud, hypocritical, treacherous Richmond, which, more than any other city in the country, is the foul nest of nullification and treason, must be taken and held till the war is over; and the terms of peace which is to follow must be dictated from its rebel Capitol.

This much the Government owes to its friends in Maryland and Virginia, to its own dignity, to the Constitution of our fathers, and to the cause of free institutions.—*New York Tribune.*

It is reported three thousand troops from Tennessee have been ordered to Richmond, and will arrive in the course of a few days. It is probable however, that they will stop at Lynchburg, where, other reports say, ten or twelve thousand, from Tennessee and other Southern States, are to be concentrated.

War Feeling in North Carolina.

The war spirit of the "Old North State" appears to have been thoroughly aroused. All over North Carolina, remarks the Petersburg Express of Wednesday, we hear that the people are moving *en masse*, and a gentleman thoroughly posted as to the military resources of the State informs us that North Carolina can muster an army of 75,000 men in one month's time.

CALL FOR THIRTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

The Adjutant General of the State, acting under authority of the Governor, issued a call for 30,000 volunteers, ordering those already raised to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The Raleigh Register says the call will be promptly and enthusiastically responded to by the men if North Carolina who are physicially able to strike for their country's liberties.

FAYETVILLE ARSENAL SURRENDERED.

The stage of Tuesday morning brings the intelligence that the Fayetteville Arsenal was peaceably surrendered by garrison to 2,200 men, under command of General Draughon, who had assembled to take it if necessary by force. The arms and munitions taken were 37,000 stand of arms 6,000 pistols, 3,000 kegs of powder, and any quantity of cannon balls and shells. With this armament the Old North State is ready to engage in the contest either to preserve their liberties on her own soil, or to go to the aid of any of her Southern sisters who may need it. It is obvious now that the battle may be decided in the District of Columbia.—[Raleigh Register, 24.

The common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastation of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch the elder. The leaves of the elder scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants, subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches, and through the tree, bunches of the elder leaves—*Southern Cultivator.*

Rifled cannon are being made at 'Leads' Foundry" in New Orleans, and it will soon be able to turn out this superior artillery in any quantity.

A ZOUAVE REGIMENT.—During secret session of Congress, a bill was passed to add a Zouave Regiment to the military establishment of the Confederate States. This Regiment is to be composed of one Colonel, one Major, and ten Companies. Each company consists of the usual number of officers and ninety privates. The monthly pay of the officers and men is the same as in the infantry and also the same rations and allowances in clothing as are received by all other enlisting men. This corps will prove a valuable acquisition to the army, for either upon the field or in storming forts no troops are more efficient than well drilled Zouaves.—*Columbus Times.*

ECCENTRICITIES—Voltaire was fond of magnificent attire, and usually dressed in an absurd manner Diderot once traveled from St. Petersburg to Paris in his morning gown and night cap, and in this guise promenaded the streets and public places of the towns on his route. He was often taken for a madman. While composing his works he used to walk about at rapid pace, making huge strides, when he struck out a happy idea. One day, a friend found him in tears. "Good Heavens!" he exclaimed, what is the the matter? "I am weeping," said Diderot, "at a story that I have just composed.

Wordsworth was deemed a madman by some of the villagers, by others a criminal in the disguise of an idler.—They affirmed that he had been often seen to wander about at nigh and to look rather strangely at the moon, and that sometimes he would 'roam' over the hills like a partridge.

Gray was a polite monk—the most learned man of his day. His elegy is the most melodious poem in the language. He was a man of extreme taciturnity. It is said he sometimes was known to pass a whole day in company without uttering a word.

Sympathy in Cuba for the South.

Capt. Allen, of West Baton Rogue who has just returned from Cuba, writes to the Baton Rogue Advocate that the people of Cuba deeply sympathize with the South. The Captain of her Majesty's ship said to Captain Allen:

Sir, what do we care about the bloody nigger—we have nothing to do with him; our government wants cotton, and cotton we must have. Go ahead and fight your battles on land England will take care of the seas, and if necessary, would bridge the Atlantic with her ships in order to carry your cotton to Manchester.

The British Consul, Mr. Crawford, received our commissioners very cordially, and give them every hope of a warm reception at the Court of St. James. The Captain General not only received them, but dined them in a very handsome style.

TROOPS! TROOPS!!—Two thousand and three hundred Southern troops left our city this morning for the seat of war. Kentucky sends a gallant band. These troops will give a good account of

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May 16, 1861.

What's the News?

This is the question that meets you at every corner—it is the first question that every man or woman or boy asks that meets you. Well, reader, there it is so much, it would be difficult for us to tell it all at once; but we will give you a few items.

At Montgomery, Congress is sitting mostly with closed doors; which is well, as there are traitors and news-hunters prowling about every important point.

An act has been passed, authorizing the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal, and there are said to be many applications for such letters. The Yankees will soon find the "militia of the seas" chasing their commerce, and pouncing down on their seaboard towns.

An act has also been passed to increase the Army, and enlist men "for the war."

From Fort Pickens we have rumors that the fight will open soon. Our people are working day and night, erecting and perfecting their defenses and means of attack. Since the Railroad has been completed, several large guns, with various munitions of war have been sent down from Montgomery.

A force of over a thousand men are encamped near Montgomery ready, we presume, to re-inforce Gen. Bragg, or move north, as may be required.

Fort Pickens will be attacked so soon as we are ready—but we must be patient and trust to the judgement and skill of our leaders, for when we strike we must make sure work. A failure would have a disastrous influence on all our prospects.

In Virginia everything is in the highest excitement. Our folks are constantly expecting an attack, at Harper's Ferry, Alexandria, or Norfolk. Troops are getting into position as fast as possible, and officers and men, and citizens are working to their utmost to get ready to meet the foe.

Ptesident Davis has sent on Sixteen thousand troops to assist Virginia, besides, many that have gone "on their own hook." How many troops Virginia has in the field, we have no means of knowing, as the papers prudently decline to publish the strength of their forces Of one thing we feel confident—that the Confederate States can bring as many troops to bear as the Federalists, and troops better officered and better drilled, and of far better material.

At the latest dates from Virginia a large number of Confederate States troops with heavy ordinance, were concentrating at Alexandria on the Potomac just below Washington city; while other troops were hurrying to Harper's Ferry, and Portsmouth.

Batteries are being erected on James and York Rivers, and troops stationed to guard against a descent on Richmond. Some fighting had occurred in the neighborhood of Alexandria, between centries and scouting parties. Everything indicates the speedy opening of hostilities.

In Washington there is a complete military despotism. Old Abe, has himself fenced in by extensive fortifications at every available point—twenty-five thousand troops, and all the appliances of war. Besides, Jim Lane and his Kansas Ruffians act as his body guard and sleep in the White House. With all these surroundings, this poor Tool of Abolitionism, like Belshazzer, trembles at the hand writing on the wall, and at la t accounts was concentrating more troops at Washington, in hot haste, for fear Jeff. Davis should pounce down on him.

Truly "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." The names of Davis and Beauregard, make the northern mercenaries shake in their boots.

The Peeler Plow.

We inserted in our last paper an advertisement of this truly valuable invention; but in the hurry of business, neglected to call to it the attention of our readers. Among all the modern inventions, there are few, if any, that are more useful and valuable, or have prove a more decided success. This is proven not only by its great but long retained popularity; and its having stood the test of experiment in all its various uses. It is not a single plow, but so arranged, that all the various forms of the plow, can be adjusted on the same stock in an incredibly short space of time We saw a specimen of it on the square the other day, and thought indeed, that it would be hard to imagine how any further improvement could be made in that line. Any practical farmer will see at a glance, that it is not only a great saving of labor, but will greatly increase the productions of our county. We hope to see it universally adopted by our farmers It comes to at a time when increased productions is greatly needed in our county.

The inventor is a native Southernor, and a minister of the Gospel, and we learn has religiously *devoted* one half of the profits of his sales, at least up to $500,000, to charitable purposes. The entire sales have amounted to over one million The present owner of the patent for our section, Mr. M'Gee, is a citizen of our county, and well known for his sobriety and rectitude of conduct. His statements and promises may be implicitly relied upon.

—0—

We call the attention of our readers his week to the announcement of the Soldier's Aid Association.

The Association has been organized for the purpose of "equipping destitute Volunteers, and aiding their families during their absence." All persons who desire to assist in this benevolent and patriotic enterprise can do so by calling on any member of the Executive Committee, or on any of the sub—Committee's appointed in the different beats.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose these Committees will be a sufficient guaranty that the means furnished will be properly appropriated. The Executive Committee have already opened a book for subscriptions, which is in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. E. L. Woodward. And it affords us pleasure to state that our patriotic and liberal townsman, Judge Thos. A Walker, has headed the list with the handsome sum of five Hundred Dollars.

Remember the poor Soldier.—An opportunity is now offered for all those persons who cannot go to the war themselves to show their patriotism by subscribing liberally to the Soldier's Fund. It is not expected that every man in the country will shoulder his musket and go to the war, but *it is expected that every man* and *every woman will do something* for the cause of our country in this her hour of trial.

Let not this great revolution pass over without contributing your mite at least.

Hereafter your children will grow up and ask you, "Father, what did you do in the second Revolutionary war?" Think how you will answer this question. Let not your neighbor's children taunt yours with your want of patriotism. The books are open,—come up—do not wait for the Committees to hunt you up. There will be no urging or persuading in this matter. It is a free will offering and must be made freely, as a matter of patriotism and duty. Subscriptions are received in money, provisions, or clothing.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers Aid Association, have appointed the following gentlemen "to solicit contributions, and report the proper subjects of aid." They can obtain any further information by addressing or calling on the officers of the Association, or any member of the Executive Committee.

Beat, No. 1. The Executive Committee.
" 2. E. McClelland, P. P. Linder, J. M. Crook.
" 3 A. Wight, Asa Skelton & J. A. Findley.
" 4 Eli Bynum, R. Hughes & Wm. Kennedy.
" 5 Noah Goode, Dr. Sappington & J. U. Bryan.
" 6 J. P. Gore, L. L. Swink & W. J. Whisenant.
" 7 Barton Griffin, H. McBee & Wm. Abels.
" 8 Benj Turner, Benj. Nabers & Warren Harris.
" 9 J. F. Daley, S. Davis Stewart & N. Ferguson.
" 10 J. H. Burton, C. B. Sisson & J. U. Whitesides.
" 11 M. P. Johnson, C. Martin & C. G. Morgan.
" 12 W. Williams, Wm. Johnson & John C. Elston.
" 13 Dudley Snow, D. D. Draper & Daniel Hines.
" 14 Fred. Ross, Rich'd Jenkins & John Rhodes.
" 15 Wm. Henry, J. C. Barker & Wm. R Pirkle.
" 16 Wm. McMahan, John E Kemp & J. F. Wigginton.
" 17 R. Carruth, Bart. Owens & Dr. Fitts.
" 18 A. D. Chandler, Martin Bobo & Wm R Brown Sen.
" 19 Benj. Parker, Dr. Roper James Roberts.
" 20 M. Alexander, J. S. Borden & Thos. Treadaway
" 21 Z. Henderson, J. T. Findley & Rev. Mr. Rowland.
" 22 Isaac Moragne, J. M Wyly & R. F. G. Porter.
" 23 J. W. McDaniel J. R. Northcut & Robt. Pesnall.

C. J. CLARK, *Secty.*

We have received a communication from a friend in St Clair, stating that the "Union men" in that county are urging as an argument against secession, that in South Carolina a property qualification is required to hold office, and requesting us to contradict it through our paper.

We had really hoped that there were no such things as "union men" in our State now. War has been declared on both sides, and commenced; and however ugly it may sound, to be a union man any longer, is to become a *beggar* and to give aid and comfort to the enemy is *treason*. With the hosts of Abolition mustering on our borders to invade our homes, for the avowed purpose of freeing our negroes and making them our equals; and also to divide out our lands among these Northern mercenaries; the man who is still quibbling about the laws of South Carolina is to be pitied.—Let him alone, for he surely can't do either much good or harm.

Editor Pro Tem.

Saltpetre Caves.

—We call the attention of all persons who own saltpetre caves, or who know of any, to the letter below, taken from a Tennessee paper.

Saltpetre is obtained mostly in the United States from deposits in caves in the limestone rocks.

Such caves are abundant in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it was from the saltpetre caves of Kentucky that the principal part of the supply for the U. S. was obtained during the late war.

Mr. Alfred Wight, of this county, owns a cave containing an extensive deposit of the "nitre earth," which has been sufficiently tested to prove that it is rich in the salt.

The saltpetre is obtained from the "earth" by simply dripping, as ashes are dripped for lye, and afterwards evaporating the liquor until the salt chrystalizes. It is refined by re-dissolving and evaporating again until it chrystalizes. But to the letter.

Nashville, April 28th '61.

A. S. COLYAR,

Winchester, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:—The South has no powder, and will mainly depend on Tennessee for it. The Central Military Supply Bureau has procured a very large supply of sulphur with which to make it, and we have a mill prepared to commence so soon as saltpetre can be had. Your part of the State abounds in nitre caves; I want you to tell *every body*, that the State wants millions of pounds, and will buy it and pay cash for it at its full value. *Get your papers to urge on the people to go to work at once.* Tell any one who is inclined to enter into a patriotic enterprise of the sort to let me know their intentions as early as possible. I am chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Military Bureau of Supply, and as such charged with carrying this important matter.

Your Friend, S. D. MORGAN.

Address of Col. Washington Williams to the Chicolocco Rifles.

Published by request of the company.

Soldiers:—

Your appearance here to-day for drill as preparatory to active service in our country's cause, reminds me that we are still freemen, and I can inform you that you are not alone in this cause, for not only thousand's but a hundred thousand are in arms for the same cause, and if need be, other hundred's of *thousands are ready* at the first indication from the authorities that their will be receivedyes, eager to fly to your aid. This array is sufficient guarantee that the enslavor will be foiled in his efforts, let your minds be fixed on this, that you will do your duty as freedom's soldiers, and I nail you as conquerers; victorious over any opposing element. Your sincerity in responding to your countrys calls shows in language unmistakably your determination to vindicate her honor; maintain her rights and perpetuate her free institutions to succeeding generations with the last drop of life's blood that flows in your veins No people ever had more to arouse them to the highest developments of patriotism. Did not our forefathers plant and cherish into vigorous maturity the tree of liberty on our own soil by great sacrifice of comfort, wealth, blood and life? Have we not a soil and climate that is unsurpassed by any on earth? Was there ever purer household gods (the ladies) that blessed a nations confidence? Well, for all these are your arms bared for protection and not before they have been menaced. The most degrading political and social degradation awaits us, if that menally could happen that you would be cowards. But what people on earth could be cowards situated as you are?—None Then will I guarantee for you whose grandsires won our rights in 17 76, when sires vindicated them so gloriously in 1811. Such deeds of valor and heroism in their maintainance as will rival, if not eclipse Marathon or Thermopolae. Our grandsires by heroic deeds of valor, not only won, but by universal decision of mankind was declared worthy to be freemen. Can we tamely surrender this inestimable boon and submit to a degredation that the presumtuous tyranny of Lord North dared not so much as hint to them?—Never, never. But this mere proposition if unaccompanied by a single effort to enforce it, must meet with such a rebuke as will send its instigators howling to their own putrid and loathsome den, the lowest Pandemonium, and vindicate forever the rights of the Anglo saxon race, not only to Constitutional liberty but to undisputed superiority on the American Continent Our grandsires fought for a principle, a nominal sum, we are fighting against naked tyranny—a cruising barnacle—Their rights as Colonies under the magna charter was undefined or in some sesatice equivocal Our's has been in the most august manner acknowledged before the whole world—They were few in numbers, without arms or munitions of war; without provisions; without clothes or fast equipage; without forts or ordinance; without money and without a central organized Government, and also without unity, having to contend with an institution foe that was more distrimental to their cause than England's crowned ranks of well disciplined hosts and numerous fleet with golden spears and glittering bayonets, but our numbers are sufficient; yea, abundant, we have arms and munitions of war; we have provisions and clothes and tent equipage; we have forts and ordinances; we have money without stent and we have a central government organized of great moral power and forces; we have unity bordering on unanimity sparelled in the history of national convulsions, with scarcely enough of the contrary element to excite one scorn and contempt With such a government and advantages; such associations; such interest to protect; such rights to maintain, who could meet us in equal combat with the intention to enslave us? If they would fight as as a furror, we would fight as seven furrors, with this motto nailed to our banner victory or death seven times over.

But running the parallel between ours and our fathers situations, and in looking for the counterpart of the English government, we beheld in the chief of the Northern abolition government, a mental imbecile and in his counsels the course pursued bespeaks passion and ignores wisdom; bespeaks tyranny and ignores justice. Gods holy word records that pride comes before a fall. Now, if I rightly interpret the word and the facts, then the fall of the northern abolition tyranny headed by Abe Lincoln will be complete overwhelming and irrettrievable. But think not that your duties as soldiers will end with our own established nationality, but with the eqeams in praise to those who fall in our cause to insure our rights will be heard a wail from the north for our assistance to emancipate them from Black Republican misrule, and vindicate the rights of the Anglo saxon race to which call every pulse in your heart will vibrate in unison and be answered by one burst of Southern patriotism will shake the American continent, and drive the demon that presumtuously threatened our liberties to his own regions of darkness

To His Excellency: Abraham Lincoln, President U. S.—Sir: I see from a late issue of the New York *Herald*, a news-paper in your interest, that one Spinola in a speech at New York city, stated he would give five thousand Dollars to the man who would produce the scalp of Jeff Davis Now all I have to say is this, I am an applicant for office, and will say to you that Jeff Davis is not the man to be scalped by any man, or set of men, who roost on a limb with an Ape, or who sleep in boots with a guard around. And if you don't get further your scalp, hide and all will be taken without charge. Look sharp old Ape!

Respectfully.

ZION SMITH

Jacksonville, Ala., May 10th 1851.

Volunteers

The Southern part of Dekalb County may be well said to be almost unanimously sound; ready and willing for any service required of them. All party feelings are buried in the grave of forgetfulness.

Notice was given for a meeting to be held at Ducks-pring on the 1st day of May, for the purpose of raising a company of Volunteers, which was attended by at least 500 Ladies and Gentlemen, and the best of feeling was clearly manifested Col James Sherfield of Marshal, was present, and addressed the audience with his peculiarly, forcible and enthusiastic style. The speech was well listened to, and the speaker often interrupted by long loud and rapturous applause The administration of the Confederated States was applauded and ably defended in the most glowing terms of admiration. The Colonel's speeches in Dekalb has been most salutatory. After a few appropriate and forcible remarks from Col. A. A Hughes, a call was made for volunteers, when a full company was completed in a short time, from the once deluded county of Dekalb—about seventy of which was raised at this place, and as many more could be raised at the shortest notice. A Home Guard was also organized on the same day, numbering nearly 200, pledged to defend, and protect the homes of the Volunteers, and provide for their necessitiey during their absence in the service of their country.

V. T.

The Cass boys are waking up and coming fast, forming a cavalry company for home and State service. I have sent my name to be enrolled on Capt T. M Mangham's list, and I am 86 years old, and am willing to single out with any one of President Lincoln's men to fight any way he may choose—I was one of General Jackson's soldiers and I understand the tactics, as well as any man now living I won't my name announced as a candidate for Lieutenant, I also, won't J H L Wood to run for quartermaster in the same company.

DANIEL CARROLL

Homicide in Louisville.

The Louisville Democrat, of Wednesday says:

The city was greatly excited last evening over the shooting of John Fielder by T. C Pomery Esq., recently a member of the common council. Mr Pomery was engaged in a political discussion with several gentlemen, in a cigar store of Mr John Hemere. Mr. Pomery was advocating his opinions freely, and expressed his devotions to the Union. During the discussion Fielder came, purchased a paper of tobacco, and stood listening to the conversation. He finally burst with the remark to the effect that a Union man was an abolitionist, to which Mr Pomery retorted that the surest method of erasing slavery from Kentucky was for her to secede, and that if any man was an abolitionists, it was a secessionist insulting language followed, until Pomery drew a pistol and shot Fielder through the head.

From Gen. Bragg's Army

We are in receipt of a private letter, dated the third, from a friend connected with the army under General Bragg before Fort Pickens. He states that a fight is expected to occur some time during the present week, and the men generally are well and anxious for the conflict.

A report reached here last Sunday from Montgomery, to the effect that General Bragg has received notice to quit" from the commander of Fort Pickens under the pain of having his batteries opened upon him to day—We suppose that the last day of grace given by old Abes's proclamation was approaching, and perceiving no disposition on the part of General Bragg and his men to "disperse" the judicious commander thought proper to jog the General's memory —*Columbus Sun.*

Goods from Kentucky Duty Free.—By a private telegraphic dispatch yesterday morning from Tuscumbia, Ala., we learn that all goods from Kentucky will be received in the Southern Confederacy free of duty That will lend a powerful impulse to our trade and commerce. The dispatch was from a mercantile house to a merchant in this city.—*Louisville Courier.*

Plant Grain and Grass.

In the House of Representatives of he Tennessee Legislature, on the 26th ult., Mr Ewing Williamson county offered the following joint resolutions which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in view of the dearth of the past two yeras, and the propably extraordinary demand for cereal and forage, to supply the absolute wants of the State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breath of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and and grass.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Chattanooga, April 27.

Indiana and Illinois troops to the number of five thousand men, have possession of Cairo Illinois.

The Kentucky troops have possession of the heights on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio River, opposite Cairo.

Andrew Johnson spoke at Cleveland yesterday, and at Knoxville, to-day. He said he was in favor of the maintenance of the Federal Union, he would support the Administration at Washington, and all his powers would be exerted to bring back the seceded States.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.

Five thousand Tennessee troops will march from Memphis to the mouth of the Ohio river, in a few days, under Gen. Pillow.

Gen. William O. Butler, will command the Kentucky troops.

All intercourse between the Upper and lower Mississippi, is almost entirely cutt off.

Southern Congress

Montgomery, Ala., May 3.—A model for a Seal for the Confederate States was offered to Congress to-day.

Congress will hereafter meet in the Representative Hall.

The day was mostly occupied in secret session. Nothing of importance has been made public.

Capture of Federal Troops.

New Orleans, May 3.—Col. Van Dorn with 800 Texans, captured at Indianola 100 Federal troops, under Major Sibley. Sibley surrendered. The officers are on parole. The arms were taken and the troops allowed to join the Confederate Army, or to take oath not to serve against the Confederate States.

Special Dispatches to the Charleston Courier

Alexandria, May 3.—A resolution providing for the passage of troops through Baltimore, has been offered and referred in the Maryland Legislature.

No additional troops are reported today in Washington.

The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment (Irish) three thousand strong, are at Annapolis, and three thousand Jersey-men are on the way.

All quiet here.

Baltimore, May 3.—It is reported that fifteen thousand men have concentrated above, and are ready to force a passage through Baltimore.

The United States flag was raised over the Custom House yesterday, and the halyards were cut by a citizen named George Simmons, who was immediately arrested and bound over by the United States Commissioner.

Judge Bond has charged the Grand Jury to find indictments against all persons concerned in the affair of the 19th April, and against all known to have obstructed rail roads or interrupted the telegraph wires.

Annapolis, May 3.—The Maryland Senate to-day by a vote of fourteen ayes to eight nayes, passed a resolution appointing Gov. Hicks, E. T. Chambers, J. O. L. McMahon Thomas Winans Thos. G. Pratte, Louis Lowe and Walter Mitchell a Board of Public Safety. A deputation agreed to by both Houses and consisting of Otho Scott, Robt. J. McLane and Wm. J. Ross, received a commission to proceed to Washington, and ascertain whether any becoming arrangement is practicable in connection with the maintenance of the wants and honor of the State, and security of its inhabitants in regard to occupation of its soil and the property of the State by the General Government.

The New York fireman's Zouaves, one thousand, one hundred strong, and and R. S. Marine's Artillery, one hundred and fifty in number, arrived in Washington last night.

Large numbers of Kentuckians arrived at Harper's Ferry to-day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chon. & Sent.]

A Georgian Imprisoned—Affairs at Washington. Alexandria, &c.

Richmond, Va., May 4.—Charles A. Grosier, of Georgia, was arrested and imprisoned yesterday, in Philadelphia.

[Mr. G., we believe, is a resident of Savannah.]

The New York Seventh Regiment is now encamped on the heights of Georgetown.

Major Anderson arrived in Washington yesterday.

Two of Lincoln's soldiers yesterday attempted to commit a rape on a little girl eleven years of age, in Washington.

The Virginia troops are preparing at Alexandria to resist any attack by the Federal forces on the Virginia side of the river.

The Alabama and Georgia troops were ordered late last night to proceed direct from Lynchburgo to Norfolk.

Norfolk, May 4.—The British ship Hiawatha, from Liverpool, arrived at her destination, City Point, on Monday, with 5,00 sacks of salt for Messers. DeVoss & Co., of Richmond. On Saturday afternoon she was boarded by a crowd from the U. S. ship Cumberland, two miles off Old Point, and the Captain was told by Com. Pendergrast, who came in persons, that he had better not attempt to enter the waters of Virginia, as his ship would probably be seized; that he had better put back to sea and enter at Philadelphia or New York; that if he proceeded to his present destination, the Virginians would not only seize and appropriate his vessels, but would also keep him and his crew. The Captain notwithstanding these false misrepresentations, continued on, and arrived at City Point, having been shot at twice on his way by the vandal Pendergrast. He intends to complain to his Government of the outrage.

DRAGOONS FOR PENSACOLA

Montgomery, May 4.—A full corps of Dragoons are just leaving for Pensacola Nothing of any interest from Pensacola.

Alexandria, May 5.—Major Anderson was the bearer from New York of four millions of dollars in gold for the Treasury in Washington.

Southern Congress.

Montgomery, May 6.—Congress was in secret session all day Saturday. Secrecy was removed from an act which passed providing for the formation of a Regiment of Zouaves.

A resolution was adopted allowing persons, citizens of the slaveholding States, desiring patents to file caveats with the Attorney General.

Gen. Beauregard, and Russell of the London Times arrived in Montgomery to-day.

Movements of Troops—Resignations—Blockade of Mobile.

Mobile, May 5.—The Continentals, numbering 160 men, left here to-day for Montgomery.

Several resigned Federal military officers from Texas, are en route to Montgomery to offer their services to the Confederate States.

Nothing of any interest from Pensacola.

It is reported that Mobile will be blockade to-day.

[The New York Times of the 24th, ult. has the following: "The first war vessel of the blockading fleet from the Brooklyn navy yard, set sail yesterday. Her destination is said to be Mobile, though this is not certain. She is known as the brig of war Perry, and takes out a very heavy armament. She is commanded by Capt. Glasson."]

[Special Dispatch to the Chron. & Sent.]

Arrival of Troops at Richmond.

Richmond, May 7.—The Cadiz Rifles, Louisiana Guards, Emmet Guards, Montgomery Guards, five hundred men, have just arrived. All from New Orleans.

Rejoicing in Montgomery.

Montgomery, May 7.—A salute is being fired in front of the Government buildings in honor of the secession of Arkansas.

Letters Of Marque.

Montgomery, May 7.—The Confederation of this morning says that over 300 applicants have been made to the State Department here for letters of marque and reprisal.

Southern Congress.

Montgomery, May 7.—Congress met at noon to-day

Mr. Brooks of Miss., presented the ordinance of Virginia adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States; also the resolutions of the Virginia Convention appointing Commissioners to the Southern Congress, two of whom, Messrs. Brockenbrough and Staples, were present.

Mr. Brooks moved that these gentlemen be qualified and take their seats in Congress.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, moved that Congress go into secret session, and that the Virginia Commissioners be allowed to remain.

The motion was adopted.

Tennessee Seceded.

Montgomery, May 7.—A dispatch received here from Hon. H. W. Hillard, announces that the Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act of secession.

This act is to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 8th of June next.

Arkansas Seceded.

Montgomery, May 7.—The Convention of Arkansas has passed an ordinance of secession. The act is complete in itself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Alexandria, Va., May 7.—Secretary Seward's instructions to Dayton are peremptory. He is opposed to recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and is determined to wage civil war.

Large quantities of ammunition, supplies and troops, are passing up to Washington in ships.

(Special to the Charleston Courier.)

Incendiary Fires in Richmond—Heavy Loss.

Richmond, May 8.—The excitement here increases as the commencement of hostilities become more threatening. Large bodies of troops are departing hourly, and moving in great haste for the defense of the various points threatened to be attacked. It is believed that a fight has already taken place at Gloucester Point, on York river, between the Virginia forces and a United States man-of-war. It is said that there were firing on both sides, but no one killed.

Early this morning, a fire broke out, destroying the ship chandlery establishment of J. N. Boogleston & Co., and the storehouse of Messrs. Bridgeford & Co., commission merchants, corner of twentieth and Carey streets. The buildings were owned by a Mr. E. Berkley, of Baltimore. The loss in building and stock is estimated at $80,-000. A quantity of State stores for troops was also destroyed. An attempt was made to fire a building adjoining the Richmond Bank. The Home Guard will be called out immediately into active service. Distinguished military leaders and civilians are telegraphing to President Davis, urging him to come immediately to Richmond.

Missouri Affairs.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—The Senate to-day was in open session, and the House in secret session. Nothing of interest transpired.

The Cario correspondent of the *Republican* says the five batteries have been planted at different points of the Ohio and Mississippi, fully commanding both rivers.

Col. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has positively assured Col. Prentice that no hostile preparations towards Illinois are being made near Cario.

News from Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—The Surveyor of Customs here has been ordered to prevent the shipment of arms, munitions, provisions, etc., to the seceded States, passing by or going through Louisville.

The vote of Louisville in favor of the Union candidates to the Border State Convention was 6000. There was no secession ticket.

The News from New York.

Albany, May 8.—General J. A. Dix has accepted the Generalship of the New York forces.

The schooner *John*, from Charleston, has arrived.

Several suspicious crafts are known to be fitting out at Baltimore. They will be overhauled on the Bay. Transports are hurrying South.

Lieutenant Fauntleroy, of the navy, was arrested to-day in Baltimore, *en route* for Washington.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, May 8.—The Suspension of the Banks until January has been legalized. An investigation has been ordered into the property of Senator Mason with a view to its confiscation for treason.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, May 8.—The Maryland Legislature, as yet, has made no positive move in the direction of secession. The Baltimore *Sun* says that it is fully satisfied, from the proceedings, that the Legislature will take no steps, whatever, *calculated* to induce a collision between the people of the State and the Federal Government.

The mails of the seceded States are to be stopped when hostilities begin.

A number of the Maryland Guard, of Baltimore, to-day passed up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They report that over 1000 Baltimoreans will soon unite with the army of the Confederate States.

All apprehensions of any Federal movements on Alexandria have ceased for the present. The troops in Washington will require much drilling before becoming effective.

The steamer *Columbia*, which first hoisted the Palmetto Flag in New York, passed up to Washington to-day with provisions.

There are twenty-three steamers and transports, at the Washington Navy Yard.

The *States* of to-day says: "Troops were ordered to pass through Baltimore to-day, but it is not known whether they did pass through."

Schooner Taken.

New York, May 9—A schooner, said to be fully armed, has been captured off the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. Two of her crew were taken. The rest escaped.

State Loans.

Trenton, N. J., May 9.—The Legislature of this State to-day passed a bill calling for a State loan of $1,000,000.

Detroit, Michigan, May 9.—The Governor in his message recommends a loan of $1,000,000.

Richmond, May 9.—10, p. m.—The Lincoln Government is thoroughly alarmed. Yesterday it called for more arms and troops from New York, saying that the Capital is in imminent peril.

At Washington it is reported that Lincoln has under consideration a plan to capture President Davis and Vice-President Stephens. He believes that would stop the "great rebellion." Governor Letcher has also received anonymous letters alluding to such a scheme.

The notorious and persistent Unionist, Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal* writes to his brother in New York that he believes Kentucky will soon secede.

Two Virginia Regiments were ordered to-day to Culpepper Court House, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. This point is the headquarters of Gen. P. St. George Cocke.

The following are the latest resignations reported at Washington:

Col. Emory, of Md., First Cavalry.

Major Mordecai, of N. C., Ordinance Department.

Major R. B. Lee, of Va., Commissary and Subsistence Department.

The vote in the Arkansas Convention on the secession ordinance was yeas 59, nays 1.

The authorities here manage to keep pretty well posted as to Scott's plans. Fifteen hundred troops arrived at Perryville from Philadelphia last night.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to St. Louis.

The Passenger trains between Philadelphia and Baltimore have resumed their regular trips.

Additional Forces to be raised—Postal Arrangements to go Immediately into Effect.

Montgomery, May 9.—Nothing done in public to-day by Congress. Secrecy has been removed from an Act passed in secret session to raise an additional force to serve during the war, by which the President is authorized to accept the services of volunteers without regard to the place of enlistment.

Another Act from which secrecy has been removed, authorizes the Postmaster-General to issue his Proclamation any day he may select, taking entire charge of the Postal matters of the Confederate States.

Major Anderson to Command Kentucky Brigade---Louisiana and Tennessee Troops in Virginia.

Washington, May 9.—President Lincoln has accepted two Regiments of Volunteers from Kentucky—enlisted for the War—and consented that Maj. Anderson shall accept the command of the Brigade. This gentleman is relied upon by the President to make good his declaration in New York, to plant the Stars and Stripes in their old location on Fort Sumter.

A Regiment from Louisiana arrived at Richmond on Monday; and fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a Battalion of Alabama troops have reached Lynchburg.

James Gordon Bennet, Jr., of New York, has tendered his Yachts to the Government, to serve as dispatch boats. He offers to man and run them at his own expense.

Georgia Troops at Norfolk.

Norfolk, May 9.—Four thousand troops are now here, including two Companies from Georgia.

The authorities are fortifying Norfolk and Hatter's Inlet.

Gov. Magoffin again Denounces Lincoln.

Frankfort, May 9.—Gov. Magoffin, his special message to the Kentucky Legislature, denounces Lincoln's movements. He inclines strongly towards the South, but refers the whole subject to the people. He recommends the calling of a Convention.

Interesting from Pensacola.

Mobile, May 9.—The transports Keys and Henry Lewis, hence with provisions for Pensacola, arrived at Pensacola on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and were stopped and boarded by the United States steamer Pontchartrain, whose officers examined her papers and cargo. Commodore Porter granted permission for them to proceed to Pensacola, remarking that he thought Gen. Bragg wished to use the boats for conveying troops across to Santa Rosa island, and that they would be badly needed after Bragg got them there. The Keys and Lewis were again sent under weigh, the Brooklyn came up and ordered them to follow her to the line. Through some misunderstanding the Keys had got under weigh and was making for the Bar, when the Pontchartrain and the Brooklyn both fired across her bow, when she rounded to, and a crew of armed men were put on board of her, and the two transports were compelled to lay under the guns of the Sabine until morning. Lieutenant Brown then endorsed on their papers a warning not to attempt to enter the harbor again or they would be sent North—the officers and crew as prisoners of war, and the vessels sold as prizes. The Pontchartrain followed the Keys and Lewis on their return home, until they passed Perdido River. They arrived safely the evening.

FROM THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY."

Soldiers shot Court House Burnt—Vote on secession of Arkansas.

Alexandria, May 10.—There is no news of importance here or in Washington City to-day.

Mr. Simonton, correspondent of the New York "Times," was accidentally shot-in Washington yesterday.

A Policeman shot a soldier yesterday in Washington.

A member of the Seventh Regiment was accidentally shot in Washington to-day.

The Court House in Frederick, Maryland, was burned yesterday.

The vote on the Arkansas Secession Ordinance was: yeas, sixty-nine—nays one!

Fredrick, May 10.—Two companies of Baltimore volunteers passed here to-day *en route* to join the Virginia Army.

Chambersburg, May 10.—It is reported that the Virginians are fortifying the heights on the Maryland side of the Potomac. About six thousand Confederate troops are there.

Washington, May 10.—Judge Scarborough, of the Court of Claims has resigned.

Perryville, May 10.—Graduates of the Class of West Point Cadets have arrived to drill forces here.

New York, May 10.—The Quaker City is blockading Cape Henry.

It is reported that Virginia is fitting up the steamers Yorktown to run the blockade of James River.

The Secession Flag is still floating at Hampton Roads.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, May 10.—The steamship Africa, with Liverpool advices to the 28th April, has arrived.

Sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions steady.

Washington, May 10.—The War Department has learned that fifty thousand men are within two days march of Richmond. Gen. Scott orders the rapid augmentation of forces at Washington.

Willard's Hotel was saved from conflagration of the adjoining buildings by the New York forces. Was set on fire in several places.

IMMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 10.—The Maryland Legislature will probably adjourn to-day. A caucus of the House of Representatives has determined almost unanimously not to call a Convention.

There is great insubordination among the Abolition troops in Washington.

Major Anderson has been appointed to the command of the Kentucky Brigade of Lincoln levies (if any can be raised.) He has been promoted to be Colonoley.

Marylanders arriving here every day say that thousands from that State will come to join the Southern army, fully armed and equipped.

More fires occurred here yesterday. The guard has been doubled.

IMPORTANT FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, May 10.—Seward will, in his instructions to Adams, the Abolition Minister to England, report more in detail the instructions given to Dayton.

The New York *Courier & Enquirer* says that it has assurances from Scott that the war will begin in a few days and from Blair that troops will be sent to New Orleans.

We have important news from Maryland:

In the Legislature on Thursday, Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, submitted the report of the committee on Federal Relations. It declares that the war waged by the United States upon the people of the Confederate States is unconstitutional, repugnant to civilization and sound policy, and subversive of free institutions. A protest is entered against the war on the part of Maryland, declaring that she will take no part, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution, and the assertion is made that Maryland desires the peaceful and immediate recognition of the independence of the seceded States.

The present military occupation of Maryland is protested against as unconstitutional, oppressive, and illegal.

The final resolutions assert, that, under existing circumstances, it is inexpedient

pedient to call a Sovereign Convention of the people of Maryland at this time, or to take measures for the immediate organization of the army and militia.

The report closes by proposing the adjournment of the Legislature to a day to be named.

The report was adopted by a voted of ayes 49, nays 11.

The resolutions were made the special order for this morning.

A body of Lincoln troops passed through Baltimore about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was done in this way: A fleet of United States vessels were first observed from the wharves of Baltimore, coming up the Patapsco river, under the guns of Fort McHenry. The vessels were the steamers *Maryland*, *Philadelphia*, *the Ice Boat* and three propellers, under convoy of the *Harriet Lane* war steamer. The fleet had on board a total of about 2700 men. The transports approached the wharf at Whetstone Point, and landed the troops there, while the *Harriet Lane* stood off with her port holes opened to protect the landing. As soon as the debarkation of the forces was completed they were transferred to special trains and passed on towards Washington.

All is quiet now at Washington and Alexandria. There has been no movement to occupy Arlington Heights.

Most Horrid Butchery at St. Louis, Mo.

We learn from the Nashville Union of the 12th inst., that Camp Jackson of the Missouri Militia had assembled for the purpose of drilling near St. Louis, was marched upon by Capt. Lyon on the 10th inst., commanding 6000 Federal troops and ordered to give up their arms and surrender. This was done and the Missourians were marched to the City under arrest.

Some disturbances occurred on the 11th and 12th between the citizens and the Federal troops. High excitement and great indignation was felt by the citizens. The Federal troops were attacked by the citizens with brick bats, and they finally fired upon the crowd, killing 26 among whom were three ladies and one child, and wounding many more.

The Report by passengers to-day received by telegraph at Marietta, is that there was on Sunday, a most horrid butchery going on, and such scenes of consternation and blood as has seldom been known in the world's history. The number of killed up to Sunday noon is not reported, but supposed to be quite large.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Montgomery, May 11th.—Another message of the President was communicated to Congress, announcing the recognition of Hon. T. L. Clingham, as Commissioner from North Carolina, and conveying assurances that the Old North State will soon co-operate with the Confederacy. Mr. Clingham was invited to a seat, and to participate in the public and secret sessions and discussions of Congress.

A Resolution was adopted, providing for the payment by the Confederacy, of the South Carolina troops under Gen. Beauregard.

Many appointments of Judges, Attorneys and Marshals, were confirmed by Congress.

Mr. Brooks of Mississippi reported a Bill establishing a Patent Office.

Several claims were presented and referred to-day, and Congress went into secret session at half past 12 o'clock.

Rumored Troubles in Missouri.

Washington, May 11th.—It is rumored here that the Missouri State troops, under Gov. Jackson, have invested the city of St. Louis, and that some eight thousand Federal troops, under the Black Republican, Frank Blair, is defending the city.

Large numbers of Confederate troops, with heavy ordinance, are concentrating at Alexandria.

A large Confederate force is also marching towards Harper's Ferry, with a view, it is supposed, to force their way into Pennsylvania, and cause a diversion of the Federal forces from Baltimore.

It is reported that the mountain forests, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, have been fired.

Gen. McClellan, of Ohio, has been appointed Commander of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois forces.

James C. Sloo has been appointed Surveyor at Cairo.

Alexandria Menaced.

Alexandria, May 11.—The United States steamer Pawnee slipped her cable late this afternoon, at the Washington Navy Yard, dropped down, and now lies off the city close to the wharves, with her port holes open and guns run out.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The western train was stopped by Virginia troops, ten miles West of Frederick, and examined The same will be done to all Western trains hereafter.

The Virginians are strongly posted on the route. A train of Western cars with one hundred horses destined for Baltimore were captured by them today.

[We have given this Dispatch as we understand it, but do not vouch for its accuracy.—ED. CON.]

ANNAPOLIS, May, 10, *via* MOBILE, 11.—About twenty shots were exchanged between the Confederated troops and picket guaad last night at Camp Butler.

Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, May, 11.—In the Legislature to day, the Committee on Federal relations reported, denouncing the war against the South as unconstitutional They sympathise with the South; implore Lincoln to accept the olive branch held out to him by the Confederated States; ask the peaceably recognition of Southern Independence; says the present Military occupation of Maryland is a flagrant violation of the constitution; but advises citizens not to molest the Federal troops.

Thirteen hundred troops from Perryville moved towards Washington today.

MOBILLE, May 11.—The steamer Gray Eagle was cut in two by coming in contact with the Railroad pier, and sunk. The boat and cargo are a total.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The shipments South have been suspended

The Western Pacific Railway Bill passed the Senate to day. The House is still in secret session.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—Col Wallace's Zouaves left here for Evansville to day.

New York, May 11th.—The steamer Illinois has arrived from Fort Pickens and Key West, and reports all quiet.

The first regiment of Vermont volunteers arrived here to day.

BOSTON, May 11.—The steamer Pembroke sailed to day with reinforcements, provisions and munitions of war for Fortress Monroe.

Jacksonville, Ala.

MAY 16, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

In the height of a warm political debate between three patriotic champions for our Independence, the following pointed sentiment was delivered by our inimitable friend Daniel Hoke.—So well did A accord with the feelings of all present that it was declared worthy of a place in our columns and is inserted with pleasure.

"The only argument the Southern Confederacy should deign as a reply to Abe Lincoln's despotic course, is the point of the sword."

Our thanks are again due Mrs. Judge Walker, for a basket of her unrivalled Hovey Seedlings.

Unlike some of our Talladega Editors, we can boast of an abundance to eat with cream and sugar.

The Nashville papers state that news has reached them that the levee has been cut on the river at some point below Memphis, and a considerable section of the country inundated. In Richmond abolition incendiaries have repeatedly set the city on fire. So it seems those good christian people, who rolled up their eyes in holy horror at the sin of slavery, are ready to devastate our country with inundations, fire and sword—that those, whose tender consciences were so moved by the sufferings of the negroes, are ready to starve, murder, or burn up men, women or children, of their own race and kindred.

MR. GRANT; *Dear Sir*—We people of Calhoun have frequently, heretofore, enjoyed the priveledge of making a selection of persons to represent us in our legislature, out of a large circle of gentlemen. Very many citizens, therefore, adhereing to old customs, would ask respectfully to say through the Republican, that if C. C. Whatley Esq will permit, we will cheerfully run his name as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of the State of Alabama.

THE PEOPLE.

May 10th, 1861.

Attention New Company.

We are requested by Judge Martin, and others of the Company to which he belongs, to give notice, to the members to meet at the Court House in Jacksonville, on Wednesday the 22nd, for the purpose of electing officers, and organizing the company. A full attendance is desired.

The U. S. A.—An old friend of ours, Lieut. John Pembroke Jones, of the United States Navy arrived in New Orleans a few days ago from Africa, where he has been stationed, and on seeing a flag floating on one of the schooners near him, asked of a bystander what it meant, and on being told that it was the flag of the Southern Confederacy, and that the Union had been dissolved, he immediately repaired to a hotel, disrobed himself of his United States apparel, wrote his resignation, sent it to Lincoln, and took the first boat to Mobile en route for the seat of the new Government, of which he arrived yesterday, and reported himself for immediate duty. Lieut. Jones was one of the most efficient men in the old navy, and will be of great service to our Government.

Montgomery Confederation.

☞ Very Moderate.—The Boston papers publish the following mild propositions which they report to be the universal sentiments of Yankeedom. On reading them, Southerners will doubtless hasten to disperse and retire to their "respective abodes."

CONDITIONS OF PEACE REQUIRED OF THE SOCALLED SECEDED STATES.

Article 1. Unconditional submission to the Government of the United States.

Article 2. To deliver up one hundred of the arch traitors to be hung.

Article 3. To put on record the names of all others who have been traitorous to the Government, who shall be held infamous and disfranchised forever.

Article 4. The property of all traitors to be confiscated to pay the damage.

Article 5. The Seceded States to pay all the balance of the expense, and restore all stolen property.

Article 6.—The payment of all debts due to Northerners, and indemnity for all indignities to persons, loss of time, life and property.

Article 7.—The removal of the cause of all our difficulties, which can only be done by the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

Article 8. Until a full compliance with all the above terms, the so-called Seceded States to be held and governed as United States Territory.

The above is the least that an indignant people will accept, outraged as they have been, by the foulest, most heinous, and gigantic instance of crime recorded in history.

A QUESTION.—Will the Black Republicans continue to underrate the importance of their irrepressible conflict and the strength of their Southern enemies? At first, the assurance of secession was only a *Political trick*.—Then it was only a little bombast, down in South Carolina. Then the whole South was going to starve. The anarchy was at their doors. Then they had no navy or army.—Then they could raise no money. And all the time their slaves were on the point of rebellion. At last we see seven thousand troops in Charleston—ten thousand and more within two days' march; five thousand at Fort Pickens, and thousands more on the Mississippi; a full treasury; a military enthusiasm never before witnessed in the country; brave and skillful officers; and a good supply of all the materials of war. Best of all, for their cause, their policy is everywhere understood. They are dodging around corners. They know what their public servants are doing. Will the Government at Washington, if we really have anything deserving of the name of Government, take notice of these facts, and cease its silly sneers at the "weakness" of its enemies.—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

Maryland Subjugated.

The subjugation of Maryland seems to be accomplished. Unarmed, divided in councels, with a Submissionist at the head of administration, and a Legislature frightened from its duty, Maryland is virtually subdued. Many brave men refuse to acknowledge the fact, and a strong latent determination to seize a favorable moment for deliverance pervades the people; but for the present purposes of advantage to the enemy and injury to us, Maryland belongs to the North. She will not fight against us; she will not furnish her regiments to obey the behests of Lincoln; but these are not wanted by the well provided foe. It is the ground, the territory of Maryland, that he needs; and of that he is master.—*Richmond Despatch.*

The British Volunteers.—The British Consul at this port has come out with a card saying that he has nothing to do with the enlisting of British residents here. This may be so, but current report is very much at fault if the British Consul has not lent this direct interference by foreigners with our affairs, his warmest influence and favor. When we add to this fact the statement that Canadians are volunteering, and that Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been furnished several thousand stand of arms from Montreal, we can easily see where the sympathies of mouarchists are.

[N. Y. Day Book, April 27th.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Lincoln's Ragged Regiments.

It is greatly to be feard that the raw troops we are hurrying forward to the seat of war are not likely, from the condition they are in, to reflect much credit upon their State or prove very serviceable as soldiers. At Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, we are told by a gentleman who had just returned from there, all is disorganization, and the gathering has more the appearance of a mob than an army. If the country companies and regiments which have passed through Philadelphia may serve as fare specimens we should judge this report to be true. After midnight on Monday they fired off guns as they marched through the streets of our city. We saw several companies—They had arrived in the city during the night, and had no hing to eat since leaving Harrisburg. When we saw they were discontented, insubordinate, and swearing at the city, their officers and everything else They had each man a loaf of bread stuck on his bayonet, that being the only way they could carry their next meal, as they had no knapsacks. A blanket was slashed around the body, and some had what seemed like a satchel hung at the side, which we took to be either a pouch for cartridges or a place to put a ration of meat Others had no cartridge pouch at all, and on being asked pulled their cartridges out of their pockets, which seemed to be stuffed full of them. One man told us that he had been furnished with no rations since he left his home in Huntingdon.

A number of companies from Schuylkill looked as though taken fresh from the mines, hands and faces being black with coal dust. Indeed, all of them might be regarded fairly as the great unwashed, whether coming from Scuylkill or anywhere else. As for uniform, we did not see the slightest pretence at it among any of these men. One German company had not even arms Several companies had no drummers, and there was one regiment so completely disorganized that the men could not tell the names of any of their officers except the Colonel Inquiries for the Quartermaster seem to be fruitless there were over six hundred men in this regiment, commanded too, by a member of the Legislature.

This is the sort of material of which the regiments from the interior are formed In most cases they are totally ignorant of the organization of battalions, regiments and brigades, and we fear very much that half of them have not proper regimental officers to provide for their wants We are aware of the difficulties surrounding so great a task as the uniforming, arming and provisioning of such mases; but it is surprising that no better arrangements have been made here to supply these poor fellows with food or quarters. On Monday night a company from the interior, in a famished state, excited the commiseration of Lieut Pratton of the Seventh ward police, so that he took up a subscription among the spectators and raised about forty dollars, with which a good meal was given to every man. A regiment from western Pennsylvania, raw rough, famished and clamorous, marched into Continental Hotel at midnight and ordered supper The servants were all abed, no food was cooked, and no orders had been received to feed those men. Nevertheless the humane proprietors of the hotel hurriedly got together ham, bread etc, with a view of sending it to the Railroad depot, whither the men were to be marched Scarcely had their provisions made their appearance when they were seized and divided out among the starving multitude of soldiers each man taking a ham a sausage a loaf of bread or whatever else he could lay hands on.

When we saw the state of these men, we could not help appreciating the wisdom of Major General Patterson, when he announced that the men of his division should not march until they was properly provided for Our men are stalwart people, full of fight; but Philadelphia will not take up the line of march again to be helplessly slaughtered Col Lewis' regiment paraded yesterday It is very strong in numbers and the men are generally stout, well made muscular and soldierly If they had uniforms and accoutrements, they would be as formidable a body of soldiers as any regiment in the field. But no one feels so much like a soldier when out of uniform as he does when in it. There is pride in the cloth, which is no mean part of the spirit of an army. Pennsylvania owes it to herself to have all her men uniformed and well armed and accoutred, as well as those who have already gone as those now here.

The shocking want of organization of regiments and brigades, and the absence of discipline and competent officers, we must confess, surprised us very greatly. Uniforms cannot supply such things. Our city troops are being thoroughly officered and trained and in Generals Patterson and Cadwalader they have capable and experienced chiefs. But what is the matter with the field officers who have charge of the troops from the interior? They have either done nothing, or the work is too much for them There is something more serious on hand no than mere holiday parades. The task of moulding these raw bodies into perfectly trained soldiers, is one calculated to call forth the energies o even the most experienced officers. We do not mean to censure anybody at this time, but it is painfully evident that there is a great and grievous neglect somewhere. It is not to too late remedy it, and we therefore earnestly urge upon the Governor of the commonwealthe to call the generals and regimental officers to account for the lack of discipline and organization, and the quastermasters and commissary generals for the defficiency of clothing accoutrements and munitions.

GREENSPORT, ALA. May, 7. 1861.

MR. GRANT:—*Dear Sir*—

I understand that I am threatened by the Secession Party; I learn that it is reported that I have written to Abe Lincoln for assistance to protect the Union Party of St. Clair County.—I have been informed, that I have been seen with a petition, getting up union men to send on to Washington; I also, am informed that I have been saving bacon to feed the union company and the negroes in St. Clair. Permit me, in your paper to give the above reports, and all others that may arise hereafter, saying I am an Abe Lincoln man, is a lie, and he who started these reports is a liar and the truth is not in him, and is a traitor to his country. I voted the union ticket, it is true, but have been a secession man ever since a majority of the Southern States seceeded. I am just as ready and willing to protect my country, which I claim to be the Southern Confederacy, as any man who treads her soil.

BENJ. E. MOODY.

Mob Law reigns North. In various parts papers friendly to the South (Dayton, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New York, &c.,) have been destroyed, silenced or forced to hoist the U. S. flag. In New York city the Herald is out for Lincoln, while the Journal of Commerce, the Day Book, and the Express have been made by force to hoist the U. S. flag. Mob Law rules the North, and a reign of terror prevails there.

Private advices from Baltimore say that the killed and wounded there in the fights with the Northern troops were about 130. The Baltimore and Ohio and other railroads there refuse to transport any more troops for Lincoln.

Gov. Neill S. Brown, Ewing, John Bell and the other Union leaders in Nashville, on Saturday last, came forward and announced, that the contingency on which they had pledged themselves to unite in resisting the U. S. authorities had *now arrived*: a war of coercion and subjugation against the South, and that henceforth they fight Lincoln and stand by the flag of Tennessee. The Volunteer and the Soldier State—the home of Andrew Jackson, of Caroll, Polk, Coffee, &c, is with the Confederate States. In our infancy Tennessee spilt her blood like water for Alabama. She now locks shields with Alabama in fighting Lincoln.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—We are daily receiving the most cheering news from North Carolina. Gov Ellis has not only called for 30,000 arms bearing men, but is getting them together for immediate service A camp has been formed at the fair Ground, near Raleigh, and Major B. H. Hill, the head of the North Carolina Military Institute, is in command. Several corps are already on the ground, & the rifleis are busy drilling them. The Governor has in view the foundation of another camp at Hillsboro', and also in the vicinity of Weldon, Newbern or Goldsboro'

Old and young vie with each other in the eagerness to serve, and probability is that they will have to draft for the home guards It takes our neighbors a little while to make up their minds, but when they take a stand, they hold on to the end of time.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CAMP WALKER.—This camp, named after Gen leroy Pope Walker, whom we remember as one of the most efficient Speaker's of the Alabama House of Representatives, is now a great focus of attraction

Those who never before saw a military camp on an extensive scale can satisfy their curiosity *Soldier* life here can be seen in all its phases during an encampment.

Yesterday the camped formed with ladies, whose joyous faces seemed to say: 'None but the brave deserve the fair."

Sunday—a general excursion day—will no doubt make the camp gay with visitors.—*N. O. True Delta.*

FEMALE HEROISM.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispach says that two of Judge Clopton's daughters had a servent hired at Fortress Monroe, and could not get her by sending They made one of their servants row them to the Fort in a boat; they were armed with revolvers, and demanded admiance; the sentinel refused, they resisted and were told that they would be fired upon; they said fire, then and drew their revolvers and entered the Fort They told the officers that they had heard the Hampton people should not throw up sand banks, but that it should be done, if the ladies had to do it; that they would lead a company of ladies to do it; The officers said that if they were specimens of the ladies, they did not know what the men of Hampton would do.

☞ Ex-President Buchanan has subscribed the sum of $5,000 for the equipment of volunteers at Lancaster.

DUTCHTOWN FOREVER!—In the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, (Dutchtown) companies have volunteered, and 250 families are left in destitution.

N. Y. Sun.

We wish it distinctly understood that our paper is made up on Wednesday morning, and that, any communications brought in after Tuesday evening *cannot* be inserted.

For the Republican.

The Lady I Met.

A lady I saw, as pressed with care,
Adown the hill I came,
Whose goodness to all I would declare
Were I but known to fame.

Her gait, I saw was smooth and light,
As floating in the air,
Her form was good—her eyes were bright—
And she was wonderous fair.

And as we met her dress I scanned,
Of silk, so nice and fine,
And at her cheek and gloveless hand,
That ivory—like did shine.

But I was sad—had been so, long,
A stranger, and alone,
For me there was no friendly song,
Nor were my thoughts ere known.

I scarce would let her see me look,
(As timid I as she)
And read her features as a book,
So mild and blithe and free.

A happy smile O! gentle girl
Lit up the placid brow,
Thy parted lips—and teeth of pearl
I saw, and dared to bow.

Oh! how the music of her voice
Bid sadness from me flee,
And how my spirit did rejoice
As a captive bird set free.

It was a sun-beam on my way,
I long had been in shade,
A cheerless, long and cloudy day
Sunshine it quickly made.

And often, when I've been oppressed,
I've thought of her I met,
And wondered if she knows she blessed
One that feels it yet.

She never thought of it again
Perhaps, and never will,
For I was a stranger, when
I met her on the hill.

Oh! woman; what a charm is thine,
To cheer and raise man idest,
And how thy unconscious actions shine
And give to life a zest.

How small a thing a smile appears,
A look or pleasant word,
And yet the heart how long it cheers,
Of him that saw or heard.

Sweet spring may come but once a year,
And morn but once a day,
But woman fair can ever cheer,
And smile on man alway.

Soon the sweetest flowers will fade,
The lignum vitae die,
But woman's smiles are often laid
In vases for the sky.

Unveil thy face, and let man see
The smile that is for him,
For I should think were it for me
To hide were a sin.

The smile the lady stranger gave,
Forget I never will,
It made my heart so happy, when
I met her on the hill.

Jacksonville, May 1871. L. O. F.

Soldier's Aid Association.

President, JAMES C. FRANCIS.
Sec'y, C. J. CLARK.
Treasurer, E. L. WOODWARD.

Executive Committee.

John D. Hoke, Daniel F. Ryan, J. Y. Nesbit, and the officers of the Association.

ATTENTION!

BLUE MOUNTAIN RIFLES.

You are hereby commanded to appear at the parade ground in Oxford, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M for the purpose of drill and parade; also to attend to some important business. Persons wishing to join the company will please attend By order of the Captain

A. OBERNDORF O. S.

Attention Calhoun Rangers

You are hereby requested to meet in the Court, House on Saturday next, May the 18th, at 1. o'clock, P. M.

JOHN A. COBB, Captain.

Administrator's Notice

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Tuscaloosa County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

J. L. Davis a b.inistrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouches for a final settlement of his said accounts as such a b.inistrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th, day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies, Dress Goods,

BONNETS,

HATS BLOCKERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Cassimeres, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues Satins, Organdy Muslins Printed Jackonet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Berege, Crapes, Deborge, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools' axes, spades and shovels; Swedes and English iron; cast and German steel; farming tools; building materials; boring machines; nails, cut and wrought; spring and axels; smith's tools; mill and cross-cut saws; log and trace chains; weeding hoes; spades, hasmi ins; wood ware; Chinaware; stone ware; books drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; willow ware, glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils, glass; powder; lead; soap; candles; cigars

GROCERIES.

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour cranberrys rice, bagging, mackeral, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES.

Harness, saddlery, leather, enamelled cloth, enamelled & patent leather & carriage trimmings

CARPETINGS,

Tapestry and 3 and 9 ply ingrain, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber good of all kinds;

☞ Andrew J. Roney and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,

No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS;
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September; In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial.

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

ROME, June 21, 1860.—tf. P. L. TURNLEY.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

They have been bought for CASH, and under
The most Advantageous Circumstances.

We think they are handsome, & know they are as cheap as can be had anywhere.

The great amount of our sales, our long experience in business, and the abundant facilities we possess for purchasing, we trust will be sufficient guarantee to our friends, that we can and will do them justice.

Our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
Conducted By Mr Omberg.

Presents many rare novelties. We are selling goods in that line for less money than most Country Merchants pay for such goods in market. We hope our friends will keep in view the fact that Mr. Omberg is a practical Tailor—knows exactly how to manage such a business, and everybody knows that he is *reliable* [*which is very important in that line of business*] and one of the best judges of Goods in all this country.

We refer everybody to our store for the truth of the above assertions. Always ready to serve our friends we are Truly,

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

Apr. 26th—1860.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 1 order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bolin vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6, also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14 range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said order s of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun co. Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David McCullers, and against John Willmon, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Mon ay in June, 1861, the following described land, to wit:

The South-east fourth of south west quarter of Section 24, Township 15, range seven, levied on as the property of John Willmon to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2.—$6 00.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of W. K. Grover and against W. L. Cunson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in June 1861, the following described Land, to wit:

The north east fourth of section thirty two township 15, range twelve, including all the defendant's interest in a set of Mills situated on the above described land, levied on as the property of Wm. L. Johnson to satisfy said order of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2. 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of P. H. Warlick against Sydney M Fry and G B Skelton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday of June next, 1861, the following described land, to-wit:

The North-west fourth of the south east quarter of section thirty, township fourteen, range nine, levied on as the property of said Sydney M Fry, to G B Skelton, to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2. 1861—$6.

GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.

S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 2 orders of sale one issued from the circuit court and one from Probate Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, one in favor of W. J. Walker & Co. vs John B. Palmer; and one in favor of Joshua R. Walker, Executor, use of officers of Probate Court. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next the following described land to wit: the north west fourth of section 5 township 14, range 7, 160 acres also the east half of the south west fourth of section 5, township 14 range 7, 80 acres levied on as the property of said Palmer to satisfy said executions

May 9—$5. By R. ALEXANDER & S. F. LOVE Sh'ff.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

MORGANS & COOPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, 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 any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2 1861

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four orders of sale issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of James Kemp & Mark W Kemp, & against Marion Chandler, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the County house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in June, 1861, the following described land to wit:

The North-west fourth of the north east fourth of section twenty eight, township fifteen, range twelve, levied on as the property of said Marion Chandler, to satisfy said orders of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES G. L. HUEY as a candidate for Maj General of the 8th Division, Alabama Malitia,—election 1st Monday in May next.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr S. A. Enss, Post Master at Wafer Cure, for his patronage, and the names sent, and also, to our new patrons at that office.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, 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 BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. STEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞ We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

PEELER PLOW

IS THE PLOW FOR
THE MILLION.

A Southern invention, by a citizen of the South, the inventer residing at the time it was invented near Tallahassee Florida, but now in his native State near Louisville Georgia. A RALE MILLION dollars worth of rights sold in less than twelve months after its invention, and his sales since amounting to near 100,000, and rights to eighteen Foreign Governments disposed of.

Being the cheapest, most convenient and best, as its triumphs over all other Plows, in every contest, show. It took the first premium here at Atlanta for being the *best practical Plow for general purposes*, notwithstanding it was tested with many of the best Plows from this and many other States. It took also the second premium as being the best Hillside Plow. Ever since the 8th of November 1859, a thousand dollar reward has been offered to any man who would excel it, with any Plow or any number of Plows in test, twice the cost of this, and no man in the United States has dared to accept the proposition, though there was no forfeit on his part.

The plow is no experiment; its reputation has gone beyond a doubt.

We will not trouble the reader with the numerous testimonials from the highest source. Its simple construction and universal adaption is such as to forbid the idea of any improvement ever being made on its principles of arrangement.

It is as easily made or set wrong as other plows, but is more easily set right afterwards than others.

As a one or two-horse turning-mould, it is no better than other good turning plows, except in being lighter to handle, lighter in draught, and more adjustable to any kind of soil or work.

To follow or prepare land, no plow has met me in competition, but with my subsoil attached to the same stock with the turning plow, mine has about doubled it in work with the same hand and team. Land can be turned and sub-soiled at the same time, by one hand and the same plow, one hand doing the work of two, and my plow only costing from a fourth to a half of other steel plows. (or, stead) i. e. mine taken in its variety.

I regard it as the only universal plow adapted, with convenience and proper adjustibility, to all shapes, sizes, sorts, and uses of plow blades, on the same stock, single or in gang, turning right or left; or for cultimation even to the broad sweep, stirring the surface thirty-six inches wide, cleaning a row with a light one-horse draught as it goes. A farmer only needs a stock to each horse or mule on which stock he may use from the smallest bull-tongue to the largest two-horse turning plow blade with convenience. And such is the facility for changing blades, that I have put on, fastened, and taken of, six different blades in less than a half minute. My opinion could be endorsed by thousands of the best people.

It has a seed-planter, fitting the stock, for corn, peas, or cotton seed, and even will distribute guano at the same time that a plowman may lay off one or more rows, (by ganging the stock) I saw, the seed sow the guano, and by attaching a block to and behind each stock properly, cover all as he goes

I speak the opinion of thousands of the best needs in this Union, when I say its cheapness, convenience, and efficiency must bring it into universal use, conquering prejudices against new things and opposition from every source

The right to these celebrated patent plows for the counties of Cherokee and Calhoun has been purchased by the undersigned, who will dispose of rights to precincts or sell farm rights at the following rates to wit:

At $2 for each horse or mule on the farm, and also the privilege of buying from the manufacturers the first out fit of the plows they may need at cost. A factory will be erected at some suitable place in one of the three counties for the manufacture of the plows, as early as convenient.

I am also agent for Mr. Peeler—the inventer, for the State of Alabama, and will sell farm or County rights to those who may wish to purchase in any part of the State.

Those who may wish to purchase, or obtain further information can address

B. O. M'GEE.
Kemp's Creek P. O.
Calhoun Co., Ala.

PIANOS FOR SALE.
Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

ATTENTION.

THE CHOCCOLOCCO RIFLES, will meet at the muster ground at Sevier Elston's on Thursday next, 9th day of May, for the purpose of drill, & continue Friday and Saturday.

Young men wishing to join the company, can avail themselves of the opportunity By order of Capt.

May 2, 1861. W. R HANNA.

IN CHANCERY.

J. G. J. Whiteside, vs. Alfred B McDowell, } In Chancery, 30th District, Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this case, before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1851, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.

May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10,00.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store, where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage. His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

WOODWARD, FORTUNE & WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Selma, Ala. Oct. 26, 1860. 6m.

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

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

NO. T. HEFLIN, & J. B. MARTIN, JR. } .....*Talladega, Ala.*
W. H. FORNEY, ...*Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties.—D Dec. 10, 1856.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will continue to practice in all the Courts in the counties of Dekalb, St Clair, Cherokee, Calhoun Randolph, and Talladega; also in the Supreme Court of the State

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860 —1y.

WHATLEY & ELLIS,

Have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Sep. 6, 1860.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. Ala.

Will practice in the following Counties. the Courts beginning as follows:
Randolph, Last Mondays in Feb. and Aug
St. Clair, 3d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Will practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supree Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs Huseltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel. where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on in all its branches, the above named business at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

SELMA
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WEST & BLANDIN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY:
PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Cave Creek Academy.

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861 Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic,	$8 00
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L.	20 00

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of December, 1860: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Mar. 28, 1861 —6t. ASA F. ALLEN, Adm.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Jacksonville, Oct. 26, 1860, Ems.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a busines so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade St., N. York.
Sept. 20, 1860—1y.

Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson, to my son Shelton J. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst. J. A. STEVENSON.

Jan. 10, 1861.

JOEL H. FARMER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
COOKING STOVES,

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of
House Furnishing Goods.
☞**Tin Roofing & Guttering** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

Woodward, Porter & White, Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov 15, '60.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carrige shop, where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE, AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

Chattooga River Institute.

GAYLESVILLE, CHEROKEE CO., ALA.
L. M. AINSWORTH, A. M. *PRINCIPAL.*
MRS. MARY N. BURNETT, *Preceptress.*

Students of both sexes will be received at this Institution, and fitted for the duties of common life, on any class in our Southern Colleges.

For terms &c. address the Principal.
July 25, 1860—1'y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague dcsed. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.
Jan. 10, 1861.—6t.

Cotton;

IS now selling in Selma, at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. of that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

We, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All,* are expected to *close accounts.*

WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

Daily Stage Line

BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6 "

POWELL & HUTCHINSON,
Proprietors

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the ***Flouring Mill*** is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NISBET.
Feb, 3 1859.—tf

Negroes Rising.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON
Jan. 10, 1861.

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR!

25,000 bushels choice Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
3,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "
On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
WAREHOUSE,

BY **S. W. PETTIBONE,** successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed. twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month, will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

M. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.,

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton:* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash,* or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept 27 1860 —tf.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and till all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE REST OF
COTTAGE BEDST EADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60-tf

Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 24, 1861

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. } CALHOUN COUNTY, }

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, March 16th, A. D. 1861.

This day came James L Orr, Administrator of the estate of James Berry, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of April, 1861, be set for auditing, stating, and allowing said amount; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 12th day of April, 1861, and contest said amount and the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, A D '61

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c
Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Hunt-ville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all common cations.

March, 1 1860.

J. H. STONE,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
WATER STREET,
LFC. 8, '59. SELMA, ALA

MERCHANT MILLS,
Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots of sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash —or Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON
March 21, 1861.—4t.

POSTPONED
SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of 2 orders of sale one issued from the circuit court and one from Probate Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, one in favor of W. J. Walker & Co., vs John B. Palmer and one in favor of Joshua R. Walker, Executor, use of officers of Probate Court. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next the following described land to wit: the north west fourth of section 5 township 14, range 7, 160 acres also the east half of the south west fourth of section 5, township 14 range 7, 80 acres levied on as the property of said Palmer to satisfy said executions

May 9—$5. By R. ALEXANDER & S. F. LOVE sh'ff.

HARDWARE.
W. R. MORTON,
NO. 133 MEETING-STREET.
CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLRY, GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND
Plantation Tools.
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,
DRS. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞Bills due when the work is done.

☞Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

R. H. Wynne's

BOOKS are left at B. A. Brooks' Office. Persons owing accounts, who would avoid cost, should call soon and settle.

Feb 28 1861—3t.

READ THIS.

Persons having Official Business with me, are requested to call, on the FIRST MONDAY in each month.—Applicants for License to Teach will please notice this.—Office brick corner.

C. C. DODSON, }
County Superintendent. }

NEW STORE.
AUGUST MEYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market: and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts unused for their convenience and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—6 m

G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX SWALKER
BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the
PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE WORKS,
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roof. Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill. Castings and Machinery, Hea-ing Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe. Steam Cocks, Gauges, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order —have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired, Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Grasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Pennsa Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW
One 30 Horse Engine,
One 15 " "
One 10 " "
Two 8 " "

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Town Lot in Oxford,
For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.
March 7, 1861.

Dr. JOHN M. T [illegible],
A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity. and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and [illegible] & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.
For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Planing Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm. Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid — Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859:

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun County. }

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, March 5th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Step Roberts, administrator of the estate of David L. Roberts, dece'd. and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 8th day of April, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 8th day of April, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 5th day of March 1861. A. WOODS, Judge

Mar. 7, 1861.—3t. Probate.

Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses. Salt; Mackeral. Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞LOW, FOR CASH.

Feb. 28, 1861, S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCES, will continue to give Music lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

COL. SAM. COLT'S

FIRE ARMS.

REVOLVING

PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES NDA SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS 1850; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE DRUG STORE,

A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc,** for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

THE BRICK CORNER

IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO IF YOU WANT

CHEAP GOODS.

BLUN & FRANK do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 22, '60.

For Sale.

A Good MULE HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford,
Ala

Notice.

I will stand my Jack BIG BONE, at my stable near Ladiga, the ensuing season, at ten dollars the insurance. All necessary care shall be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. Note will be required in advance, due when the fact is ascertained or mare traded.

Big Bone is six years old, full 14 hands high, and sure as any.

S. C. KELLY.
feb 21—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1861—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

New Goods
FOR 1861.
J. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.
Feb. 14. 1861

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

R. R. R.
THE MINUTE MEDICINE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF conquers pain, arrests fever, subdues spasms, restores suspended animation, and is the only stimulant in existence that repels at the outset all attacks of disease, affording time to prevent the return of the paroxysm by means of Radway's Regulating Pills. The great object of primary medication is to meet the first shock of a disorder with a powerful counterworking influence, and thus prevent prostration. If the vital power can be sustained until the cause of sickness is removed by purgation of the bowels, and an equalization of the circulation, a cure is certain. This grand object is accomplished by the Ready Relief, which should therefore always be at hand to meet emergencies.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS empty the obstructed bowels without pain, act specifically upon the liver, and at once purify and nourish the blood and restore the equilibrium of the circulation. Without risk of the after-consequences of Calomel, Blue Pill, Quinine, Potash, or Iron, they at once expel all morbid matter from the system and re nut its energies—acting as a purgative, alterative, and stomachic. In these effects vegetable medication has its perfect triumph.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Has annihilated by its cures the theory of transmitted diseases. It eradicates hereditary Throat and Lung diseases and Scrofula; and is the natural and irresistable antidote to the virus which produces Running Sores, Boils Abscesses, Cancers, Salt Rheum Erysipelas, Ear Complaints Polypbus in the Nose, Ulcers of the Womb, Tumors, Carbuncles, and all virulent external distempers.

In the hot regions of Central and South America Radway's Renovating Resolvent performed the most miraculous cures of Leprosy, Running Sores, Syphilitic Sores, Nodes, Opthalmia, Cancers in the Mouth Sore Eyes, Sore Mouth, &c. In obstinate cases of Asthma, it affords immediate relief. Tubercles in the Throat and Lungs it rapidly cures.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Should be always kept in the house In all cases of sudden attacks of pain, sickness, or pestilential epidemics, it will break up the disease and afford instantaneous ease and comfort. In Croup, Worms, Sore Throat, &c., Radway's Ready Relief acts immediately.

Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., 23 John Street, N. Y.

R. R. R.
FAREWELL
CALOMEL, BLUE PILL, QUININE.
FAREWELL
OPIUM, CHLOROFORM, AND ALCOHOL.

Radways Remedies combine all that is required for the purgation, purification, regulation, invigoration, and harmonization of all the organs of the human body.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, taken as a preventive, fortifies the frame against the influences of bad air, bad water damp, sudden changes of temperature, and every species of infect on. It calms the throes of agony as oil stills the waves. Taken at the first outset of any disease it cures *alone.* Administered later, it suspends the disorder, and affords an opportunity for the other remedies to exercise their benign influence.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.

Every parent should keep a supply of Radway's Ready Relief constantly in the house. It not only cures but will ward off attacks of Fever and Ague, Croup, Influenza, Sore Throat, Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and other malignant diseases, and in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp, Spasms, Pains, Aches, and other infirmities, on application of the Ready Relief externally, or a teaspoonful in a little water as a drink, will stop the most excruciating pains in from five to fifteen minutes.

In severe attacks of Croup Diptheria—or Sore Throat plague—Radway's Ready Relief will always save life, and quickly cure the patient.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Are the great regenerative medicine of the age. Ladies for years the victims of depressing, life-consuming complaints of a special nature, are restored to health and vigor by the r use. All the ordinary affections of the stomach bowels, and liver, yield to the first or second dose. Six Pills suffice in the worst cases, and they operate in from three to six hours, more effectually than 2 of the drastic class given in such nauseating quantities. Coated with sweet gum the Pills have no disagreeable flavor. They not only cure Costiveness quickly but permanently, and in billiousness they are infallible. Dyspeptics who have suffered for years, recover in a few weeks under this painless operation. They act powerfully upon the circulation of the blood, rendering it uniform and equable throughout the system.

LADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Searches the diseased blood, and purges it of inflammatory and corrupting particles. For chronic diseases, supposed to be fixed in the flesh and tissues past all help, it is the *one sole invariable* cure. There is not a flesh or skin disorder that can resist this mighty disinfectant. Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tubercles on the lungs, all forms of ulceration, inward or outward, succumb before its anti-septic anti-inflammatory action.

Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO., 23 John Street, N. Y.

T. N. Anglin,	General wholesale agents for the state of Alabama. Who will supply the trade at the same prices, charged by Radway & Co in New York City.
J. D. Hoke & Bro. Jacksonville Ala.	
G. Coster & Co., Haviland Clark & George, Mobile.	
Hutchings & Garside, Glackmeyere & Hilliard,	
B. S. Theiss & Co., Montgomery.	
R. L. Ross, Tuscumbia, Ala.	

BACON of superior quality. Also PORK, for sale by
S. J. STEVENSON.
Jan 17, 1861.

JAMES ISBELL,
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE,
Talladega, Ala.

CHECKS to any amount on
New York & Charleston,
And in moderate sums on
New Orleans & Mobile,

☞Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞*Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,
CENTRE, ALABAMA.
1861.

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principal
MRS. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.

THIS Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb 1861.—1y.

SIDERIUS TEMPAS DOMUS

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

Ladies' Jewelry,

Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Boson Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

SILVER TABLE WARE.

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece: with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand. W. C. L.

COPPER CABLE,
Lightning Rods,
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of Mr. FICHERA, a *watch maker,* late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

GOOD REASONS
Why you should buy your Spring supply of
A. OBERNDORF & CO.
OXFORD.

Because you can buy the best goods there.
Because you can select from the largest assortments in.
Because you can buy cheaper than at any other store.
Because you can buy the latest & best styles,
Because you can certainly expect fair and honorable dealing.
Because you can buy more goods for the same amount
Because our goods were bought & shipped before the new

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 21. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1274

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

Annunciation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

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

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution, under the charge of Miss MARGARET A. COBB, will commence on the *Second Monday of January next*, (1861.)

Rates 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. *Sec'y.*

Dec. 29, 1860.

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 cant Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them a purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the *public generally*, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860.—tf.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale His two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccolocco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good outhouses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres,** known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and, replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secresy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

JACKSONVILLE

DRUG STORE,

By T. N. ANGLIN,

the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Omnibus irritant animas demissa per aurem
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

HORS. LOW & STARNS, having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and by success and reasonable charges and close indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M. LOW, M. D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 1861—tf.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy,	1 00
Horse and buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hirring them.

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 as corn is high and a cash article. If the fall 25 per cent will be added.

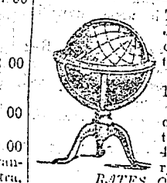
Feb 22, 1860.—3t.

Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.



THE Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy have procured the services of Rev. R. C. Hall for the year 1861.

The Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 4th Monday in January 1861.

RATES OF TUITION.

Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	$12 00
Natural Sciences,	16 00
Common English,	20 50
Primary studies,	10 00

WM. H. FORNEY, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1860—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1859.—1y.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION OF

Brows Creek Male & Female Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of SAML T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,

jan. 10, 1861. Oxford, Ala.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Evans in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EVANS.

jan 21, 1861.

☞ Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Evans, whom a the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.

Spring Stock

—AT—

A. OBERNDORF & Co's,

Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

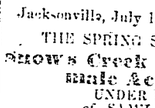
Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

Cash Dealers will meet a hearty welcome. Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute 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.

Transient persons can 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 customers from the usual credit prices

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf. Ala., May 3, 1860.—1y.

DANIEL BRENAN,

Sends Greeting:

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends.*

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 2d January, 1861.

C. C. PORTER.
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly, & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

POETRY.

Maryland.

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His touch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Hark to wand'ring son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State! to thee I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalric reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cower in the dust,
Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland!
Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike thrust,—
And all thy slumberers with the just,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! 'tis the red dawn of day,
Maryland!
Come! with thy panoplied array,
Maryland!
With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Watson's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Lowe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come! for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland!
Come! for thy dalliance does thee wrong,
Maryland!
Come! to thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with Liberty along,
And give a new *Key* to thy song,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain,
Maryland!
Virginia should not call in vain,
Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain—
"*Sic semper,*" 'tis the proud refrain,
That baffl's minions back again,
Maryland!
Arise, in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I see the blush upon thy cheek,
Maryland!
But thou wast ever bravely meek,
Maryland!
But lo! there surges forth a shriek
From hill to hill, from creek to creek—
Potomac calls to Chesapeake,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll,
Maryland!

Thou wilt not crook to his control,
Maryland!
Better the fire upon thee roll,
Better the blade, the shot, the bowl,
Than crucifixion of the soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum,
Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb—
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes—she burns! she'll come! come!
she'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!

PENTE CORREO, April 26, 1861. R.

The Stern Logic of Events.

The rapid fulfillment of all the predictions of Democratic speakers and writers, as to what would take place in our beloved country in the event of a sectional triumph in the election of a President, need not be attributed to any gift of prophecy: it is the result of the Stern Logic of Events. Poorly read in the history of government, and a poor student of human nature, must he be who, in the face of the warfare which the Black Republican party has been for years waging upon the institutions of the South, could not have foretold the disruption of the Union, and the disaster that might attend that disruption.

Now that we have entered upon civil war, let those who would read the story of the future, appeal to that same "stern logic of events." What does it teach?

We speak by its instructions.

It teaches that, if Abraham Lincoln shall persist in attempting to carry out the policy indicated in his reply to the Virginia Commissioners, the fifteen slave States, numbering more than 12,000,000 of people, will unite in a common cause of defending their firesides and homes.

It teaches that every man, within their limits, capable of wielding a sword or leveling a rifle, will take the field, determined, like their revolutionary fathers of old, to repel the invader, or to die in the attempt.

It teaches that, sooner or later the fate of every Northern army sent within their borders will inevitably be that which overtook those of the British tyrant which were landed on our coast to rivet on our forefathers the chains of slavery.

It teaches that the armies of the North may meet with occasional triumphs; may burn a few cities, and devastate a few fields; may rob the Southern mother and her tender children of their peaceful and quiet homes; may here and there incite servile insurrections; but successes like those will only provoke the wrath of Heaven, and raise up for the South "armies to fight their battles for them."

It teaches that, at last, after one, three seven, or ten years shall have passed away, after our armies have vanished before the never failing aim of the Southern rifle, the irresistible charges of Southern chivalry, and the terrible ravages of a Southern climate; after myriads of Northern homes have been made desolate, and poverty and distress shall begin to stalk abroad in the streets of our cities and villages,—then the hearts of our people will yearn for peace, and peace will come.

It teaches that the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, and that the North will be compelled at last to grant that which, in accordance with the spirit of American liberty, it should promptly and cheerfully concede.

Such are the teachings of the stern logic of events. We put them upon record and invite all who read this article to remember predictions founded upon them. The authority of the Federal Government will never again be established within the limits of the seceded States. The people of those States will never again recognize that authority voluntarily, nor can they be compelled to do so by force.

Bangor (Me) Union.

Reaction of the North.

There is a reaction going on in the North, in our opinion. We think we see unmistakeable signs of it to a greater or less extent every day. We take the following from the New York News, of the 1st inst, remarking that two weeks ago, no one—not even a French beggar—could have found a listener in New York, while he would sing the Marseillaise Hymn:

FREE SPEECH VINDICATED—SINGING OF THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.—At midnight, last evening, one of the most astonishing occurrences that ever transpired in New York took place in Broome street, near Wallack's Theatre. A Frenchman, one of four or five that go about the streets singing different songs, happened to select the Marseillaise, for the edification of some parties who hailed him in Crosby street. A gang of sixteen or seventeen Abolitionists, four of them in military uniforms, rushed across from Mercer street and commenced hissing, hooting and abusing the poor vocalist, with the bitterness of savages. There were only five of his patrons by. He tried to go on, with the most soul stirring song of liberty ever composed; but a perfect storm of hisses prevented him.—Exasperated by the ungenerous and uncalled for demonstration, he plaintively protested against the harshness used toward him:—"Me be von free Frenchman," he said; "me always sing di Marseillaise in Ni York, and never no one make me stop before. Fy you do dis ting? Napoleon rules you not; 'tis no crime to shpeak von vord for liberty."

"Well we don't want a d——d Southern hymn chanted in these streets," said a tall, New Englander, bolder than his fellows.

"That, sir" replied a stalworth, powerful man, one of the five that engaged Frenchy, "is the Marseillaise, an air wedded to words which all free men reverence."

"We haint got no objection to the air itself," retorted one of the opposite party, "but the rebels down South make it their national anthem, and we look upon it as a Southern tune, and it shan't be sung under our noses, that's all."

"You dare not interfere, you narrow minded biggot," cried the big man, becoming warm. "see here fellows," he added, turning to *his* friends, "stand by this poor foreigner, singing a song of free ion, and the first tyrant or tyrant's tool that raises a hand to harm him, will see stars." "That's the talk," responded the four individuals, who came up from Grosby street, "and thats what you should have said an hour ago; now let them ere lank nigger worshippers come on, if they feel like it and if we can't make them dance to the Marseillaise, there's no Democrats left in Gotham."

Thus awed, the Republicans fell back, each of them muttering that "people had better mind how they talk secession here."

"We do not talk secession, sirs," answered another spokesman of the Democrats. "We speak for individual freedom. Liberty was the motto on every banner raised in this city—in this nation—until our Abolition President was elected. Who has since heard in public a word about freedom? At what public meeting, since your Captain's famous proclamation, has 'liberty' been advocated? On what late occasion has an American dared to say one sylable for 'people's rights?' And now you throw the mask to the ground, and come out in your true colors. You would not hear a 'Southern Hymn,' as you call it?"

Several Voices—"No, we would not."

Speaker—"Then, what hymn do you want?"

All Republicans—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Speaker—"Why, that too is a Southern hymn. It was written by a Southern man set to music by a Southern man; first sung by a Southern man."

All Republicans—"We don't believe it."

Speaker—"Because your intelligence and education like your patriotism, are only skin deep. I tell you what I say is correct. Why there is not fire enough in Northern blood to give life to a song of freedom. Even that banner of the stars, which you rant so much about, was conceived by a Southern man, first manufactured by a Southern man, and first flew from a Southern flagstaff. This took place when your fathers were probably selling cattle to the British army, that it might crush out "the rebels," of which one George Washington was the chief. He too was a Southern man. But one, Benedict Arnold, was not a Southern man. He who sold his country and betrayed his flag was a New Englander—in spirit and feeling the prototype of *you*, who now spit upon a countryman of La Fayettee, because he breathes sentiments too lofty for your cramped conceptions.

"Down with the rebel," "down with him," "give him fits," "let us have him down," and such phrases saluted the ear of the speaker, but already the parties had become even. The five from Grasby street had been reinforced, and the enthusiastic manner in which the eloquent Democrat handled his opponents gained him a host of admirers. They cheered him lustily, and at 12½ o'clock the foiled mob wended its way to Broadway, while the Marseillaise was sung aloud, chorused warmly and cheered 100 times. So the right metal is at the bottom of our city Democrats after all, and we are to rid ourselves of mob law.

Pistol Making.

Partial inquiry has satisfied the proprietors of one of our most extensive Foundry establishments, that with an almost unappreciable addition to their usual supply of tools, they can engage in the manufacture of pistols with the most flattering prospects of success and profit. We allude to the establishment of the Messrs. Winship.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

General Lee has announced that in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, he assumes the command of the Confederate States forces in the State of Virginia.

Terrible Earthquake in South America--Total Destruction of a City and Awful Loss of Life.

A letter from Valparaiso, April 2d, gives the following account of the destruction of the city, of Mendoza, and the attendant frightful scenes:

With feelings of deep regret I have to announce to you the utter destruction of the city of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, by an earthquake, on the evening of the 20th of March last. At that date, at half-past eight p. m., a slight but prolonged vibration of the earth was felt in this city and in Santiago simultaneously. Most of the churches were densely filled, it being near the close of Lent, and some alarm and confusion was created, but no serious accident occurred, and tranquility was soon restored.

On Sunday, the 24th, however, a general gloom was cast over this city by the announcement by telegraph from the capital that Benigno Bruno, the mail rider, had arrived from Mendoza that morning without a mail, bringing the distressing news that there remained but a heap of ruins to point the spot where but a few days before, had stood a thriving and populous city of 25,000 souls.

Bruno stated that he arrived at Mendoza on the morning of the 20th; that at half past 8 p. m. a brief but excessively violent shock of earthquake, lasting but six or eight seconds, destroyed every building, public and private, in the city, and that the number who were enabled to escape was very limited. The streets being narrow, the buildings high, and the inhabitants totally unused to such a phenomena, were paralyzed with terror, and neglected to seek refuge in the open courts of their dwellings until too late. The Postmaster was buried beneath the ruins of the Postoffice, the Governor was missing, and when asked why he brought no certificate that the mails were lost, the messenger replied: "There was no one left to write it, nor materials to write with."

The aspect presented by the city after the first shock was terrible. Hoarse subterranean thunders deafened the air, animals of all kinds rushed frantically through the open spaces howling, the earth opened and vomited forth floods of water, while, to crown the scene of horror, flames burst from the ruins, and consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, with its dead, its dying and its wounded.

On the 28th a number of letters were received here and at Santiago by relatives and friends of Chileans residing in Mandoza, but the hope, until then entertained, that the earlier accounts were exaggerated, soon gave way to the dreadful certainty that the calamity had not yet been painted in colors sufficiently vivid. The earth still continued to tremble, the few walls that had resisted the first shock one by one fell, until now no vestige of a building remains. The mountain roads are in a most dangerous condition, not only on account of the huge masses of rock that have already fallen and obstructed the road, but because the vibration of the earth is still hurling them down from the heights above into the valleys.

Gauchos, or natives of the surrounding country hastened to the spot, not to assist the needy or aid in rescuing the wounded from a lingering death, but to seek for plunder among the smoking ruins, and to snatch the little saved from the wretched survivors. One gentleman writing from thence, after describing these horrors, says: "I believe that in a few days we shall have no other law here than that of the poignard.

The prison was destroyed; out of one hundred inmates, ninety-two perished. The remaining eight, who were already hardened villians, formed themselves into a band of freebooters, and had gone, it was supposed, to the mountain passes to intercept and rob the parties sent from Chile for the relief of the sufferers. One woman was found robbed and murdered by the roadside. She was recognized as one who was on her way to Mendoza to see her family. They, too, had all perished on the 20th.

In the Jesuit Church there was preaching that night. The services had just concluded, and the congregation were about dispersing, when the shock came. The few who had reached the plaza were saved, but the walls and roof of the building fell inward with a crash, and priest and penitent together were hurried into eternity.

The latest advices from Mendoza represent the suffering to be extreme—there being neither food, clothing nor shelter for the survivors, everything being buried beneath the ruins. They also state that San Juan and San Luis—two other populous cities of the Confederation—have shared a like fate—the San Juan river having, after the shock, left its bed, and swept over the town, utterly destroying what the earthquake had spared. This news not having been fully confirmed, I do not, however, vouch for its correctness.

As soon as this disastrous news was rendered beyond question, the Government and private individuals vied with one another in energetic efforts to send immediate relief to their suffering brethren. Without waiting for the completion of the work, on the 30th a party of physicians and others left for the scene of the disaster, bearing medicines, food and clothing, and accompanied by a small body of troops.

The gloom and terror spread throughout the republic of Chile by this awful calamity may be imagined. Situated upon an eminently volcanic region, we have constant evidence of the insecurity of our tenure of existence. Separated but by a chain of mountains from the scene of destruction; and taught by sad experience the frightful and irresistable force of the unheralded earth storm, we retire each night with a feeling of terrible insecurity. This coast has been frequently visited, in past years, by earthquakes. Chilan has been twice destroyed: Conception ones, while Valparaiso, Santiago and Copiapo have suffered severely. No amount of human foresight, no precaution, avails against the mysterious visitor, who comes at dawn, at noonday or at midnight, and in a few seconds, levels to the ground the proudest monuments of human skill.

Ben McCullough.

This distinguished, ubiquitous, everywhere-heard-of, unleantable, and terrible man, was actually in our midst yesterday morning. He arrived on the train from Montgomery, and took the cars on the State Road at 10. 10 in the morning. His destination is unknown. Some who conversed with him thought they gathered from him that he was going to Virginia.—Others thought he was on his way to Texas *viâ* Memphis and Little Rock. Others thought he would turn up about Cairo, and again some are confident that his destination is Baltimore. He is in the Army of the Confederate States, and has a Brigadier General's Commission in his pocket. We cannot say positively just where he will turn up; but let that be where it may, he will make his mark and give a good account of himself.

His personal appearance is remarkable. He is six feet high, slender and spare-built, but athletic and firmly knit. He is about forty-five years of age; his demeanor quiet, and has none of the tiger-like fierceness of appearance that many have supposed him to possess. His size, height and weight, the glance and color of his eye, the style of his dress, his hair, beard and features, all resemble the far-famed and invincible Garibaldi more than any other man in the world, except the veritable Guiseppe himself; and McCullough is not a whit behind that celebrated Italian patriot, in courage, skill and ability as a partisan commander.

The short time that he was here, he was more gazed at, and a sight of him was more eagerly sought after by our citizens, than if he had had "seven heads and ten horns."

Atlanta Confed., May, 16th.

ONE OF OLD ABE'S SOLDIERS AT CAIRO SHOT BY HIS COMRADES.—The Memphis Avalanche, of the 6th inst., says:

A gentleman who was in Cairo on Friday last, informed us that a tragic affair occurred there on the day previous. A ruffian belonging to one of the companies from Chicago stationed there, entered one of the many drinking houses located near the railroad, and in the absence of the proprietor attempted to violate the person of his wife. Her screams alarmed the scoundrel, and he fled. Subsequently the fellow wrote a letter to the husband, proposing to divide the wife's bed with him, and stating that he would call at a certain hour that night. The citizen dispatched the note to Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer, who sent some four or five men to his house. At the appointed hour the fellow arrived, and refused to obey the order to halt, given by the soldiers stationed there, but drew a pistol. Before he could fire, the squad delivered a volley, one ball striking him in the head, another in the breast, and still another in the stomach, killing him instantly. The foregoing comment is from a gentleman entirely reliable.

☞ Milton correspondent of the Atlanta National American tells of a lady in that county who gave birth recently to the fourth pair of twins—and seven out of eight are now living.

CONJUGAL LOVE *vs.* PATRIOTISM.—The other day at Lodi, Ill., a woman cut off the two forefingers of her husband while he was asleep, to keep him from enlisting. This disables him by law.

A Boston Correspondent says: "I tell you Massachusetts will furnish men who will fight till from their bones the flesh be hacked." They will wade through blood and slaughter in support of the stars and stripes."

Why did not they do it in Mexico? Why did CALEB CUSHING have to beat them into ranks with his sword? And why was he burnt in effigy in Boston after the war, for trying to make them fight? Oh mighty powers of gassing!

Charleston Mercury.

The Pony Express, which has arrived at Fort Kearney, with the latest San Francisco dates, says the news of the taking of Fort Sumter, and the probable commencement of civil war, had paralyzed the whole business interest there.

Insurance agents refuse to insure treasure against the hazards of war.

The Legislature had rejected a bill calling for a Congressional election for the 14th of May; the object of which was to elect two members of Congress to take seats in the extra session.

COMMODORE PENDERGRAST.—It is stated here, we know not upon what authority, that the above named officer has arrived outside, and taken command of the fleet near Fort Pickens. That the salute fired the other day was the announciation of his arrival in the new steamer which made its appearance.

Pensacola Ob.

A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.—We understand there was a woman here the other day in search of a recruiting officer to enlist her husband in the army. She told a city official that she could recommend him as a brave man, for he whipped her every day, and he would, no doubt, make a good soldier.—[New Albany Ledger.

HORRID MURDER.—Our whole community has been thrown into a state of mingled excitement and gloom, caused by the murder of one of the best young men in the county. Wm. W. Mason, son of L. W. Mason, one of our oldest and most worthy citizens. The circumstances, as we learn, are briefly as follows: On Monday night last, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. M. was called out of his house, which is on one of his father's plantations in the southwestern part of the county, and shot dead with a shot gun, pretty much the entire charge entering his breast and face, from the effects of which he died immediately. No clue has been found to the perpetrator of the horrible deed.—[Camden (Ala.) Republic.

The Feeling in Cario and Western Kentucky.

We take these extracts from the Paducah *Herald*:

READY FOR A FIGHT.—From every part of the Purchase, and from the adjacent counties in Tennessee, the feeling of resistance to Lincoln and his unholy war is intense and deep-seated. It only needs the signal to be given, and thousands of true men, from every direction around us, will rush to the standard of independence, and clean the pirates and plunderers out of Cairo. It can be done easily. In God's name let it be done. It is disgraceful to Kentucky and the South to suffer these Vandals to quietly plunder our commerce. To arms! to arms!

They now have about twenty pieces of cannon at Cario, some of them very heavy, and from five to six thousand troops.

OFFERS OF TROOPS.—State Line sends greeting to the people of Paducah, and offers a company to help defend the city or drive the plunderers from Cairo.

Feliciana also offers a company.

Fowler's Landing offers two or three companies.

Col. Jimmy Brien, an old soldier of 1812, offers 300 from Marshall. He says he can take one thousand men, armed with dog-wood cudgels, and swim the Ohio with them at hightide and clean Cairo of the scum that now infests it.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Herald* says of the war movement at that point:

In conclusion let me say, that the whole thing is a miserable farce. They are a lot of robbers, and nothing more. The men are generally dressed in stolen shirts, pants and shoes, and wear side arms, cutlasses, etc., taken by violence from their neighbors.

☞ Great gold mines have been discovered in Chontales, Nicaragua. It is expected there will be a great emigration thither.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—A despatch, dated Harrisburg, 27th inst., says:—"The English Minister, Lord Lyons, a few days since, despatched his first Secretary to the Montgomery Government, on important business. It is understood he carried information to Jeff. Davis as to the position which England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government."

☞ Virginia is making the Yankee colonists of her border counties take the oath of fealty to the State, or leave instanter. Some of them accept and stay; but most of them prefer to travel. The State is getting too hot for these people and all of them not true will soon have to take up their duds and walk.

☞ Here is the kind of stock Colonel Billy Wilson—the New York exshoulder hitter—says he brings out South to fight us, as described in his own words: "I'll just bet you five hundred dollars that in twenty-four hours after I leave, the people will tell you there is not a thief, pick-pocket, or burglar left in the city of New York."

Speaking of Maryland and Virginia, the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"The worn out race of emasculated First Families must give place to a sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia will be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles, and Maryland and Virginia, free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power."

The Petersburg *Express* replies that—

"Nice little homesteads of six feet by two will be ready for them to occupy whenever they are disposed to take possession."

☞ Gen. Thos. H. Bradley, of Memphis, gave his check for $5,000 to the Arkansas volunteers, and tendered 3,000 sacks of corn.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

Alabama Sentiment.

A subscriber residing in the city of Mobile, and who expresses dissent from the course of the Intelligencer in the present political crisis, intimates that we have lost the "independence" formerly displayed in our columns, and no longer give an equal hearing to the two parties at issue in this civil feud. Our regular and impartial readers know that this charge is unfounded, as our columns have conclusively shown since the outbreak of these troubles; but, in order to show our Alabama correspondent how much *he* is mistaken in his supposition, we very cheerfully give place to so much of his communication as relates to matters of public concern:

MOBILE, April 27, 1861.

I write mainly to disabuse your minds. You are deluded. We are able to repulse the North effectively. I am a native of this State, and I know her people and her resources. What is true of this State is also true of our confederates. We of Alabama can put fifty thousand men in the field in thirty days, and yet not diminish our crops to any appreciable extent. Our negroes can abundantly provision us. They are, therefore, an element of strength, and not of weakness, as our enemies suppose. They are contented, obedient and industrious; never more so. I speak what I know, for I own nearly a hundred slaves, and have been a planter for twenty-two years. They will fight for us, not against us; and the hireling troops will feel the force of this declaration when they desecrate our soil with the foot of invasion.

Our people are accustomed to the use of arms.—Almost every man has a gun, and some have two or three. We can put a gun in the hands of every man in the State from sixteen to sixty years of age. Come on, then, ye tyrants and usurpers! You shall have such a reception as you deserve.

Our small grain crops were never more promising. We have diminished the area usually planted in cotton and increased our corn crops accordingly.—Thus we will be independent of the world (including our late confederates, now our worst enemies) for a supply of provisions. Again I say come on, enforce your laws, collect revenue, and maintain your flag, *if you can.* We tell you it cannot and shall not be done. We have plenty of money, men and arms, and all the valor requisite to make them effective. We never intend to live with you, neither as equals nor dependents. You are our enemies, and we will treat you as such until reason resumes its throne and justice is permitted to sway your people.

Respectfully, LEVI W. LAWLER.

Correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser.

Letter from Pensacola.

Another company of horse, the "Montgomery Mounted Rifles," arrived this morning. They are commanded by Capt. James Clanton—his Lieutenants are Wm. Allen, T J. Goodwin and Clay Williams; the company numbers 113. They are elegantly mounted, and a finer looking body of men I have not seen. This makes three companies of cavalry now here and at Warrington. I learn there are 800 horse to be concentrated at this point and immediate neighborhood. The Federalists, under such circumstances, will have a good time in getting in Bragg's rear, and interrupting his railroad communication with the capital and interior. Captain Clanton, for the present, is stationed at Pensacola.

Through courtesy of an official friend, I visited the Navy Yard this morning on the Confederate steamer Ewing, to witness the review and inspection by Gen. Bragg of the Zouave Regiment and Louisiana troops, under command of Col. Gladden, as well as some Georgia and Florida troops, stationed at the Navy Yard. The officers and men were all in "high feather," and received that which is ever most pleasing to a soldier's heart—the congratulation and smile of his Chief.

There is yet no actual blockade, though every vessel that enters port is boarded from the squadron. A new Orleans schooner, arrived this morning, was searched last night. She was hailed and ordered to come to. Not aware of the police system practiced for the last week, the captain replied, "Go to h—ll." Bang went a musket, and round came the little ship. Three men from a small boat came aboard, asked a few questions, took a look round, and told him to "secot." The captain told me this morning he had a good mind to take a stick and kill the whole party.

A "big bug" of the bay or navy must have been buried on the Island, near Pickens, this morning, judging from the men under arms and the attendance of loose officers and soldiers. Three volleys of musketry were fired over the grave, the last token of respect from the living to the dead soldier.

The railroad connection between this place and Montgomery is now complete. Glorious! The big guns came through the first train and the soldiers are now hauling to the wharf the mortars so long wanted by Gen. Bragg. They are rousers, and when they speak with the long guns the earth will tremble at their voice.

The Ewing, this afternoon, steamed down to near Fort McRae, on her return to the city, and passed close in to Pickens—nearer than any vessel had been without a white flag for a month. The end of the wharf and the beach was crowded with officers and soldiers. We all looked one on the other, and though the boats cabin was crowded with ladies, there was no saluting with voice or kerchief. It was hard on the pretty girls to thus "cut" some of their old beaux and friends—but war's demands are imperative.

Standing near one of our batteries this morning at Warrington, I saw a company of Dragoons and the two light batteries, exercising and drilling on the island. The Dragoons made some furious charges on—vacancy! But they are no sham soldiers, try them who will.

The little high-pressure steamer Time, from Apalachicola, arrived this morning. She is in the Quartermaster's service, and will be very useful if she can live in the waters of the bay.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—We have been shown a letter received from a highly respectable citizen of Texas, in whom every reliance can be placed, and have been permitted to make the following extracts:

"As I predicted—Houston has not turned traitor to his State."

There is no army raising here to aid him nor indeed any excitement about him. He is on his farm, and says he told Tanner to tell Lincoln to mind his own business and let him alone. There are no Mexicans about to invade us; they will not trouble us, but are very much afraid that we will trouble them.

The Indian foray, too is over unless we are attacked by the United States forces, we shall be very quiet here."

☞ The son of Light Horse Harry Lee commands the forces of Virginia. His chief Aid is J. A. Washington, the only living representative of George Washington. The great grandson of Thomas Jefferson commands the Howitzer Battery at Richmond.—Madison left no descendant. A grandson of Patrick Henry is a Captain in the Virginia forces. The descendants of Chief Justice Marshal are in the ranks, and in command.

[ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

A Baltimore Centrifugal Steam Gun was captured by United States troops at Ellicott's Mills, along with Charles Dickinson, the inventor. They were out there for trial.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May 22, 1861.

What we have seen within the last few days.

To begin at the beginning, we have seen our sister Town and embrio city of Talladega, but had only a few minutes to tarry, in going and returning. It is still, noted for its picturesque situation and fine surrounding lands, upon which the crops at present look tinely. It contains within its corporate limits, the last resting place of the heroes who fell at the battle of Talladega, over whose ashes it is in contemplation to erect a marble monument. Will not the citizens of our own County some day emulate the worthy example, by building a monument over the remains of those who fell at the battle of Tallassehatchee? Talladega like our own place, seems to be suffering a partial paralysis from the great depression of business.

We have passed over the entire length of the Alabama and Tenn. R. Railroad, from Talladega to Selma. This road is in excellent condition, and under a system of most admirably regular and economical management in all its departments, for which state of things the stockholders and the public are under great obligations to its able vigilant and competent President, Judge Walker, and the Board of Directors. Eleven or twelve miles more of the road above Talladega will be finished and in running order the present week; after which time, the excellent daily stage line of Hutchison & Co. from Rome, through this place, will connect with the head of the road.

We have seen the noble, chivalric and enterprising city of Selma, with its beauty of situation and elegant adornments. To our surprise, we were informed that it now contains *six thousand inhabitants*. If our wishes could accomplish it, long life and prosperity would be in store for her many liberal and enterprising business men, and an earthly paradise for her many fair daughters. We were truly gratified to find all, or nearly all the old business houses, in the Dry Goods, Grocery and other branches of business, standing firm notwithstanding the great shock to business and commercial revulsion which have recently occurred. Indeed we know of no place which has stood so firm as Selma, and in which there is so many evidences of continued improvement, and first class buildings going up, not even excepting our State Capitol. It has three excellent daily and weekly papers, the Reporter, Sentinel and Issue, at present in a condition of well merited prosperity.

We have seen some of the floating palaces that ply on the bosom of the majestic Alabama; and took passage on one of them, the Selma, up to Montgomery, and back again on the LeGrande. These boats we doubt not will compare favorably with any on the southern waters for good accommodations and gentlemanly officers.

We have seen Montgomery, the capital of our State, and at present of the Southern Confederacy. We suppose it contains some 12,000 inhabitants, Montgomery has been long noted for its extensive business houses and elegant private residences. It is beyond doubt one of the most beautiful cities in the South. It is, and has been for some time, full of strangers—citizens, soldiers, agents, office-seekers, &c. Upon its streets, and in its public houses, we saw persons of almost every description, from the extreme frontier of Texas, to the "Pan-handle" of Virginia: and we should have seen more of what Shakespeare calls, "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," had it not been for a peremptory order, excluding visitors from the military works and forts near Pensacola, as it was our purpose to have visited that place. We met with two of our "long time ago" friends, now citizens of Texas; one of them Judge Gregg, son of Nathan Gregg, whom some of our older citizens will remember as a merchant of this place some 20 years ago. Judge Gregg is now a member of the Southern Congress from Texas. The other James Likens, son of Maj. Thos. M. Likens, who left this place when quite a small boy. He said to us in a humorous way, that his "earliest recollections were associated with the Jacksonville Republican and Charlie Lewis' old white beaver hat." Mr. Likens was on a military agency, for the defence of some part of Texas, and we were pleased to learn that he had been successful in his mission. We saw President Davis, and most of the heads of departments, together with many of the civil and military celebrities of the nation. We visited the State capital, in which the Southern Congress is now in session—saw Chief Justice Walker, formerly of this place, and associate Judges,—also our excellent and energetic Governor, Hon. A. B. Moore, and our able and faithful Representative Hon. J. L. M. Curry—all diligently and assiduously engaged in the faithful performance of official duty, for which they are so eminently qualified. At the door of the hall we met with our friend and townsman, R. H. Wynne, Esq., Doorkeeper of the Southern Congress, and also Mr. J. Wadsworth, Messenger. To these gentlemen we tender our thanks for their polite attentions, during the two days we visited the Congress, previous to its going into secret session.

While standing in the halls of our Southern Congress, we felt as proud of our country we presume, as we would have done, if we had been in the magnificent halls of the Capital at Washington. We thought of our noble Constitution, there ratified—an improvement on the old, which had been the admiration of the world—a monument which will "stand the test of human scrutiny," of talent and of time." While looking around on these calm, dignified, intellectual men, we were impressed with the fact, that at least when the bloody storm of revolution has blown over, if not sooner, we shall be favored with a government, the blessing of which in the language of the immortal Jackson, "like the dews of heaven, will fall equally upon all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor;"—a government indeed, in which "a nation's vigilance shall guard an infant's slumber."

While in Montgomery, we heard various rumors of an expected battle at Pensacola, and many reasons assigned why it would probably soon take place; but much of this would probably be improper in a newspaper. We have expected to hear of it every day since, but up to this present writing, have not done so.

And now friendly reader, we are again safely at home, and in the old editoral harness, which we have so long and patiently worn—soliciting your charity for our many imperfections, and promising continued efforts to give you the latest news and most important intelligence.

What's the News?

(Continued from our last.)

Maryland, poor Maryland, has succumbed. She has long been afflicted with free-soilism, which is only the forming stage of Abolitionism. Like a dying man, Maryland made one tremendous struggle and gave up the ghost. The traitor Hicks, and his "minion" allies have tied her hand and foot, and delivered her over to the enemy, who have put a gag in her mouth. And Maryland is but an example of the fate that awaited all these southern States, had we listened to the cry of "peace," "peace," from our *union friends*.

But thank God! like Sampson, we waked from our sleep, and burst the withes asunder with which our enemies were binding us. Let us be warned by his fate, and suffer no treacherous Deliah to betray us into the hands of the Philistines again.

But *revenons a nos' moutons*. All through the North and North-west, the political demagogues and fanatics, who have hitherto headed the political movements, are now sounding the war cry; and with their accustomed dishonesty and duplicity, they have evaded the true issue. They at first aroused their followers by calling on them to "defend the capitol," to "defend the stars and stripes," to "fight for the Constitution and the Union." By this means they have lashed their people into a fury, and marshalled them into armies. Money has been poured out in profusion to equip and sustain them, and they are pushing on from every direction towards Washington and other points.

So soon as they have got their people sufficiently aroused, and troops in the field, they let out their real purpose. The cry now is, down with the traitors—subjugate the South—free the Negroes, and divide out the land among the conquerors—the *patriotic soldiers*—who have rushed to the rescue of the country.

If we turn our eyes to the west, we find the throes of the same great earthquake, that has rended the cotton States from the old Union, convulsing the people there.

Tennessee is seceding—arming fifty thousand men, and voting five millions of dollars for defence—Arkansas, at the second trial, jumped clear out, like a pop corn out of a hot oven.

Kentucky, like Tam O'Shanter's wife, is

"Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

When she does start, she will be like a Giant aroused from his lethargy—somebody will have to hold her.

At Cairo the Federalists have concentrated a considerable force, fortified the place, planted batteries on both rivers, and are plundering all vessels carrying provisions or munitions of war to the southern States. The Governor of Tennessee has a small bill to present them for one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of lead and powder, of which they have robbed him. If he backs his demand by the fifty thousand men, the rogues may look out.

The rumors about a Mexican invasion of Texas, and the intriguing of Houston with Lincoln turns out to be all *fudge*. The Mexicans are more alarmed about being invaded themselves, while old Sam is enjoying *otium cum dignitate* on his farm. He understands the temper of those wild rangers of the frontier too well to irritate them any further.

Our Commissioners are in Europe—It is not probable that our independence will be acknowledged by foreign powers, *until it is first admitted by the Washington government, or we whip old Abe in a few big battles, and show that we can maintain our independence.*

The latter, we think, will be done pretty effectually—immediately if not sooner.

And now, as to the remainder of the late news, will not the reader find it in the telegraphic chronicles?

In conclusion, friendly reader, take the Republican, pay in advance, read it carefully, and you will raise an intelligent and patriotic family, and seldom have to ask, "what's the news?"

☞ Wm. C. Price, Esq., former sheriff of our County, and at present resident of Arbacoochee, Randolph County, will please accept our thanks for a list of subscribers sent for that office. Others promised by him shall meet with prompt attention when received.

The Public Lands.—In the present excited state of the public mind, it seems to have escaped the attention of the people, that the Governor has issued his proclamation making known the fact, that the various Land offices of this State will be opened on the First Monday in June next, for the entry and sale of Waste and unappropriated Lands, as prescribed in Sec. 37 of the ordinance of the late State Convention. Under these circumstances, we hope that public sales at least will be postponed for a time.

Gen. J. T. Bradford, the Land Commissioner, (than whom, a more experienced, able or competent officer could not have been found in the State,) is intensely and industriously engaged in preparation for the active business of his Department, and will be ready by the time prescribed.

The attention of the reader is directed to the proclamation of Governor Moore on the subject in another column.

Merchants Hotel—Selma Alabama.

This extensive, commodious and well arranged public house, is at present, under the management and proprietorship of Mr. J. J. Norris. We remained at this house some two days, on our way to Montgomery last week, and about the same length of time on our return; and it is with a sense of real gratification, that we are enabled to speak from personal experience of its excellent accommodations; and most heartily and candidly recommend it to all of our up-country friends who may visit or pass through Selma. They will find the proprietor, Mr Norris, not only a competent & accommodating host, but a true Southern gentleman in every sense of the term. They will find the rooms neat and well furnished—the table supplied with the best the market affords—experienced and attentive servants, and in short, all they could reasonably desire; and withal, they will never have occasion to complain of unnecessary extra charges or unreasonable bills.

Letter from Fort Morgan

Fort Morgan, Ala., May 9th 1861.

Mr. J. F. Grant:—I will say a word or two in behalf of the Fort; I find things much better arranged than I expected when I parted with you, the health of the Fort is better than could be expected, in consequence of the number of men in it; it is kept thoroughly cleaned. We have plenty of provisions, and are living fine. A soldier must not look to be treated as if he was at home with his parents. I also, find my Captain to be a Gentlemanly fellow—not any too stringent in any degree. Of course any man that is not a *non compus mentis* must expect to obey his officers, especially when he puts himself under them. Our Company was mustered into the service of the Confederated States on the 7th ult., for twelve months.

Yours Respectfully,

W. B. B.

Fort Morgan, May the 10th 1861.

Mr. J. F. Grant:—Being the recipitant of a kind solicitation to attend a "May-day Pic-nic at Leaf-side," mailed by some kind friend of your place—whose delicacy of feeling, or some other cause prevented the name from appearing—where indubitable kindness is never wanting; especially among the fair and angelic sex, whose faces are never seen other than beaming with the brightness of a "noon day-sun." ever ready willing, and aspiring to transform all into the same state of resplendent bliss.

Permit me through your columns, in respect and high regard, of her remembrance; to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation, and regret very much that I could not participate in the festivities of the day. My highest compliments to one desiring my presence.

C. G.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

Letter from Pensacola.

Pensacola, Sunday May 12, 1861.

Gov. More of Alabama, arrived last evening. Without ceremony he was escorted by Lieut. Butt and several other gentlemen to the steamer Time, where quarters had been arranged for him—the hotels being crowed to overflowing. This morning he visited the Navy Yard, and was met on the wharf by a whole regiment of officers and soldiers, in epulettes and boots. The old gentleman took them all by the hand, and complimented them on their patriotism and good looks. He visited Gen. Bragg, and of course talked of the present, speculated on the future, and found out the day of the fight—*in a horn!* On board the Time he found on guard, in citizens dress and shiny guns Thos., J. Judge, James L. Pugh, Gen. Baine and Henry Shorter. He returns home to-morrow night.

Two companies of Georgia troops, the Cuthbert Rifles and Griffin Light Guards, came in this morning. Eighteen hundred more are looked for by the trains this evening and to-morrow morning. The Continentials of Mobile, I learn, are among them. Won't I be in town when the shad bellies and high boots comes. The fame of this company has already preceded it—my heart beat with proud joy this morning at the compliment paid them by persons just from Montgomery, and who saw them in camp. God grant them a chance with their long petted guns.

The "Ladies' Battery" of two 32 pounders, intended for the defence of Pensacola city, is complete; a salute will be fired and a flag displayed over it to-morrow at noon. It was built by the troops of Major Bradford.

I learn that after to-morrow that will be difficult for any citizen to gain admittance within the lines—for the last two or three days town and camp life have been inundated by strangers drawn hither from reports that the fight was to commence in a short time, indeed, I was positively told by one of these strangers, this morning, that the batteries were to open on 17th. I asked if Gen. Bragg had told him as much? "No." "Well, how did you find it out?" "How did I find it out? why, *they* say so at Montgomery." I asked no more questions.

The steamer Powhatan amused herself a couple of hours yesterday morning in firing shot and shell at a target. Those who witnessed it through glasses pronounced the shot *buncombe*. She had better tried Fort McRea, only two or three miles distant.

One of the transport ships sailed this morning to the eastward. She had been landing provisions etc, for more than a week.

We learn from the New York papers that Pickens is provisioned for six months. That's good news—Bragg may need those stores after awhile, since trade with the West has been cut off.

I have been requested by some Mobile friends to let them know a day or two before the fight is to commence, as they would like to come over, look around, and if need be, take a hand.—I would give them such information gladly, if it were possible. But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a yankee left in Fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns covering on any one point sixty hours would drive the Devil from his hole. For several days it will be essentially a big gun fight—such a fight as was never witnessed on this Continent—a canonade that will shake the land and the sea.

The New York Herald of the 3rd inst., has a list of the officers in Fort Pickens. I think it would be a good idea to copy.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Dr Watkins and R. C. Cunningham came over on Friday night, and yesterday visited Gen Bragg, and "took a look at things generally." To day Mr. Mordecai and several other Mobilians arrived.

Can the South Support Itself?

One Elipualet Case, a most ardent admirer and supporter of Old Abe, in a communication to the Boston *Post*, fully answers the question above propounded, as follows:

Now, there is nothing that puzzles the radical Republicans so much as the difficulty the South will have in raising a revenue to carry on their government. Did it ever occur to them that ten per cent. on this one article, of export duty, would raise on $50,000,000, $25,000,000, and that this would not exceed one per cent. per pound on the entire cotton crop? Then suppose the South should conclude to tax the products of the Northern States ten per cent., and the shoes, hats and other imports from the free States east of the Alleghany mountains ten per cent., this would yield at least $25,000,000 more. Then an import duty on all other imports from all other parts of the globe would make an income of $10,000,000 more—$60,000,000 in all. The South is rich in all the resources that go to make the wealth and power of great nations; and can easily, within its present territory, supports two hundred millions of people.

A Land Pirate Maimed for Life.—The *Ashburn (Ohio) Sentinel* of last week gives the subjoined item. Orrin Brown is a son of old John Brown, who swung in December, 1859, at Charlestown, Virginia, to the uncontrollable grief of Horace Greely and Henry J. Raymond, two well-known New York rabid Black Republicans:

"On Monday, in Trumbull, Orrin Brown had his left hand torn off by the premature discharge of a cannon which was being discharge in honor of the volunteers. The hand was so badly torn that it was found necessary to amputate it just below the elbow."

When it is recollected that this Orrin Brown has for some time past been busily engaged in recruiting a regiment of negroes, which were to be tendered to old Scott in subjugating the South, the above accident will be looked upon as an act of Divine Providence.

The London Times on Coercion.—We take the following paragraph from an article in the London Times of the 5th of April:

Let American statesmen ponder well over the Fourth of July orations, to which they have listened in their early youth, and they will find there abundant proof how great is the error, where two nations speak the same language and belong to the same race, of striving to perpetuate by force and bloodshed a Union which has ceased to be one of friendship. If the English Government had been content not to tax the colonies, or if, having fallen into that great error, it had been content to allow them to depart peaceably as soon as it found that their connection with the Mother Country had become distasteful to them, how much of the bitterness and the evil of the separation would have been spared! Instead of requiring for consideration a period of more than half a century, and a second war in which to expend their irritated feelings, the two nations might have passed at once from separation to alliance, and have saved each other all the misery and all the mischief which they have inflicted and endured.

The Black Republicans of the North and the submissionist traitors of the border States are anxiously looking around to discover some evidences of treason in the midst of the general uprising of Maryland against the Lincoln Government. In default of any success in this hopeless search, they resort to all sorts of falsehoods to encourage their followers and depress the enthusiasm of the Southern people. Among these are the statement that Frederick and Alleghany counties are in favor of submission to Lincoln. How much truth there is in this statement may be inferred from the fact that these two very counties the first to respond to the call for troops to defend the State against the Northern invaders. Lincoln thinks it "mathematically" necessary that his troops come through Maryland. He will find it still more mathematically necessary that, if they want to pass that gallant State they had better jump.—*N. O. Delta.*

An Admirable Letter.

The following letter, written by a gentleman of Mobile, to his son in one of our volunteer companies, is admirably adapted for instruction to the young soldier; and we hope that it may be generally perused by all our soldiers. It was not written for publication, but a copy was solicited by the gentleman to whom we are indebted for it.

Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1861.

My Dear Jo: The summons your company received to march was so sudden, that I did not have time to say many things to you which I ought to have said before you left. I will, however, avail my self of the kindness of a young soldier, who belongs to the Gulf City Guards, and who told me this morning that he would start this evening with his company to Montgomery, and would deliver to you any letter that I might write.

You are now, my son, in a position different, altogether, from any you have ever before occupied, and it is my duty to give you all the information and counsel which it may be in my power to give you, to enable you to understand your duties and appreciate the responsibilities which are attached to your position.

In the first place then, my son, when a soldier shoulders his rifle under the flag of his country, he must surrender to that country his will, his whims, tastes, fancies and prejudices; and the first, highest and most solemn duty he owes that country, is the most implicit and prompt obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Disobedience, even in matters of minor gravity, frequently forfeits life. If an order is issued, that must be the end of inquiry. The success of a battle or campaign may depend upon the purposes of the concealment of the command; and it may become necessary to punish with death an omission to observe that which may seem to be a very unimportant order to the soldier who does not understand it.

Napolean once issued an order that the lights of the camp must be extinguished at 8 o'clock, and seeing a light burning in the tent of an officer, after that hour had elapsed, he repaired thither in person, and entered the tent just as the officer had finished writing his wife's name on the back of a letter he had written to her. He told the Emperor he had unconsciously violated the law for one moment, and it was done in the enthusiasm of affection, with which he had been overcome by thoughts of home.

"Unseal that letter," said the Emperor "and write as I dictate." The officer obeyed and wrote as follows.—P. S. I die to-morrow at 8 o'clock for violating the laws of the camp, by not extinguishing the light in my tent at the precise time I was commanded to do it."

That decision may have seemed savage and barbarous, but when your intellect shall have matured to the comprehension of how much depends upon subordination and a rigid adherence to the laws of the camp, you will see that Napoleon could only be just to the thousands of lives under his care by assuming the appearance of cruelty to this one delinquent.

Obedience is not servility—it is duty. It is, therefore, not cowardly, but honorable. The camp is no place for the soft manners of the drawing room, and the soldiers are proverbially blunt; therefore do not imagine if an officer speaks sharply to you, that he wishes to insult or brow beat you; and my dear son as you value your happiness and usefulness, do not I beg of you, listen to the scandal of tatling go-betweens, or allow your feelings to become prejuiced, either against an officer or a fellow soldier, by anything that may be said to you against them in their absence. That man is a foe to your country who attempts to sow dissension between brother soldiers, or shake the confidence of army in its officers; and if he is one moderate and malignant enough to select such a holy spot as the bivouac for such a sacrilege he must be too base to speak the truth, and you will be only meting out to him his just deserts to give, in place of your respect and confidence, your derision and scorn. Nothing can make me more happy, my dear son, than to know that, young as you are, you enjoy the esteem and confidence of your brave comrades in arms; and I therefore warn you against that common fault of the volunteer soldiers, to wit: murmuring. Never murmer, my dear son at anything. In the first place it is not manly; in the second place, it weans from those who else might love you and cleave to you; in the third place it demoralizes the army, and makes a mob of grumblers out of men, who, but for this propensity, might have been much happier themselves, and been the source of happiness in the very ranks in which their puerile complaints must bring discontent. Be cheerful, my brave boy, and it will make your officers love you. It is not a pleasure excursion you are on, and you must not expect that luxuries will fall in showers along your path. The soldiers Washington led marched barefooted over the frozen ground, with the blood pouring out of their feet. They braved the terrors of a Northern winter, only half clad, and won laurels that must flourish in perennial verdure, while the Goths and vandals, who invade us from the North, with the exchequer of a mighty government to provide for their comfort, will have been in charity forgotten.

There is but one issue between Lincoln's Government and ours. We assert that our fathers meant to secure to us independence and freedom. He and his Cabinet hold that they only meant to make us the slaves of a parchment, instead of the subjects of George the Third. You, then, my son, are fighting to assert that a state is a sovereignty, and a citizen is a free man: and you are fighting those who are guilty of the paradoxical folly of insisting that the negroes of the South ought to be set absolutely free; and that the white people of the South ought to be held in political slavery. The sovereignty of a State is like an individual, inalienable; and our fathers never possessed the inclination, or *power*, to disrobe themselves of their personal liberty, their State Governments of their inherent sovereignty! And the flag under which you fight is essentially the flag of human freedom, and our cause the cause of human liberty, as our fathers supposed the flag under which and the cause for which, they fought was the flag and cause of independence.

Lincoln and his Cabinet seek to ignore the great principle of self-government. They say that the people cannot convene when they please, & alter the Government if they choose. Yet they claim that the Representatives of the people in Congress assembled have the power to do that which they deem the people themselves have not the power to do. It amounts to this then, my son, that men have risen in our day and generation who seeks to make the dogmas of a fanatical party the curse of a once happy country, and to consumate their foul designs, unblushingly violate all the laws of logic, humanity property and decency usualy respected among the civilized nations of the earth, seeking to do justice between man and man, and upholding the Government to which they owe their loyalty.

May God bless you, my noble boy, is the prayer that is perpetually ascending from the lips of your angel mother, and perpetually burning in the heart of your affectionate father. D.

By Telegraph.

(Special to the Charleston Courier.)

Richmond, May 12.—The Lincoln central despotism has constituted a new Military Department, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to be under command of Gen. McLellan, with headquarters at Cincinnatti. This movement has special reference to Kentucky and Tennessee, and the control of the Ohio and lower Mississippi.

The Northern journals generally are crowing lustily over the subjugation of Maryland, and attribute it to the moral suasion of a large and overwhelming force. They anticipate an equally easy victory over other States.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald reports that all the transports engaged on the Potomac are instructed to fire on the first indication of any hostile preparations.

Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio, is in Washington, and almost frantic with the war paroxysm.

He says there is more good logic in one 10-inch Columbiad than in all the conciliation speeches ever uttered.

The Southern men agree with Senator Wade on this point, and are exceedingly anxious to try conclusions according to this practical logic.

Macon, May 13.—News by the Fort Kearney Express states that the first Collector at San Francisco sympathizes with the South.

The secession flag is floating over the Marshall's office. It is thought that some thirty thousand will favor the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

St. Louis, May 12.—On sunday night the Home Guard was assailed, they fired and killed a few citizens and as many of their own number.

Mayor Taylor induced the crowd to disperse.

Gen. Harney issued a proclamation promising to preserve the peace. He hoped he should not be compelled to use force.

St. Louis, May 13.

The Home Guards were assailed today. Firing followed, which resulted in the killing of a few of the citizens, and many of the Guards.

Major Taylor induced the crowd to disperse.

General Harney has issued a proclamation promising to preserve the peace and expressing the hope that he will not be compelled to resort to martial law.

The most intense feeling exists against the German battalion. One regiment has been placed under the command of the police.

News of the surrender of Camp Jackson caused great excitement.

Jefferson City Mo., May 13.

The lower House passed Harris, Military Bill in fifteen minutes.

The powder recently purchased has been sent into the country.

The Legislature has empowered the Governor to suppress riots and insurrectionary movements throughout the State.

One thousand Illinois troops are quartered at Casseyville.

Washington, May 13.

General Meigs has been reconnoitering the heights overlooking Washington, with a view of fortifying.

Gov. Letcher, it is said, has written to the commanding officer at Harper's Ferry, to withdraw forces from Maryland.

The Virginians are erecting heavy batteries at Jefferson Rocks.

Harrisburg, May 13.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to tear up the track on the Northern and Central Railroad.

Annapolis, May 13.

A sudden movement of the Confederate troops is being made from Harper's Ferry towards the Relay House.

The Secretary of War at Washington says that New Orleans will be closed by the time Charleston and Savannah experience the effects of blockade.

Frederick, May 13.

The report from the Committee on Federal Relations in the Maryland Legislature, strongly censuring Lincoln and applauding the Southern Confederacy has been adopted.

New York, May 13.

The North Star has arrived from Panama with $8,000,000 in specie.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lord Woodhouse said, in answer to a question propounded to him, that England recognizes the right of obligation to interfere, diplomatically or otherwise, with the American difficulties.

The London press, with the exception of the Times' sympathizes with the North. The Times fears serious conflicts if the North determines to force obedience.

Casting of Cannon at Florence, Alabama.—We learn from a gentleman, who resides at Florence, Alabama, that that place is prepared to cast first quality cannon at the rate of about four per week. Would it not be well for our municipal authorities to communicate with those of Florence on the subject; as no time can be lost in pushing forward our preparations of defence?

Memphis Appeal.

Sand Batteries at Pensacola.—A correspondent at Pensacola, writing to a Georgia paper, thus describes the construction of "sand batteries:"—

"The sand batteries are built by digging a square pit in the sand some twenty feet square then taking the sand and fill bags and facines with it. You then take the bags and pile them up some three or four feet high, and sixteen or eighteen bags thick, and fill the cracks between the bags with sand. There are places about four feet wide left between the piles of bags to run the muzzles of guns out. In the pit there is a passage dug and boarded up with sand bags piled up around it, and perfectly protected with sand, for the magazine. The balls are piled up in the pit near the guns. On the outside, in the rear, protected by sand bags, is a trench some five wide by three or four feet deep, for the men who are not at work at the guns to lay in. There are eight men to a gun, who have to be relieved every twenty or twenty-five minutes, as it is very laborious for eight men to work a gun weighing some ten or twelve thousand pounds. There are some three or four sand batteries between here and Warrington."

From the Macon Telegraph, 13th.

Affairs in Knoxville—Riot and Bloodshed.—The following letter from a citizen of Knoxville should be prefaced by a statement as follows:

Senator Andy Johnson had made an appointment to speak in Knoxville on the 8th. The people indignant at his treason, declared he should not speak, yet Brownlow insisted that he should speak at any expense of blood. The row here described, began at the Court House, and Johnson and Brownlow essayed to fill the appointment and enforce a treasonable speech upon unwilling ears.

"The Volunteers of the E. T. Reg. are at present attacking the town, declaring death to Brownlow, Maynard, Baxter and the Unionists here.

There has been already several shot and probably killed.

Maynard had to run for his life—is now locked up, and the mob trying to pull down the house or store that he is in.—One man killed by some body firing from the Lamar House window at him. The K. Guards, 70 men, are called out to quell the mob, which has 700 men in it. The stores are all closed tight. One hundred men are stationed at Brownlow's house, do, at his office. The mob intends to keep in operation until they clear the town of these traitors. Ruin and devestation ahead for Knoxville certain, unless providence interposes. No cessation of mob violence or firing by the troops as yet. The riot began at 3 o'clock and it is now 4. The Colonel of the Regiment is using every effort to get the troops back to their quarters—but all to no good up to the present moment. I commenced this 4. o'clock, finished about 10 minutes thereafter, I am, as a matter of course, greatly alarmed and excited."

[From the Confederation.]

ARRIVAL OF THE

EUROPA.

Halifax, May 14.—The steamship Europa arrived at this port to-day.

Affairs at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 14.—It is estimated that 10,000 troops left the city yesterday. There was a perfect panic in some quarters. The entire streets are deserted.

The report that Gen. Harney disapproved of the action of Capt. Ligon is authoritatively denied.

The Legislature has passed a bill to arm the State.

The city is quiet and orderly to-day.

6000 Troops at Harpers Ferry.

Harrisburg, May 14.—Special agents report that there are 6,000 Confederate troops at Harper's Ferry.

Arrival of the Philadelphia train.

Baltimore, May 14.—The trains with passengers and the mails arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, and were welcomed all along the route.

Getting scared.

Cairo, May 14.—Several Arkansas companies have arrived at Memphis.

Boats hereafter with provisions and munitions for the seceeded States are to be stopped here.

St. Louis, May 14.—The city is now quiet. Twenty-two are now reported to have been killed at the Camp Jackson disturbance.

Philadelphia, May 14.—It is understood that Col. Lewis' Regiment goes southward to-morrow.

It is said that martial law will be declared in Baltimore soon.

The Government refuses to consent to Commodore Buchanan's desire to recall his resignation.

The Unionists along the Potomac in Virginia will run candidates for the Federal Congress.

New York, May 14.—Washington dispatches request the immediate forwarding of all the Regiments ready.

Col. Anderson spoke at the Broker's Exchange. He said he formerly sympathised with the South, but the question now was government or no government. He believed that after the present ordeal had passed we should again be a happy and united people.

Ned Buntline has tendered a regiment of hunters from Western New York.

Washington, May 14.—1500 Alabamians with twenty cannons was landed last night at Marsh Junction, en route for Harper's Ferry.

Preperations indicate that the Government intends an attack on Harper's Ferry.

The British Minister asked for permission to ship certain productions, particularly tobacco, from Virginia to England, to fulfilill Government contracts. Part of the African fleet is ordered home.

Pendergrast gave notice to all vessels to leave the Virginia waters within fifteen days. An extension of the time was asked for, which was imperatively refused.

Locomotives for Tennessee have been stopped; also coal Southward for steam purposes.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Pawnee to stop Virginia vessels, and detaining vessels with fish for Washington.

Twenty armed New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia steamers, are ready for blockading in addition to the Government steamers.

Steamers report that the New Orleans, Alabama and Tennessee regiments reached Richmond yesterday.

Wheeling, May 14.—The Union Convention assembled here yesterday, some favor neutrality, others the partition of Virginia.

Baltimore, May 14.—All is quiet. A large number of Northern troops are momently expected. McHenry has been largely reinforced. Large bonds of military goods have been seized. It is reported among the Federal troops. Two privateers have been captured off Gardner's Island, New York.

From the "Southern Confederacy."

Washington, May 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury orders all officers of Customs to prohibit the transmission of munitions of war, or supplies to the South, including Telegraphic instruments and materials.

Gen. Butler has ordered the erection of Col. Jones' Camp, at the Relay House, near Baltimore, to be extended ten miles towards Harper's Ferry.

The Capitol is surrounded by a circle of encampments, controlling all the roads to Virginia and Maryland.

A detachment of volunteers have gone to Baltimore.

A New Jersey Regiment has been ordered to Alexandria.

Gen. Wool has been ordered to the command of Fortress Monroe.

The Providence (R. I.) Banks take half a million of the Federal Loan.

St. Louis, May 15.—Gen. Harney has published an address in which he says the whole power of the Government will undoubtedly be exerted to keep Missouri in the Union. He deems it his duty to suppress all unlawful combinations of men, whether military or otherwise.

Capt. Lyon has been elected Brigadier-General over General Frost of the first and fourth Regiments of Federal Volunteers, with the concurrence of the President.

New York, May 15.—The 69th Regiment has been accepted by the President, to serve during the war.

Another Zouave Regiment and a Boston Regiment are ready to march.

The steamship Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool. Her news has been anticipated.

Baltimore, May 15.—The Federal troops are now fully established at Federal Hill.—[Federal Hill completely commands the city.]

A Schooner with Pikes, manufactured by Thomas Winans, has been seized.

It is reported that the Virginians, who have fortified the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, do not intend to evacuate them.

On Sunday last, 7,000 stand of arms and a lot of cannon, arrived.

A bitter feeling exists in Washington county, Maryland, [near Harper's Ferry,] against the Virginians, and a collision is considered probable.

Thomas Winans was cordially received by the Virginians.

The Legislature of Maryland has adjourned till the 4th of June.

Harrisburg, May 15.—It is understood, that Governors Curtin of Pennsylvania, and Dennison of Ohio, have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia all the forces in their States, to protect them against the secessionists.

The Governors of Indiana and Illinois have made the same promise to the Union men of Kentucky.

The Governors of all the free States from Pennsylvania, Westward, have asked and obtained a pledge from Lincoln that no compromise nor cessation of war shall take place until the National Flag floats over all the national property.

Philadelphia, May 15.—Robert Tyler has resigned his office of Clerk of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and has left the city.

Washington, May 15.—The Government has accepted two Regiments from Kansas—one for three months, the other for three years.

The War Department calculates on having 50,000 troops concentrated here this week.

New York, May 15.—Maj. Anderson left for Cincinnatti to-day.

An opinion prevails here that Washington will be attacked.

A Fight Looked for—South Carolina Troops Mustered into Service.

Richmond, May 15.—Richmond is quiet to-day. A clash of arms is looked for shortly at Harper's Ferry or Norfolk. We learn nothing further to-day in regard to Fort Monroe. Several thousand troops arrived here to-day.

Gen. Bonham and Staff have gone into camp at the Reservoir.

All the South Carolina troops have been mustered into the service of the Confederacy.

Baltimore, Md., May 15.—The Maryland Guards seized on 900 Minnie muskets at the Armory, and concealed them.

[From the Atlanta "Southern Confederacy."

50,000 Federal Troops in the Field.

Gen. Harney Disputes the State Authority.

Maj. Breckinridge Enlisted Against the South.

A Yankey Barque Captured.

Confederate Postal Arrangements to go into Operation on the Frst of June.

Washington, May 15.—The War Department has estimated that there will be 50,000 troops in this place, Baltimore and Annapolis on Saturday.

Harrisburg, May 16.—Major Anderson has arrived on his way to the West. He was greeted with cheers by an immense concourse.

It is stated by Governor Curtin that John C. Breckinridge would join Major Anderson at Cincinnatti, and take a command under him. This statement created a profound sensation.

Alexandrie, May 16.—The Collectors of the ports in North Carolina and Virginia have ceased to make returns to Washington.

Western Virginia has been exempted by the Government at Washington from the operations of the Blockade.

Montgomery, May 16.—The Post-Master General has issued his proclamation, announcing that he will be ready to take control of the Postal affairs on the 1st day of June.

New Orleans, May 16.—The barque Osceola, Eagle, with Lime, from Rockland, Maine, captured this morning by the Privateer Calhoun.

Harrisburg, Penn., May 16.—Col. Anderson arrived to-day. An immense concourse greeted him with cheers.

The Washington Government, by the advice of Gen. Scott, accepted fourteen additional regiments from New York.

The Court of Claims has adjourned until the 4th of July.

An attack upon the city of Wheeling, Va., is apprehended to-morrow.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 16.—The North Carolina and Virginia Collectors have ceased to make their returns.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Latest Telegraphic News.

The Ball Opened in the Gulf.

THE FIRST PRIZE!

MOBILE, May 17.—The steam privateer *Ivy* captured as a prize, this morning, the ship *Marshall*, of Providence, R. I. The capture took place just outside the bar.

Another prize was also captured today—name unknown.

The Ship Eliza Bonsall at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—The ship *Eliza Bonsall*, of Liverpool, arrived here safely to-day. So far there has been no blockade of Savannah.

News from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17.—A decided sober, second thought is visible in Northern Journals, even in Maine, Ohio and Michigan.

The London *Herald* says if cotton is not to be had by fair means we must not scruple to use *foul means*, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped

Ross Winans was released yesterday by order of Lincoln.

Senator Bayard recommends a peaceful separation. He offers to resign if Delaware wishes him to do so.

The *Tribune* says that ten thousand men from Scotland offer to come over for a grant of Southern land. They are not earning eleven dollars a month at home.

The authorities at Boston are trying to catch Mr. Holland, the Southern Bearer of Dispatches from Europe. It is also reported that orders are given to arrest Mr. Faulkner on his arrival.

THE LATEST.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17, 6 p. m.—I have just ascertained that Mr. Holland, with despatches from the Southern Commissioners now in Europe, arrived in New York yesterday. His despatches were opened and examined by the agents of Lincoln, and he was then discharged from custody.

The picket guard was drawn in by the Abolition forces last night.

It is supposed in Washington that the New York Seventh Regiment will return to their homes next week. Lincoln has accepted three regiments of Border Ruffians from Kansas. Eighteen privates were drummed out of the New York Fifth Regiment yesterday, because they refused to take the oath against the South.

Large numbers of additional Southern troops have been called here, and orders have been issued that the rapid firing of three guns and the ringing of the town bells are to be regarded as the signal for the troops in the neighboring encampments to march to the city.

The Long Bridge as far as the north end of the lower draw, has been occupied by the Northern troops to-night.

Despatches from Harper's Ferry represent that an attack is hourly expected. The Virginians are arriving in large numbers. Every available means of defence has been resorted to.

The London *Post* (PALMERSTON'S organ) favors Lincoln's view of blockade and privateering.

The Liverpool *Times* significantly remarks that there is only about 23 weeks' supply of cotton in England.

The New York papers of this morning are silent about the arrest of Holland.

Fifteen thousand men are to be thrown into Fortress Monroe within a few days, and Butler, of Massachusetts, is to be placed in command of the post. Warm work is expected there.

News from Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, May 17.—Congress passed a number of bills to-day—organizing the Patent Office, regulating sales of prizes; regulating the management of the telegraph; authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 in bonds, payable in twenty years bearing interest not to exceed eight per cen tum or in lieu of bonds the issue of $20,000,000 of Treasury Notes in small sums, without interest.

Ben McCullough in Richmond.

Surrender of Remaining Federal Troops in Texas.

Federal Hill, near Baltimore, destroyed.

Kentucky to occupy Neutral Ground.

Young McDonald still a Prisoner.

MONTGOMERY, May 17.—The Congress and Heads of Departments, having been invited by the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company to visit Pensacola, the invitation was declined: but it is understood that some of the members will go.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is beleived that the Virginians have erected batteries at Acquia Creek, to prevent approach to Richmond.

Gen. Butler's transfer to Fortress Monroe, with large quantities of amunition and stores, it is received, indicates important movements.

Decisive demonstrations by the Federal Government is daily expected.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the Banks. Also, resolutions that the State will maintain a strict neutrality during the present contest between the General and Confederate Governments, and approving Gov. Magoffin's refusal to furnish troops to the Federal Government on demand by President Lincoln.

Keokuk and Quincy papers say that hundreds of Union men have been driven from Missouri by order of the Southern Legion.

Dr. Lanner of Liberty county, had been arrested and sent to Jefferson for trial, under martial law, for raising a company of Union volunteers.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Federal Hill has been destroyed by order of Gen. Cadwallor, who has formed an encampment near Fort McHenry.

Col Jones succeeds Gen. Butler as Brigadier-General.

Gen. Butler will soon have 15,000 men and a squadron at Fortress Monroe.

SMITHVILLE, VA., May 17.—Gen. Lee has informed Gen. Thomas that Virginia has never intended to invade Washington; but is determined to maintain her ground.

Ben McCullough is at Richmond at the head of three hundred mounted men—a rough set—expecting to perform great deeds.

Gov. Letcher and McCullough are in constant conference.

Letcher will not do anything without orders from Montgomery.

MOBILE, May 17.—Col Van Dorn has succeeded in causing the surrender of the remaining Federal troops in Texas.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a Bill appropriating three millions of dollars to the State Militia, and seven millions to the Government Loan.

NORFOLK, May 18.—The Third Alabama Regiment will march from here to Ocean View sixteen miles distant, at five o'clock to-morrow morning, it is supposed for the purpose of preventing to enemy from landing troops to attack Norfolk. Gen. Lee is now here. The city is thoroughly defended.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Several Unionists have been driven from Potosi, Missouri. Captain Cole was sent to protect the people. He succeded in arresting 350 Secessionists, nine of whom were retained as prisoners of war.

Gen. Bruce has ordered the immediate organization of the militia for the protection of the citizens, irrespective of political creed.

MONTGOMERY, May 20.

The public proceedings of the Southern Congress tosday are unimportant.

It is reported that Congress will adjourn to morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.

A passenger has just arrived from Texas bringing very important news from that quarter.

He reports that Gen. Young was in full pursuit of Montgomery and the Federal troops, and had overtook baggage, supplies and ammunition trains, which were seized with some beeves and horses.

Montgomery had evacuated Fort Washita and was on his way to Fort Arbuckle.

General Young was determined to take Forts Cobb and Arbuckle.

A regiment of Louisiana troops will leave to-morrow for Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Challange to the Soldiers of Massachusetts.

From the *Boston Traveller* April 27.

The following document was received at this office by mail this morning. The envelope bore the post mark of Charleston, S. C., and we therefore have no doubt that it is genuine:

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1861.

To the Editors of the Boston Traveller:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the South Carolina volunteers, I am deputed to ask Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, through you, that the military contingent of your State be sent to South Carolina. In making this request, I assure you I but express the wish of every man, woman and child in our State. We number about 10,000 men, well armed and accoutered, and anxious for a fight, and cordially invite *any number* from your State to give us a meeting. Do not, however, send them in the fleet that appeared off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Sumter for fear their timidity will interfere with their landing. Send all Massachusetts men—none from Pennsylvania, for the Regiment of that State *flunked* at Cerro Gordo; nor from New York, for at Churubusco (although they claimed and received the right from the Palmetto Regiment,) at the first fire the gallant New Yorkers fell back, and hid behind a barn; nor from Indiana—for at Palo Alto, the *nimble* Regiment from that State fled in inglorious confusion. Send your Sumners, your Wilsons, your Burlinggames, and a host of similar notables, and we pledge our honors, our lives, and all that we hold sacred, that none others but the Palmetto boys shall interfere with them We want them exclusively for our own use.

The request is made in good faith, and on signifying your acceptance of our offer every arrangement will be made to give you a safe passport to our shores.

ON BEHALF OF THE S. C., VOLUNTEERS.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers Aid Association, have appointed the following gentlemen "to solicit contributions, and report the proper subjects of aid." They can obtain any further information by addressing or calling on the officers of the Association, or any member of the Executive Committee.

Beat, No. 1. The Executive Committee
" 2. E. McClelland, P. P. Linder, J. M. Crook.
" 3 A. Wight, Asa Skelton & J. A. Findley.
" 4 Eli Bynum, R. Hughes & Wm. Kennedy.
" 5 Noah Goode, Dr. Sappington & J. U. Bryan.
" 6 J. P. Gore, L. L. Swink & W. J. Whisenant.
" 7 Barton Griffin, H. McBee & Wm. Abels.
" 8 Benj. Turner, Benj. Nabors & Warren Harris.
" 9 J. F. Daley, S. Davies Stewart & N. Ferguson.
" 10 J. H. Burton, C. B. Sisson & J. U. Whitesides.
" 11 M. P. Johnson, C. Martin & C. G. Morgan.
" 12 W. Williams, Wm. Johnson & John C. Elston.
" 13 Dudley Snow, D. D. Draper & Daniel Hines.
" 14 Fred. Ross, Rich'd Jenkins & John Rhodes.
" 15 Wm. Henry, J. C. Barker & Wm. R Pirkle.
" 16 Wm. McMahan, John E. Kemp & J. U. Wigginton.
" 17 R. Carruth, Bart. Owens & Dr. Fitts.
" 18 A. D. Chandler, Martin Dobbs & Wm R Brown Sen.
" 19 Benj. Parker, Dr. Roper James Roberts.
" 20 M. Alexander, J. S. Borden & Thos. Treadaway.
" 21 Z. Henderson, J. T. Findley & Rev, Mr. Rowland.
" 22 Isaac Moragne, J. M Wyly & R. F. G. Porter.
" 23 J. W. McDaniel J. R. Northcut & Robt. Pesnall.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y*,

Jacksonville, Ala.

MAY 23, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Soldier's Aid Association.

President, JAMES C. FRANCIS.
Sec'y, C. J. CLARK.
Treasurer, E. L. WOODWARD.

Executive Committee.

John D. Hoke, Daniel F. Ryan, J. Y. Nesbit, and the officers of the Association.

☞ We learn that Dr. MILLER W. FRANCIS, of our Town, has been appointed Surgeon of the 6th Alabama Regiment, commanded by Col. Seibels.

This is an excellent appointment. Dr. Francis has a thorough medical education, ample experience, and is fully competent to discharge the duties of his new position. We commend him to the friendship of the officers of his Regiment, as a gentleman in all the relations of life, and worthy of all confidence.

Soldiers Aid Association.

We shall keep the names of the officers and Executive committee of this Association, and also those of the gentlemen appointed in the various precincts in our County, under our local head for several weeks, in order that all persons, throughout the County who may wish to give to or obtain aid from the Association may know to whom to apply. Let there be no backwardness to give on the one hand, or a free an honorable solicitation of aid, when needed, on the other.

DEKALB COUNTY.—We are pleased to learn by a letter from our esteemed friend, A. J. WARD, ESQ. dated 14th inst., that there have been three full companies of volunteers formed in Dekalb, and a prospect for two others.—Dekalb is all right and no mistake; and these indications are doubtles gratifying to all her true and devoted Southern Rights sons such as friend W.

☞ It is stated in the news items that some of the Western Governors have entered into a combination and tendered men and money to Lincoln to sustain his war of coercion. They have required and obtained a pledge of him, to make no compromise with the South, and not to cease the war until he has recovered all the forts and the Federal flag waves over all the public property. These Black Republican Governors must consider Dictator Lincoln in for life; and we think it would have been wise in him before giving such a pledge to have obtained from the proper officers a life-insurance that he should live as long as Methus elah did.

Our thanks are again due to our friend MR. SAUDRICK MORRIS, P. M. at Mount Niles St. Clair County, for additional names to our subscription list; also to the P. M. at Water Cure; and to MR. J. E. BANKS, who pays us a very natural and unstudied compliment, in saying that he has made a choice of our paper among the many with which he is acquainted, as containing the largest amount of general news and interesting intelligence. In fact, to one and all of our friends who have sent in their names during our recent brief absence, we tender our thanks, with the assurance, that by incessant efforts, & the advantage of accumulating experience, we will endeavor to merit their good opinions.

☞ Our thanks are respectfully tendered to MR. ULLMAN of the firm of ULLMAN & BRO., Selma, for the present of a handsome pen knife MR. TILMAN formly sold Goods in this and adjoining counties; and we take this occasion to inform his many friends and acquaintances, that he has a full and fine stock of Goods at his Store on Broad Street in Selma Ala., where he is as ready and as willing as ever to accommodate them with good bargains. Be sure to give him a call when in Selma, and we venture you will not regret it.

☞ Our cotempories of the Selma *Reporter* and *Sentinel* and *Advertiser*, of Montgomery, will please accept our thanks for their kindly notice of our personal visit, and their flattering recommendation of the *Republican* as an advertising medium. Long may they prosper in their able and patriotic efforts in their country's cause. These gentlemen all speak of visiting our salubrious and picteresque mountain region this summer; in which case we venture to promise them a welcome reception from many generous and whole-sole friends of whom they have proven themselves worthy.

Randolph County all right

We learn by a letter from Dr. H. C. Glent, to R. J. Martin of this place that the Randolph Mountaineers are now ready to leave, also another preparing. He thinks Randolph will furnish three companies.

The Volunteers earnestly request Mr Martin to come into the County to cut out their uniforms as they prefer im to any one else

☞ JOHN YOE Esq, the excellent and efficient P. M. at Corn Grove, has again brought us under obligations by forwarding additional names to our subscription list.

☞ **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.

Another Company formed.—We were present by request, on Saturday evening last, at a public meeting at Rabbit Town x Roads, convened for the purpose of organizeing a military company, designged to act as a home guard or other necessary service.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length by Dr. C J Clark of this place, after which a company was immediately oganized. Maj, Oswell Griffin was elected captain. We did not stay until the remainsng officers were elected.

☞ Our thanks are most respectfully and cordially tendered to our friend C. J. C. who so ably engineered the *Republican* last week, during our absence. We should be tempted to be absent frequently, were we assured of obtaining such efficient assistance.

MYSTERIOUS.—There appeared a paragraph in the editorial columns of this paper last week, acknowledging the receipt of a magnificent bowl of strawberries.

When we read it in the proof it made our mouth water, and we began to reflect whou we had eat them.

Now the Editor *de jure* had gone down to take Fort Pickens—seek an office, or hunt some crumbs, we don't know which, and he could not have eat the berries. And we, the Editor *pro tem.* are as innocent as the babe unborn.

Ah, now we have it. The Devil has eat the berries; but devil a berry did we get!

By the way, our Talladega brother is bragging over a "saucer full" of strawberries!—Why, dear fellow, our lady readers, as you see above, send them in big bowls, and Hovey seedlings at that. Just come up neighbor, and we'll turn you into the patch, and let you get your a——basket full.

Since writing the above we learn that Mrs. Editor eat the berries. Some folks think a man and his wife are one—it may be so in law—but not in eating strawberries.—[ED. PRO TEM.

EASTERN CALHOUN.—Several appointments for public speaking were filled in this section of our County by HON. J. B. MARTIN, and W. H. FORNEY, ESQ, last week; one at Pine Grove, one at Pounds' & one at Bachus. The latter was also attended by G. C. WHATLEY ESQ., of this place.

It is with feelings of sincere pride and pleasure that we report the fact of the great enthusiasm in the cause of Southern Independence, manifested by this truly liberal and patriotic people. However they may have been misunderstood heretofore, or themselves have misunderstood the true issue, we are informed by those who attended these meetings, that there is not a more united people in the State, or one more willing to contribit of their means, and shoulder their arms to march in defence of the Southern Confederacy. Men, women and chileren, all are represented as partaking of this enthusiastic and patriotic devotion.

The gentlemen above named obtained an addition of thirty Volunteers to the Company they are making up, which we learn now numbers ninety-five; and besides this another Company of fifty-four had been made up in that section.

Destructive Hail storm.

With feelings of regret we record the fact that a very destructive hail storm passed through a portion of this County, South of this place on Monday evening last, about sun down. From what we can learn, it commenced some six or eight miles South, and extended in that direction to within six or eight miles of Talladega. The hail stones were represented to be, many of them larger than hen eggs, and faling so thick as totally to beat down and destroy the wheat, cotton and corn in some places. Among the sufferers, we have heard named is, W. F. Bush, J. A. Finly, A. Wright, Dr. Glover, R. M'Ghee, J. B. Ware and others.

We shall probablo be enabled to give further particulars in our next.

CALHOUN COUNTY, Ala. }
May, 20, 1861. }

Mr. Grant:—Dear Sir:—I observe in your No. of 16th inst a denial of certain reports by Mr, Benj E. Moody: and said Moody says, he who started these reports is a liar and the truth is not in him In the month of February, Mr. Moody spent a night with me and he stated that if tight times come on we Union men of St. Clair County would apply to general government for assistance—and we will not fight. He further stated that he had sold his negroes, and that he believed Abe Lincoln would free the negroes—when he came into power. Others have heard Mr. Moody make similar statements. I have no unkind feelings towards Mr. Moody and merely make this statement to place the matter fairly before the people, and to relieve myself from embarrassment.

SAMUEL J. RAY.

CROSS PLAINS, Ala. }
May 19, 1861. }

Mr. Grant:—I send you an extract from a letter from our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. A. J. Walker, now of Montgomery. The letter bears date May 10th—please publish it, as it may arouse the dormant energies of some of our *do nothing policy folks*. The letter was written to the undersigned—and I hope, at an early day to furnish you with an organized list of volunteers from this section—so make preparation, for Terrapin Creek is moving in dead earnest on the war question. In haste,

G. L ALEXANDER.

Judge Walker says:—"It is almost certain that we are to have a long and bloody war, prosecuted against us with all the fierceness, which disappointment, rage and hate can impart, and with all the energy and force, which a rich and powerful people of superior numbers can command. Our capacity to endure, and our military prowess are to be tested and taxed to the utmost. All that is worth living for is at stake. If conquered, we are ruined forever—all is lost—we must triumph, because defeat is utter ruin. Every man must feel himself ready to contribute his life and all, if necessary to the cause. The disposition towards us on the part of the North, now evinced, demonstrates, that when the Black Republicans attained the control of the government, we had no recourse but in secession.

If we had remained in the Union, we should have presented the strange spectacle of one people, governed by another people, who hated and despised and wished to destroy them."

Your friend,

A J. WALKER

MR. J. F. GRANT,

As the representative of a Cavalry Company making up in our section of the country, out of as pure and as good Southern grit as ever trod on our soil, I wish to correct an error in your last paper, over the signature of the poor old man "Daniel Carroll." Said article was not written by, or known to the said Carroll, but was forged by a man that does not possess as much patriotism in his entire body as old man Carroll does in his little finger nail, and if I am correctly informed, he is a wealthy old tight-fisted miser who never has given one cent to any benevolent object—one who looks with perfect contempt on every enterprize gotten up without first asking his counsel, no matter how patriotic or righteous the enterprize may be. I ask the writer of the article, how much service have you ever rendered to your country? How much money are you going to contribute to the support of the Government of our Southern Confederacy, or to the families of our poor soldiers? Show your hand before you make another effort to publish an article in derision, to prejudice the minds of the people against an enterprise that you should have been the first man to pitch into. If you had done so, willingly, I think, the company would have given you the appointment of Fourth Corporal, as soon as they would have bestowed the office of First Lieutenant on your friend Carroll; yet we believe Carroll deserves a higher office, in as much as he has been of service to his country as a soldier.—We know he obtained a land warrant for services rendered under Gen. Jackson, and was swindled out of it, I think, by you.

If you intended the article for me, or for the company that I am trying to get up, as a star, I here make it known to you, that I will go with you into the Confederate service as a private, under any good Captain, and serve our country as soldiers until the end of the war, you to fight for your property, and me for principle and liberty. I wish you not to honor me with the name of Captain. I never have assumed the name yet, neither do I write over the signature of any name but

T. R. MANGHAM.

P. S. Give me your proper name and I will handle you without gloves.

The St. Louis Fight—Capture of Camp Jackson.

The following statement we make from the St. Louis Republican of Saturday:

Unusual, and to some extent alarming, activity prevailed early yesterday morning at each rendezvous of the home guard, and in the vicinity of the arsenal. The men recently provided with arms from the arsenal, to the number of several thousands, were ordered, we understand, to be at their different posts at twelve o'clock, in readiness to march as they might be commanded.

At about two o'clock, P. M., the whole town became greatly agitated upon the circulation of the intelligence that some five or six thousand men were marching up Market street, under arms, in the direction of camp Jackson. The news proved to be correct, except as to the numbers, and in this case the report rather underestimted the extent of the force. According to our best information there were probably not less than seven thousand men under Captain Lyon, (commanding the United States troops at this post,) with about twenty pieces of artillery. Long files of men were stationed in platoons at various points on every side, and a picket guard established covering an area of say two hundred yards. The guards with fixed bayonets and muskets at half cock, were instructed to allow none to pass or repass within the limits thus taken up.

By this time an immense crowd of people had assembled in the vicinity, having gone thither in carriages, buggies, railcars, baggagewagons, on horse, back, and on foot. Numbers of men seized rifles, shot-guns, or whatever other weapons they could lay hands upon, and rushed pell-mell to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, obstructed in their design. The hills, of which there are a number in he neighborhood, were literally black with people—hundreds of ladies and children stationing themselves with the throng, but as they thought, out of harm's way.

Gen. Frost, commanding camp Jackson, received the intelligence of the advance of the arsenal troops, with equanimity, but with some astonishment. He heard reports that it was the design of Captain Lyon to attack his camp, but was not at first disposed to place credence in them. So rapidly did these rumors come to him, however, that yesterday morning he addressed Capt. L. a note, of which the following is the substance:

That he anticipated an attack, would like to know whether such was really contemplated disclaiming any intention of attack on his part. Lyon refused to receive the note, and sent one to Gen. Frost, demanding immediate surrender of the forces under his command, on the ground of their disobedience to Lincoln's dispersing proclamation. Frost, not having in sufficient strenght in men of arms, and having less than a dozen round of catridges, surrendered.

The demand of Captain Lyon was accordingly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the government. These terms were made known to the several commands, and the opportunity given to all who might feel disposed to accede to them to do so. Some eight or ten men signified their willingness; but the remaining, about eight hundred, preferred under the circumstances to become prisoners.

About half past five the prisoners of war left the grove and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file stretched along each side of the line. A halt was ordered and the troops remained standing in the position they had deployed in the road. The head of the column at the time rested opposite a small hill on the left as you approach the city, and the rear was on a line with the entrance to to the grove. Vast crowds of people covered the surrending grounds and every fence and housetop in the vicinity. Suddenly the sharp reports of several firearms were heard from the front of the columns and the spectators that lined the adjacent hill were seen fleeing in the greatest dismay and terror.

It appeared that several members of one of the German companies, on being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned and discharged their pieces. Fortunately, no one was injured, and the soldiers who had done the act were at once placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had tranquility been restored when volley after volley of rifle reports were suddenly heard from the extreme rear ranks, and men, women and children were beheld running wildly and frantically away from the scene. Many while running were suddenly struck to the sod, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle ground. We went over the grove immediately after the occurrence, and a more fearful and ghastly sight is seldom seen.

Men lay gasping in the agony of death, and staining the green grass with their blood as it flowed from their wounds. Children of eight or ten years of age were pale and motionless, as if asleep, under the trees, and women cried in pain as they lay upon the ground. One, a girl of fourteen, presented a mournful picture as she reclined against a stump, her face cold and white from the sudden touch of death. We counted fifteen dead persons, and half as many wounded, lying around.

The only bodies recognized last night were those of Walter McDowell, living on Elizabeth street, killed by a shot in the temple; Emily Sommers, a girl of fourteen, whose parents live on Car and Seventeenth streets; Thomas A. Haren, residence on Sixth street, above O'Fallon, and Nicholas Knobloch, an artilleryman, were recognized among the dead. A son of Captain Andrew Ichenhower was killed by a gunshot in the chest. A man named Carl, a Mrs. McCaulliff, and a mechanic at the Pacific machine shop. Christian Dean, were recognized after being taken to the deadhouse.

The wounded, who were unable to be moved, were suitably cared for on the grounds. Mr Claiborne Wilson was wounded in the thigh, the ball entering through his coat pocket, and forcing a handkerchief with it into the side. Trueman Wright received two balls in the hip. Frank Dallen, living on spruce street, between Sixth and Seventh, was wounded in the leg. Denis Keliher injured in the same manner. These were all the names that could be learned at the time, owing to the removal of the injured by their friends.

To-day the bodies of the dead will be recognized, and the names of the wounded ascertained. The total number of killed and injured is about twenty-five. It was reported that the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and a couple of shots discharged at them by the crowd, before they fired. Whether this be true or not, a more reckless act has never been committed than an armed body of troops discharging those terrible instruments of war—minnie rifles—among a crowd of defenceless spectators.

The most of the people exposed to the fire of the soldiers were citizens with their wives and children, who were merely spectators, and took no part in any demonstration whatever. The firing was said to have been done by Boernstein's company, and at the command of an officer.

A charge was made on the gun store of H. E. Dimick on Main street. The door was broken open, and the crowd secured fifteen or twenty guns before a sufficient number of police could be collected to arrest the proceedings. Chief McDonough marched down with about twenty policemen, armed with muskets, and succeeded in dispersing the mob and protecting the premises from further molestation.

Squads of armed policemen were stationed at several of the most public corners, and the offices of the Missouri Democrat and Anzeiger des Weston were placed under guard for protection.

The United States troops are now in possession of camp Jackson, with all the equipage, tents, provisions, etc. The prisoners of war are, we believe, at the arsenal.

[From the St. Louis Republican 13.]

Another Tragedy in St. Louis.

Another act in the terrible drama of b'ood that opened so fearfully on Friday, was enacted Saturday evening, and six more victims were added to the already sad list of dead. The scenes of blood so close together, and so frightful in their results, have seldom before plunged a city into mourning. At about half past five o'clock in the evening, a large body of the German Home Guards entered the city through Third street, from the arsenal, where they had been enlisted through the day, and furnished with arms. Large crowds collected to witness their march, and they passed unmolested along until they reached Walnut, when they turned up that street and proceeded westward. Large crowds were collected on these corners, who hooted and hissed as the companies passed, and one man standing on the steps of the Church fired a revolver into the ranks. A soldier fell dead, when two more shots were fired from the windows of a house near by At this time the head of the column, which reached as far as Seventh, suddenly turned and, leveling their rifles, fired down the street, and promiscuously among the spectators, who lined the pavements. Shooting as they did, directly towards their own rear ranks, they killed some of their men as well as those composing the crowd. The shower of bullets was for a moment terrible, and the only wonder is that more lives were not lost. The missiles of lead entered the windows and perforated the doors of private residences, tearing the ceilings and throwing splinters in every direction. The house of Mr. Mathews was entered by three bullets, and Mr. Mathews' daughter was struck slightly by a spent ball. On the street the scene presented as the soldiers moved off was sad indeed. Six men lay dead at different points, and several were wounded and shrieking with pain upon the pavement. The dead carts, which have become familiar vehicles since the scenes of the last two days, were soon engaged in removing the corpses from the ground. The wounded were carried to the health office. Four of the men killed were members of the regiment, and two were citizens. Last night the former had not been recognized.

List of names of the Alexandria Rifles.

OFFICERS:

F. WOORUFF Captain,
R. C. ROGAN 1st Lieutenant,
E. C. PICKIE 2nd Lieutenant,
J. B HENDERSON 3rd Lieutenant,
A. B. DOWNING 1st Sergeant,
A. C. BOSWELL 2nd Sergeant,
T. M. MARTIN 3rd Sergeant,
ELIAS BROCK 4th Sergeant,
J. DILL 5th Sergeant,
DAVID BRYANT 1st Corporal,
J. C. WHATLEY 2nd Corporal,
G. W. STEPHENS 3rd Caporal,

PRIVATES.

J. L. Green,
S. L. Green,
F. M. Allen,
David Bryant,
William Wood,
B. F Brothers,
H B Ingraham,
John Mohery,
Walter Harris,
Elias Crossby,
Bedly Nunnely,
James Crook,
Hugh Loftis,
Y. A. Brock,
Thos, C. Mize,
J. L. Whisenant,
C. W. Smith,
Thos., N. Martin,
Marion Varnum,
J. M. Willis,
Clark Harmon,
J. L. Ursery,
W. T. Ursery,
W. R Jones,
Z. F. Calvert,
B. G McCellen,
James Harrilson,
Jas., A. Mahery,
Thos., Mackey,
J. L. Browning,
Dr A C. Bates,
M. V Englant,
E. J. Shell,
Robt., Crow,
Wash., Reaves,
Robt., Grogan.
Wilie J. Hellems,
P. T. Crogan,
W. J. Walls,
William Ward,
B. S. Jennings,
J. T. Cothran.
L. B. Miller,
M. V B. Ritchie,
Geo., Smith,
J. C Gunnels,
A. Wedgeworth,
W. H. McElrath,
W. M. Walls,
E. L Stine,
C. L Martin,
F. M. Wood,
S. W Ecf'urry,
N. Herrilson,
Lewis Runnels,
R. Crow,
C. E Humphries,
Y. A. Hardy,
Wilburn Sanford,
Frank Leatherwood
J. F. Wingo,
J. B. Habbard,
J. W. Hubbard.
Wm., Low
J. W. Clark,
Peter Noah,
J F. Sims,
P. M Humphries,
J. F. Baley,
H. C. Baley,
C. H. Stubbs,
Thos., Hardeman,
M. M. James,
W. D. Nunnely,
G. W Vincent,
Thos, A. Burr,
M A Dickson,
Joseph Posey,
W. F. Kennedy,
A. A. Gulledge.
Mathew Price,
Alfred Posey,
Sam., Clark,
Obediah Hester,
W. C. Lee,
Silas B Street,
J. M. Bagley,
J. F. Nabers,
R. F. Burns,
Martin Bolner,
J. A. Brickhouse,
J. D. Stamps,
Jas., Boglin,
Jesse Sims,
C B. Stuart,

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

The citizens of Carmicheal's precinct are requested to meet at Howell's Camp Ground, on Saturday next, 25th inst, where an effort will be made to perfect the organization of the GRANTLY GUARDS, and elect the officers. The meeting will be addressed by G. C. Whatley, John H. Wright, and W. J. Border Esq. On Saturday morning at nine o'clock, the company will meet at the house of B. O. Ramey, and march to the ground.

J. W. PARKER O. S.

P. S. The companies that meet on that day, agreeably to request, will be drilled by B. O Ramey.

☞ We are much gratified in being able to state in connection with the above notice, that some of the citizens of this section of our county, who was supposed to be lukewarm in the cause of the Southern Confederacy are now foremost in military zeal, and liberal contributions to the cause.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an alias fifa, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of H. L. Pettit, &c, against Spyvy Cannon. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, 1861, the following described Land, to wit: *Fraction* No. 8 section 33, Township 12, Range 8, 51 acres. Also frac. No 2 section 34 Township 12 Range 8, containing 80 acres; also in frac A section 32 Township 12 Range 8, containging 31 acres; also A E 1-4 South East 1-4 section 31 Township 12 Range 8, containing 40 acres; and North West 1-4 South East 1-4 section 31 Township 12 Range 8, containing 40 acres, to satisfy this Execution.

F. LOVE,—Shff.

May 9, 1861.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

Corner of Green and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 1, 1861. }

IN accordance with the provisions of section 37, of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the 20th day of March, 1861, "in relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama," I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance, and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

Notice.

THOSE in debted to the firm of Slaton, & Gray by note or account, will find them in the hand's of W. H. Forney Esq. And can call and Settle, with him, as he is authorized, to receipt in our name; Also accounts of J. R. Slaton, individualy will be left with the above as I am going to Fort Morgan, and will be gone Some time, I hope you will attend to this.

J. R. SLATON.

April 24, 1861.—tf.

SUMMER

GOODS.

AN extensive, assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies, Dress Goods,

BONNETS,

HATS BLOOMERS,

WHITE GOODS,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

AND a large variety of Clothing and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

Administrators Sale of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Ca'houn County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woo ls' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S. A. Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years** Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—td.

R. B. R. WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEY-AT LAW

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in this and adjoinin Counties. ☞ April 25, 1861.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 1 order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bolin vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6: also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun co. Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David McCullers, and against John Willmon, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday in June, 1861, the following described land, to-wit:

The South-east fourth of south west quarter of Sectio. 24, Township 15, range seven, levied on as the property of John Willmon to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

May 2.—$6 00.

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

MORGANS & COOPER,

OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, 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 any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

GROCERY STORE

AT OXFORD.

S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR. COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C,

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONEY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of P: H. Warrick against Sydney M. Fry and G. B. Skelton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The north west f

Law Cards.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

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

JNO. T. HEFLIN & J. B. MARTIN, JR. } ::::::*Talladega, Ala.*
W. H. FORNEY, ::::::::::*Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties. ☜ Dec. 10, 1859.—1y

M. J. TURNLEY, B. WM. EASLEY.

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27, 1860 —1y.

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

TIPTON BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Sep. 6, 1860.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala.

WILL practice in the following Counties: the Courts beginning as follows:
Randolph, Last Mondays in Feb. and Aug
St. Clair, 3d " " March & Sep.
Calhoun, 4th " " March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee 5th Mondays after 4th Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega, 8th Mondays after 3rd Monday in March and Sept. MAY 10, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co,
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs. Hascltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE,
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.
Nov. 1st, 1860.

SELMA
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WEST & BLANDIN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY,
PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.
Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Cave Creek Academy.

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861 Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions

Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic,	$8 00
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L.	20 00

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of December, 1859: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.
Mar. 28, 1861.—6t. ASA F. ALLEN, Adm.

☞ **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.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared; season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a busines so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade St., N. York.
Sept 20, 1860—1y.

Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson to my son Bon I. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst.

J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 10, 1861.

JOEL H. PARMER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,
Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of
TROY & PHILADELPHIA
COOKING STOVES,
Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree: and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of
House Furnishing Goods.
☞ Tin Roofing & Guttering executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

Woodward, Porter & White,
Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE, AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER
May 17.—1860.

Chattooga River Institute.

GAYLESVILLE, CHEROKEE CO., ALA.
L. M. AINSWORTH, A. M. *PRINCIPAL.*
MRS. MARY N. BURNETT, *Preceptress.*

Students of both sexes will be received at this Institution, and fitted for the duties of common life, on any class in our Southern Colleges.

For terms &c. address the Principal.
July 26, 1860—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.
Jan. 10, 1861.—6t.

Cotton:

IS now selling in Selma, at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. of that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ We are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All* are expected to *close accounts.*

WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

Daily Stage Line
BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6
POWELL & HUTCHINSON,
Proprietors

NOTICE.
Ala. and Ten. River Railroad
WAREHOUSE,

By S. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month, will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

M. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.,

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton:* and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*
Sept 27 1860.—tf.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of
FURNITURE!
SUCH AS
BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,
AND THE BEST OF
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—guaranteed bedbugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and worked at the trade for a living. I am not selling my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60—tf

Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 21, 1861.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. Special Term, March 16th, A. D. 1861.

This day came James L Orr, Administrator of the estate of James Berry, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of April, 1861, be set for auditing, stating, and allowing said amount; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 12th day of April, 1861, and contest said amount and the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS.—Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, A D '61

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c
Dr. J. A. Cloptan, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all common cattons.

March, 1 1860.

J. H. STONE,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
WATER STREET,
Dec. 8, '59. SELMA, ALA

MERCHANT MILLS,
Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, under west end of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded, with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

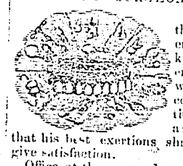
For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots of sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

Make Your Own Shoes.
Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.
$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers.—Terms cash —or Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON
March 21, 1861.—1t

DENTISTRY.
Dr. C. C. Porter, (DOBBS.)
RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.



THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1.

HARDWARE.
W. B. MORTON,
NO. 133 MEETING-STREET,
CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLRY, GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND
Plantation Tools,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,
DRS. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one, or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, oposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

R. H. Wynne's
BOOKS are left at B. A. Brooks' Office. Persons owing accounts, who would avoid cost, should call soon and settle.

Feb 28, 1861—3t.

READ THIS.
Persons having Official Business with me, are requested to call, on the FIRST MONDAY in each month.—Applicants for License to Teach will please notice this.—Office brick corner

C. C. DODSON,
County Superintendent.

NEW STORE.
AUGUST MEYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market: and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts missed for their convenience and accommodation.

Call upon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—6 m

C. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX SAWLSON
BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Front,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

DRS. EVANS & BURTON,
HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the
PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS, Alabama.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE WORKS
Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Housing, Mill Screws, Turning lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Gauges &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order —have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping Engines, Cruchers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whimze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business. Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the purpose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE *VERY LOW*

One 30 Horse Engine,	
One 15 "	"
One 10 "	"
Two 8 "	"

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

Town Lot in Oxford,
For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.
March 7, 1861.

Dr. JOHN H. TURK,
A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grinding about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid—Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.
May 12, 1859.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, March 5th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Step Roberts, administrator of the estate of David L. Roberts, deced. and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 8th day of April, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 8th day of April, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 5th day of March 1861. A. WOODS, Judge
Mar. 7, 1861.—3t. Probate.

Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt; Mackeral, Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW, FOR CASH.

Feb. 28, 1861. S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCES, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

COL. SAM. COLT'S

PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES AND SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS 1850; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from all respectable gun dealers, and the Hardware trade generally.

Address, SAML COLT
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANF'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE DRUG STORE,
A Large lot of White Lead, Oils and White Zinc, for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

THE BRICK CORNER
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS.

BLUN & FRANK do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as
Cheap as the Cheapest.

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of CALICOES at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

For Sale.

A Good MULE, HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford, Ala.

Notice.

I will stand my Jack BIG BONE, at my stable, near Ladiga, the ensuing season, at ten dollars the insurance. All necessary care shall be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. Note will be required in advance, due when the fact is ascertained or mare traded.

Big Bone is six years old, full 14 hands high, and sure as any.

feb 21—2m. S. C. KELLY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Feb'y, A. D 1861—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. J. R. LOVE, Adm.

New Goods
FOR 1861.
J. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford,

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A. OBERNDORF & CO.
Feb. 14. 1861

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6. 1860. R. H. WYNNE.

PIANOS FOR SALE.
Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

ATTENTION.

THE CHOCCOLOCCO RIFLES, will meet at the muster ground at Sevier Elston's on Thursday next, 9th day of May, for the purpose of drill, & continue Friday and Saturday.

Young men wishing to join the company, can avail themselves of the opportunity By order of Capt.

May 2, 1861. W. R HANNA.

Administrator's Notice
In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May, 1861.

J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouchers for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th. day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of ,
Probate.

IN CHANCERY.

J. G. J. Whiteside, } In Chancery,
vs. } 30th District,
Alfred B McDowell, } Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this cause, before the 29th day of June, A. D. 1851, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.
May 9, 1861.—4t.—$10 00.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.
Jacksonville, Oct 25, 1860. 3mw.

House Sign and Ornamental
PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.
Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

JAMES ISRELL,
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE,
Talladega, Ala.

CHECKS to any amount on
New York & Charleston;
And in moderate sums on
New Orleans & Mobile,

☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861.

CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,
CENTRE, ALABAMA.
1861.

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principal
Mrs. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.

THIS Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb 1861.—1y.

SIDERIUS TEMPUS DOMUS

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years. I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches of superior finish.

LADIES' JEWELRY,

Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armlets &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Keys, Charms, Collar, Vest and Bosom Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

SILVER TABLE WARE.

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Table and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Set Bells.

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

In fine Rose-wood and Enameled Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

COPPER CABLE,
Lightning Rods,
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

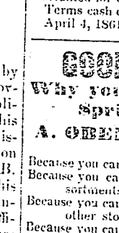
I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.



KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I lazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.
April 4, 1861.—1y.

GOOD REASONS
Why you should buy your
Spring supply of
A. OBERNDORF & CO.
OXFORD.

Because you can buy the best goods there,
Because you can select from the largest assortments in
Because you can buy cheaper than at any other store.
Because you can buy the latest & best styles,
Because you can certainly expect fair and honorable dealing.
Because you can buy more goods for the same amount
Because our goods were bought & shipped before the new tariff went into operation and therefore are lower than the goods, laid in by most other houses.

Reflect upon these Reasons. Call soon and Repeat your call's often at.

A. OBERNDORF & CO.
April. 4, 1861.

THE
Southern Confederacy.
—BY—
HANLEITER & ADAIR.
ATLANTA GA.

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latetest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Munegrie Telegraph, and the Mails. Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets. Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price $5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance

The WEEKL SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and cotains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Ias Markets Reports will be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-year; *a* $1 25 for six months—invariably in advance

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money—for which they will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subscriber.

☞ Peasons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made, unless the same be renewed.

Address, HANLEITER & ADAIR,
Atlanta, Georgia.
March 30, 1862.

THE Regular stated meetings of ALEXANDRIA LODGE are held at Alexandria, on Saturday before the 3rd Sabbath in each month.

Brethren will take due notice, and act accordingly. T. J. PRATHER Sec'y.

NEW SPRING
GOODS.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Calhoun County that they have now in store, a well selected stock of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,
COMPRISING ALL KINDS OF
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
Of the latest and most approved styles.
Also a well selected stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
And Gent's Furnishing Goods, all of which they offer at prices to suit the times.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past season, they beg a continuance of the same, with the assurance, that it will be their earnest endeavor to give satisfaction.

BLUN & FRANK.
Apl 18, 1861. Brick Corner.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE!
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT,
For the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGENT is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound; acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair

The Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 25, NO. 22. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861. WHOLE NO. 1275

Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, & fifty cents per square for each continuance. Over one square counted as two, &c. Advertisements not marked, continued until forbid.

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

Announcation of Candidates $5. Circulars of Candidates, 50 cents per square.

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

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution, under the charge of Miss MARGARET A. COBB, will commence on the *Second Monday of January next*, (1861.)

Rates 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. *Secty.*

Dec. 20, 1860.

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 cant. Save cost.

JNO. D. HOKE & BRO.

Dec. 20, 1860.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

IN BECTON'S NEW BLOCK,

SELMA, ALABAMA

THE undersigned will have in store, on or about the 13th September next, the largest and most complete stock of CABINET FURNITURE.

ever offered for sale in this place, and to which they would call the attention of buyers. Feeling confident that they can offer inducements that will justify them in purchasing.

BOGLE & DITMARS.

Selma, July 12, '60—tf.

S. J. C. & M. W. FRANCIS

RETURN their thanks to the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and will still continue the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. and devote their entire time and attention to the same. One or both, may be found at all times, when not professionally absent, at their old office on the North-West corner of the public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

They will also keep constantly on hand a good supply of PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, for practice and for family use.

Aug. 16, 1860 —tf.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, AND Town Lot For Sale.

IN the Town of Jacksonville Alabama, persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere, for information call on A. WOODS, or

J. F. GRANT.

June 26—'60.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale his two tracts of Land containing *FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES*, eight hundred of which is comprised in the tract upon which he now resides, situated in Choccoloco Valley, four miles south of White Plains, in Calhoun county, Ala.

Near five hundred acres are cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—two hundred acres excellent bottom land, nearly all of which is cleared.

The place is well improved, having a large two story Frame Dwelling House, six rooms besides dining room and kitchen; all good out houses, Cotton Gin, and Screw, together with a large, young Orchard. All the upland is of good quality—fine for cotton and grain; and all the uncleared land is well timbered. Every field in the tract is well provided with water.

ALSO—**Six hundred and eighty acres**, known as the James A. Williams tract, situated eight miles from White Plains, on the Wedowee road, which is also well improved, having a large two story framed dwelling house, brick kitchen, and dining room; smoke house and negro houses, regularly and conveniently arranged—also, Cotton Gin, a Grist Mill, and a good site for a Saw Mill. About 400 acres cleared, lying level, and the greater portion first class bottom land; and the upland excellent. The entire tract is unusually well watered in every part—there is also on the place a good young orchard.

All the above described land will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms.

Land buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and if they wish further information before doing so, they can obtain it by addressing a letter to me, at either White Plains or Corn Grove.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

July 5, 1860.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, being well known as a writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid.—He will write Orations, Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches and replies; prepare matter for the press; write Acrostics, lines for Albums, Obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address,

FINLEY JOHNSON, Baltimore Md.

JACKSONVILLE

DRUG STORE,

By T. N. ANGLIN:

At the old stand, east side of the square.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Scofinus irritant animos demissa per aurem
Quam opime sunt seulis subjecta fidelibus.
Hor.

DRS. LOW & STARNS; having associated themselves together in the Practice of Medicine, offer their Professional services to the citizens of Mt Polk and P K Hill, in the various branches of their profession, and hope by success and reasonable charges and long indulgence to merit a large portion of public patronage.

JAS. M LOW, M D.
W. L. STARNS, M. D.

April 11, 1861—tf.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, OXFORD, ALA.

J. A. DEARMON, is prepared at all times to furnish the public with VEHICLES and HORSES, at the following rates.

Horse per day,	$1 25
Buggy,	1 00
Horse and buggy per day	2 25
Horses Hack & driver,	5 00
Horse or Buggy, half a day	75

Damages to Horses or Vehicles must be settled for by person hirring them.

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 as corn is high and a cash article. If the fall 25 per cent will be added.

Feb 22, 1860.—5t.

Special Notice.

HAVING determined to remove into the country, it becomes necessary for me to close up my business in Jacksonville. All persons indebted to me by note or account, are therefore, hereby notified to come forward and make payment. The notes and accounts of such as fail to do so will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection in the first part of January, 1861.

R. H. WYNNE.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy have procured the services of Rev. R. C. Hall for the year 1861.

The Academy will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 4th Monday in January 1861.

RATES OF TUITION.

Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	$12 00
Natural Sciences,	16 00
Common English,	20 50
Primary studies,	10 00

Wm. H. FORNEY, Sec.

Dec. 27, 1860—tf.

DR. C. J. CLARK,

Surgeon & Practicing Physician,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. CLARK will keep constantly on hand a supply of **Pure Medicines** for his own prescribing, & to supply his patrons.

He will also take charge of Negroes suffering from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Surgical treatment, and board and treat them on reasonable terms. Jan. 18, 1860.—1y.

HIDES WANTED

THE undersigned will take good dry Hides at 12½ cts per pound, and green Hides at 6½ cts per pound, for all debts due him. Leather and Cash will also be paid for Hides at the same rates.

F. SNOW.

Jacksonville, July 19, 1860.

THE SPRING SESSION OF

Snow's Creek Male & Female Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of SAML T. PEACE, will commence on the 14th day of January, 1861.

Terms of Tuition are from $7 50 to $15 00 per session of five months. Pupils charged from the time they enter until the close of the session, and no deduction made, except in cases of protracted illness. Board can be procured at reasonable prices, in respectable houses convenient to the school.

For further particulars, address

S. T. PEACE,

jan. 10, 1861. Oxford, Ala.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Privett & Earns in the Livery Stable business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

J. N. PRIVETT,
H. A. EARNS.

Jan 24, 1861.

☞Persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to H. A. Earns, who has the books and accounts prepared for that purpose.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JOB WORK, Neatly Executed.

Spring Stock

—AT—

A. OBERNDORF & Co's,

Oxford Ala.

WE are receiving & opening a large & desirable Stock of merchandise, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers and the public in general. We solicit from the ladies an early call and examination of our extensive assortment of Dress Goods, of the latest styles, handsome and cheap.

Our Stock is more varied than usual, embracing many new articles, which heretofore we had no room to keep, *we guarantee good bargains.*

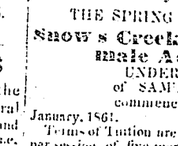
Cash Dealers will find a hearty welcome.

Punctual credit dealers will save money by trading with us. Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

A. OBERNDORF & Co.

Sign of the Flag of the Confederate States of America, two doors south of the Brick hotel.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.



THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Oxford and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself at that place, and is prepared to execute 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.

Transient persons can 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

WM. P. PRICKETT

Oxf Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—1y.

DANIEL BRENAN,

Sends Greeting:

ALL those indebted to him will please call at the Office of Messrs. Turnley & Easley, Jacksonville, Ala. on the east side of the public square, who have his books, and settle by *cash* or *note*, and save *costs* to themselves, and *trouble* to their *friends*.

DANIEL BRENAN.

March 21, 1861—6t.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between C. C. Porter & P. H. McCargo is this day dissolved by mutual consent; this 2d January, 1861. C. C. PORTER,
P. H. McCARGO.

☞ C. C. PORTER will continue to Practice his profession at the same office as formerly & solicits a liberal share of patronage.

POETRY.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

"CARE FOR THEM TENDERLY."

"Care for them tenderly,"
Send back our dead,
Who for their country's cause
Nobly have bled.
Send us our loved ones,
Who in Spring's bloom,
"First on the battle field,"
First found their tomb.

"Care for them tenderly,"
Smooth from each brow
Hair, o'er which loving hands
Cannot pass now.
Straighten each manly form,
Close the dark eyes,
Clothe them in robes of white
Fit for the skies.

"Care for them tenderly,"
And as they come,
Lower their much loved flag,
Muffle the drum.
Send up your prayers for them,
Let tear-drops fall,
Scatter fresh laurel leaves
Meet for their pall.

"Care for them tenderly,"
Then shall be given,
Mute thanks from broken hearts,
Blessings from heaven.
Mercies unnumbered
Shall rest on the head
Of those who shall tenderly
Care for the dead.

[From the New Orleans True Delta.]

"All Things are Dark to Sorrow."

Young spring time hath no charm for me,
No brightness in its clear blue sky;
Its sounds, that thrill through happy hearts,
Like lead within my bosom lie.
The beauty, of its thousand flowers,
The sweets upon its balmy air,
So rich with joy and life, to me
But messages of sorrow bear.

I see no beauty in the spring;
I only see the vacant seat
That war's alarm leaves at my hearth;
I only hear my own heart's beat,
As memory brings to it once more,
The drum's loud crash, the cannon's roar,
The fife's wild notes that on us fell
In echo to that sad farewell.

One only star was in my sky—
One light was left my way to cheer—
One flower along my pathway bloomed—
One voice had music for my ear—
And now that star is hid in night;
Dark cloud is uprise to quench the light:
The flowerest's bloom for me is o'er,
The music glads my heart no more.

But yet I knew that this would be.
—I'd have no heaven for *my son!*
And yield to *his* prayer who asked
To go where glory might be won.
I urged no claim—the mother's heart
Has none against her country's call;
And tho' it break, it loves the more
The land for which she gives her all.

A widow's son—an only child—
Aid let the Northern men beware,
When loving mothers come to this,
What will the valiant sons not dare?
We press them in our arms and weep
That those whose cradled infant sleep
Was on our breasts, in death may lie
The light gone from the laughing eye,
The promise of their youth laid low,
We have them, and we bid them go.

New Orleans, April 18, 1861. M. S.

Our Position.

It is proper that the position of every man, and every political press, should, in the present crisis, be distinctly defined. We have no hesitation in defining ours.

While we acknowledge the duty of allegiance and fidelity to the Government of our country, by whomsoever administered, we are against coercion. We are for peace. The South, which, in this scandalous civil war will include every slaveholding State, cannot be reconquered. Her sons may be defeated on the field of battle; her cities destroyed; her fields laid waste; but they will not then be conquered. If defeated, they will flee to their mountain fastnesses and their morasses, and still carry on the war, until ultimately their invaders will be driven from their soil. They never will be conquered.—Then why make war upon them? Why sacrifice thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of money, when in the end it will avail nothing?

No; let every true patriot in the land—republican, whig, or democrat—demand that this fratricidal strife shall cease. Let our Southern brethren go if they cannot remain with us except by coercion at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth.

We are for the peace policy. When our land is filled with widows and orphans, and our homes draped with mourning, as they will be in two short years, and we then find our brothers of the same race still unconquered, all will be for peace. Then why not make it now before all these tremendous sacrifices have been made?

We are for our country, or what remains of it.—We are for its brilliant and glorious emblem—the stars and stripes. Its glory should never be bedimmed by bathing its folds in the blood of brothers. We are for maintaining the glory of this flag on the soil of our own country. We are not for the invasion of the South. We are for the defense of the North. If our brethren of the South invade the North, we are for repelling them. We are for defending the city of Washington until Maryland shall secede. As long as that State shall remain in the Northern Union, we are for defending the integrity of her soil, and that embraces the city of Washington. If she secedes, it will be useless even to defend Washington.

Such is our position and this should be the position of the Democracy of the North. It probably will be; and not only their position, but that of hundreds of thousands of republicans before this war shall have been prosecuted two years.

Concord (N. H.) Standard.

Some of our exchanges are murmuring at the rough and ugly treatment that the Southerners now receive in the North. It is the best medicine in the world to cure them of running North for everything, from a horn spoon to a stock of goods. By such severe antidotes Southern industry and products will come in a market, and their superiority being once tested, the constant money drain on the South will be for ever stopped.

ST. LOUIS MASACRE.

A St. Louis letter to the Memphis Appeal gives the following account of the St. Louis massacre:

The crowd of men, women and children was considerable, all eager to see and to hear, sympathizing with the noble young men, overpowered and in the hands of such fair samples of Lincoln deciples. One of the tuch sentinels standing close by made some very insulting remarks to one of the surrendered soldiers, & a citizem made a reply, when some one threw a stone at him. The order of "fire" was then given by a Duch officer named Blandowsky, commanding a company in the notorious Bernstein's regiment. Your humble servent being to the rear, came very near having a bullet through his head as they whizzled past him, and again in the second volly. Just then a man fell dead, peareed through the head; some ten paces off and on the left, a fair young lady, who was out riding fell from her horse hit with two balls, and, endevoring to get out of the way, we saw a young girl leaning against a stump, pale in the sleep of approaching death. The scene was awful. From thirty to fifty laid out wounded and dead, and dying women and children, as well as men, lay weltering in their blood. A lad anxious to see, had climbed a tree to look and was felled to the ground as if he had been a squirrel. Infant children in their mother's arms had their brains blown out. Notwithstanding all this, for the first time since our arrival here, I heard loud cheering for Jeff. Davis. This, some say, led the brave soldiers of the brave Messrs. Lyons and Blair to fire upon the unarmed soldiers and citizens. One young man, an officer, on horseback, fell, riddled with balls, with his horse also shot. I might go on at some length describing the awful spectacle, but will refer you to the published report. By chance or otherwise we got out of the crowd unharmed and not arrested, as many were. We returned to the city, and having supped, beheld a gathering of hundreds, in front of the Planters House, which soon increased to thousands, crying aloud, "Hurra for Jeff. Davis—death to the Dutch and Frank Blair." Various prominent men were called for and spoke briefly. Hon I. R Barrett, and Major Uriel Wright prominent Union men addressed the crowd as secessionists, and openly declared that from this time forward they were for war to the extermination of every Abolitionist, North or South, and were willing to lead a band to the rescue of those brave boys who were prisoners in the arsenal, to which place they were carried. The mob, now perfectly furious made their way to the printing offices of the Democrat and Anzeiger, and only by great exertion could the Mayor and other prominent men restrain them from tearing those buildings down.

The New York *Tribune* in one of its most violent diatribes against the South vaunting the courage and might of the North, says that Northern soldiers will "fight like devils."

We have no doubt that Lincoln's braves will fight like devils. These fallen spirits according to the Bible are all cowards, for St. James says, *resist the Devil and he will flee from thee.*

Diabolient.

The spirit of a fiend seems to possess some Northern men and prevade some Abolition presses. Without comment on their atrocity, we commend to our readers a perusal of the following extract, from a speech delivered a few days since by Gov. Randall of Wisconsin, at Cleveland, Ohio:

"An army should go down the Mississippi, and leave a trail from Montgomery to Charleston; another should go down the eastern coast, and the two armies meet at Charleston. There the war began; there it ought to end, when the city is wiped from existence—no monument left there to show that a human being once inhabited it—no place for even the owl to hoot or the bittern to mourn. [Loud cheers."]

And the following from a new convert to Abolitionism, formerly a conservative American party organ—the Buffalo Commercial:

"If so, and the combined forces of the rebel States dare advance, this territory of old tobacco fields, sedge grass and slave pens will be the battle field between loyalty on one side and treason on the other, it needs no prophet to predict the issue. And, if necessary, the conquest will extend through both the Carolinas and Georgia to the Gulf, and westward to the Rio Grande. Towns and cities will be laid waste, and plantations ravaged—but women and children spared and protected from butchery by their own slaves—until treason hauls down her flag, and the rebels beg for mercy.

"And, then? 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Confiscation of a traitor's estate is the well settled law of all strong nations with rebellious subjects. Their land may be hardly worth the taking; but, naturally productive and capable of being restored from its temporary sterility by good culture, it may be rejuvenated and made fertile. Its climate is genial and mainly healthful. The fine bays, coast and harbors of the Atlantic and Gulf may be improved, and yield untold wealth to the free enterprise of Northern men, when not a slave shall polute their borders.—Like ravaged England, when conquered by the invading Normans, the conquered States should be parceled out to the soldiers who have subdued them. Occupied by them, they will become richer in material wealth, and more loyal to the stars and stripes than ever before. And such will be the destiny of the seceding South, so sure as God reigns in heaven, unless the rebels take counsel of safety—and that speedily—and return to their allegiance."

—o—

☞Married—Mr. John Strange to Miss Mary Strange. Strange indeed. The next thing may be a *little stranger.*

Letter from Mrs. President Davis.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says the following letter, from Mrs Jefferson Davis, was written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a beautiful work-box, manufactured and presented to her by several patriotic misses of that city. Gracefully worded and beautifully written, we present it to our readers and let it speak for itself:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29, 1861.

My Dear young Ladies: Permit me, before thanking you for your kind present and wishes for my husband's welfare, to congratulate you upon the Secession of Virginia—the birth-place of my mother as well as yours.

The elder, and honored sister of the Southern States, is received with tearful joy among us, and many hands will fashion stars with which to mark this brilliant accession to our galaxy.

The possession of a work-box manufactured by little Southern girls, so industrious, so enthusiastic and so patriotic, will be much prized by me, and I will leave it to my daughter with the note which *precedes* it, as a precious legacy.

Long ere you reach the responsibility of a useful womanhood, may we have united peace to independence in our Southern Confederacy.

Wishing you, my dear young friends, a long, a happy life, I have the honor to be,

Very gratefully and sincerely,
Your friend,
VARINA DAVIS.

General Scott.

The Petersburg Express of the 15th instant, has the following:

A gentleman was in our office yesterday who saw Scott last Saturday. He says he is a complete wreck. Infirm, gouty and overwhelmed with the lashing of a guilty conscience, he has become a sort of terror to all around him. His aids tremble in his presence, and his pestulancy prevents him from giving any one a civil answer. "Old Abe," it is said, is absolutely afraid to go near "Fuss and Feathers," as the latter has not forgotten, and never will, the remark of Lincoln to Rev. Dr. Fuller, that he was "Scott's legal master." Scott, who was present at the time of the interview, managed to restrain his passion until the Doctor and the members of the Young Men's Christian Association left, but they had scarcely cleared the room, before he let out on Lincoln. At one time it was thought that Cameron and Seward would have to interfere to prevent a personal collision. Scott raved like a madman, and told Lincoln he was a stupid fool, a most consummate ass, and lavished several other choice epithets upon the head of his "legal master." Our informant states that he finally worked himself up into such a passion, that his nervous system could no longer stand the shock, and he was conveyed to bed.

Mr. Wigfall says in a letter to a friend in Washington, in great confidence, that the Confederate army will capture Washington, Lincoln, and his Cabinet, unless they leave before the middle of June. He says they have nearly 100,000 well armed troops, and in less than two weeks will be on their way to Washington, and expect to winter in Philadelphia.

Savannah Republican.

The Southern Republic—will it be Recognized

Every move on the diplomatic chess board at this critical conjuncture, is of the first importance. Recognition by England and France or by either of them would be worth to President Davis a dozen victories over the "Black Republicans," and there is no question therefore that no stone will be left unturned by the Montgomery Commissioners, [now in England] to accomplish that to them, the most desirable result. Those commissioners are men of oily tongues, and well versed in the bad art of making the worse appear the better reason. They will exert their utmost ingenity to magnify in English eyes, the unanimity of public sentiment in their section, against the Union and against its re construction, they will be certain to exaggerate its military resources and no pains will be spared to convince her majesty's ministers that they are abundantly able to maintain their independence by the sword. All their weak spots will be covered over or set down simply as the misrepresentations of hostile Abolition, or anti-slavery or Black Republican Northern Journals and we may expect much emphasis to be laid upon the fact that one of the most eminent of living English Journalists and a man withal of independent judgement and impartial observation, Mr. Russel, the special correspondent of the London Times has given it as his opinion that the Southern Confederacy is established on an enduring basis. And of course the most will be made of the superior advantages of free trade with the South, over the high protective tariff of the North, as arguments in favor of recognition—while to appease the anti slavery sentiment the fact will be prominently put forward that in the Montgomery Constitution the African Slave Trade has been prohibited forever.

As to the ultimate result of these overtures it is not probable we shall be kept very long in suspense. There has been for some weeks past a motion pending in the House of Commons for a recognition of the Confederacy. It was brought forward as soon as it was announced that commissioners from Montgomery had left for London, and was called up for consideration about the Middle of April but [owing doubtless to the non arrival of the Commissioners] postponed for a fortnight—We learn now by the Great Eastern that simultaneous with the arrival of these Commissioners this motion had been further postponed for two weeks, no doubt with the view of affording the Montgomery Ambassadors an opportunity of statating their case. By that time also, Mr. Charles Francis Adams will have presented his credentials to the Court of St. James as the representative of this Government and if the outgivings from Washington can be depended upon, he is instructed to loose no time in entering a solemn protest against Her Majesty's Government "granting the prayer of the petitioners." Lord Palmerston will thus have an oppertunity of hearing both sides, and his judgement and the judgements of Parliament thus, what ever else they may be, will not be predicated upon exparte testimony.

It has all along been our impression that notwithstanding professions to the contrary on the part of the representatives of the leading European Governments, that the Southern Republic would be recognized by them just as soon as they could discover their interest in that direction. We have never allowed ourselves to appraise at a very high value, the confessions of sympathy for "Liberty and Humanity," occasionally uttered by their journals. We have never been able to accept without much reservation the sincerity of the wish, at times expressed by their statesmen, that the integrity the integrity of the great Republic should be preserved. Upon this point one of the most intelligent and best informed of our Washington correspondents has submitted some statements touching the views of the foreign Ministers there, which go far to confirm the impressions to which we allude.—Every one of these Ministers, he says, are at heart in favor of the Montgomery Government—the representative from Sardina alone excepted, who naturally enough, looks upon the breaking up of the Union as practically an end of self-government on this side of the Atlantic, and as a side long blow to the permanent establishment of an United Italy on the other—the American Republic has been the nightmare of the crowned heads of the Old World for the last three quarters of a century, and we do not see what good it will do to cheat ourselves into the belief that they will refrain from joining their efforts with those of Jeff Davis in getting rid of this nightmare by getting rid of the Union—efforts in every possible way short of positive interference by army and navy, on his behalf. It will do no harm therefore to accustom ourselves to stare that ugly probability straight in the face, first as last, for in so doing, we can best be prepared to deal with it when it becomes an accomplished fact.—*New York Express.*

Northern Gossip.

If a victory could be achieved by playing the game of *brag*, the North would most assuredly be the successful party; to hear them *boast* and *brag* one would think that they intended to storm the South like an Avalanche—with all the force of a Tornado—exterminate the last Southerner; burn our cities; lay waste our fields; and then after they have accomplished all this, or in other words, Subjugated the South, divide out the spoils among their *hired soldiers.* The hot headed negro-loving Greely, has evidently declined to "face Southern bullets," and has taken it for a task to "frighten us into submission." But all this has proved ineffectual—the brave and chivalrous people of the South are not so easy "frightened" as the old chief of the Republicans supposes.

A Sum for the Cabinet.

There are now about 30,000 soldiers in and around Maryland to hold that "loyal," independent and sovereign State in subjection to the federal government. If any one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet is good at figures, we propose the following sum for his consideration: If it takes 30,000 soldiers to hold the little and "loyal" State of Maryland in subjugation, how many will it take to suppress rebellion in all the powerful and revolted States of Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas? Mr. Lincoln's war programme will require an army of at least 500,000 men to suppress rebellion, and then if he could suppress it, it will take a standing army of at least 300,000 men to keep it suppressed.

This immense standing army would cost us four hundred millions a year in solid cash. Then we must estimate that one-third of our soldiers will die annually in a hot and unfriendly country, which will make a constant yearly drain of 100,000 northern men to supply their places. At this rate how many years would it take to depopulate the North? If the Republican papers correctly indicate Mr. Lincoln's plans, we advise his physician to put blisters behind his ears, to draw off the hot and acid humors of his brain, for he must certainly be mad—stark, raving mad. In fact the whole party talk and act like bedlamites—*N. Y. Day Book.*

MR. LINCOLN'S STATESMANSHIP.—Honest Abe has committed more blunders, than any man ever was guilty of before in the same space of time. Had he waited a few days longer before issuing his War Proclamation, the Virginia Convention would have adjourned. Then Virginia could not have seceded so easily. He waits until all the cotton has been shipped, and then he blockades the Southern ports; until we have received a sufficient supply of corn to last until the present crop comes into market; and then he forbids the shipment of corn Southward; until summer when we have no use for fire, and then he says "no more coal to be sent South;" until the yellow fever season is about commencing and then he talks about sending an army to occupy New Orleans! No wonder Sut Lovengood called him "a darned old fool."—*Selma Reporter.*

—oc—

MACHINERY FROM HARPER'S FERRY.—Most of the machinery from Harper's Ferry has arrived in this city, under the charge of accomplished machinists who will proceed, at once, to put it in working order, in this place.

With this machinery old Virginia will be enabled to turn out as fine muskets and rifles as any that are to be had in this country or Europe.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—Mr. Shaw, a member of the Illinois Legislature, in a recent speech in that body, declared that he would not vote a dollar to invade the South. He said:

Sir, war should be the last resort; every honorable effort looking to a peaceful settlement of our dieulties should be exhausted before we appeal to the sword and the God of battles. Sir, I look upon the subjugation of the disaffected Southern States as utterly impossible. Every hair upon the head of the youngest child would whiten with old age before the work would be half accomplished. Descending from the same Royolutionary sires, inhabiting one of the most productive portions of this continent; an empire in whose bosom rests the bones of a Washington, Jefferson, Henry and Jackson—indulge not the belief that the conquest will be an easy task; but granting for the moment that our superiority of numbers shoule overrun the Southern States, burn ther cities, and produce a servile insurrection, would you then have saved the United States as one people? The strong arm of military power might restrain; a large standing army might command the peace, but we would have no United States worth the name; we would have military despotism.

☞Harper's Ferry, Va., according to the account of a gentleman who was recently at that place, is new deemed by competent military judges impregnable against any force which Mr. Lincoln can send to repossess it. Our informant estimates that there were about five thousand Confederate States troops at that point when he left. The heights on the Maryland side have been strongly fortified; some of the largest Columbiads and Dahlgren guns have been mounted, and our troops are considered well enough prepared to give a warm reception to the minions of the Northern Administration, should they venture to make an attack. The troops there were enjoying excellent health, and were all in the best of spirits. Point of Rocks, about twelve miles from Harper's Ferry, is also strongly fortified by Virginians. The natural defences of this point are such that a comparatively small body of troops can easily hold in check a much larger force. After leaving Harper's Ferry, our informant met the Fourth Alabama Regiment near Winchester, on its march to Harper's Ferry. The men were all well, and in good spirits. All along the route through Virginia, the people were springing to arms and preparing to welcome the ruthless invaders of their homes to hospitable graves.

Is their Voice Still for War.

By a private letter, as well as through the public Journals, it seems the war feeling is some what subsiding, and the sober second thought taking hold of the politicians, as well as the people.—Whether or not, any reliance is to be placed upon the amicable tone in high circles at Washington, is a matter of doubt, as heretofore, no reliance it seems could be placed on the pretensions of either Lincoln or his Cabinet. A private letter from Washington says, that every thing there is losing its war like character, and a manifest tendency for peace seems to pervade all ranks.

The gentleman, writing the letter above alluded to, is strictly Southern in his views, and attributes the change in affairs at Washington, to the late European news. The Administration is now clearly of the opinion, that the Independence of the Confederate States will be recognized, both by England and France at an early day: and that instead of receiving *"aid and comfort"* from the crowned heads they will have to battle against them. Prudence, even at this late hour, seems to be taking hold of the hot headed fanatics at Washington, and we may look in a few days, for the *Tribune* to strike its colors, and the mob Lincoln has under his command to *"disperse and return to their homes."*

There seems to be but one obstacle in the way of the Freedom shriekers, and that is, the maintenance of the Union intact. They assert that to recognize the Independence of the Confederate States, is to acknowledge the right of secession. A Providence paper holds, that in acknewledging our independence, they would not in the least recognize the right of secession, as the States seceded under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and consequently, the present Administration has had nothing to do with it. Pretty good logic for a Black Republican, and if he could only beat the same thing into old Abe's head, as the hoosiers say, the *"thing would be did."—Rome True Flag.*

THE HAVANA (CUBA) PRESS ON THE CRISIS.—The Havana papers publish in detail the news from the United States, and comment voluminously upon it. The *Prensa* says:

The confusion which must reign in the United States, with the calling out of the militia and the preparations for war, can scarcely be conceived.—The general dissatisfaction, however, manifests itself in a thousand different ways; the people well understand that the result of all these sacrifices will be that the drama will end where it ought to have begun, with the recognition of the independence and nationality of the two sections into which the old republic is already divided, and the conclusion of treaties of amity and commerce. But, in the mean time, disaster is to succeed disaster without the possibility of remedy. What blindness on the part of the Republican party and President Lincoln!

MARINE DISASTERS.—There were forty-four American vessels reported lost or missing on the ocean during the last month. They comprised 8 ships, 8 barks, 6 brigs, and 22 schooners; of this number 23 were wrecked, 8 abandoned, 2 run down, 2 burnt, 8 foundered, 1 capsized, and 4 are missing. The loss of life by these disasters was very severe, 86 persons in all having been reported drowned. This, added to the missing the total number of lives lost by ocean disasters for the month to be about 160.

Keep An Eye on 'em.

During such times as the present it would be wise for every Southern city and community to maintain a strict watch upon all strangers coming among them. We have to deal with a wiley and unscrupulous enemy, and proper and effective means should be adopted to protect ourselves against his contaminating contact. Harmless professions are not unfrequently the forerunner of diabolical deeds. During last week several of our Northern *friends* were observed in this city. What they did besides collecting money with which to furnish the sinews of the war to the Northern fanatical hordes, no one can know, but since all communication with the North have been cut off, it is not improbable that Lincoln will equip his spies with this pretext and if permitted will send them thro' the whole South to pry into our movements. Let our Vigilance committee take all such matters immediately in hand.—*Columbus Times.*

General Bragg.

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Warrington Florida, thus briefly sketches General Bragg:

I called upon Gen. Bragg at his headquarters yesterday, and found him on the front terrace of the building he occupies for himself and staff, engaged with an opera glass scanning the movements of the United States fleet on the other side of Santa Rosa Island, and also another large vessel approaching bearing British colors. From his position, Gen. Bragg can observe all that is going on in the matter of reinforcing Fort Pickens, and also watch the movements of any vessel that may attempt to enter the harbor. Gen. Bragg desisted from his occupation to give me an interview for a few minutes. I found him an amiable gentleman, possessing more suavity of manners, gentleness of voice and general mildness of demeanor, than I had been led to believe from the blood and thunder reports published about him during the Mexican war. He looks like a man who can do a great thing, achieve a great undertaking, in a quite, unostentious way—one who can put a little more grape" into any movement without disturbing a muscle of his features or letting his right hand man know what he is about. Although mild in peace, I think he must be terrible in war, from the very coolness and self-possession which invariably mark his actions.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN JAVA—*Hundreds of Lives Lost.*—Great floods have taken place in this Island, causing calamities only inferior to those in Holland. Hundreds have lost their lives, and thousands have been ruined. Several villages have been completely submerged. The destruction of horses, crops, stores, roads, etc., have been such that many millions will not compensate for it. The Government has sent 800,000 florins for the relief of the sufferers. The commercial community of Batavia have subscribed, 150,000 florins. On the 22d of February the water rose thirty feet above the ground. The number of lives lost has not been ascertained. All the horses and cattle were drowned. The whole valley of Banquinas was covered with a layer of mud, after the subsiding of the waters, some four or five feet deep. The numerous carcasses and corpses had begun to decompose, and 1000 men from different districts had been sent to bury them. The best spirits prevailed among the inhabitants and Europeans. The Government had distributed food to 5,855 persons. Two vessels had been dispatched from Batavia to Izilatjap with food.

The circulation of the Louisville Journal and of Brownlow's Whig has been prohibited in Memphis. They should be all over the South. Also, of Harper's Weekly, the N. Y. Herald, and of Northern papers generally. They have fattened upon the South, and now advocate a war of ruthless butchery upon her people. Let them no longer pollute our soil, load our mails, and stir up mischief. The frogs of Egypt were tolerable visitors compared with these Northern vipers.—Build up, by a generous patronage, Southern papers, and they will soon be the equals of the Northern ones in energy, as they have been superior in ability and good morals.

A COMPLIMENT FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.—A writer to the Philadelphia North American says:

The chief rebels are desperate and determined men endowed with superior talents and furnished with many resources. It is now, with them a question of life or death, honor, dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason, by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders, they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not to be surpassed. In a good cause they make puissant cohorts. Let the government and the Northern States, then be prepared for a desperate conflict.

WHAT PRENTICE THINKS KENTUCKY WILL DO.—The Washington correspondent of The New York Herald telegraphs to that journal on the 8th instant that Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, writes to his brother in this city, expressing the opinion that Kentucky will go out of the Union, and asserts his determination to die in his tracks before he will surrender his position as a Union man, or desert his business. What a brave man Prentice is, and what a fine mayor he will make.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

May 30, 1861.

Ala. and Tenn. River Rail Road.

The track laying on this road still continues to progress. The road is finished eleven miles this side of Talladega to a station called Munford—a distance from Selma of 121 miles. On next Friday, the first day of June, the passenger train will commence running regularly from Selma to Munford, and the passengers and mail will be received and carried from Munford through by way of Jacksonville to Rome, Georgia, and intermediate points, by Messrs. Powell & Hutchinson's fine line of Stage Coaches. This line of coaches is not surpassed by any line of stages South, and passes through a healthy and beautiful country to Rome, Georgia.

Travellers South or West of Selma, desiring to go to Tennessee and Virginia springs will find this route, from 75 to 100 miles nearer than by way of Montgomery and Atlanta, much the quickest time, and several dollars the cheapest. A route embracing all these high qualifications, will, as soon as it is known, command the attention and patronage of the travelling community.

The staging on this line will be reduced in a short time to 60 or 65 miles.

Gun Powder.

As gun powder is likely to play an important part, and wield a great influence in the affairs of this continent for awhile, we have hunted up from different sources the following facts in relation to it.

Like some other important inventions and discoveries, Europe probably was indebted to the Arabs, for the use of gun powder in military operations. They used it in some land and naval operations as early as the thirteenth century. In the fourteenth century, the Moors used it before Alicant and Algesiras. Its first discovery dates a few centuries earlier than this. Its chemical composition is accurately detailed in a book published in the 9th century. It was first used with Artillery in Germany about 1365, and soon afterwards came to be known all over Europe. The introduction of Gun powder soon changed completely the modes of warfare.

Gun powder is a mixture of Saltpetre, Sulphur and Charcoal. The composition varies slightly in the proportions in different countries. The Gun powder of the United States consists of nitre 75, sulphur 12 5, and charcoal 12-5 parts.

The nitre is obtained in this country from saltpetre caves.

The sulphur of commerce is mainly obtained from the volcanic districts of Italy, where it is thrown up by an extensive natural process of sublimation.

It may be obtained artificially from sulphur earth, or Iron or copper pyrites. It is separated from its connection with the earth or metal by heat in a suitable apparatus for collecting and condenseing it.—There is a large amount of copper pyrites at the Duck Town mines, and Iron pyrites abounds throughout this country.

The charcoal may be obtained from the poplar, sumach, black alder, chestnut or willow. It is prepared by calceining the wood in cast-iron cylinders, arranged in a furnace.

The explosive force of gun powder results from the sudden conversion of the solid constituents into a gaseous state.

Military Meeting.

By special invitation and request we attended the meeting at Howels' camp ground, convened on Saturday last, for the purpose of completing the organization of a military company, of which notice was given in our last paper.

A large concourse of people assembled on the ground about 11 o'clock, about one half of whom were ladies, who graciously lent their presence and influence to the noble cause; and showed a willingness, if need be, to part with husbands, sons and brothers, and thus to pay their richest offerings on the altar of their country's liberty."

Speeches were delivered by G. C. Whatley, Esq. of this place, and Wm. J. Borden, Esq. a citizen of that section of the County; some insidental remarks were also made by Maj Matthew Alexander, and Mr. B. O. Ramey.

Mr. Whatley reviewed in an eloquent and earnest manner, in a speech of about one hour and a half, the cause of disagreement between the North and the South, from the organization of the government down to the present time—showed clearly that the North had always been the aggressor, and with the most unjust, unconstitutional arrogant and insulting pretensions, had pressed on the "irrepressible conflict," to the present fatal climax; while on the contrary, the South had always acted on the defensive—had demanded nothing but her constitutional rights, justice and equality. He read extracts from the speeches of Ex-President Fillmore and Valandingham of Ohio, and from Lincoln himself, and extracts from articles by the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, showing clearly that all of them had admitted the right of secession, and opposed the doctrine of coercion. He alluded also to the fact, that John Bell of Tennessee, had recently asserted his willingness to shoulder his musket and march in defence of his country, against the ruthless invasion of the Black Republican Goths and Vandals. After saying much more which we have not time or space, even briefly to sketch, Mr. Whatley stated that every effort for a just and equitable compromise had failed, and every exertion for peaceable seperation, had either been scouted and scorned, or met by falsehood, deception and treachery: and concluded by an eloquent appeal to all who were willing to volunteer in defence of their country, now that war had been inaugurated by our enemies, to make it known, when an opportunity should be given.

Mr. Borden in a brief speech, confined himself chiefly to the present attitude of the country, and the position of defence which the South had been compelled to assume—expressed his own willingness to volunteer in her defence, and made an earnest, eloquent and patriotic appeal to all others who were willing to do likewise, to manifest it by prompt and decisive action.

After some other remarks, the volunteers were requested to fall into ranks and follow the music: and after they had marched several times round the encampment, we had the pleasure of enrolling the names of 42 volunteers, who offered their services to the Confederate States, to march when and wherever they might be ordered. Those with others who had previously volunteered, it was thought would be sufficient to complete a company.

It was the purpose also of the meeting to commence the organization of another company of older men, to act as a home guard—but having 21 miles to travel home we could not wait to see it through.

We venture to assert that the people of this section will prove themselves as prompt and patriotic in the hour of need, as any other portion of the banner County of Calhoun.

☞ The present troubles have aroused many a patriotic feeling, and given spontaneous expression to many a patriotic sentiment, which otherwise might have lain dormant. Some of these ought not to be forgotten and are worthy of being put on record.

On Saturday last, while taking names of volunteers, one, whose name we do not now recollect, observed that he would as soon volunteer for the war as for one year, for, said he, if the war did not end with the year, I should want to fight until I died or we had obtained an honorable peace.

Another said to a young man, "you have nobody but yourself to take care of, and you ought to volunteer, but I have a wife and several children." "So have I," said Maj. Matthew Alexander, to the latter, "therefore you and I have the more to protect and defend; I intend to volunteer."

Arming Negroes.

We have seen much published of late about the loyalty of the negroes and their availability as a fighting force to repel invasion. Tenders have even been made in various instances by owners of slaves.

Now, we have great confidence in the faithfulness of the great mass of our slaves, and have no doubt there are many that would fight gallantly in defence of their masters and their families. Yet we would respectfully suggest, that it would be *impolitic and highly unwise, to teach our negroes the art of war.* It might render them troublesome and more dangerous to their owners hereafter. No, let the negroes cultivate the farms, and furnish the "sinews of war; there are plenty of white men to do the fighting.

Let those who have negroes to spare take them and build our fortifications with them, and do the drudgery of the soldier; but let white men do the fighting.

Inconsistency.—Some of the Counties of Western Virginia, while denying the right of a State to secede from the general government, yet claim the right of secession from their own State.

Kentucky, denying the right of secession from the old government, is yet guilty of the glaring inconsistency of seceding from both sides.

It is not a little singular, that those States which have acted with most decision and promptitude are now the most quiet and unmolested; as for instance, compare the condition of South Carolina with Maryland and Missouri. The two latter States are a fair sample of what all the Southern States might and would have been, had they adopted a vacilating co-operation policy—threatening to secede and yet doing nothing.

MONSTROUS LIES.—If Lincoln's soldiers were as good at fighting as his Editors are at lying, they would indeed be as much to be dreaded as his braggarts make out. They have continued to reiterate in the face of every contradiction, and even of the official report, the false story that 400 South Carolinians were killed in Fort Moultrie at the time of the storming of Fort Sumter. Since then they have asserted that Gen. Beauregard was wounded in the action and has recently died; also, that J. C. Breckinridge had joined the Black Republican forces. We mention these only as a specimen of the many lies they have recently set afloat, so monstrous and palpable that they can deceive no one.

The late Hailstorm.—The Talladega papers mention the falling of hail in that vicinity, on the same day of the hail storm here, mentioned in our last paper. The hail was said to be as large as goose eggs, but doing very little damage, on account of falling very scattering.

Since the publication of our last paper we have heard of some 25 or 30 persons in this County where the hail partially or totally destroyed the crops of wheat, corn oats and cotton.

☞ We are authorized to say to those who may wish to volunteer, but are not willing to do so for three years or during war; that as many as thirty will be received for ten months in Capt. Draper's company from this county, now stationed at Pensacola.

This information we have obtained from R. H. Wynne, Esq. Door Keeper of the Confederate Congress, who visited Pensacola about the time of adjournment, and has since returned to his home in this place.

Mr. Wynne reports all the volunteers from this County in fine health and spirits, and spoiling for a fight.

We wish to call the attention of all volunteer companies formed for the service of the Confederate States, to the following timely information, furnished by the Montgomery Advertiser:

The Law of Clothing in Regard to Volunteers Received into the Confederate States.

Much misunderstanding seems to exist among the volunteer forces called into the Confederate service, in relation to the subject of clothes and clothing, and yet the law of Congress controlling the question is quite clear, and admits of no two constructions.—Many Volunteer Companies, and Battalions and Regiments, entered the Confederate service with the idea, that the War Department would supply all deficiencies of clothing among them, and would moreover be *prepared with future supplies to meet* the accruing wants of the soldiers: and consequently, are now suffering in this respect, because of the want of proper information in the beginning, which their officers and the State authorities should have given. The law of Congress, as set forth in the act "to provide for the public defence," reads as follows:

"Said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes. When called into active service and while remaining therein, "instead of clothing, every non commissioned officer and private in any "company shall be entitled to money, "in a sum equal to the cost of clothing "of a non commissioned officer or private in the regular army of the Confederate States."

By this law volunteers provide, at all times, their own clothing, and receive therefor commutation in money, and in the passage of the law, Congress evidently had in view those public exigencies that required large forces to be thrown into the field while yet the Government was in its infancy and stood provided with no regular Quarter Master organization.

We have been thus explicit because it is highly desirable the matter should be thoroughly understood, as well among those troops already in service, as among those who are daily expecting to be called into service. And we think it would be well for the newspaper press generally, to set forth, as we have done, the subject in the light of the law and the reason of the law.

[From the Phila. Press, Abolition Journal.]

The British Cotton Spinners and the South.

The cotton spinners and cotton weavers of Lancashire are beginning to realize some of the effects of a rebellion in this country. The news of the loss of Fort Sumter immediately depressed the stock and share markets of London, raised the price of cotton at Liverpool, and, we are told, completely paralyzed business on 'Change at Manchester. "Should the war go on," it is added, "the manufacturing districts will at once feel its baneful effects."

Manchester, the capital of the English cotton manufacturing district, does not conceal its leaning towards the South. At the same time, Manchester is expending capital and labor in a widely-extended series of experiments to dispense, altogether, with cotton, the produce of our South. In Hindoostan, and other parts of Asia, in Turkey, in Brazil, and near the coast, and even in the interior of Africa, attempts are now on foot, to be kept up during all the time that may be required, to raise cotton of a staple sufficiently good to prevent Great Britain from being almost wholly dependent, as at present, upon our Southern States. The cottonocracy, whose creed is gain, and whose divinity is money, look with apprehension to this country, convinced that the continued prosecution of the war must greatly diminish the cotton crop of the coming season, and, should the contest be carried over into 1862, may yet farther curtail it. Without cotton for spinning and weaving, the city of Manchester will speedily be in a bad way, with its factories closed, its laborers out of work, the poor rates somewhere about fifteen shillings in the pound, and, added to this, it may be, bread-riots and bloodshed. There were nearly 500,000 persons engaged in the cotton manufacture of England in 1860. Each would average a wife and three children to his share, making about 2,500,000 wholly dependent in Lancashire on this trade. Tarowing these out of employment would be nearly as bad as plunging that part of England in civil war. The capital invested in cotton manufactures in England was estimated at £55,500,000 in 1856, and is said now to amount to £75,000,000, and the value of manufactured cotton goods, exported in 1860, was £52,210,482. To this should be added the home consumption by 30,000,000 people in the United Kingdom. Not less than £60,000,000 as the value of one year's cotton manufactures. Should the supply of raw cotton fail—it was 1,390,938,752 lbs. last year, of which 894,400,000 lbs. came from the South—Lancashire will be ruined. As much cotton will be required by the Lancashire manufactures in 1861, they had from America in 1860. What are the prospects of our cotton crop this season? What for 1862?

Looking to the South as the place whence they derive their main supply of cotton, the Lancashire men are inclined to defend the action of the South—its secession, rebellion, robberies—against that of the North. Hence the special organ of the cotton-lords, the Manchester Guardian, suggests that President Lincoln should pause ere he proceeded against the South, adding that "the Southerners have only taken up the sword when appeal to it was made inevitable, and that, with scarcely any bloodshed, they had inflicted on the United States a conspicuous reverse" at Fort Sumter. Other Lancashire papers take the same view, in ignorance of the firmness of President Lincoln, the union and loyalty, as well as the bravery and patriotism, of the North. The London journals, far less interested in the South, lament secession and its consequences, but do not echo the desire that Mr. Lincoln should fall back from the principles enunciated in his inaugural address.

Pay of the Volunteers.

The following are the conditions and regulations under which volunteers are accepted in the Confederate States Army:

Under the bill for the public defence 100,000 volunteers can be accepted, who will be subject to the rules governing the regular army. The term of service will be during the war. All volunteers must be tendered by the Governor of a State. Each regiment is composed of ten companies, each consisting of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, and ninety privates. The pay of Colonel is $175 per month, Lieutenant-Colonel, $170 per month, Major $150, Captain $108, First Lieutenant $90, Second Lieutenant $80, First Sergeant $21, other Sergeants $17, Corporals and artificers $13, Privates $11 per month, with yearly allowance of clothing and one ration per day. The volunteers are expected to furnish their own uniforms and will be paid in money by the Confederate States Government when mustered into service. Each regiment has a Quarter-master, with the rank of Captain, and Commissary with equal rank, a Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon.

One Effect of the Patent Law.—The law in relation to Patents, which was passed a few days ago, repeals all Patents not owned in whole or in part, by citizens of the Confederate States on the 4th of February last. Among those repealed by this law is that for Morses' Electric Telegraph. This is a matter of some consideration to the old Washington and New Orleans Telegraphic Company, as that Patent represented half its stocks, and the Patentees, S. B. Morse, Amos Kendall and F. O. J. Smith, received half its dividend. It seems as if the stock-holders of this line should at once take measures for a reorganization of the company, and we mention the fact for the benefit of stockholders who may not properly understand the term of the Patent Bill.

Montgomery Advertiser.

New York City—Reaction About to Take Place.

The Memphis Avalanche publishes a letter from a respectable business house in New York to a gentleman of the former city. We make the following extract:

My solemn opinion of New York City, from the present part it is playing, in voting millions of dollars and tens of thousands of men, (misnamed soldiers—heaven save the mark!) is that the city is doomed, and will not be worth a cent to live in from henceforth, and this city richly deserves all the obloquy the South can heap on it. The first mercantile house in this city are going down with a rush, and one in particular, the patron of the arch fiend Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of the Holy Rifle Church, failed a few days ago for $2,500,000—they went down with about forty others of our oldest firms. All business of every kind is completely crushed here, with the exception of fitting out all the dead rabbits, murderers, thieves, garroters, and scum of all the Five Points and Europe, to cut the throats of the people of the South, who never injured them. I hope to God they will be warmly received in Dixie's Land and scalped like dogs. Arkansas tooth picks are too good for such scoundrels.

The business men of New York will, ere long, make themselves heard, although, at the present time, all freedom of speech is prohibited here; still a reaction must take place soon, and when that day comes, I would not envy the feelings of some parties in this city.

Incidents of Camp Life at Pensacola.

A correspondent, of the Eufaula Spirit of the South gives the following humorous description of the appointment of an aide-camp, by Gen. Bragg:

Privates Bullock, Pugh and Cochran, of the Eufaula Rifles, have just had a very high compliment paid them by General Bragg. The General sent a blank commission to the three above named, requesting them to fill the commission with one of their names. Pugh positively declined, and Bullock, without hesitation remarked that in a game of "Bragg," if no one went better, the "Age" raked down the pile, therefore Cochran holding the Age, was entitled to the position, and we must call him hereafter by his real rank, Col. Cochran, which, heretofore, he has been, only by courtesy. Gen. Bragg showed his judgement in the selection, than which no better could have been made. Long life and happiness to our wire grass John.

Prospect of Civil War.

The Louisville Courier gives the following account of a villainous operation on foot in Kentucky:

A secret organization has been formed throughout the State, the members of which are sworn to fight on the side of Lincoln in his war on the South, and are expected to embrue their hands in the blood of Kentuckians if the people of the State should determine, as they will determine, to unite their political destiny with the Confederate States, even as their material destiny is united with these States.

The negotiations of the conspirators with Lincoln, a Bastard Adlo, have been successful; and arms by the thousand are now in the State, and daily being received by the friends of the North here from the Administration.

This is no idle surmise. It is a fact. Companies of home guards in Paris and elsewhere have driven every Southern man from their ranks, and are now armed by those who intend, unless successfully resisted, to reduce Kentucky to the position of Maryland and Missouri.

U. S. COAST GUARD FIRED INTO BY A RICHMOND PROPELLER.—The Washington Star of Monday has the particulars of an attack by a propeller from Richmond, on the coast guard of the U. S. steamer stationed at the mouth of the Potomac, which had got aground.—It is reported that four of the U. S soldiers were killed and five wounded.

President Davis and South Carolina.

In reviewing Claborne's Life and Times of Quitman, in DeBow's *Review*, the writer says:

An episode may be here tolerated, in regard to the conduct of the celebrated Mississippi Rifles, under charge of Colonel, now President Jefferson Davis, on the field of Buena Vista.—The great movement then made by Davis, is said to have been without previous parallel in the art of of war, and was regarded by the Duke of Wellington as new and masterly. It was subsequently made, we learn on the authority of General Cushing, on the fields of the Crimea.

But to the extract from Claiborne p. 280—

"The battle had been raging sometime with fluctuating fortunes, and was setting against us, when Gen. Taylor, with Col Davis and other's arrived on the field. Several regiments (which were subsequently rallied and fought bravely) were in full retreat; O'Brien, after having his men and horses completely cut up, had been compelled to draw off his guns, and Bragg with almost superhuman energy was sustaining the brunt of the fight. Many officers of distinction had fallen. Col Davis rode forward to examine the position of the enemy, and concluding that the best way to arrest our fugitives would be to make a bold demonstration, he resolved at once to attack the enemy, there posted in force, immediately in front, supported by cavalry, *and two divisions in reserve in his rear.* It was a resolution bold almost to rashness, but the emergency was pressing. With a handful of Indiana Volunteers, who still stood by their brave old Colonel (Bowles,) and his own regiment he advanced at double quick time, firing as he advanced.—His own brave fellows fell fast under the rolling musketry of the enemy, but their rapid and fatal volleys carried dismay and death into the adverse ranks. A deep ravine separated the combatants. Leaping into it, the Mississippians soon appeared on the other side, and with a shout that was heard over the battlefield, they poured in a well directed fire, and rushed upon the enemy. Their deadly aim and wild enthusiasm was irresistible. The Mexicans fled in confusion to their reserve, and Davis seized the commanding position they had occupied. He next fell upon a party of cavalry and compelled it to fly with the loss of their leader and other officers. Immediately afterward a brigade of lancers, 1000 strong, were seen approaching at a gallop, in beautiful array, with sounding bugles and flattering pennons. It was an appalling spectacle, but not a man flinched from his position. The time between our devoted band and eternity seemed brief indeed. But conscious that the eye of the army was upon them, that the honor of Mississippi was at stake, and knowing that, if they gave way, or were ridden down, our unprotected batteries in the rear, upon which the fortunes of the day depended, would be captured each man resolved to die in his place sooner than retreat.

"Not the Spartan martyrs at Thermopylæ—not the sacred battallion of Epaminondas—not the tenth legion of Julius Cesar—not the Old Guard of Napoleon—ever evinced more fortitude than these young volunteers in a crisis when death seemed inevitable. They stood like statues, as frigid and motionless as the marble itself—Impressed with this extraordinary firmness, when they had anticipated panic and flight, the lancers advanced more deliberately, as tho' they saw for the first time the dark shadows of the fate that was impending over them. Col. Davis had thrown his men into the form of a re entering angle (familiarly known as his famous V movement,) both flanks resting on ravines, the lancers coming down on the intervening ridge. This exposed them to a covering fire, and the moment they came within rifle range each man singled out his object, and the whole head of the column fell. A more deadly fire never was delivered, and the brilliant array recoiled and retreated, paralized and dismayed.

"Shortly afterward, the Mexicans having concentrated a large force on the right for their final attack, Col Davis was ordered in that direction.—His regiment had been in action all day, exhausted by thirst and fatigue, much reduced by the carnage of the morning engagement, and many in the ranks suffering from wounds, yet the noble fellows moved at double quick time. Bowles, little band of Indiana Volunteers still acted with them. After marching several hundred yards they perceived the Mexican infantry advancing, in three lines, upon Bragg's battery, which, though entirely unprotected, held his position with a resolution worthy of his fame. The pressure upon him stimulated the Mississippians. They increased their speed, and when the enemy were within one hundred yards of the battery, and confident of its capture, they took him in flank and reverse, and poured in a raking and destructive fire. This broke his right line, the rest soon gave way and fled back precipitately. Here Col. Davis was severely wounded."

After this lengthy extract in regard to the heroic conduct of Davis, we shall soon pass to the acts of Quitman at the gates of Mexico, but before doing so will be permitted a momentary notice of the behavior of the South Carolina regiment under the fire of the Mexican enemy. Those who sneer at Carolina courage and virtues are, in general ignorant of history to be affected by the record. Butler left his sick bed against medical advice, to lead the Palmettos. His horse was shot under him. He took another and was severely wounded. Dickinson now commanded, and taking the flag from Beggs, was himself shot down as was also Beggs. Butler resuming the command was killed by the side of Dickinson, under the flag. Dickinson fell again, but now mortally wounded and Gladden, placing the flag in the hands of Leonard, led the charge—There was no wavering as death swept through the ranks. Shot and shell hailed upon them. The storm raged: "In the whole history," says Claiborne "there has never been a more striking example of indefference to death, the result of stern resolve. Each man fought for the honor of Carolina. Several companies were almost annihilated. Some had not men enough left to bury their dead, or bear their wounded to the ambulances. The uniforms of some of the officers were litterally torn from their persons; the color bearers were shot down, but the flag bathed in their blood, was always seized as they fell and borne to the front. Proudly it floated through the tempest of death until the victory had been won, and then, all torn and bloodstained, it dropped over its own glorious dead. The regiment entered the battle with 273 rank, and file and when it was over it mustered 168! It had no missing; it's dead and wounded made up the deficiency. Cadets of a noble State, sons of a sunny clime, branded by their country as traitors for defending the Constitution and their rights from usurpation and outrage, yet dying cheerfully for that country in a foreign land—the world may learn that such a race, in defence of their own homesteads and institutions, can never be subdued.

By Telegraph.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI!

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS!

Proposed Resignation of Senator Bayard.

[EXPRESSLY FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 18, 1861.

This city is at present environed by a line of military posts, to prevent hostile troops and munitions from entering and securing peace.

The Federal authorities have seized considerable quantities of arms and munitions at the State tobacco Warehouse.

The *Democrat*, of this city, learns that the encampment under command of Jefferson Thompson has been removed several miles east of St. Joseph on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and Government stores detained.

Gov. Jackson guarantees full protection to route agents along that road.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 18.

Senator Douglas is very ill with typhoid fever.—Although he is now better, his situation, his friends think, is still critical.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, proposes to resignh is seat in the U. S. Senate, having come to the conclusion that civil war cannot be averted.

PROVISIONS SEIZED AT HARPER'S FERRY!

THE TROOPS AT WASHINGTON MUTINOUS!

Horace Greeley Alarmed! &c., &c., &c.

[EXPRESSLY FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1861.

Sales of Cotton to-day 800 bales at 11¼ a 11¾.—Flour advancing. Pork 20 a 21c. Whiskey 22.

The General Miramon, from Havana, the 13th reports that the United States Consulate refuses to give clearances to vessels for ports in the seceeding States. The difficulties between the North and the South have greatly affected the commerce. Sugar unimproved; number of boxes on hand 12, at 5¼ a 6. Richardson quotes sterling bills at 7½ per cent. premium, and bills on New York at 21 per cent. premium.

WASHINGTON, May 18

The Diplomatic Corps are anxiously awaiting the course of events.

It is rumored that France has agents travelling through the South.

A large quantity of provisions and stores from the West, bound for Baltimore, were stopped at Harper's Ferry.

The expenses are enormous, and fears of raising sufficient means are arising.

Gen. Harr, of Massachusetts, a prominent actor at Annapolis and Baltimore, is dissatisfied. He was promised a higher rank and has been disappointed.

The troops are becoming mutinous. Bad fare is assigned as the reason.

The 7th N. Y. Regiment, on Friday night, had a mock funeral over their junk.

Daril. E. Sickles has been made a Major General.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Tribune*, is becoming alarmed. It says Virginia is full of troops, armed and equipped.

THE WAR COMMENCED!

FIGHT AT SEWELL'S POINT!!

Battery of the Confederate States FIRED INTO!!!

LINCOLN'S STEAMER COMPLETELY DISABLED!

RICHMOND, May 20.—The Battery at Sewell's Point, eight miles from Norfolk, was fired into on Saturday and again on yesterday, by the Steamer Monticello.—The battery returned the fire on Sunday with great effect. The steamer was completely disabled and made signals of distress. Steamer frigs were immediately sent from Fort Monroe and hauled her off.

Special Dispatch to the Southern Republic.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

BOMBARDMENT OF SEWELL'S POINT RENEWED.

RICHMOND, May 20.—The Federal vessels on the Potomac river carry the flags half-mast to day, in consequence it is supposed, of the death of Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois.

The Federal steamers Minnesota and Monticello, renewed the bombardment of Sewell's Point to-day.

From the Charleston Courier.

ALEXANDRIA, May 19.—Senator Douglas is reported to be dying with fever at Chicago.

The New York Herald says that "it is useless to disguise the fact, that the interest which the Foreign Ministers represent, are identical with those of the South, and that they will be compelled to look after free trade.

Collectors are to be appointed by Lincoln for the ports of the seceded States, back by United States troops. There are 8,000 Southern troops at Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln has created a new military district to consist of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Gen. B. F. Butler, of Mass., has been placed in command. His headquarters are to be at Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

A very large body of North Carolina and Louisiana troops arrived in Richmond this morning.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—A detachment of volunteers surrounded the town of Potosi, on Iron Mountain Railroad, on Tuesday last, in consequence of the Unionists driving away 150 citizens. They were taken prisoners, and the Unionists were threatened by the Secessionists on parole.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The city is completely environed by a line of military post, to prevent hostile troops, with munitions, from entering and secure the place.

The Federal authorities have seized a considerable quantity of arms, munition and tobacco.

The "Democrat" learns, that the encampment under the command of Jeff Thomaston, has been removed several miles East of St. Joseph, on the Hannibal & St Joseph Railway, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped and Government stores detained.

Gov. Jackson guarantees full protection to Route Agents along that Road.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The "National Intelligencer" construes Lord John Russell's speeches in Parliament into the recognition of the right of the Southern Confederacy to issue Letters of Marque, and to take its prizes into British ports.

[From the Confederacy.]

North Carolina Seceded!

MONTGOMERY, May 21.—Gov. Ellis has telegraph President Davis that the Convention of North Carolina had passed an Ordinances of Secession unanimously.

Gov Magoffin Forbids the Occupation of Kentucky Territory.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—Gov. Magoffin has issued his Proclamation, notifying and warning all other States, whether separate or United, especially the United States and Confederate States, against any movement upon the soil of Kentucky, or the occupation of any port or place within the limits of Kentucky, by any forces, for any purpose whatever, until authorised by the Legislature or Executive.

Hon. John Young Brown has withdrawn from the canvass, not desiring a seat in Lincoln's Congress.

Douglas is Better.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Senator Douglas is better to-day, but not out of danger.

Foreign Details.

We have some further foreign news by the Kangaroo and Arago at New York, the Europe at Halifax, and the Parana at St. John—the latter bringing Liverpool dates to the 7th inst. The Arago brings £1,800 in specie, and among her passengers are Capt. S. W. Alart, U. S. Army, and Dr. Woodsworth, U. S. Navy. The Europe brings £25,000 in specie. The Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst., and the Edinburg on the 4th.

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, referring to the war in the United States, said the British government has felt that it was its duty to use every possible means to avoid taking part in this lamentable contest. Nothing but the imperative duty of protecting British interests, in case they are attacked, justifies the government in interferring at all. We have not been involved in any way in that contest, by any act or by giving advice in the matter; and for God's sake let us, if possible, keep out of it.

The London Herald regards our difficulties as likely to necessitate a war between England and the Northern States, as a means of restoring the supply of cotton. The Liverpool Courier has a sensation article, announcing that Napoleon III. is the promoter of the Southern revolution.

The betrothal of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse, had been formally announced by the ministers in both Houses, and an address of congratulation had been voted to the Queen.

The underwriters ask higher rates of insurance on British vessels from American ports—20c. to 25c. from New Orleans, 10 a 15c. from New York; and 1a2 per cent extra is demanded of American vessels from India, China, &c., War risk on American vessels detained in Southern ports have advanced from 5 to 10 guineas.

FRANCE.

Dispatches from the South say that continued frosts have jeopardized the spring crops.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are less satisfactory.

A government bill for calling out 100,000 men of the class 1861, has been presented to the Corps Legislatif.

AUSTRIA.

At the opening of the Legislative Chambers in Austria, they Emperor, in his address, pledged himself to the most liberal measures, not only in his German, but his Slavonic provinces, and his engagements were received with great display of popular enthusiasm.

POLAND.

Increased precautionary measures of a military character have been taken in Warsaw, on account of the Russian Easter holiday's cannon having been planted in front of the Cathedral. Arrests and judicial inquiries by civil authorities continue to be made.

PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Chambers, Baron Sheltz denounced Lord Palmerston's recent language towards Prussia. He said Prussia would not sacrifice her independence for the friendship of any power.

THE WAR.

News from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23.—Several members of Lincoln's Cabinet are urging him to push forward a *corps d'armee* into to Virginia. Gen. Scott says that he is not yet ready for such a step.

It is now believed that the Abolition troops will move on Harper's Ferry from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and, at the same time, attempt to force the passage of the Potomac river at Point of Rocks. The troops from Williamsport will endeavor to storm the position of the Kentuckians on the Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry.

Maryland volunteers are constantly arriving here in large numbers.

Lincoln and his Cabinet are said to be united in sentiment upon the measures which the Government should adopt, in case England or France recognize the Confederate States. War will be the inevitable consequence.

This morning's *Tribune* says that the rumors of the attack on Harper's Ferry or elsewhere in Virginia, are unfounded.

The London *Times* says that a letter of marque from Jeff. Davis is quite as good as one from Lincoln.

Mr. Gregory, M. P., introduced the Commissioners of the Confederate States to Lord John Russell on the 4th inst. The interview was informal.

The Virginia Election—Overwhelming Vote for Secession.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23.—The election proceeds very quietly—everybody votes for secession; so far only thirty-two votes against it.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23—10, p. m.—There is an overwhelming majority here in favor of the ratification of the Ordinance of Secession.

RICHMOND, May 23.—The vote here against the popular ratification of the secession ordinance is very small indeed.

RICHMOND, May 23—11 p. m.—The vote for secession here is almost unanimous. For ratification, 4000. Against it, 16.

With the exception of Alexandria and Portsmouth, the returns received by telegraph here give no votes at all against the ordinance. The editors of the *Dispatch* estimate the majority in the State in favor of the ordinance at 150,000.

Eighth Regiment S. C. V..

FLORENCE, So. Ca., May 23.—The Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers have this day responded nobly to the call to enter the service of the Confederate States Government.

[From the Atlanta "Southern Confederacy."]

Missouri Militia Disbanded!

Conspiracy in Baltimore Discovered!

More Confederate Prizes!

Southern Commissioners in Paris.

Ellsworth's Death Confirmed.

Spanish Fleet Going to N. Orleans.

Virginia Cavalry Surrendered!

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Eight Regiments, supplied with fifteen rounds cartridges and four days' provisions for each man, started today for the invasion of Virginia. The New York 7th, 8th, and 12th Regiments, Sherman's Battery, the Fire Zouaves, one Regiment from New Jersey, one from Michigan, and the District Militia, comprise the Brigade.

The Virginia picket guard were previously driven in by the advance guards of the Federal forces.

One Regiment took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, twenty miles from Washington; another stopped at the forks of the road, one mile from Long Bridge; the Seventh advanced midway between the Bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of Railroad.

The District troops will return to Washington this morning.

The Fire Zouaves, (Lincoln's "Pet Lambs,") the 14th, 69th, and the Jersey Regiments, hold Alexandria.

Arlington Heights is occupied by several Regiments.

The entry of the Federal troops into Alexandria, this morning, was attended by the death of Col. Ellsworth, commander of the Zouaves. He was shot while hauling down a Secession flag—supposed by a concealed foe.—Very great excitement prevails among the military in consequence.

The body of Col. Ellsworth will be taken to Washington.

The invading columns is variously estimated to contain from six to ten thousand men.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Gen. Price ordered 4,000 of the State Militia at Jefferson City to disband. They made some resistance, but it is believed they have quietly dispersed.

A howitzer, a mortar, with a quantity of balls and shells, and 300 pounds ammunition, have been sent from the Arsenal here to Cairo.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Col. Ellsworth's personal friends, including Mr. Lincoln, are deeply affected in consequence of his death. The bells are tolling, buildings dressed in mourning, and flags flying at half-mast. His remains are lying in state at the Navy Yard.

The Government has startling intelligence to-day from Baltimore. Loyal and prominent Union men are secretly abetting the Secessionists. Their names and places of abode are known.

The Seventh Regiment occupy Arlington Heights, and the 80th are throwing up breastworks.

Three hundred and forty-five Virginia Cavalry surrendered to-day to Sherman's Battery, finding themselves unexpectedly at the mouth of his guns.

The steamer Mount Vernon, came nigh sinking before reaching Alexandria. It is supposed she was secretly injured at the Navy Yard before leaving.

Harper's Ferry and Norfolk are to be simultaneously attacked.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the discontinuance of the mails to all the seceded States, except Tennessee.

Spain has ordered six first class screw war rigates to New Orleans.

The Privateer steamer Calhoun, has captured two schooners.

THE INVASION OF VIRGINIA.

Alexandria Occupied by the Northern Troops.

THE BLOODY WORK BEGUN.

RICHMOND, May 24.—The Abolition invaders have at last crossed the Potomac, and now occupy Virginia soil. Alexandria is in the possession of the United States troops. They made their appearance early this morning. Immense excitement prevailed among the people of the town.

Gen. Scott, has sent a regiment of U. S. Cavalry towards Harper's Ferry.

SECOND DESPATCH.

6 P. M.—The enemy has cut the wires between Alexandria and Manassas Junction, but we have a few more facts from the seat of war.

The number of Northern troops now occupying Alexandria is ab out 5,000.

Our troops, about 600 in number, retired in good order, in full view of the enemy, to Fairfax Station, ten miles from Alexandria, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

General Benham, with the Palmetto Brigade, consisting of Col. Gregg's and Col. Kershaw's Regiments, 1600 strong, is at Manassas Junction. He also has command of Gen. Coke's forces at Culpeper Court House, nearer Alexandria, making his command in all between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

An additional Regiment has to-day been sent to his support.

THIRD DISPATCH.

7 P. M.—We have just received the following information by telegraph from Manassas Junction.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, May 24.—The Lincoln troops, in large force, are in full possession of the city of Alexandria.

Ellsworth, Colonel of the New York Fire Zouaves, this morning endeavored to remove the Confederate States flag which floats over the Marshall House, on King street. This was the largest and most conspicuous banner in Alexandria, being plainly visible from the south windows of the White House in Washington. The proprietor of the Hotel, Jackson, a dauntless Virginian, and an uncompromising secessionist, refused to permit the outrage upon his rights. Upon Ellsworth's attempting to tear down the flag by force, he was shot dead by Jackson.

The Fire Zouaves immediately fell upon Jackson, and he was literally hacked to pieces by their sabre bayonets.

The six hundred Southern troops belonging to Alexandria have arrived here.

From the Selma Reporter.

THE WAR.

Highly Important:

Fighting at Harpers Ferry.

Battle at Hampton!

Six Hundred Federal Troops Killed.

SOUTHERN LOSS FIFTY ONLY.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON!

"OLD ABE" SCARED!

Favorable News From Kentucky.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE BLOCKADED!

RAILROAD COLLISION—SEVERAL LIVES LOST, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, May, 27.

Private dispatches to the Gazette say fighting took place at Harper's Perry on Saturday, and the Federal troops wepe repulsed

On Saturday a fight took place at Hampton, near Eortress Monroe in which six hundred of the Federal troops were killed and wounded—Southern loss only fifty.

MANASAS JUNCTION, VA., May, 27.

Report from Alexandria to-day state that the federal forces are concentrating there.

Washington is almost entirely evacuated by Northern troops.

Arlington heights are occupied and fortified by about ten thousand Lincolnites.

Great excitemen exists in Washington on account of the fear of an attack on that city by the Confederated State troops.

A member of the Rappanannock Cavalry, named Anderson, one of Gen. Bonham's videttes, was shot this morning by the Federal scout between Fairfax Court House and Falls Church.

Southern troops are anxious for a brush with the enemy and say they will not be satisfied until they are in Washington.

On account of insubordination the New York Zouaves have been stationed one mile out of Alexandria.

Innumerable batteries and redoubts guard the Washington and Alexandria turnpike.

LOUISVILLE KY. May 27.

The introduction of guns has been confirmed.

Indications seem that most of the arms will fall into the hands of persons who will not use them under any circumstances to fight for Lincoln's cause, but will use them to sustain Kentucky and absolute neutrality; and in case that is impossible, in defence of their homes, freedom and the South.—The arms are said to be in the county jails, subject to the order of Kentuky's legitimate authorities.

Instructions considered by pure States Right party, who undoubtedly constitute a vast majority of Kentuckians, a perfect God-send.

MOBILE, May 27.

A U S war steamer commenced the blockade of this port yesterday. Fort Morgan welcomed the steamer by displaying the U. S Flag—Union down—from the same staff under the Confederate States flag.

BALTIMORE, May 27.

Large numbers of Federal troops are passing over the Railroads for Washington.

MENASAS JUNCTION, May 25.

A collision took place to-day on the Orrange Rail Road between two trains. Colonel Kershaw's South Carolina Regiment was on board of one of the trains—two of his men were seriously injured and several others slightly. Two Virginians and one negro were killed. It was supposed to be either the work of treachery or carelessness on the part of the engineer. The engineer has absconded.

Jacksonville, Ala.

MAY 30, 1861.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Soldier's Aid Association.

President, JAMES C. FRANCIS.
Sec'y, C. J. CLARK.
Treasurer, E. L. WOODWARD.

Executive Committee.

John D. Hoke, Daniel F. Ryan, J. Y. Nesbit, and the officers of the Association.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers Aid Association, have appointed the following gentlemen "to solicit contributions, and report the proper subjects of aid." They can obtain any further information by addressing or calling on the officers of the Association, or any member of the Executive Committee.

BEAT, No. 1. The Executive Committee
" 2. E. McClelland, P. P. Linder, J. M. Crook.
" 3 A. Wight, Asa Skelton & J. A. Findley.
" 4 Eli Bynum, R. Hughes & Wm. Kennedy.
" 5 Noah Goode, Dr. Sappington & J. U. Bryan.
" 6 J. P. Gore, L. L. Swink & W. J. Whisenant.
" 7 Barton Griffin, H. McBee & Wm. Abels.
" 8 Benj. Turner, Benj. Nabors & Warren Harris.
" 9 J. F. Daley, S. Davies Stewart & N. Ferguson.
" 10 J. H. Burton, C. B. Sisson & J. U. Whitesides.
" 11 M. P. Johnson, C. Martin & C. G. Morgan.
" 12 W. Williams, Wm. Johnson & John C. Elston.
" 13 Dudley Snow, D. D. Draper & Daniel Hines.
" 14 Fred. Ross, Rich'd Jenkins & John Rhodes.
" 15 Wm. Henry, J. C. Barker & Wm. R Pickle.
" 16 Wm. McMahan, John E. Kemp & J. U. Wigginton.
" 17 R. Carruth, Bart. Owens & Dr. Fitts.
" 18 A. D. Chandler, Martin Dobbs & Wm R Brown Sen.
" 19 Benj. Parker, Dr. Roper James Roberts.
" 20 M. Alexander, J. S. Borden & Thos. Treadaway.
" 21 Z. Henderson, J. T. Findley & Rev. Mr. Rowland.
" 22 Isaac Moragne, J. M Wyly & R. F. G. Porter.
" 23 J. W. McDaniel J. R. Northcut & Robt. Posnall.

C. J. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

☞ We publish the following note, as we have published some others heretofore of like character. But we think there is little use for such explanations in the newspaper. Doubtless many things have been said which amount to nothing and have long since been forgotten. The "stern logic of events" has made us a united people, and shows many ways in which we can prove our devotion to the South. Such publications might lead, in some cases, to criminations and recriminations of a disagreeable and injurious character to the good cause in which, we trust, we are all now heartily engaged.

MR. GRANT, *Dear Sir*:—I understand that I am accused of being a friend to the North, and therefore I ask the privilege of your paper to give it the lie. I was a union man until I saw the intention of the North and then changed my course. I am now willing to stake my life and property in defence of my country, the Southern Confederacy.

JOHN GARRETT.

☞ We hope the concert proposed by the Ladies of Oxford on the 7th June may be numerously attended, from all parts of the County.

The Ladies generously propose to appropriate the proceeds to the volunteers and their families. This is a good move on the part of the Ladies, by which patriotic aid may be united with amusement. Those who attend will doubtless find that music is not all that hath charms.

☞ Attention is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Pinson & Bro., who have opened a large and splendid stock of Goods at Alexandria, in this county, which they are offering for sale on accommodating terms.

In this connection we would suggest to those who may need Goods, that it would be well to supply themselves soon, as under the operation of tariffs and blockades they may become considerably higher.

Stock-holders meeting at the Shelby Springs.

The annual Convention of the stock holders of the Ala., & Tenn, River Rail Road Company, will be holden at the shelby springs, on Wednesday the 10th, day of July, next,

It is very important that every stock holder should be present or have his stock represented. Very important questions, will be presented, for the Consideration of the stock-holders. Those who can not attend, the Convention can find printed proxies—at the store of most of our merchants.

☞ Attention is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Marion and Pace, Tailors, in a nother column. These gentlemen are good, industrious and steady workmen, and propose their services to the public, in that very useful and indispensable branch of business in which they are engaged. Let us all encourage home industry and our own citizens, especially, when by so doing it will be a saving to us. We hope the day is not far distant, when all our clothing will be spun, wove and made up at home, and all our hats, shoes, harness, saddles, and other articles of leather will likewise be manufactured among us, together with many other articles in the mechanic arts.

☞ The notice of the parade of the Ball Play Home Guards, Capt. E. B. Stephens, was accidentally omited. We hope our friends will pardon us for the unintentional omission, as such mistakes will occur, at a time like the present.—We will cheerfully, at any time, insert notices of such meetings for them or any others, without charge.

☞ We call the attention of those interested to the advantageous terms offered by R. H. Wynne, to those indebted to him; and also his offer to sell a valuable mare and two-horse wagon on like terms.

☞ It is again our pleasant duty to acknowledge our obligations, and return our hearty thanks to the following named gentlemen, who have forwarded us additional names to our subscription list, viz:—J. T. Collins, Alexandria; R. Lankford Wills Valley; C. T. Carter, Coxville; E. D. Taylor, Abernathy; A. N. Howell, Wehoga; J. B. Nichols, worth, Ala.; B. E. Moody, Round Pond, Ala. To their many flattering expressions of approbation, we can only renew our pledges of fidelity to our country's cause, and unabated exertions to render our paper worthy of their high appreciation.

On last Saturday we received the largest voluntary subscription we have ever done in one day for many years, in all about thirty names.

In this connection, we hope to be pardoned for taking the following extract from a letter received last week:

VAN BUREN, ALA., May 13th 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Having examined your very interesting paper at the house of my neighbor who has recently become a subscriber, and being highly pleased with your political and truly Southern sentiments; and the general and valuable information that it contains I have decided to become a subscriber.

☞ We are authorized to announce MARTIN DORIS, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County—election 1st Monday in August. *

☞ We see it stated that the inimitable and incomparable Brownlow, is becoming *right side up with care*; he says in case the people vote the State out of the Union he will succumb to their decision.

CONCERT.

The Ladies of Oxford, and vicinity, will give a concert on the 7th of June, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the volunteers composing the Blue Mountain Rifles, or their families.

A general attendance is respectfully and earnestly requested.

Cold Water Guards.

MR. GRANT, *Sir*:—According to previous appointment, the Guards met at Cold Water on Saturday, the 11th day of May, and proceeded to drill and practice the Manual of arms: on which occasion the list of officers was completed.

This Guard holds itself as a complete organised Military Company, and is now ready to act in the capacity of a home guard in putting down insurrections, and to oppose and silence traitors and others that may be found in our country who are enemies to our principles and Confederacy as a Southern people. For we think the time has arrived that all who are unfriendly to the Southern Government, should be seeking another climate and endeavor to find a people whose principles are more congenial to their feelings: at least we would think it advisable.

The Ladies Guard.

At the same time and place, after speeches being delivered, the ladies organized themselves into a military company, and are ready to defend our homes and see that provisions are made for home and the Calhoun volunteers, if it comes to a civil war, and the volunteer and Home Guard companies should be called to leave their homes.

This company consists of young ladies whose hearts are warm with sympathy and actuated by patriotism. The times of our meetings are the 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month. The ladies will then proceed to elect their officers and establish their principles in full.

By order of the Company.

R. H. KENNEDY.

AKENANDRIA, ALA., May 25, '61.

To the Ladies of Jacksonville, composing the Sewing Society of that place.

We, the Alexandria rifle volunteers, have received your kind offer to assist in outfitting us for the the service of our country; for which, permit us to tender you our warmest teanks. We would gladly afford you the pleasure of aiding in so noble a cause, but for the disappointment in getting the material for uniforming the company. We are glad to receive such an expression of feeling from the ladies of our county and you can as you have said, aid us by your prayers. Promises from such a source, signed by so many hands of our mothers and sisters, is certainly cheering to the volunteers of our Southern Confederacy. Yours truly.

F. WOODRUFF.

The following certificate of Dr. Benson; is published by request, in order to prevent any false statements or misunderstanding in the future.

I do hereby certify that I am the practicing physician of Thos. J. Mangham, (the Editor of the Diamond) and I hereby say to the public, that it would be extremely hazardous, and almost certain to end his life, and I have so informed him, for him to go into camp life as a volunteer soldier, as I know he is affected with a chronic affection of the Stomach and Bowels, and is down on the bed at this time very sick.—I take great pleasure in certifying further that I believe he is as true a Southernor and as patriotic a youth as ever walked on Southern soil, and would take as great delight in the service of his native country as any man, if he had the ability.

This May 9th, 1861.

W. H. BENSON.

For the Republican.

EASTERN CALHOUN ON FIRE!

MR. GRANT:—I suppose you have heard something about the proceedings in this part of the country. We are all alive—blazing, red-hot, water would siz on most of us—tories, if there be any, are scared in an inch of their lives for fear they will be fed on china berries, and well they might be. The tender footed being now shod with steel, we all march together as a band of brothers, hand in hand, in the same common cause—the defence of our homes, our families, our country and our country's freedom. Judge Martin and Col Forney, by their able and patriotic speeches, at their three appointments, which were largely attended, were the immediate cause of a wakening the patriotic spirit that now pervades our portion of the county.

I had the pleasure of attending two of their appointments. I shall not attempt a synopsis, or to depict the scene. You who have heard them, can have some idea of the glorious times we had. Near 60 men were enrolled on the volunteer lists—some 30 odd on Martin and Forney's and near 30 on Captain Barnes' near Muscadine, and still others that hold themselves in readiness at any time. When the call was made at Fair Play, the Judge came down from the stand, saying that he was not much officer, but he would like to see how many would march up to his side who were not afraid to defend their country; when a good steady citizen, who has children grown, perhaps grand children, said that he was not, and marched up to his side. His example was followed until 16 names were added to the list, that will do to depend on in the hour of battle. If life lasts you will see your humble servant in the ranks on the day of forward march, as well as all the Tallapoosa and Cane creek boys who signed the list. We are not going for a frolic or for the purpose of serving in the guard house or straight jacket, or in digging up stumps: but to obey orders, kill abolitionists, and all other animals of a hostile character that may cross our path. Some of us are nearly spoiling for a pop at old Abe and the Semioine General.

Yours, &c.

TALLAPOOSA.

N. B. I am an applicant fot office in opposition to Zion Smith, and old Abe had better change clothing with Bill Arp, accept the plow-coat and breeches, and slide Thome and go to splitting rails, or he might accidentally wake up some morning as dead as his government, with his scalp missing.

TAL.

MR. GRANT:—I understand that some one has reported that I challenged a Volunteer company to fight, intending to convey the meaning I suppose that I was opposed to them and their cause. I wish to say through your paper that the report is totally false, and that I have never challenged any one to fight in my life. I have joined a Volunteer company and am ready to march in defence of my country.

JOHN W. THOMPSON

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

EXTRA SESSION
OF THE
Provisional Congress
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES.
EIGHTEENTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 18th, 1861.

Congress met to-day at 11, A. M. After prayer, the journals of yesterday were read and approved.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., offered the following bill:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO ADMIT THE STATE OF ARKANSAS INTO THE CONFEDERACY.

The people of the State of Arkansas in sovereign Convention, having passed an ordinance dissolving their political connection with the United States, and another ordinance adopting and ratifying the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America; therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the State of Arkansas be, and is hereby, admitted into this Confederacy upon an equal footing with the other States, under the Constitution for the Government for the same.

Mr. Stephens moved that the bill be put upon its passage, and that the vote on it be taken by States.

Mr. Withers, of S. C., said he presumed the official evidence of the passage of an ordinance of secession by the State of Arkansas was in this Convention, and he desired to have the fact so announced.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., said that all the official papers were here.

The President stated that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) had in his possession the Ordinance of Secession adopted by the Convention of Arkansas, and also the ordinance adopting the Provisional Constitution.

Mr. Withers—I am satisfied. It is best always to know that the official papers are present.

On the call of States, the vote in favor of the Admission of Arkansas was unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, the delegates from Arkansas were duly sworn in and took their seats.

The delegates are—

R. W. Johnson, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
A. Rust, of Little Rock, "
A. H. Garland, of Little Rock, "
W. W. Watkins, of Carrolton, "
H. F. Thompson, of Van Buren, "

The latter named gentleman was not present, but is expected here in a day or two.

On motion of Mr Stephens, the President was instructed to appoint one additional member on the Committee on Indian Affairs, Postal Affairs, Public Lands, and on Commerce.

Mr. Kenner then moved that Congress go into secret session.

MARRIED—On the 22nd inst. by the Rev. P. F. Smith, Mr. G. Henderson, to Miss. Sallie L. Weir, all of Calhoun County, Ala.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES G. L. HUEY as a candidate for Maj. General of the 8th Division, Alabama Malitia,—election 1st Monday in May next.

☞ Our thanks are due to Mr S. A. Russ, Post Master at Water Cure, for his patronage, and the names sent, and also, to our new patrons at that office.

☞ We are authorized to announce T. P. GWIN, 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 BARTLET OWEN as candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

☞ We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM as a Candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun county, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. SPEED, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala. *

☞ We are authorized to announce FRANK HARRIS as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County.

JOHN T. PINSON & BRO.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY &c.,

ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of Calhoun County, that they have now in Store a large and splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Consisting of all articles usually kept in an up Country DRY GOODS establishment. Also a large and well selected stock

HARDWARE AND CUTTLERY.

All of which is offered for sale on reasonable and accommodating terms

The firm would be pleased to have their old friends and customers and the people *all* to visit their Store Rooms, and examine their Goods for themselves. They promise to please all. The invitation is extended. Come one! Come all!!

May 30th 1861

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and harness, and a mare 5 years old, that works well, which I will sell on reasonable terms and take the pay in good merchantable wheat at the market price.

I will also take wheat of good quality at the same price in discharge of any debts due me by note or account.

R. H. WYNNE.

Attention Calhoun Rangers.

The members of this company are requested to meet at Jacksonville on Saturday next, for the purpose of determining definitely what they will do in relation to their offer of service to the Confederate States, under the late regulations.

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of

J. A. COBB, Capt.

Attention Pope Walker Guards.

In view of the early removal of the office of the Secretary of War to Richmond, Lieut. Forney has gone to Montgomery to learn certainly what can and will be done with our company. Every member is requested to meet at Jacksonville on Saturday next—1st day of June—to hear the result of Lieut. Forneys visit to Montgomery, and to determine what we will do.

Virginia has been invaded.—The war has commenced, and if our services are needed let us be ready to render them.

May 26th, 1861.

JAMES B. MARTAIN, Capt.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

MARION & PACE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they are now engaged in the above named business in all its various branches; and are prepared to execute all work according to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style.

They solicit a liberal share of public patronage, especially from those who are disposed to encourage home industry, with the assurance to their patrons that their work shall not only be promptly executed, but in a manner so desirable that it will be a matter of economy and profit to them. Their shop is on the east side of main street, a few doors south of the public square.

A. F. MARION.
HIRAM PACE.

May 30, 1861.—tf.

OFFICE ALA. & TENN. River Railroad Company,
Selma, Ala., May 17, 1861.

THE Tenth Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Rail Road Company will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next, (1861) for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Ten Directors, for said Company for the ensuing year.

The Board are requested to meet at the same place on the Monday previous.

By order of the Board.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

May 30, 1861—td.

☞ The Mobile Advertiser, Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy until day of Convention, and send bill to Secretary.

May 30.

Notice.

THE Subscribers, to the fund of the soldier's aid. Association are requested to pay to the treasurer, ten per cent, on their subscriptions, to meet calls for aid.

THE best Committees are requested to convene at Jacksonville, on the 8th of June, for consultation, and to make reports. By order of the Executive Committee.

C. J. CLARK, Secy.

Jacksonville, May 30th, 1861.

SUMMER GOODS.

AN extensive, assortment of Summer goods, Such as Ladies, Dress Goods.

BONNETS,
HATS BLOOMERS,
WHITE GOODS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

AND a large variety of Clothing, and gents furnishing goods, offered at very low prices at A. OBERNDORF, & Co. Oxford

ALL in want of good Bargains are requested to call soon. Our stock is completed, our assortment large.

May 16, 1861.—tf.

Administrators sale of Personal Property.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County Ala., made on the 29th day of April A. D., 1861. I will proceed to sell on MONDAY the 3rd day of JUNE 1861, at Woods' Springs, near Greensport in said County, all the Personal Property belonging to the estate of Mrs. S A Allen, dec'd consisting of one Bed and Bed clothing, one Chest and one Table and one Negro girl named **Theodosia, aged about five years**. Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date; note and two securities will be required.

A. F. ALLEN, Adm'r.

May 2nd, 1861.—td.

R. B. R. WILLIAMS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in this and adjoinin Counties. April 25, 1861.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 1 order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of A D Bolin vs Felix Parker, I will sell before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The S W 1-4 of N W 1-4 of section 13, township 14, range 6, also the S W 1-4 of S W 1-4 of section 12, township 14, range 6, levied on as the property of said Parker to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale, issued from the circuit court of Calhoun co. Alabama, and to me directed, in favor of David McCullers, and against John Willmon, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, on the first Monday in June, 1861, the following described land, to-wit:

The South-east fourth of south west quarter of Sectio. 24, Township 15, range seven, levied on as the property of John Willmon to satisfy said order of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, -$6 60.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

MORGANS & COOPER,
OXFORD ALA.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale on the most accomodating terms, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell for short profits, 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 any in the County, and if you are not then satisfied, we will not ask you to trade with us.

COTTON YARNS always on hand for cash only. Oxford, May 2, 1861.

GROCERY STORE AT OXFORD.

S. & T. J. MORGAN

HAVE now on hand a large and well assorted stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES, BACON, LARD, &C.

SOLD LOW FOR CASH ONLY.

Oxford, May 2 1861.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of P. H. Warrick and J st Sydney M. Fry and G. B. Skelton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala on the first Monday in June next, the following described land, to-wit:

The south west fourth of the south east quarter of section thirty, township fourteen, range nine—levied on as the property of said Sydney M. Fry and G B Skelton, to satisfy said orders of sale. F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861.—$6.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of one order of sale issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed in favor of W. E. Groover and against W. L. Johnson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on the first Monday in June 1861, the following described land to wit:

The north east fourth of section thirty-two township 15 range twelve, including all the defendent's interest in a set of mills situated on the above described land, levied on as the property of W. L. Johnson to satisfy said order of sale. F. LOVE Shff.

May 2, 1861—$6.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of four orders of sale issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of James Kemp & Mark W Kemp, & against Marion Chandler, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday in June, 1861, the following described land to-wit:

The North-west fourth of the north east fourth of section twenty eight, township fifteen, range twelve, levied on as the property of said Marion Chandler, to satisfy said orders of sale.

F. LOVE, Shff.

may 2, 1861.—$6.

☞ **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.

P. J. WEAVER,

CALLS the attention of his customers and friends and the public to his extensive stock of GOODS for Spring and Summer trade.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Cloths, Summer Casimers, Organdy Robes, Prints, Calico Robes, Silks, Tissues Satins, Organdy Muslins, Printed Jaconet Lawns, Gingham Robes, Ginghams, White Goods, Berege Seas, Crapes, Debarge, Lace, Mantillas and Points.

CLOTHING,

A large stock, gotten up with the greatest possible care, by the best houses in New York, and chiefly by parties who have done business in the South.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

for gentlemen and ladies, boys, misses, youths and children—made chiefly to order, and thereby are usually well adapted to my sales.

HATS AND CAPS

all varieties, for men, boys and children.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

My stock of hardware and cutlery is larger than usual, and the care and attention bestowed in the purchase of it, warrants me in saying that no houses in the city can offer inducements in this department surpassing my own.

GUNS, RIFLES & PISTOLS.

Agricultural implements; carpenter's tools; axes, spades and shovels; Swedes English and German steel; farming mills; building materials; boring machines; nails, chains; weeding hoes; spades, hand rims; wood ware; Chinaware; stone ware; books drugs; paints; glass; shot; sheet zinc; starch; tobacco; snuff; spice; willow ware; glass ware; hollow ware; stationery medicine; oils; glass; powder; lead; soap; candles; cigars

GROCERIES,

Sugar, bacon, cheese, tea, coffee, pork, buck-wheat, chocolate, molasses, flour cranberrys rice, bagging, mackerel, loaf sugar, crackers, rope, salt.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS & BUGGIES,

Harness, saddlery, leather, enameled cloth, enameled & patent leather & carriage trimmings

CARPETINGS,

Tapestry and 3 and 2 ply ingrains, rugs and mats, &c. India rubber and leather beltings of all articles and plys. India rubber goods of all kinds;

☞ Andrew J. Richey and W. G. Privett are in this house, where they may be found by their friends in the up country, always ready to wait upon them, or fill their orders in the most satisfactory manner.

Selma, March 22, 1860.—1y.

NEW DRUG STORE,

No. 3, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga.

THE undersigned, would respectfully inform Physicians, Merchants, Planters, and the public generally, that he is opening a VERY LARGE STOCK OF

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS AND OILS, of all kinds,
Glass, Varnishes, & Patent Medicines,

GRASS & CLOVER SEEDS will be on hand by the 15th of September; In fact every thing and a few more, that is usually kept in Drug establishments, which he offers at Charleston prices, (with freight and expenses added,) at wholesale, and will compete with any House south at retail. Having made arrangements with most of the patent medicine proprietors, he is prepared to sell such at manufacturer's prices, with freight at wholesale. All are invited to give me one trial—

Kerosine Oil, and 50 different styles of LAMPS.

Rome, June 21, 1860.—tf.

P. L. TURNLEY.

CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

They have been bought for CASH, and under

The most Advantageous Circumstances.

We think they are handsome, & know they are as cheap as can be had anywhere. The great amount of our sales, our long experience in business, and the abundance facilities we possess for purchasing, we trust will be sufficient guarantee to our friends, that we can and will do them justice.

Our Merchant Tailoring Establishment,
Conducted By Mr Omberg.

Presents many rare novelties. We are selling goods in that line for less money than most Country Merchants pay for such goods in market. We hope our friends will keep in view the fact that Mr. Omberg is a practical Tailor—knows exactly how to manage such a business, and everybody knows that he is *reliable [which is very important in that line of business]* and one of the best judges of Goods in all this country.

We refer everybody to our store for the truth of the above assertions. Always ready to serve our friends we are Truly.

JONES, SCOTT, OMBERG & CO.

Apr. 26th—1860.

POSTPONED

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of 2 orders of sale one issued from the circuit court and one from Probate Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, one in favor of W. J. Walker & Co., vs John B. Palmer; and one in favor of Joshua R. Walker, Executor, use of officers of Probate Court. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next the following described land to wit: the north west fourth of section 5 township 14, range 7, 160 acres also the east half of the south west fourth of section 5, township 14, range 7, 80 acres levied on as the property of said Palmer to satisfy said executions

May 9—$5. By R. ALEXANDER & S. F. LOVE sh'ff.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of an alias fifa, issued from the Circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of H. L. Pettit, &c, against Spyry Cannon. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, 1861, the following described land, to wit: Fraction No. 8 section 33, Township 12, Range 8, 54 acres. Also true. No 3 section 33 Township 12 Range 8, containing 80 acres; also in frac A section 32 Township 12 Range 8, containing 31 acres; also A E 1-4 South East 1-4 section 31 Township 12 Range 8, containing 40 acres; and, North West 1-4 South East 1-4 section 31 Township 12 Range 8, containing 40 acres, to satisfy this Execution.

F. LOVE,—Shff.

May 2, 1861.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL

Corner of Green and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

J. J. NORRIS, PROPRIETOR

THE undersigned having leased the above spacious hotel, would inform the traveling public that it has been thoroughly renovated and fitted out in a superior style, for the comfort and convenience of all who desire a quiet and pleasant retreat. The house is as conveniently situated to the Railroad Depot and Steamboats Landings as any other Hotel in this city, and every facility will be offered for transporting guests to either. The rooms in the Hotel have been fitted up in a superior manner, and the whole house renovated and improved, in the most inviting style, while the Dining Hall is large enough to seat comfortably one hundred guests. It is furnished at all times with the best the Mobile and other markets afford, and attentive servants to attend to the wants of guests, and no pains shall be spared to make all who patronize this house comfortable and contented.

Having experience in the business and the aid of competent assistants, the undersigned feels confident of giving general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited J. J. NORRIS.

Selma, May 23, 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY ALA., May 1, 1861.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 37, of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of the State of Alabama, on the 30th day of March, 1861, in relation to the Waste and Unappropriated Land in the State of Alabama, I, ANDREW B. MOORE, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby proclaim and make known, that the several Land Offices of this State will be opened ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, when the Waste and Unappropriated Lands of the State will be subject to sale or private entry, under the provisions of said Ordinance, and the rules and regulations established by the Commissioner of Public Lands for the State of Alabama.

A. B. MOORE.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford, Ala.

TAILORING.

R. J. MARTIN would respectfully inform the citizens of Jacksonville, and the people of Calhoun County, that he has established himself in the above business, one door west of A. A. R. Smith's Dry Goods Store where he will be glad to wait on all who may see fit to favor him with their patronage.—His work will be done well and promptly, and his charges moderate as can be expected.

Military clothing cut with neatness and dispatch.

SELMA

BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WEST & BLANDIN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY,
PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches, at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

Cave Creek Academy.

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic,	$8 00
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L.	20 00

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session; protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
HENRY WE

Sale Goods.

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend promptly to the collection of debts, and all other business entrusted to his care, in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

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

JNO. T. HEFLIN & J. B. MARTIN, JR. } ....*Talladega, Ala.*
W. H. FORNEY, ...*Jacksonville, Ala.*

HEFLIN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega & Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the Courts of the counties of Talladega, Shelby, St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun & Randolph, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

☞ Office of Heflin & Martin, at Talladega, Ala.

☞ Office of W. H. Forney, at Jacksonville, Ala.

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

☞ Will practice in Calhoun and adjoining Counties.—ly Dec. 10, 1860—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, B. W. EASLEY.

TURNLEY & EASLEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Office on the east side of the public square Dec. 27. 1860 —ly.

WEATLEY & ELLIS,

HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 9, Jacksonville, Ala.

TIPTON BRADFORD,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Sep. 6, 1860.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala.

Will practice in the following Counties, the Courts beginning as follows:

Randolph,	Last Mondays in	Feb	and Aug
St. Clair,	3d	"	March & Sep.
Calhoun,	4th	"	March and 2nd after 3d in Sept.
Cherokee	5th Mondays after	4th	Monday in March and Sept.
Talladega,	5th Mondays after	3rd	Monday in March and Sept.

MAY 10, 1860.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
Attorney at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun and adjoining Counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Aug. 25, 1y.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
R. A. Pringle & Co.
137 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

We beg leave to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the Store heretofore occupied by Messrs Haseltine & Walton, nearly opposite the Charleston Hotel, where we now have a much larger stock of Goods than we have ever had, and in style, quality and price, a stock that is unsurpassed in this or any other market. Retail merchants who want a really good article at a fair price, will do well to give us their orders.

ROBERT A. PRINGLE.
Aug. 23, 1860. CHARLES H. BERRY.

Carriage and Waggon Making Business.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he is now carrying on the above named business in all its branches, at his shop, north of the public square, and adjoining A. Adams, Blacksmith shop.

Being determined to use none but good materials, and execute work faithfully, promptly, and upon reasonable terms he solicits a liberal share of patronage from those who may want work in his line. He will also attend promptly to repairing of waggons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. and any and all ironing necessary in repairs can also be well and promptly executed in the shop adjoining.

Having in his employment, Mr. J. Reynolds, an experianced wheel maker, and having had some ten years experience in the business himself, he does not fear to promise that his work shall be as well executed as at any shop in the country.

L. A. WEAVER.

Nov. 1st, 1860.

SELMA
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WEST & BLANDIN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY;
PIANO FORTES,

Sheet Music and all kinds of Musical instruments, and agents for Wheeler & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES.

Selma Ala. Mar. 1st, 1860.

Cave Creek Academy.

THE undersigned subscribers having procured the services of Mr. J. L. DODSON an experienced Teacher, to take charge of Cave Creek Academy, take this method of informing those who may feel desirous of sending to school, that the building is new & comfortable, located six miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., in a healthy neighborhood and beautiful valley, comparatively free from temptations to vice or extravagance. Should any one desire board, they can be accommodated at eight dollars per month including washing, in good houses near the Academy. Twelve or fifteen young men who wish to obtain a liberal education, would be gladly received.

The exercises of said school will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861. Students will be prepared for the higher classes in College. Special attention given to Mathematics.

Rates of tuition per session of 20 weeks, to be continued two sessions.

Orthography, Reading, Geography, and Arithmetic,	$8 00
Grammar, Natural Philosophy, and Ancient Geography,	15 00
Algebra, Geometry, and Ancient L.	20 00

Students charged from time of entering till the close of session, protracted sickness excepted.

JOHN A. FINDLEY
WILEY GLOVER.
LINZEY WEAVER.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of S. A. Allen, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 12th day of December, 1860: all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Mar. 28, 1861.—6t ASA F. ALLEN, Adm.

☞ **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.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer & the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents. 34 Reade St., N. York.
Sept 20. 1860—1y

Change of Business.

I have sold my entire interest in the Store at Jacksonville, Ala., under the firm name of J. A. Stevenson & my son Sh. Ron I. Stevenson, who will continue the business in the SAME HOUSE.

We are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage received last year, and would like to see them call and extend the same this year. Also, settle up the bills due 1st inst. J. A. STEVENSON.

jan. 10, 1861.

JOEL H. FARMER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL continue the above named business at the old stand, on the south side of the public square, next door to J. B. & G. H. Forney's Store, where he has now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large lot of the various articles in his line of business. He is prepared to furnish, upon favorable terms,

COPPER STILLS,

Of superior quality, to those who may wish to distil their fruit or grain.

He would also call the attention of Housekeepers to his assortment of

TROY & PHILADELPHIA
COOKING STOVES,

Of the latest, best, and most approved patterns, combining utility and economy in an eminent degree; and which he is prepared to sell upon better terms than they can be bought in any other market and transported here.

In addition to his great variety of articles in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron line, he has usually many articles of

House Furnishing Goods.

☞ **Tin Roofing & Guttering** executed to order.

He solicits a call from those in need of articles in his line, and the patronage of the public generally. June 14, 1860.

Bacon.

OF Superior quality; for sale by the undersigned.

ALSO, **Lard, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.** The above for Cash ONLY. **Bagging & Rope** as usual.

E. L. WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville.

Woodward, Porter & White, Selma, are ready to serve their friends and solicit patronage. Nov. 15, '60, 1y

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have opened a New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the east side of main street, next door south of Flemming's Carriage shop where they will make to order, and keep constantly on hand every description of

FURNITURE,
AND

which they will sell at lower prices than has ever been offered in this place. When they say they will sell their work cheap, they mean exactly what they say, and only ask of persons who may wish to purchase Furniture, to call upon them, and be convinced of the fact. They would call attention particularly to the fact that they will execute Coffin work of every size and quality, unusually low.

C. R. LESTER

May 17.—1860.

Chattooga River Institute.

GAYLESVILLE, CHEROKEE CO., ALA.
L. M. AINSWORTH, A. M. *PRINCIPAL.*
MRS. MARY N. BURNETT, *Preceptress.*

Students of both sexes will be received at this Institution, and fitted for the duties of common life, on any class in our Southern Colleges.

For terms &c. address the Principal.
July 26, 1860—1y.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Teague decd. by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 5th day of January, 1861: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN M. TEAGUE, Adm.

jan. 10, 1861. 6t.

Cotton;

IS now selling in Selma, at good prices. If you desire to ship to W. P. & W. or that place they will do the best they can, and make proper returns.

☞ We, are *compelled* to have money. Now is the time. "Delays *are* dangerous." *All*, are expected to *close accounts*.

WOODWARD & WHITE.
Jan'y 8th, 1861.—3t.

Daily Stage Line

BETWEEN ROME AND TALLADEGA

THE Coaches now make close connections with the Railroads at both ends of the route. Distance 90 miles; time 22 hours.

Through passengers will find this an agreeable route.

Leaves Rome every morning at 6 1-2 o'clk
Leaves Talladega every evening at 6 "
POWELL & HUTCHINSON,
Proprietors.

NOTICE.

I HAVE my **Steam Grist Mills** in operation now and will be able to accommodate my customers and the public immediately. Everything connected with the *Flouring Mill* is of the best material, strict attention will be paid to all grain sent to these mills. All foreigners can be accommodated with a comfortable house and lot during their stay at the mills.

JAMES G. NESBET.

Feb, 3 1859.—tf

Negroes Hiring.

HAVING failed to sell or rent my Mills, I have placed my negro man John in charge of the Grist Mill, and the customers will find him honest, truthful and accommodating—if otherwise, I am responsible.

J. A. STEVENSON

jan. 10, 1861.

BACON
LARD,
CORN & FLOUR!

25,000 bushels choice Corn.
10,000 pounds Bacon Hams,
20,000 " " Sides,
10,000 " " Shoulders,
2,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in bbls. & kgs,
1,000 sacks extra Family W. W. Flour,
1,000 " Superfine " "

On hand and to arrive. For sale by
ELLIOTT & RUSSELL,
Near the Railroad Depot.
Rome, Ga., March 28, 1861.

NOTICE

Ala. and Ten. R. R. Railroad

WAREHOUSE,

☞ **S. W. PETTIBONE,** successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month, will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m.

M. P. STOVALL,
WAREHOUSE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in his large and commodious Fire Proof Warehouse, on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family Supplies promptly and carefully filled.

The usual CASH facilities afforded customers.

September 27, 1860.—6m.

ABNER WILLIAMS,
Cotton Factor
AND
Commission Merchant,
SELMA, ALA.,

Will continue to give special attention to the sale of *Cotton*; and to filling orders, when accompanied with *cash*, or its equivalent. *A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited.*

☞ Commissions: *same as heretofore.*

Sept. 27, 1860 —tf.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING recovered my health to a considerable extent, and being now able to work, I shall in future, be found at my post, ready to attend to all calls, and fill all orders for work, executed in the neatest, most fashionable and durable manner.

All kinds of

FURNITURE!

SUCH AS

BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
TABLES,
SIDEBOARDS,
BOOK CASES,

AND THE BEST OF

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS

Made on the best plan, mortised, tenanted and screwed together—you can't wear them out. I don't work on the plan of dowel-pinning and blacking bedsteads now in use. So bring in your orders and the money, and have them filled. It is impossible for a man to pay cash for materials, and sell on a credit, unless he had plenty of capital, and if he had that, I guess he would not want to work. So my terms are cash for all work when delivered.

My experience in business enables me to make the best Bedsteads in use—proof against bed-bugs, so troublesome in this region.

All kinds of COFFINS made to order, and burials attended promptly—prices as low as those of any Cabinet maker who has served a regular apprenticeship at the business, and works at the trade for a living. I am not setting my prices by those who work one month at one trade and another month at any other trade.

Jacksonville, July 5, '60—tf

Notice.

THE citizens of Alexandria beat are invited to meet on Saturday the 2nd day of February, 1861, at Alexandria, for the purpose of raising a volunteer company in said Beat. There will be public speaking on the occasion. Jan. 24, 1861.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County Ala. Special Term, March 16th, A. D. 1861.

This day came James L. Orr, Administrator of the estate of James Berry, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is ordered by the court that the 12th day of April, 1861, be set for auditing, stating, and allowing said amount; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 12th day of April, 1861, and contest said amount and the making of said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. WOODS,—Judge of Probate for Calhoun County, A. D '61.

Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c
Dr. J. A. Clopton, of Huntsville Ala., treats with perfect success *Piles, Fistula, Tumours &c.*

Testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish them.

The patient is not confined to his bed or room. He has had the pleasure of treating an Old Governor of the State, and the oldest Physician of Montgomery, and some of the first class of Mobile.

A three cent stamp must accompany all common cations.

March, 1 1860.

J. E. STONE,
Wholesle & Retail Grocers,
WATER STREET,
Rome, Ga. SELMA, ALA

MERCHANT MILLS.
Latest Improvement.

My merchant Mills, 2 miles west of Jacksonville, are now in full and complete operation, capable of grinding, from 3 to 400 bushels of grain per day, at any stage of water. And if a large outlay in cash, combining the best science, mechanical skill, and material in their construction, that the County afforded; with an accommodating Scientific Miller in charge of them, will entitle these mills to a share of public patronage, it is respectfully solicited.

For the accommodation of those who may remain over night, there is at hand, a comfortable house and fire place, and lots of sheds for their stock

MILES W. ABERNATHY.

Feb. 28, 1861.—tf.

Make Your Own Shoes.

Sulphur Spring Tan Yard.

$1000—one thousand dollars worth of Leather (well assorted) for sale by the subscribers—Terms cash —or Dry Hides in exchange.

Z. & J. Y. HENDERSON

March 21, 1861.—1t.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. C. C. Porter, (solus,)

RESIDENT SURGEON DENTIST.

THANKFUL to the *Public* generally for their kindness & liberal *Patronage*, would solicit a continuance of their favors, and assures them that his best exertions shall be made to give satisfaction.

Office at the same place as formerly, & prices as heretofore.

All bills due when the work is done.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months.

Feb.y 14, 1861—1.

NOTICE.

W. Y. MORTON,
NO. 133 MEETING-STREET,
CHARLESTON S. C.

Offers for sale AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, for CASH OR PROMPT PAY, a very complete and superior assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLRY, GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND
Plantation Tools,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
SOUTHERN TRADE.

Merchants visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine the Stock and prices

ALL ORDERS FOR GOODS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Jacksonville Ala. March 15th 1860.—1y.

R. E. W. M'ADAMS. H. D. M'ADAMS,

Drs. R. E. W. & H. D. M'ADAMS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
RESIDENCE
Jacksonville, Ala.,

Have associated themselves in the practice of their profession, to which they will devote their entire attention.

All operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner

Any communications addressed to them at Jacksonville will receive prompt attention, where one or both may be found except absent on professional business.

☞ Bills due when the work is done.

☞ Office west side of main Street, opposite the Republican Office.

Feb. 7, 1861—1y.

R. H. Wynne's

BOOKS are left at B. A. Brooks' Office. Persons owing accounts, who would avoid cost, should call soon and settle.

Feb 28, 1861—3t.

READ THIS.

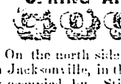
Persons having Official Business with me, are requested to call, on the FIRST MONDAY in each month.—Applicants for License to Teach will please notice this.—Office brick corner

C. C. DODSON, }
County Superintendent. }

NEW STORE.
AUGUST MEYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has opened a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER



On the north side of the public square in Jacksonville, in the store room formerly occupied by Stipes & Rowland and recently by Rosena & Bro.

This stock embraces every article usually called for in this market; and as he desires to establish a permanent business, he is determined to conform his prices to the interests of his customers, and leave no efforts unused for their convenience and accommodation.

Call soon and examine his goods, and give an opportunity to prove that can please you both in quality and prices.

Jacksonville, Ala. Mar. 28, 1861.—6 m

G. P. BURNETT, SOL. B. HENDRIX S. WALKER

BURNETT, HENDRIX & WALKER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

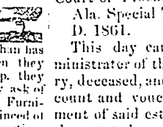
Dec. 13, 1860—1y.

DRS. EVINS & BURTON,

HAVING associated themselves together, will continue the

PRACTISE OF MEDICINE,
IN WHITE PLAINS,
Alabama.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE WORKS,



Rome, Georgia.

FOR the manufacture of Locomotives Stationary Engines of any size or pattern according to order.

Rail Road work, Iron bridges & Roofs Hot Blasts for Furnaces, & Rolling Mill, Castings and Machinery, Bunching, Mill Screws, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Shafting, &c.

Gas & Water Works erected; all kinds of Machinery repaired. Have always on hand Wrought Iron Steam & Water Pipe, Steam Cocks, Guages, &c.

CASTINGS OF ANY SIZE.

Iron and Brass castings made to order —have always on hand some of the *best* GIN GEARING in the Country; also Gudgeons, Castings for Horse Power, Thrashing Machines, and a variety of beautiful Patterns of Iron Railing for Dwellings, Public Buildings, Cemetery Lots, &c.

BOILERS.

Flue, Tubular, Locomotive and Cylender Boilers, made & repaired. Water Tanks, Blast Pipes, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Smoke Stacks, &c. Blacksmith work made to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

Cornish Pumping, Engines, Crushers, Lifting and Force Pumps, Pump Rods & Joints, Whim and Whinze Kibbles, Stamp Heads of any required hardness; all kinds of MINERS TOOLS,—Particular attention is given to this branch of business Mr. James Noble, Sr., who superintends the work, having been a long time in Europe for the pupose of obtaining the latest improvements and drawing of mining work.

Persons in want of Steam Engines will do well to call on us before going elsewhere, we will warrant our Engines to be equal in every particular to the *best* made anywhere, and for simplicity and durability not to be excelled. A list of prices sent on application.

We can make and put up Engines in running order and warrant them, for less than they can be had from Philadelphia or New York, none but the best material used in our work. All boilers manufactured at our establishment we will warrant to be of the best No. 1 Penna Charcoal Hammered Iron.

We are now manufacturing a new Iron Cotton Screw with Anti-Friction Ball, those who have them prefer them to all others. We invite all in want of a good screw, that will always last to pack any size bale, to examine this.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE
VERY LOW

One 30 Horse Engine,	
One 15 "	"
One 10 "	"
Two 8 "	"

Also a second hand Locomotive with 6 driving wheels, admirably adapted for a Freight Switch or Construction Engine, has been rebuilt having new fire box and Flues.

Having the largest establishment and machinery of any shop in the State, and as every department is superintended by ourselves we feel confident that we can do work as cheap and equal to any in the United States.

NOBLE BROTHERS & CO.
April, 5 1860—1y. *Rome Ga.*

For Sale.

THE undersigned now offers for sale a lot containing two acres, in Oxford, Ala. The lot is situated on snow street, two hundred yard from the Depot square, and is well situated for improvement. It will be sold all together, or in one acre and half acre lots.

For further information as to situation or price enquire at the Republican office.

J. M. COGBURN.

March 7, 1861.

Dr. JOHN M. TURK,
A REFORM PHYSICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Oxford, Ala. and vicinity, and hopes to merit and share a liberal patronage. He proposes to treat all forms of disease, both chronic and acute, & that without the use of poisonous or depletive agents.

Dec. 22, 1859—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon,
Salt,
Coffee.

For Sale by J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860

MORRIS' MERCHANT
FLOURING MILLS.

THESE extensive Mills, on Cane Creek, are now in excellent order and in full operation, with abundant water power, and capable of grindiog about 500 bushels of Wheat per day, and making flour of as good quality and as much per bushel as any mills in the country. Every effort will be made for the prompt accommodation of customers, by competent correct and experienced Millers.

The best cash price will be paid for Wheat at all times, delivered at the Mill.

Our Flouring Mills on Choccolocco, formerly owned by Wm Mallory, are also now in successful operation, for doing custom or market grinding, at which place wheat will also be purchased, and the best cash price paid —Bring on your Wheat.

E. G. & I. G. MORRIS.

May 12, 1859.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Special Term, March 5th, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came Step Roberts, administrator of the estate of David L. Roberts, dece'd, and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court that the 8th day of April, 1861, be set apart for the examining, stating and allowing said account and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day as a notice to the creditors of said estate, and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court to be holden at the court House of said county, on said 8th day of April, 1861, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office on this 5th day of March 1861. A. WOODS, Judge

Mar. 7, 1861.—3t. Probate.

Fresh Groceries,

JUST received Sugar, Coffee Molasses, Salt, Mackeral, Fish, Irish Potatoes; fine chewing Tobacco; Cigars; Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

☞ LOW, FOR CASH.

Feb. 28, 1861. S. J. STEVENSON.

ALSO, 5,000 lbs fresh Bacon; 1,000 lbs. Lard; 50 sacks of fine Flour, &c.

SHELTON J. STEVENSON.

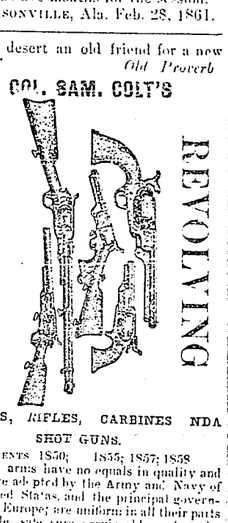
MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

MRS. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, will continue to give Music Lessons, at her residence, on a new and elegant instrument. Pupils can commence at any time to suit their convenience, and continue five months for the session.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Feb. 28, 1861.

"Don't desert an old friend for a new face." *Old Proverb*

COL. SAM. COLT'S



PISTOLS, RIFLES, CARBINES NDA SHOT GUNS.

PATENTS 1850; 1855; 1857; 1858

These arms have no equals in quality and finish; are adopted by the Army and Navy of the United States, and the principal governments of Europe; are uniform in all their parts are simple, safe, sure, serviceable, and can be had in one hundred varieties, as well as Cartridges of powder, ball and shot and all small parts for repairs from 50 respectable gunsmiths, and the Hardware trade generally.

ADDRESS, SECRETARY
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MAN'F'G CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar,
Coffee,
Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.

Dec. 20, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE DRUG STORE.
A Large lot of **White Lead, Oils** and **White Zinc,** for Painting, which is offered on better terms than ever sold in Jacksonville. Oct. 11, '60.

THE BRICK CORNER
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS.

BLUN & FRANK do not propose to sell Goods AT COST, but they will sell as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

They have always on hand a full assortment, and have just received a nice lot of **CALICOES** at 10, 10½ and 11 cents. Also a superior lot of **Chewing Tobacco.**

BLUN & FRANK want it distinctly understood, that they are settled here and are determined to stay. Dec. 23, '60.

For Sale.

A Good MULE, HORSE and BUGGY for sale, terms cash—apply to Alexander Jones, Jacksonville, or H. L. Pettit Mount Polk. April 11, 1861—3t.

Dr. J. M. Cogburn,
Surgeon Dentist,
Oxford,
Ala.

Notice.

I will stand my Jack BIG BONE, at my stable, near Ladiga, the ensuing season, at ten dollars the insurance. All necessary care shall be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. Note will be required in advance, due when the fact is ascertained or mare traded.

Big Bone is six years old, full 14 hands high, and sure as any.

feb 21—2m. S. C. KELLY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator, of the Estate of John M. Love, deceased, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 27th day of Febiy, A. D 1861—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted will please make payment.

Mar. 7.—6t. ☞ J. R. LOVE, Adm.

New Goods
FOR 1861.
A. Oberndorf & Co. Oxford.

ARE now in the receipt of a new supply of Merchandize, which, having been bought at very low rates, will be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

Extra good Bargains will be given to CASH BUYERS.

We hope that all in need of Goods will give us a call soon. Respectfully,

A OBERNDORF & CO.

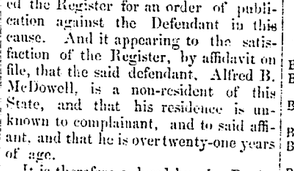
Feb. 14, 1861

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE

THE undersigned, having made arrangements to remove into the country, now offers for sale his house and lot in Jacksonville.

For information as to location, price, terms, &c. apply to John Francis, at Woodward's Store.

Dec. 6, 1860. R. H. WYNNE.



PIANOS FOR SALE.
Call on
M. J. TURNLEY.
Jacksonville, Ala., May 9, 1861.

ATTENTION.

THE CHOCCOLOCCO RIFLES, will meet at the muster ground at Sevier Elston's on Thursday next, 9th day of May, for the purpose of drill, & continue Friday and Saturday.

Young men wishing to join the company, can avail themselves of the opportunity. By order of Capt.

May 2, 1861. W. R HANNA.

Administrator's Notice

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Mallory, late of Calhoun County, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Calhoun County, the 15th day of May. 1861.

J. L. Davis administrator of the goods and chattles, rights and credits of the said Wm. Mallory, having this day filed in court his resignation as administrator of said estate, to take effect upon the final settlement of said estate, and also presented his accounts, and vouches for a final settlement of his said accounts as such administrator, and the Court having appointed the 7th day of June next to audit, examine and stall said accounts.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said J. L. Davis administrator as aforesaid, to have his said accounts presented to the said court for allowance at the said next term of the said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 7th day of June next, when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear and make exception to the said report.

Witness A. Woods, Judge of said court, this 15th, day of May A D 1861.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

IN CHANCERY.

J. G. J. Whiteside, } In Chancery,
vs. } 36th District,
Alfred B McDowell, } Northern Division, Ala. At Rules before the Register, special session, held 8th May, A. D. 1861.

THIS day came the Complainant by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and moved the Register for an order of publication against the Defendant in this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said defendant, Alfred B. McDowell, is a non-resident of this State, and that his residence is unknown to complainant, and to said affiant, and that he is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that the said defendant answer or demur to Complainant's bill of complaint, filed in this cause, before the 29th day of June, A. D. 1851, or the same will be taken as confessed as to defendant, and the cause set for hearing ex partie. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama; and that a copy of said order be posted at the door of the court house of this, Calhoun County, Alabama, within twenty days from this date.

WM. M. HAMES,
Register, &c.
May 9, 1861. 4t.—$10 00.

WOODWARD, PORTER AND WHITE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Jacksonville, Oct 25, 1860, 6mo.

House Sign and Ornamental
PAINTING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is permanently settled in Jacksonville, and will be prepared at all times to execute work in his line, in the town and surrounding country, in the neatest, most durable and fashionable style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His long experience in the business, enables him to promise, with the utmost confidence, to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. When absent from home, his son will contract for and execute all work, in any style that may be required.

Any information that may be desired, relative to his ability to execute work in superior style, can be obtained from a number of the best citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, for whom he has executed work.

J. Z. BRADY.

Sept. 20, 1860.—tf.

JAMES ISBELL,
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE,
Talladega, Ala.

CHECKS to any amount on
New York & Charleston;
And in moderate sums on
New Orleans & Mobile,

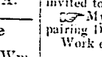
☞ Sight Checks on all the above cities bought.

☞ *Special attention* given to Deposites, Collections and Remittances.

January, 1861

CHEROKEE HIGH SCHOOL,
CENTRE, ALABAMA.
1861.

S. M. AINSWORTH, A. M., Principal
Mrs. MARY M BURNETT, Preceptres.



THIS Institution offers superior inducements to parents and guardians who have children or wards to educate. A Library, and Apparatus will be procured during the present year.

Tuition and board are very low.

Discipline, firm but mild.

Location healthy and conducive to good morals.

Send for a circular, or address the Principal at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala.

Feb 1861.—1y.

SIDERIUS TEMPAS DOMUS

With many thanks to my patrons and the citizens of Calhoun County, for their liberal patronage for the last two years, I am happy to announce, that I have again returned from the Eastern Cities with a heavy stock, embracing all the new styles and fancies of the day, in

JEWELRY & WATCHES.

Watches cased in Gold and Silver, from the best European and American Makers. Ladies' Watches or superior finish.

LADIES' JEWELRY,

Embracing every article used, such as Earrings, Fingerrings, of every description; Chattalains, Neck Chains, Coral Necklaces, Bracelets, Silver and Gold Thimbles, Armletts &c.

GENTLEMAN'S JEWELRY.

Fob and Vest Chains, Breast Pins—from dimond to common—Seals, Key's, Charms, Collar, Vest and Boson Buttons, Walking Canes—gold mounted to plain.

SILVER TABLE WARE.

Large Tea or Party Waiters and Pitchers Fruit and Cake Baskets, Castors, Tab'e and Dessert Forks, Table, Butter and Fruit Knives, Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Sugar, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Goblets, Handle Cups, Candlesticks, Tea Urns, Sugar Pots, Call or Sent Bells.

CLOCKS AND FINE TIME PIECES.

In fine Rose-wood and Enamele Cases. Also, the newly invented Rotary Motion Time Piece; with numerous articles, too tedious to mention.

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Musical Boxes, Infant Whistles, Bells, &c.

All of which are fresh and new styles, and of the best material; and fully guaranteed to be what is represented. You are cordially invited to an examination of my stock.

☞ My personal attention given to the repairing Department.

Work done with neatness & despatch.

W. COLEMAN LAND.

Cartridges for Pistols on hand.

W. C. L.

COPPER CABLE,
Lightning Rods,
WITHOUT JOINTS!

Coiled up in 400 feet lengths for transportation

Endorsed by the highest scientific authority.

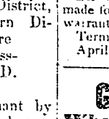
I AM prepared to put them up in any part of the State, and warrant them not to get out of order.

Rods 37½ cents per foot, and points $5.

☞ Orders left at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

For particulars address
J. W. PORTER at Montgomery.
Oct. 5, 1860.

Thos. T. McAdams,
REPAIRER
Of Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.



KEEPS on hand a select assortment of the above named Goods, which will be sold low for cash.

I have engaged the services of MR. FICHERA, a *watch maker*, late from GENEVA and LONDON. I feel confident that I hazard nothing in asserting to the public, that Mr. Fichera has no superior as a Watch workman in the State.

SPECIMEN WATCHES of his make can be seen at my shop, west side of Main street, opposite the Jacksonville Republican Office.

All work on Chronometers and Watches made for time keeping, repaired at my shop, warranted for one year.

Terms cash on delivery of work.

April 4, 1861.—1y.

GOOD REASONS
Why you should buy your Spring supply of
A. OBERNDORF & CO.
OXFORD.

Because you can buy the best goods there,
Because you can select from the largest assortments in
Because you can buy cheaper than at any other store,
Because you can buy the latest & best styles,
Because you can certainly expect fair and honorable dealing,
Because you can buy more goods for the same amount
Because our gooods were bought & shipped before the new tariff went into operation and therefore are lower than the goods, laid in by most other houses.

Reflect upon these Reasons. Call soon and Repeat your calls often at.

A. OBERNDORF & CO.

April. 4, 1861.

THE

Southern Confederacy,

—BY—

HANLEITER & ADAIR.

ATLANTA GA.

THE DAILY SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, under arrangements just completed will contain all the latest intelligence of every kind, reported expressly for us by Manegtic Telegraph, and the Mails. Also daily reports of the Atlanta and other Markets, Local Incidents and Items, &c., &c. Price—$5 a year; $3 for six months, or 50 cents for one month—always in advance.

The WEEKLY SOUTHERN CONFERACY is made up from, and cotains the *cream* of the Daily. It is a large sheet, and gives more fresh reading matter than any Weekly in the Confederate States. Its Markets Reports will be full and made up from actual transactions. Price $2 a-year; o $1 25 for six months—invariably in a vancer

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as our Agents in obtained subscribers and forwarding the money—for which they will be allowed to retain, as emmission, twenty-five on each Weekly, or fifty cents on each Daily subscriber.

☞ Peasons getting up Clubs of five, ten or more subscribers, will be supplied with the copies ordered at 12 1-2 per cents. less than our regular rates.

☞ No name will be entered on our books until the money is paid; and all subscription are discontinued when the time expires for which payment is made,

VOL. 25.

Jacksonvi

PUBLISHED EVE

J. F

At Two Dollar
dollars at the end
A failure to giv
ten inue will be c
the next year.

RATES OF

One dollar per s
the first insertion;
each continuance.
es two, &c. Adve
tinued until forb
Yearly advertis
and 25 for each
Annunciation
of Candidates, 5
Interest charg
time they are d

JACK

FEMALI

COBB, will
Monday of Ja

Rate

PRIMARY
Books in vari

Gener
Arithmetic,
Sciences,

Higher
Mathema

Language
Drawing,
thes.
Pupils sh
with the ses
made for ab
tracted illne

Dec. 20,

WE ca
patr
goods to sett
by note if t

Dec. 20,

NEW

IN

THE un
on or a
the largest
CAB
ever offered
which they
buyers. Fe
offer induce
a purchasi

Selma, J

S. J.

RE
A publi
patronage
will still con
Surgery, &c.
attention to
found at al
absent, at th
corner of the
They will
good supply
CINES, for p
Aug. 16,

A BEAU

Tow

IN

purch
before purch
tion call on
J. F. GR
June 26—

VA

TH
sale
ing
CRES, eight
in the tract i
ated in Choc
of White Pla
Near five h
a fine state o
cres excellen
which is clea
The place i
two story Fra
besides dining
houses, Cotto
a large, youn
of good quali
and all the u
Every field in
water.
ALSO—Si
ty acres,
iams tract, sit
claims, on the
well improve
ned dwelling
ning room; sm
regularly and
Cotton Gin, a
a Saw Mill,
level, and the g
fam land; and t
fire tract is unu
part—there is a
orchard.
All the above
on reasonable an
Land buyers
call and examine
wish further inf
they can obtain it
me, at either Wi
WASH
July 5,,1860.—

TO THE PUBL
ing well known a
services to all tho
He will write O
Presentation Spee
matter for the pr
for Albums, Obitu
every species of
most accessy main
FINLEY JO

JACK

By T
At the old stand
Feb. 7, 1861—

MEDICA

Ecofnine irritant an
Quam opuae sunt s

DRS. LOW &
ted themselves
of Medicine, offe
to the citizens of
the various branche
hope by success and
long indulgence to
the patronage.

April 11, 861.—t