

SEPTEMBER

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 30, NO. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 1, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1535.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon, Bugles, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop.
March 3, 1866. **A. D. WEBB**

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Accordeons
&c.
repaired by
E. B. McCLELLAN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

TIN SHOP.
THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nisbet, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of

Tinware,
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly noticed.
G. B. DOWNEY,
W. A. DRISKELL.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders accompanied by the cash, will be promptly noticed.
G. B. DOWNEY,
W. A. DRISKELL.

New Steam Grind Mill.
THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity require into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill in the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.
March 17, 1866. **G. SOUTHER.**

HUGH FRANCIS and JOHN F. LITTLE having associated themselves in business will continue at the old stand.
HUGH FRANCIS,
JOHN F. LITTLE.
Jan'y 1st, 1866.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Seale, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for
PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPI,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.
Feb. 23, '65.

REMOVAL.
DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug Store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless prevented by absence.
Nov. 25, '65.—tf

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865.—tf

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,
Practising Physician,
OXFORD, Ala.
HAS also a good supply of FRESH MEDICINES for sale at cash only.
Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866.—3m.

FOR SALE.
A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included.
Mrs. M. ROWLAND.
Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—tf.

New Goods,
Assorted:
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Horse Collars, Bridles, Hames, Chains, Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by
Feb. 3, '66. **E. L. WOODWARD.**

CROCKERY,
(Assorted.)
Just Received and for Sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
May 12, 1866.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by
Feb. 3 '66. **E. L. WOODWARD.**
Just Received,
Hardware,
Cutlery and
Flows.

For Sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.
Spring Calicoes,
Lawn, Muslins,
Summer Goods,
Rich Domestic.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco,
Imported Havana Cigars,
AND
Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Grain and Queensware,
For sale by
April 12, '66. **M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.**

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 14.

SUMMER GOODS.
Just Received,
A Large and Splendid Lot of
SUMMER GOODS.
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Calicoes,
Prints,
Domestic,
Crockery,
Queensware,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fine
Hats & Shoes.

I will sell as CHEAP, if not CHEAPER than can be bought elsewhere in the market.
The special attention of the Ladies is invited to our splendid selection of **LAWN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.**
WHEAT, at the market price, taken in Exchange for Goods and Groceries.
J. H. PARNELL.
Jacksonville, June 23, 1866.

BALTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BALTING CLOTHS** of superior finish.
Having sold this same make for the last 26 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 26, 1866.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.
Risks taken on MERCHANDISE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURANCE, at reasonable rates.
M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square.
January 6, 1866.—6m.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
AND
MACHINE WORKS,
ROTHE, Geo.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,
BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blair Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grind-mills, &c.
CENTURY

Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles.

Miner's Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines.
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. **RAILROAD MEN, FURNACE, GRINDING MILL MEN, AND** **MINING ENGINEERS** will find it to their interest to send to our works. We can save the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.
NOBLES & MITCHELL.
Jas. Nobles, Jr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.
John W. Noyes, Master Mechanist & Draughtsman.
Wm. Noyes, Greenock Noyes,
Savannah, Noyes, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

BOOKS
AND
STATIONERY
HENRY A. SMITH,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Rome, Georgia.

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving large supplies of School and Miscellaneous Standard Books, Letter, Cap and Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Slates, Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, BLANK BOOKS, Diaries, Pass and Memorandum Books, Wall Papers, Binding, Window Shades, Photograph Albums, and Photograph Cards of all the Southern Generals. Pocket Bibles, Testaments, Hymn and Prayer Books in great variety of styles.—Sheet MUSIC for the Guitar and Piano—2,000 copies "Bill Hips's Letters" just received. A liberal discount will be made to Country Merchants and School Teachers.
HENRY A. SMITH.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale & Retail.
Also AGENT for the sale of French
Barr Rocks, Espouse Mill Stones,
Double German Anchor Bolting
Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent
Mill Bush, &c. &c.
All orders will have prompt attention.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fifth's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
We have received and sell cheaply
all kinds of **STAPLE** and other
Produce for the Planters. Mr.
J. H. Cohen, who has had long experience
in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—6m.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are respectfully invited to call and settle. Those indebted on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the Fall term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money.—We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.
RYAN & ROWLAND.
July 21, 1866

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ADDRESS.
OF THE
National Union Convention.
To the People of the United States:

Having met in convention, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and the wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth.—Our Government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war—a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence and has left its impress deep and indelible upon all the interests, the sentiments, and the destiny of the Republic. While it has indicated upon the whole country severe loss in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers—a capacity for military organization and achievement and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of Government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that Government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world.

Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions that sway the public judgment and affect the public action, while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side and looms for the future take just proportions from the memories and sentiments of the past, it is a difficult but an imperative duty which on your behalf we, who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time for six long years of contention and conflict, we have come together from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that Union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place we invoke you to remember, always and everywhere, that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending arms no longer assails the shuddering heart of the republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority has been again acknowledged, by word and act, in every State and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful place anywhere throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States, fellow citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interest apart from a common identity. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectually heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benignant Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offenses, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its plans and its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force.

In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed.—In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it has established beyond all further controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence; and second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both of these points became directly involved in the contest, and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result.

In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence. Both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to repress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction which the Constitution confers upon it; but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it either in express terms or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States. It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was already its own. Neither the war, nor the victory by which it was closed, changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not either enlarge, abridge, or in any way change or affect the powers conferred upon the Federal Government, or release that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, the "supreme law of the land," any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and to-day also, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are "reserved to the several States, or to the people thereof."

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our government, in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow. In every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union; and Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and the States should retain their equal rights and dignity unimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the General Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war the right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such laws, regulations and depravations as the legislative departments of the Government may see fit to impose. Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall without its consent be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and are still refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress. And the Congress in which only a part of the States and of the people of the Union are represented has the right thus to exclude the rest from representation, and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress thus composed may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and are therefore precluded from sharing its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are one and all in an attitude of loyalty towards the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the executive department. The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof. Federal courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes imposed and levied, and in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations and subject to the same duties as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and the people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly in the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, not to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction, not confined to States in rebellion, nor to the States that have rebelled; it is the right of any Congress in formal possession of legislative authority to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as they may dictate.—Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason; and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to-day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from the Congress—the ascendancy of Western or of Southern interests or of both combined, may exclude the Northern or Eastern States from the next. Unprobable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence of Congress and the Union is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional existence or forbearance of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but it is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is, indeed, the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America. Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law which is set aside in the reckless obedience to their behest. Stability, whether in the exercise of power in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible; and conflicts of party, which under constitutional governments are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflicts of arms to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the national government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these the House of Representatives, says the Constitution, (article I, section 2,) "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States and by every State without restriction, qualification or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and

every State alike, with distinction, or the authority to make distinctions among them, for any reason or upon any grounds whatever. And in the Senate, so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation, it is expressly provided that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied; but the Constitution integrity of the State is impaired, and the validity of the government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation, in both branches of Congress, ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of the rulers by which those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty six States are represented, asserts the right to govern, absolutely and in its own discretion, all the thirty-six States which compose the Union—to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny?

Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged on their behalf. It is alleged: First, That these States, by the act of rebellion and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right of representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government, on its own terms and at its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility. But representation is under the Constitution not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty; and it is essential in both aspects to the existence of the Government and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments fundamental rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals by due process of law; nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them. The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government; and that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection; but it may have been that by reason of the insurrection the condition on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended could not be fulfilled. This was, in fact, the case. An insurgent Power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man with the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and, as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty—it did not annul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by the Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive in his own discretion. To this we reply that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force, in this regard, in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people and impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the Southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it. The government of the United States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth. In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interests and rights, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained; and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing

more than maintain it. It could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge or diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendment can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation it can have no authority and no existence, seems to us at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our Government require; that it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions to which however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power through successful war and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual Government of the United States may impose its own conditions, and make the Constitution conform in all its provisions to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man. Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging in some very important particulars the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing, by indirect disfranchisement, the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed; and it is claimed that these amendments may be applied as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States, as conditions of their readmission to representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they upon due deliberation may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out—in conformity with the letter and the spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and of equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law, without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them; or to impose them upon States or people, as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution, to all States alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the rights of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or even the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply usurpation, just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or paralleled by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty, and makes constitutional right dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

(Concluded next week.)

Justice, they say, is blind: how then is she to discover that one man is white and another colored?—N. Y. Tribune. How? by the smell!

"There are more things in Heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy."—Shakespeare. (Ukulele.)

There is no longer a doubt that the people of North Carolina have rejected the new constitution framed by their Convention. Thirty-six counties have given 7,800 for ratification, and 11,200 for rejection.

The Washburn (Ind.) Express states that the prospect of a tremendous corn crop has given an extraordinary impetus to the hog trade, and feeds all over the State are industriously engaged buying up stock hogs for fall and winter feeding.

Dwelling houses in New Orleans, not costing more than \$5,000, are renting at the moderate rate of \$2,000 a year, and the owner thinks himself badly treated because he can get no more.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, SEP 1, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00
Longer space contracted for as time goes on, 50 per cent.
A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or twelve months.
Announcement of Candidates, " " \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULNIDER, with ROGERS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, with ROGERS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the store of Messrs. McClellan and Frost. These seed are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of Carr, J. M. Attorney at law, for which he is authorized to receive. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Postponement of Land Sale by J. B. Hollingsworth, Administrator.

Advertisement of sale of valuable Lands in this County, by A. O. Stewart, Administrator, by order of the Probate Court of Cherokee, on the 6th October next. He will also sell, by order of the same court, on the Monday previous, two hundred and ninety acres of valuable land in Cherokee, a large portion of it Terrapin creek bottom land.

Public School System.

On Saturday last, W. J. Borden, Esq. addressed a Convention of Teachers, and a portion of the citizens of this county, in the court house, on the subject of the new school system proposed. The attendance was small, evincing too great a want of interest in a subject of so much importance. Mr. B. made a very sensible speech on the importance of education, and in explanation of the principle features of the system proposed. So far as we have heard any expression of opinion, there was not one who heard him, but seemed to approve of the new system as a vast improvement on the old one. It is probable our County Superintendent, J. A. Fleming, Esq. may call another convention at no distant day.

Advertisement of sale of Personal property by Mrs. M. E. Rowland Adams.

The proprietors of The Selma Daily Times, have commenced the publication of a mammoth weekly sheet, at the low price of \$3 per annum for a single copy, \$5 for two copies, or \$20 for ten copies. It is the design of the publishers, and they will no doubt accomplish it, to make the Weekly Times equal in every respect, to any weekly paper in the United States. Address William Williams, Chambers & Co., Selma, Ala.

The special attention of all persons interested, is invited to the notice of Mr. Wm. M. Hames Esq., into whose hands have been placed the notes and accounts due the firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland.

If your pies are not sweet enough, apply to E. L. Woodward, who has just received and offers for sale a large lot of Sugar.

Advertisement of M. Salomon of Alexandria, who proposes to give cash for dried fruit &c or to exchange Goods and Groceries at low prices.

Shipment of Cotton—Revenue Laws. For the information of cotton buyers and cotton growers, we publish the following paragraph. The paragraph we quote from Sec. 5, Page 108, Internal Revenue Laws.

"That it shall be unlawful, from and after the first day of September, 1866, for any agent of transportation to receive for shipment any cotton unaccompanied by a permit from the Collector or Assessor of the District from which it is shipped, and such Certificates as a District to which such cotton is shipped, and his permit obtained for the delivery of said cotton. Any person or persons violating the above provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each bale, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and all clerks employed in such conveyance

or transportation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, by proceedings in any court of the United States."

The N. Y. Times of Friday says that in all essential particulars, the Philadelphia Convention has been a splendid success. It has talked little it has done much. It has materially advanced the work of reconciliation, has hastened the return of sectional harmony and has given an impetus to the National Union movement which cannot be easily overestimated. That movement is from this day a power, which will command the confidence of conservative Unionists, and will eventuate in victory.

The Issue Made Up.

The following dispatch, was sent to the capital of Wisconsin, by Postmaster General Randall, is as truthful as it is laconic:

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Aug 18, 1866.

E. A. Collins, Esq. and H. A. Tamm, Esq., Madison, Wisconsin.

The great issue is made up—support of Johnson and the Union, or Congress and disunion. All the people must take sides. The battles of the next two years are to be fought on that line.

A. W. RANDALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOON DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON!

GENERAL RATINGS TO CEASE ON THE 1ST!

THE PEACE AS CONCLUDED!

PRUSSIA EVACUATING BOHEMIA!

NAPOLEON WILL CEDE VENETIA!

New York, Aug. 24.—Noon—Gold 42.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—By instructions of the Secretary of War, Gen. Howard, commanding the Freedmen's Bureau, orders that on and after the 1st of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen, already established, and that the State officials who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be carefully notified, so that they can assume the charge of the indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exception.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—Peace is concluded with Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt. Bavaria cedes the Northern District to Prussia and pays the war indemnity, of 30,000,000 Marks.

Darmstadt cedes Hesse Homburg and the exclusive right to garrison Mainz; but retains the upper Hesse, which joins the northern confederation.

Prussia is already evacuating Bohemia, and will finish doing so by Sept. 15th.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The Patria of this afternoon says that Napoleon will cede Venetia direct to Italy.

After the conclusion of peace Austria intends appointing a conservative Hungarian ministry.

NOON DISPATCHES!

THE MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS MARKETS!

FROM FLORENCE, ITALY, IN 24 HOURS!

Mobile, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales today 250—for the week, 1,850; Middlings 30 to 31c.

New York, Aug. 21.—Gold 48. Cotton steady—sales 1,200 bales.—Middlings 32 to 33c.

Per Cable.—FLORENCE, ITALY, Aug. 23.—Victor Emmanuel has issued a decree, proclaiming amnesty to political exiles and prisoners throughout Italy and his dominions. This decree includes Mazzini and others of lesser prominence.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES!

FROM EUROPE!

ADVISED UP TO TUESDAY NOON!

PEACE ESTABLISHED!

THE TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED AT PRAGUE!

AUSTRIA FOR WAR IN THE FUTURE!

EMPEROR NAPOLEON REFUSES TO AID MAXIMILIAN!

FROM WASHINGTON!

SECRETARY STANTON DENOUNCED!

New York Aug. 25.—Gold 47 3/4.

Per Cable.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21. P. M.—The cotton market is very firm. Prices half penny per pound higher, compared with last quotations.

The war has ended for the present, but the feeling in Austria is for peace for the present but for war in the future to re-establish her supremacy in Germany.

Prague, Aug. 24.—The most per-

fect concord exists among the plenipotentiaries assembled here, and the treaty of peace, though not yet signed, is a certainty and now it is hourly expected.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Emperor has refused the Empress of Mexico assistance for Maximilian on the ground of keeping on the good faith with the United States concerning the engagement to withdraw the French troops from that country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Republican denounce Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, and charges on him partial responsibility for the New Orleans riot. It says he withheld from the President, Gen. Baird's dispatch of July 27th, prior to the riot, asking for immediate instructions how to act, and notices the fact that Stanton did not even answer the dispatch. The President never saw this dispatch until Wednesday last.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25, M.—Advices have been received to-day in official circles, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy, and Austria and Bavaria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries in behalf of their respective Governments on the same day. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

The Great Jersey City Fire.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in Jersey City, just north of the Erie railway buildings, resulting in the burning to death of ten or more persons the destruction by fire of the oil and cotton docks about 15,000 barrels of petroleum oil; some 30 cars; a large quantity of cotton; two ships; one schooner; a steamer and canal boat, and nine lighters, involving a loss, estimated by those competent and in positions to judge, over \$2,000,000.

2,500 LBS. SUGAR,

JUST RECEIVED,

And For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Sept. 1, 1866.

M. SALOMON,

Alexandria, Ala.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Dried Peaches, Apples, Bee-wax, Tallow, &c., for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged at low prices.—Give him a call.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Read This!

ON and after Monday the 2nd inst., the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns them now individually. I therefore give timely notice to all persons thus indebted to call on me at my office without delay and pay up at once, and save costs. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Call and see me.

Wm. M. HAMES,
Office No. 4,
Office Row,
Jacksonville, Ala.

September 1st, 1866.—41.

Administratrix Sale.

I, the undersigned, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Honorable J. J. Saunders, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described LAND, to-wit: The north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 15, township 15, range 8; and the north east fourth of the north east quarter of section 15, township 15, range 8, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Said land will be sold on one and two years credit, with interest from day of sale; one half the purchase money due twelve months after date and the other half due two years after date, with approved security.

Also, by order of the same court, will be sold on the premises in Cherokee county, on Monday the 1st of October, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, a large portion of it Terrapin creek bottom.

ALEX. O. STEWART, Adm.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Administratrix Sale.

ON Monday the 1st day of October next, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of six months, the following articles: 3 Looms one patent, 1 chest of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Water Level, 1 lot of Lumber Frames, 1 lot of Hand Screws, one Book Case, 1 Painted Stove, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Cradle and Blade. All amounts under five dollars cash, over five dollars note with approved security.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm'x.

Sept. 1, 1866.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, in favor of Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the Estate of G. A. Williams, deceased, and against Thomas Hollingsworth, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on MONDAY the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described LAND, to-wit: The south half of the south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the south east fourth, and the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 15, range 9, one hundred and sixty acres more or less—levied on as the property of the Defendant to satisfy said fi. fa.—this 24th day of August, 1866.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 1, 1866—\$12 00.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Robinson Adams, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 14th day of Aug., 1866; 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 make payment.

Sept. 1. Wm. B. ADAMS, Adm.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

Court of Probate for said county

Aug. 28th. A. D. 1866.

THIS day came J. T. Wilson, administrator of the Estate of Wade Blalock, deceased, and filed in Court his petition in writing representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Land situate in said county, to-wit: The north half of the north west fourth of section 16, also ten acres in an oblong, off the south half of said quarter, clear across said quarter, in section 7, township 16 of range 7, containing in all ninety acres more or less—that the personal property of said Estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and he therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing him to sell said Land for the payment of the debts of said Estate.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the 24th day of September, be set for the hearing of said petition; 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 appear at a Special Term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county, on said 24th day of September, 1866, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 1, 1866.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, GA.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY. W. S. GIBBONS.

TURNLEY & GIBBONS

ANNOUNCE to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE at very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us! In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Cloves, Lard, Orange, Orchard, Hides, Hides and Timothy GRASS SEED. Also, Nettle, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions,

Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky,

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,

32 oz. Benzoin Acid,

50 lbs. Nitric "

50 " Muratic "

136 " Sulphuric "

84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,

100 oz. Sulf Quinine,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 " Sp't Ammonia,

63 " Niter Dulcer,

27 " Asafoetida,

33 " Balsom Copivia,

58 " Blue Mass,

50 " Refined Borax,

32 " Catamel,

44 gals Castor Oil,

32 boxes Castile Soap,

10 lbs. Chloroform,

50 " Cream Tartar,

12 " Dover Powder,

100 " Ginger,

100 " Black Pepper,

50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.

50 " Gum Arabic,

25 " Gum Myrrh,

50 " Pressed Hops,

2000 " White Lead,

200 " Red Lead,

5 bbls. Tanner's Oil,

3 " Linseed Oil,

7 " Kerosene Oil,

2 " Machine Oil,

54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,

209 " assorted Corks,

12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,

25 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,

200 " Epsom Salts,

300 " Flower'd Sulphur,

321 " Brimstone,

600 " Copperas,

27 " Gum Opium,

5 " Powdered Opium,

10 " Iodide Potash,</

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicine, "of the olden time, and I will cure disease."

In essence, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Medicine was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest phreosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicine plant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve him at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggell, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bilious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhoe Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think Maggell's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and on all occasions serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

Gen. Beauregard a Prince.

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Times says in his last letter:

He is still with us, or rather in Paris having been called thither again, as I understand it, to consider his refusal of the offer of the Supreme military command from the Mobile Wallachia Government. It is given out that the French Emperor, who is all powerful with the Romans, is no longer adverse to the General's acceptance of the position.

As to the General's own way of thinking or intentions concerning the matter—wait and see. Certain it is the Romans are most anxious to have him, and in their eagerness have made him very tempting offers—the title of Prince to rank next to the Hospodar, the sum of \$200,000 down in hard cash, a princely salary, and the supreme, absolute command of all the military forces and retinue of the ten principalities. If the General should accept, his late companions in arms could, and doubtless will, furnish a body of officers that would prove invaluable to the Romans in the event of war. Mighty events are impending all along the Danube.

Wants More War—Position of the South in that Event.

A good specimen of a driveling, fanatical Radical is Gen John A. Logan of Illinois, who, we believe, is also an apostate from the ranks of the Conservatives. Having been recently nominated for Congress, he seized the occasion to declare the animus with which his revolutionary associates have entered the contest for the supremacy, and to illustrate the spirit with which they intend to rule the country, and especially the States of the South.

Gen. Logan's personal sentiments or prejudices are of little consequence to us and possess no moment whatever, save as they undoubtedly reflect the views and atrocious designs of the party to which he has attached himself. Under the unfounded pretense that the South is meditating another revolution and a repetition of the secession movement, the chivalrous Logan, now that we are prostrate and defenseless, expresses the diabolical and fiendish desire to renew the war against us; make it one of extermination, and repeat Sherman's "march to the sea" with the variations of general massacre and conflagration.

It is constantly urged by the Radical stump orators and press that the South contemplates armed resistance, because she murmurs at the injustice with which her representatives are excluded from Congress, and herself kept out of the pale of the Union. The people of the South have had enough of war; they ardently long for peace and restoration, and would regard another war as a dark and calamitous event; but if the conflict which the Radicals are threatening to bring upon the country comes, and drenches the land in blood, and the South is forced, in obedience to the first law of nature, to participate, it will under any circumstances be in defense of law and order, and in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution and the Government. This is the position of the States, that such Radicals as Logan declare are unfit to be represented in Congress.—*Mont. Ado.*

On the occasion of the President's response to the Convention delegation, Gen. Grant came in after the ceremony had commenced; took a place beside the President, and was loudly cheered.—Gen. Rawlins, Grant's Chief of Staff, was present. This is considered highly significant, fully identifying Grant with the Philadelphia movement. The Radicals will now be compelled to disown him.

The census of Mobile shows a population of 50,000.

Correspondent Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Double Triumph of the Philadelphia Convention—The Radicals Confused by its success—The Disunion Party of Congress—Ratification Mass Meetings in the States, &c.

The Philadelphia Convention was a double triumph. It overcame an internal and external element of danger.—They soon proved that they had nothing to fear from each other; next, they demonstrated the weakness of their opponents. The entire radical organization, supported, as it is, by all the power, financial and political, of a party that will not brook defeat, and that threatens civil war as the alternative to their failure to retain the government; the whole radical combination, we see is confused and maddened by the unanimity and the strength of this convention. They hoped that it would crumble from the incoherence of its materials. Now they fear that by union it will carry the country.

The men who lead the disunion party of Congress are the same who at the opening of the war, which they had provoked, proposed a division of the Union by sections. The two Senators from Massachusetts were both in favor of drawing a line of separation so that they and their party would rule the anti-Southern portion of it. So, with the chief organs of the abolitionists. They were for dissolution, being content to rule their own section. But now they aspire to rule both, and therefore they will never consent to a restoration of the excluded Southern States.

One of the Senators referred to has recently declared that the President will be impeached at the next session. If he can be removed, as they intend, the radicals will have full swing until they have driven the country to desperation.

The address to the people adopted by the convention is very good but there is too much of it.

This convention will it is believed, be speedily followed by mass meetings for the ratification of its proceedings in all the States. In Pennsylvania, which is the battle-ground of the Union, a State convention will be held to devise measures for carrying out in that State the principles declared by the convention.

The Columbus Enquirer, one of the oldest and ablest papers published in the "Empire State," says "the importance to the people of the Southern States of the issues involved in the political contest now going on in the North can hardly be overestimated. The lines are now distinctly drawn, and the party vanquished will be powerless in the national councils for years." P. W. A., a delegate to the Convention from Georgia, and well known as a man of sound judgment and close observation, writes to the Macon Telegraph from Philadelphia: "I may add that the conservatives of the North are in dead earnest at last. They see the danger, and appreciate its magnitude. They frankly admit that if they do not succeed in the Fall elections, the country will be lost—that the President will be impeached—that negro suffrage will be forced upon the South—that neither person nor property in the excluded States will be safe, and that the spirit, if not the form of the Government, will be completely changed. It was for this reason that Southern delegates were anxious that the action of the Convention should be such as the exigencies of the situation seemed to call for, and it is for the same reason that they hope that the results arrived at be received with favor by the people of the South."

Thirty insurance companies in New York have paid \$1,331,200 losses by the Portland fire.

The Board of Health of Richmond announce that there were six or seven cases of cholera in that city Tuesday and Wednesday. Several cases are also reported to have occurred among the Yankee troops at camp Jackson, some of which were fatal.

Over 100,000 acres of wheat has been raised in Gallatin Valley, Montana this season. The average per acre is 40 bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—There is excellent authority for stating that Mr. Davis will be released on bail or parole, soon holding himself amenable to the process of the court, which is to dispose of his case in October next.

Contributions to the Destitute—Letter from Gov. Patton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 20, '66

Eds. Montgomery Advertiser:

MY DEAR SIRS—You have, on more than one occasion allowed to the State the use of your columns to make acknowledgements of free will offerings made to the destitute widows and orphans of the mountain districts of Alabama, by the good people of the States of Missouri and Illinois. In addition to large contributions, heretofore made, I am pleased to acknowledge receipts as follows: From the citizens of Quincy, Illinois and vicinity, through their enterprising agent, C. F. Baker, Esq., 616 sacks of good white corn for bread, shipped to Messrs. Carr & Luke, the State Agents at St. Louis, to be forwarded to North Alabama. From the citizens of Hannibal and vicinity, through Messrs. George Bacon & Sons, their agents, 123 sacks of good white corn for bread which was also shipped to Carr & Luke, and forwarded by them as above.

I have also received through Carr & Luke, \$600 25, forwarded to them by Edw. McCabe, Esq., by request of the kind and humane ladies of Palmyra, based by a Festival gotten up for this laudable and proper object.

I have received also through Dr. Lewis Nelson, of Palmyra, a check, drawn by E. M. Mallett, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Missouri, for the sum of \$332 00, raised by the Ladies' Association for the relief of Southern orphans, organized in Baren Township, Marion county, Mo.

I am also advised, by Martha E. Bower, Corresponding Secretary for the Ladies Association, for relief of Southern Orphans of Alabama, that the humane and christian organization, represented by her, had collected for the destitute of the State \$1,000.

God bless the good people of the North-west; the poor and needy will never forget them.

I am, dear sirs, Yours very truly, R. M. PATTON, Governor of Ala.

COMING STATE ELECTIONS.—Unusual interest will be felt in the coming fall elections, in which the relative strength of Congress and the President will be put to the test. They will occur as follows:

September.—Vermont, first Tuesday; Maine, second Monday.

October.—Indiana, first Tuesday; Iowa, first Tuesday; Ohio, first Tuesday; Pennsylvania, first Tuesday; West Virginia, fourth Thursday.

November.—Louisiana, first Monday; Delaware, first Tuesday, Illinois, first Tuesday; Kansas, first Tuesday; Maryland, first Tuesday; Massachusetts, first Tuesday; Michigan, first Tuesday; Minnesota, first Tuesday; New Jersey, first Tuesday; Wisconsin, first Tuesday; New York, first Tuesday; Missouri, first Tuesday; Nevada, first Tuesday; Colorado, second Tuesday; South Carolina, fourth Monday.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

We take the liberty of publishing the following extracts from a private letter of a gallant Confederate officer, once a prominent politician in this section of the State.—*Rome Courier.*

"The Philadelphia Convention has come off much better than I expected. I wish we could have harmony between the two sections—we certainly have nothing to lose by harmony and good feeling. We have already lost almost everything, and what is left is scarcely worth having. We have to live in the country—it is obliged, to some extent, to be one country and its destiny one destiny. Your children and my children have to live under it, and it is our duty to do as the good we can and as little harm. How can we best do that? By fighting foolishly and recklessly against fate or yielding to it as much as possible, and in place of trying to tear down, build up. So far as I am personally concerned, I have nothing to be ashamed of in any way, and nothing to be sorry for or take back. I voted for secession because I believed it was right and fought for it because I believed it my duty—having failed, I am willing to take what is given, ask nothing—lay low and sing small."

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. MAGGELL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantities, whose vast internal doses enfold the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotypes of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggell's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggell's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggell's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feebly the medicine is very desirable for the curative of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disintegrating power of Maggell's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggell's Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diarrhoe Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggell's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGELL, 11 Pine Street, New York. Des. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

E. B. WESSON, late of E. Wesson & Co., and Wesson & Co's.

WESSON & HUNTING, Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES, 12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel, NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, late of Chickamauga, June 2, 1866.—3m.

L. W. PETTIBONE, SELMA, ALA.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

WARE-HOUSE.

THANKFUL for the favors that for the last five years have been shown him in the desirous still of a share of the public patronage, I have taken the BRICK COTTON AGENT, WAREHOUSE near the depot of the Ala. & N. O. RAILROAD, and am prepared to receive, store and forward cotton, pay taxes, and all other expenses, and also to attend to all business belonging to the business of receiving and forwarding.

I have also CORN and CEMENT for sale. Feb. 17, 1866.—3m.

SELMA Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Central Warehouse Building,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.

Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, ALA.

July 7, 1866.—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

HEAD OF CITY WHARF,

SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—3m.

GEORGE P. BURNETT, E. B. MARTIN, I. L. SWAN.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE

AND

FLYING

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWAY,

Glassware, &c.

Will continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.

Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c., &c. East side Broad street near Water, June 9, 1866. SELMA, ALA.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 3, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—

BRANDIES.—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Bénédictine, Grand, Dupuy & Co. Fine Champagne & Co., Imported; Ginger, Infusion Cognac.

WHISKIES.—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vermont's Old Bourbon; Shenandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX Rye; Pike's; Doctor's; Violette; Monongahela; Old Anson's Nectar, very superior; Mohan's old Irish and Ramey's Scotch, imported.

RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN.—American and Imported.

WINE.—Assorted Claret, in casks and cases; Champagne, Standard and Foreign brands, in quarts and pints; Oporto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPERMINT, Cherry Pounce, assorted Fenchons and Cocktails; Grandy Cherries, Absynth, Kirschenwasser, Curacao, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints; Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPH WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps; White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wine and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

W. H. EAGER, W. V. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS;

OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.

SELMA, ALA.

Having secured ample

and convenient storage,

we are prepared to receive

and forward all Goods consigned to us at the

City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch.

Tarpaulins and Watchmen will be kept on

the Wharf for the protection of all Goods

sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Pro-

duce respectfully solicited.

June 9, 1866.—3m.

NEW HOTEL.

TROOP HOUSE.

Northeast corner Water and Landerdale sts.,

opposite Harrel, Eschridge & Sturdivant.

SELMA, ALABAMA.

This house is now open for the reception

of the travelling public. Satisfaction

to every one guaranteed.

April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

Saddlery, Harness, &c. SMITH, MOTES & CO.

Central City Insurance Building,

SELMA, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES,

HARNESS, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of all pur-

chasers to their large stock, comprising the

best assortment ever offered in this market.

We are constantly receiving new additions,

thus proving that we have nothing untried to

please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO.

Selma, Ala., July 26, 1866

J. F. TIMBERLAKE, JAMES LUTSPEICH,

Oxford, Ala. Selma, Ala.

W. M. TIMBERLAKE,

Selma, Ala.

TIMBERLAKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, Opposite Gcs House,

SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other

Produce solicited.

Wm. WHITE, A. J. PHARES,

Late of Jacksonville. Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARD-

ING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of

COTTON in our new

FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

And make liberal advances on consignments

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is

our Agent, and all orders left with him for

the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats

Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will

have our prompt attention.

April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

T. S. BOWEN, C. W. HOOPER.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

WM. S. HANNA, JOS. W. MORTON, W. T. THURMOND

Hanna, Morton & Co.

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARD-

ING, AND

Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand

a General assortment of Gro-

ceries, and are prepared to

CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned have again commenced the **CABINET MAKING BUSINESS**, and are prepared with all the necessary lumber and material for the manufacture of every description of

FURNITURE,
SUCH AS
Secretaries,
Bureaus, (not Freeholders),
Best Cottage Bedsteads,
Lounges, Tables,
Wardrobes,
Safes, &c. &c.

All of which will be made of the best new materials, and in the most elegant, neat, durable and fashionable style, and sold at reasonable rates for Cash or Country Produce.

All cabinet work, and every species of Repairing executed with neatness and dispatch. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all persons needing furniture, are invited to call at their store, on the corner of Cross street, on the west side of main street, and examine their stock, the quality of their work, and leave their orders.

JOHN H. CHANDLER,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Jacksonville, Jan. 1, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN!

A New Era in Medicine!

Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all men by these presents, That on this, the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph Maggell to me, personally known as such, and being duly sworn, depose as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for proprietors of medicines known as **MAGGELL'S PILLS** and **SALVE**, and that the following certificates are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMITH (L. S.)
Notary Public,
Wall street, New York.

June 11, 1866.

Dr. MAGGELL: I take my pen to write you on my great relief, and that the pain in my side has left me at last, thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS, 115 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. Maggell's Pills.

WILSON HARVEY, 27 Pitt street,
New York, August 1, 1866.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who in pouring molten iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The molten iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866.

My name is Jacob Hardy, I am an Iron Foundry, I was badly burnt by molten iron. Since under last, my limbs have healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Maggell's Salve, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can now see me at Jackson's Iron Works 24 Avenue.

J. HARDY,
115 Greenwich street.

Extracts from various Letters.

"I had no appetite, Maggell's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Maggell has cured my headache, that was chronic."

"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Maggell's Salve cured me of noise in the head. I could not hear of my wife behind my ears, and the noise left."

"I had no two boxes, I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar: your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonials

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude.

J. MAGGELL, M. D.

DR. MAGGELL'S
PILLS AND SALVE.
Are sold in Jacksonville, Ala., by
NISBET & VANDIVER.

Notice—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each box, signed by Dr. J. Maggell, 11 Pine street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cent per box.

July 14.

G. C. ELLIS.

J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR!
Alabama State Lottery, for the benefit of the University.

ALABAMA STATE
Single Number
LOTTERY!
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
CAPITAL, \$50,000!

ALABAMA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS 2.

To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala.

On Monday, Sept. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULE.

Approximation Prizes:

1. Approximation Prize of \$10,000, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

2. Approximation Prize of \$5,000, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

3. Approximation Prize of \$2,500, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

4. Approximation Prize of \$1,250, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

5. Approximation Prize of \$625, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

6. Approximation Prize of \$312.50, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

7. Approximation Prize of \$156.25, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

8. Approximation Prize of \$78.12, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

9. Approximation Prize of \$39.06, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

10. Approximation Prize of \$19.53, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

11. Approximation Prize of \$9.76, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

12. Approximation Prize of \$4.88, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

13. Approximation Prize of \$2.44, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

14. Approximation Prize of \$1.22, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

15. Approximation Prize of \$0.61, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

16. Approximation Prize of \$0.30, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

17. Approximation Prize of \$0.15, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

18. Approximation Prize of \$0.07, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

19. Approximation Prize of \$0.04, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

20. Approximation Prize of \$0.02, to be drawn on the 1st day of September, 1866.

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HIWASSEE COLLEGE,
MONROE Co. TENN.

THE Hiwassee College, formerly known as the Tennessee College, was founded in 1847, and is now one of the most prominent educational institutions in the South.

The present session will close on the 22d of June. The Fall Session will begin August 1, 1866, under the supervision of the following

FACULTY.

Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President.

Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M.

Prof. of Languages.

Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B.

Prof. of Mathematics.

Strained in the Country, seven miles from

Swainsboro, Tenn. The students are exempt from

any military or naval service, and are exempt from

any other military or naval service, and are exempt from

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Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 30, NO. 28.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 8, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1536

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
HUGH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon, Bug, gig, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. B. WEBB

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Accordeons
&c.
repaired by
E. B. MCLELLAN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast Corner of the public square.

TIN SHOP.
THE undersigned, having procured the necessary machinery and material, and employed W. W. Nix, one of the best and most experienced workmen in the South, have now every variety of

Tinware,
For sale at Wholesale and Retail at reasonable prices. Their shop is on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville. Orders, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly filled. G. R. DOUTHER, W. A. DRISKEE.

Old pewter, and country produce taken in exchange for Tinware. Repairing done only on Saturdays.

New Steam Grist Mill.
THE undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity require into meal of as good quality as can be made by any mill of the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road. March 17, 1866. G. SOUTHER.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS.
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased; and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair terms for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and accounting for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring it, sacks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices. The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so. M. W. ABERNATHY. June 30, 1866—tf.

JOHN W. INZER, WM. H. FORNEY.
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
General Collecting Agent.
Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. continues the practice of Law in all the counties, in Calhoun and adjoining counties; will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney, to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guardianships, and will also act as Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands.

New Goods,
Assorted:

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by
E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by
F. J. '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Horse Collars, Brides, Hames, Chains,
Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by
Feb. 3 '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Just Received,
Hardware,
Cutlery, and
Plows.
For sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Spring Calicoes,
Lawn, Muslin,
Summer Goods,
Rich Domestic.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Fine Virginia Tobacco,
Imported Havana Cigars,
AND
Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

Groceries & Queensware,
For sale by
April 14. M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 14.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS** of superior finish.

Having sold this same make for the last 30 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected. JNO. D. HOKE. Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stitch Tools—No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a
Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANTIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURABLE, at reasonable rates.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square.
January 6, 1866.—6m.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved.
24 Hours to Chattanooga and \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sunday) at 4 P. M. do do arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 noon. do do leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M. do do arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,
Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. Will leave Blue Mountain at 7:30 P. M. And arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Marion Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with the Gilmer Mountain line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00. E. G. BARNEY, June 9, 1866. Supt. & Agent for Lessee.

ROME
STEAM ENGINE
AND
MACHINE WORKS,
ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,
BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grist-mills, &c.
CASTINGS
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles.

Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large quantities we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL.
JAS. NOBLES, SR.,
John W. Noble, Master Mechanic & Draftsman
WM. Noble, Grocer
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

J. J. COHEN,
ROME, GA.
Wholesale Grocer.

Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.

All orders will have prompt attention.

A. G. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.
FITNER, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
Will Receive and Ship, by Rail or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1865.—6m.

Last Notice.
ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are respectfully invited to call and settle. Those indebted on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the Fall term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money. We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.

RYAN & ROWLAND.
July 21, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. R. Railroad.
CASH!
200,000 Cross-Ties.

PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from young and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.

Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.

All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.

E. G. BARNEY,
June 16, '66. Supt. & Ag't for Lessee.

ADDRESS
OF THE
National Union Convention.
To the People of the United States:

[Concluded]

Fourth. But it is alleged in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the Government of the country; that they are still disloyal in their sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interests of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this:

(1.) That we have no right, for such reasons, to deny to any portion of the States or people, rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

(2.) That so long as their acts are those of loyalty—so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws—we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

(3.) That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts.

We do not hesitate to affirm, that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in these States, and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that, in States and sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown without the resources or restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy for a time the perfect discipline of law, and excite among the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind accompanied by more or less of violence do still occur. But they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most close in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily led and fanned into outbreak; and even there, they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation, as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the states of public sentiment in the South—including that of its representatives in this convention—establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources, and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility, and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the Pres-

ident of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the General Government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as associates and organized committees, they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, condoned and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and socialities, the overthrow of government, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in very shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union; they no longer assert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adopt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burden

and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement, to bear true faith and allegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States and to all that may be made in pursuance thereof.

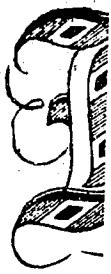
Fellow countrymen: We call upon you in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept, with generous and ungrudging confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that awaits those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States. The war just closed, with all its sorrows and disasters, has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of sectional agitation and strife, and has opened for our country the way to unity of interest, of principle and of action, through all to come. It has developed in both sections a military capacity—an aptitude for a achievements of war, both by sea and land, before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign Powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of Liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetrate this policy, and, by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the Government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendental a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done the government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest upon whatever reforms the security of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

According to the new Radical nomenclature, treason is getting to be rampant in the United States army. It is stated in the Washington Star that there were among the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention forty-five United States major-generals, who have served during the late war. The Radicals have been denouncing that body as a nest of Copperheads and traitors conspiring for the restoration of the rebellion.

G. SOUTHERN, 3



VOL. 3

Jacksonville

EDITED, PRINTED
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Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 30, NO. 29.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 15, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1537.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.

HUGH FRANCIS

WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing wagons, bugles, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop. March 3, 1866. A. B. WELB

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker.
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by **E. B. McCLELLAN.**
For the present he may be found at the "Kahn House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased; and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market, I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping, and arranging for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring to, stocks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices. The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so. M. W. ABERNATHY.
June 30, 1866—11.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall, also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY, FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery. General Collecting Agent.
Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., continues the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties; will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney; to the Probate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guarantieships; and will also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Lands.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS, Practising Physician, OXFORD, ALA.
HAS also a good supply of FRESH MEDICINES for sale for cash only. Oxford, Ala. March 31, 1866—3m.

G. C. EDGIS, J. H. CALDWELL, ELLIS & CALWELL, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in unusual cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

Dissolution.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Shield in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. KENNEDY for settlement. J. W. KENNEDY, W. K. SHIELD.
The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned. Aug. 25, 1866. J. W. KENNEDY.

New Goods, Assorted.

JUST RECEIVED And for Sale by **E. L. WOODWARD.**
June 2, 1866.

HATS & CAPS,
JUST arrived, and for sale by **E. L. WOODWARD.**
Feb. 17, 1866.

Drugs & Medicines
For Sale by **F. B. '66. E. L. WOODWARD.**
F. B. '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Horse Collars, Brides, Hames, Chains, Nails, Hoes, &c.
For Sale by **F. B. '66. E. L. WOODWARD.**
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Hardware & Cutlery
For Sale by **F. B. '66. E. L. WOODWARD.**
Feb. 3, '66. E. L. WOODWARD.

Just Received, Hardware, Cutlery, and Flows.
For sale by **M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.**

Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Muslins, Summer Goods, Etc. & Domestic.
Just received and for sale by **M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.**

Fine Virginia Tobacco, Imported Havana Cigars, AND Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by **M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.**

Groceries & Queensware,
For sale by **M. & L. OPPENHEIMER.**
April 14, 1866.

School Books,
JUST RECEIVED And for sale by **P. ROWAN.**
April 11.

BEATING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of BEATING CLOTHS of superior quality. Having sold this same make for the last 30 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected. JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stitch Tools—
No experience necessary. The President, Cashiers, and Treasurers of Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital **\$500,000.**
Risks taken on MERCHANDISE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURABLE, at reasonable rates. M. J. TURNLEY, Insurance and General Collecting Agent, Jacksonville, Ala. Office east side of the public square. January 6, 1866—6m.

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12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 fare. 24 Hours to Choctawhatchee and \$18.00 fare.

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Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00. E. G. BARNEY, June 2, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL, MANUFACTURERS OF Horizontal, Vertical and Portable STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power. Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS, Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES, COTTON PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroads, Saw & Grind-Mills, &c.
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight. Car wheels, Hammered Locomotive and Car Axles.

Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines; Bridge-castings and Boats; All kinds of Machinery and BRASS CASTINGS.

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Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South. Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL, JAS. NOBLES, SR., THOS. P. MITCHELL, Cash. JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Machinist & Druggist. Wm. Nantz, GEORGE Nantz, SADDLERY, Nantz, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

J. J. COHEN, ROME, GA. Wholesale Merchant.
Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c. All orders will have prompt attention.

FITNER, COOPER & CO. Wholesale and Retail GROCERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga. With Receipt and Self-Ship to Store, COTTON and other Goods for the Planters, &c. J. H. COHEN, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business. Rome, Ga., Sept. 25, 1865—6m.

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July 21, 1866

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PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from some and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.

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All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.

E. G. BARNEY, June 16, '66. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga. "Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY, W. S. GIBBONS.
TURNLEY & GIBBONS
Announce to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Parfums & Medicines,
Having bought most of them Since the Heavy Decline.

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us. In addition to our extensive stock of Perfumes, we offer Claret, Lucerne, Orchard, Herbs, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED, also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.
Which were offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles: Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper, 22 lbs. A-B Acetic, 32 oz. Boreoic Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric, 50 " Muratic, 100 " Sulphuric, 81 gals. 50 per cent. Alcohol, 100 oz. Sulphuric, 275 lbs. Alum, 57 " Spas Ammonia, 57 " Niter Dulcor, 27 " Asafoetida, 37 " Balsam Terebinth, 58 " Blue Madder, 50 " Black Borax, 52 " Colocyn, 43 gals. Castor Oil, 12 boxes Casted Soap, 10 lbs. Chloroform, 50 " Cream Tartar, 12 " Dover Powder, 100 " Ginger, 100 " Black Pepper, 50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd., 50 " Gum Arabic, 50 " Gum Myrrh, 50 " Pressed Hops, 2000 " White Lead, 200 " Red Lead, 50 lbs. Tannin's Oil, 3 " Linseed Oil, 7 " Kerosene Oil, 2 " Machine Oil, 54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes.

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials, 200 " assorted Corks, 12 ozs. Soft Morphine, 35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia, 200 " Eucalypti, 300 " Flower of Sulphur, 321 " Brimstone, 600 " Capsicum, 27 " Camphor, 10 " Powdered Opium, 10 " Belladonna, 250 lbs. 300 " Powders, 300 lbs. 30 Carb Soda, 25 lbs. Tannin, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 12 doz. Concentrated Lye, 60 lbs. Madras Indigo, 100 " Lamp Black, 100 " Black Lead, 172 " Chrome Green, 172 " " Yellow, 800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed, 122 gals. Varnishes, assorted. Rome, Ga. August 29, 1866.

MUSIC LESSONS
ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the lessons of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 20, '66.

Read This!
On and after Monday the 2nd inst., the News and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns them now indivisibly. I therefore give timely notice to all persons having claims to call on me at once, and pay without delay, and pay up at once, and save costs. "A word to the wise is sufficient."—Call and see me. Wm. M. HANES, Office No. 4, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala. September 1st, 1866.—11.

REMOVAL.
Dr. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug Store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent. Nov. 25, '65.—11

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. November 18, 1865.—11.

THE STATE HOUSE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The most beautiful building in the South, if not in the United States, would have been, when completed, the Capitol of South Carolina. It had before the war assumed dimensions and given token of the rare taste displayed in its construction, which had elicited the warmest encomiums of the critic and traveler. But to-day it stands chief among the monumental ruins of Columbia, an emblem eloquent with numerous curses upon Sherman and his horde.

Presenting a conspicuous mark to the artillery of the enemy planted on Lexington heights, the edifice received ten shots. The finely sculptured oak-leaf decorations of the marble door pillars at the main entrance were defaced. The beaks of the eagles have been knocked off, and the corner stones on the southwest corners were damaged by fire. But the injuries to the structure itself are insignificant compared with those done by fire to the finished marble-work and rough materials in the precincts of the State House yard.

Forty of the Sculptured Corinthian Capital designed for the porticoes and wrought in our own beautiful granite, are destroyed. Out of sixty-five Corinthian Capitals worked in Italian marble, intended for the great marble hall, only five are saved. All the polished shafts of Tennessee marble are destroyed, and nearly all the other marble work and paving tiles in both kind of marble designed for the interior construction and decoration, with a large portion of the balustrade to crown the building, and the terrace designed to surround the lower part. Besides these, were destroyed hundreds of immense and valuable unworked blocks of granite and marble, machinery, workshops, tools, colossal models and unfinished statues.

In the loss may be included the basso relief likenesses of Hayne and McDuffie, and one of the latest and best busts of Hon. John C. Calhoun. But one store-house, containing a quantity of polished Tennessee marble, remains unharmed.

Of the old State House and its valuable library, nothing remains but blackened ruins. The railroad track to the Granite quarry has been destroyed and the wood-work carried away.

Major Nimmo, the accomplished architect to whose report we are indebted for these details, likewise suffered a severe loss in architectural and scientific books, pictures, engravings, instruments relating to the new State house, maps, drawings, reports, calculations, specifications, contracts which had accumulated during the last ten years.

The total loss to the State is estimated by Major N. to be \$700,000. The debris was gathered by the architect in charge as far as the means at his command would permit, and deposited in one of the sheds, and the Capitol, lonely and deserted, is now surrounded by a plain board fence. It is thought that the sum of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars would fit up and secure the building for the purposes of Legislation and State offices; and that three hundred and sixty thousand dollars would complete the edifice in nearly the manner originally designed.

South Carolinian.

Radicals in Missouri Preparing for War.
St. Louis, Sept. 4.—The Radical State Executive Committee have issued an address to the Union men of Missouri, and to all friends of law and order strongly urging their Union for the maintenance of law and order, and the suppression of attempts from whatever quarter, to subvert the Government, inaugurate a second civil war, which is apprehended in consequence of recent incendiary publications in opposition papers, calling upon their party friends to organize, arm, and prepare themselves for war. The address says the pretext for these appeals is founded upon the fact that Gov. Fletcher ordered half a dozen companies of militia into service at the urgent request of sheriffs in counties in which regular troops are not stationed, for the protection of the lives and property of Union men from the attacks of rebel guerrillas and other outlaws.

"Yesterday an enormous pile of luggage blocked up the entrance to the Grand Hotel. Naturally the inquiry was made whether a Royal personage had suddenly fled from one of the kingdoms. Bismark has lately annexed, and had arrived with his Crown, regalia &c. in Paris. The porter sneered at the idea of a mere German potentate possessing such an extensive suite, and proudly replied that La diva Patti had honored the Grand Hotel with her presence. Her rival La Lucca, is at the Hotel Bristol. Auber called on her yesterday, as did likewise the great Rossini; who does not bow down before La Patti. La Lucca is a Viennese; her husband is a Prussian officer. She wishes to visit her family at Vienna, but naturally her husband cannot go there. She therefore has decided on spending the rest of the summer at Baden." *Paris (Aug. 4) Corres.*

From the Huntsville Independent.
Serious Resistance to Law in Blount County.
A gentleman recently from Blount county informs us that a party of low, trilling, deserters from their regiments in the late war, aided by the people over there, "lay outs," resisted the execution of a writ of attachment by the Deputy Sheriff, upon a mule belonging to one of them. When the Sheriff came to take off the mule, a gang of ten of the miscreants and thieves armed with guns attacked him and tried to drive him off, but the Sheriff was not deterred from his duty, and collecting a posse, the "lay outs" still resisting, they were fired into, wounding one dangerously and two others slightly. This decisive work soon dispersed the outlaws they taking to their hiding places in the mountains. Afterwards, our informant tells us, two or three of the gang were arrested and are now in confinement. The affair occurred in Murphy's Valley, about ten miles from Blountsville.

Blount will make about half a crop of corn. The apple crop is good, and the distillers are hard at work making it into brandy.

Hugging.—An editor in Iowa has been fined two hundred dollars for hugging a girl in church. *—Exchange.*

Cheap enough! We once hugged a girl in church some ten years ago, and it has cost us a thousand a year ever since. *—Young America.*

That's nothing! We hugged a girl in school some twenty-five years ago, and had to support her and the family ever since. *—Troy Democrat.*

Come to Salem, Oregon, boys? Come to Salem, Oregon, we have hugged a dozen, and it hasn't cost a cent. *—Democratic Review.*

We hug, and like to hug, and darn the expenses; fellows, if you enjoy luxuries, you must pay for them. *—Dry Book.*

No doubt it might have cost you gentlemen pretty heavily, but nothing in comparison with the amount Uncle Sam has had to fork over for the privilege of taking "ye savory freedmen" to his bosom.

Milton J. Safford.
An interesting political history of Milton Safford, prepared by the Montgomery Advertiser, is published on our first page.

We are sorry to see that our neighbor of the Advocate is reported as having been associated with such a political trickster and unscrupulous rascald. To the inquiry, "where does Figures stand now?" we reply that he has hardly got stationary since his last jump, but rather think Safford is deserted for awhile. *—Huntsville Independent.*

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The Montgomery Advertiser has commenced giving the antecedents of Milton J. Safford, who sets himself up as a radical leader in Alabama. That's the way; if a man constitutes himself a leader in any section, it is legitimate the public should know his history. *—Tuskegee News.*

A Great Texas Lawsuit.
A lawsuit has been commenced by the new Texas State Government to regain a sum of \$2,025,000 from Ebanizer E. B. Nichols, a financial agent of the late rebel States Government. It appears that Nichols had failed to account for cotton and United States Texas bonds to that amount, and that the returns in the State Treasury show him a defaulter even after allowing for all possible payments to the Richmond authorities and others. It appears that Nichols claims that at the general break up on the close of the war his agents everywhere appropriated the bonds and cotton in their possession, and refused to render any account. The law authorities, however, claim that Nichols is responsible for the acts of his agents, and are going to law with him on the subject. Whether the new State Government makes anything out of the lawsuit remains to be seen.

A Frenchman who had been in India, speaking of tiger hunts remarked:
"When ze Frenchman hunt ze tigare, ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but wen ze tigare hunt ze Frenchman, ou! ze is ze very devil to pay!"

That must be about the same view that the radicals take of hunting rebels.

Men who fight duels have two seconds to live after they are dead. *—Ex.*

Jacksonville Republican

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, SEP. 16, 1866.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENBERGER, with **ROGGS, MOTT & WOODS**, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, of the firm of **REEFRO & BELL**, 41 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McChellen and Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of Capt. J. M. Anderson, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Attention is invited to the card of Hardie & Robinson, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala. These gentlemen are well known in the up country as first class business men, prompt, efficient and reliable in the transaction of all business entrusted to their care.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of **Miree & Johnson**, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware &c., of Selma Ala.

Mr. E. Johnson, one of this firm is a native of this county, and for some years a resident of this place, a pupil of "Old Reliable" in mercantile training. Among the numerous young men who have gone out from this place, and become deservedly popular in various southern cities, for integrity and business capacity, Mr. Johnson has had no superiors. Give this firm a call when in Selma, and we venture they will make it your interest to extend to them a liberal patronage.

Bibles

The Jacksonville Union Bible society have just received a large and splendid lot of Bibles from the American Bible society at New York, which can be disposed of at astonishingly low prices ranging from ten cents up to six dollars and fifty cents. Among the lot can be found some large print family Testaments in four volumes, richly bound in Morocco.

To be had at E. L. Woodward's Store Room, North side of the square. The cheaper bibles to be donated to those too poor to buy.

In going and returning through Rome, recently, we visited the extensive Grocery and Commission House of Berry, Elliott & Co. near the steamboat wharf. They have a very large amount of Groceries, Grain, &c. on hand, and we were informed by persons not at all interested in the business, that they were now enabled to sell at wholesale, fully as cheap as could be purchased and shipped from Nashville. The firm is composed of experienced, prompt and reliable men, well deserving to be at the head of an extensive and prosperous business.

The late tour of President Johnson and his party, to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago, has been a perfect ovation, except in a few cities—large and enthusiastic crowds turning out to welcome him, evincing a rapid increase of party, and growing popularity of his principles. In Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Springfield, the city authorities refused to take any action for his public reception, and in some of them, acted in a manner disgraceful to themselves and the nation.

Philadelphia should be remembered for all time to come by Southern merchants. Soon after the war closed they said they did not desire southern trade, and ever since have manifested more irreconcilable hatred and enmity than perhaps any other city.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

The late Radical Convention at Philadelphia, after a wrangling session of about a week, as might have been expected of a convention composed of such materials, disagreed on negro suffrage and other questions, and broke up

by secessions. The ruling spirits were low person Brownlow, Fred. Douglas, Beasly, Anna Dickinson and the renegade Jick Hamilton. Brownlow, in one of his characteristic speeches, declared himself in favor of another war of plunder and devastation on the South; thenext time the army to be divided in three sections, the first with gussand cannon to kill all the rebels, the second with pine knots and torch to burn up every house, barn and fence, and the third with surveyor and chain carriers, to divide out the lands among the free negroes and loyal whites. The lions of the day, both in the Convention and city, were Brownlow and Fred. Douglas. They adopted what they call a platform of principles, which contained not a single sentiment, but unquenchable enmity and hatred of the South, and as political principle except a centralization of all power in Congress, and virtual destruction of the Executive and Judicial departments of the government. I wish a party as this can and does prevail before the people of the North and West at the approaching Fall election, it may well be said of them, that "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad."

We invite attention to the change made in the firm of Richardson and Co. Mobile, Ala. It has recently passed into other hands, Mr. Richardson alone remaining of the old members, a whole host in himself as far as business qualifications go, gentlemanly, clever and courteous, ready to attend promptly to any business which may be entrusted to his care by any one from this section of the State. See his card.

The Renting of Lands by S. C. Kelly, Esq. of Sims Kelly, dec. has been postponed until Saturday, September 22, 1866.

The National Freemason.

—Edited by R. McMurday & Jno. W. Simmons, an excellent Masonic and literary Journal has been removed from Washington City to New York. It has also been changed from Monthly to a weekly newspaper every Member of the craft should be provided with just such a journal. It is published at such cheap rates as to be possessed by every one—being only \$4.00 per annum.

We make room for an editorial showing the tenor of its excellent teachings.

The War—Our Duty.
There can be no question that our late war has produced the effects which all wars produce, that social restraints are loosened, and souls are hardened, that murders, burglaries, arson and seductions abound, and that materialism and selfishness triumph.

What is our duty as Lodges and Masons? To guard well the outer door, to see that none enter who have not the sign and seal of our truths, and will not prove messengers, laborers, and soldiers in our Masonic toil and warfare. To raise the standard higher within. To dwell not less on work and form, but more on the spirit and life and precepts of our fraternity. To induce personal improvement among our members. To lead them to read more. To abandon, for the present at least, our showy processions, whereby the superficial and unworthy are attracted to us. To give ourselves to good works. To make the conformity of our institution in practice as life so close to its precepts that the fraternity will be the last place the unworthy will seek to enter, or, entering, to abide.

The Tallahassee Sentinel relates the following: "During the late war, a corporal in Wheeler's famous cavalry corps obtained a young recruit for the company to which he belonged, who for nine months fought bravely and endured hardships and privations which would have done credit even to the most hardened veteran to have undergone. At the battle of Bentonville, in North Carolina, just prior to the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, the corporal was struck by a minute ball, fell from his saddle, and instantly expired. The young recruit, being near, immediately dismounted, and clasping the lifeless form that lay on the ground, declared that it was his husband! She proved to be a young woman who lived in North Carolina, but who having been despoiled of her home by the 'Great Fire Arson,' had determined to enlist in the army and remain during the war with her husband. Now that he was dead, she expressed a desire to return to her friends, and was allowed to do so."

Radical Defeat in Idaho.
The New York Herald remarks: We learn by dispatches from San Francisco, that the Democratic candidate for Congressional delegate from Idaho, has been elected over the Radical by a majority which is computed at 650. It is probable that all the Territories will go the same way when candidates for Congress come before. We also look for Radical defeats in all the Western States. The Western men do not forget that the obnoxious ultra tariff emanates from radical New England. There is no question more hateful or irritating to the grain producer and cotton and woolen fabric consumers of the great West than the inordinate rate of duty imposed upon foreign fabrics for the benefit of New England manufacturers. In counting upon the votes of the Wes-

tern States, then, at the ensuing elections, the radicals may reap a bitter disappointment. They may find a Waterloo in every one of them.

Writing of Queen Emma's visit to Washington, a correspondent of the Baltimore Transcript says: "One of the reasons that induced Mr. Seward to extend this hospitality to the Queen was to remove her from the annoyances and importunities to which she has been subjected in this city from gossips and flunkies, who force themselves into the presence of Her Majesty, and annoy her almost beyond endurance. Especially has she been persecuted by a department clerk who enjoys the title of 'Professor,' and is regarded as one of the most perfect types of the laquay. The 'Professor' has a mania for the society of royalty and the families of high officials, and he crowds himself into their presence unbidden and regardless of their frowns. He has become so intolerable at the White House that the ladies thereof refuse to respond to his pertinacious card. Nothing daunted, however, the 'Professor' persists in thrusting himself into the presence of those ladies whenever a public reception takes place. This flunkey has closed the Queen into Mr. Seward's mansion, where she will be protected from further persecution."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]
RADICAL DISTURBANCES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE PRESIDENT DRIVEN FROM THE STAND

LAMENTABLE RESULTS.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES DANGEROUSLY ILL.

FROM EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION LOOMING UP.

SHIP WRECKED WITH CARGO OF COTTON FROM NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The President arrived at Indianapolis on yesterday evening. Along the route from St. Louis he was received with great enthusiasm, but upon being introduced to a great assemblage at Indianapolis there were signs of great disorder among the crowd, and the confusion was so great that the President retired from the balcony of the hotel. Several disturbances occurred among the crowd with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired and one man was killed and several wounded. The crowd dispersed from before the hotel about 10 o'clock, at which time every thing was quiet.

New York, Sept. 11.—A special to the Herald says that Surgeon General Barnes is lying dangerously ill of congestive chill at Chicago, with slight hopes of recovery.

London, Sept. 10.—Monday evening.—The Eastern question seems to be looming in the future Russia shows signs of moving once more to obtain the control of the Danubian principalities, and probably eventually of Constantinople.

Portland (Maine) bark, Ada Gyork, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with cargo of cotton was wrecked on Sa Island on the 17th August inst. A part of the cargo was saved; rigging was saved, and the authorities are making exertions to save the remainder. Crew arrived at Halifax yesterday. She was owned in Portland, and was partially insured.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

FROM EUROPE.

MAXIMILIAN TO RETURN TO EUROPE.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER, NOVA SCOTIA.

PERILOUS SITUATION OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

New York, Sept. 11.—Cotton buoyant. 2,500 bales, at 33¢35; flour firm. London, Tuesday noon, Sept. 11.—Times Paris letter published to-day says Maximilian expected to return from Mexico to Europe by every steamer.

The Estofelte of to-day says French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable relations are previously established with Jurez.

London, Sept. 11.—The anxiety as to the British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet and grain is higher in all the markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet but steady; sales to-day about eight thousand bales; middling uplands 13d.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11.—Council refused by a vote of 13 to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Presidential party. A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day at Chamber of Commerce and resolved to tender a public reception to the distinguished visitors, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Harrisburg, Sept. 11.—The common council of this city have appointed a special committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President who is expected here next Friday, on his return to Washington.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—Gen. Grant visited Wood's Theatre last evening, where he was enthusiastically received.

During the performance a crowd among whom were many soldiers, paraded before the theatre. Eggleston, member of Congress, requested the manager to go and inform Gen Grant that the crowd wished to see him. Grant replied I cannot and will not see them. Please tell the commander of the soldiers to come and see me. Baker, the commander, with some others, marched into the theatre to his private box. Grant, without giving Baker time to make his wishes known, approached Baker and said, Sir I am no politician. I consider this demonstration an opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. You will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I will be glad to see you to-morrow when the President comes. The crowd finally dispersed, cheering Grant as the next President.

Mobile, Sept. 12.—Cotton sales to-day 500. Middlings 30a31—market firmer.

New Orleans, Sept. 12.—Some Federal soldiers attempting to enter a dancing school room with negro wench and as partners at Brehan, were resisted and one of their number shot. They then burned a portion of the town. Loss \$85,000.

Albany N. Y., Noon, Sept. 12.—John T. Hoffman, of New York, Democrat, was nominated for Governor, and R. S. Pray, of Albany, Conservative Republican, for Lieut. Governor.

The Platform adopted by the Conservative Convention endorses the Philadelphia Convention of the fourteenth of August; declares Southern States in the Union and entitled to representation in Congress; affirms that centralization of power, both in Washington and New York State is fatal to the harmony of our political system; denounces Congressional Legislation.

The cold, heartless policy of the Radicals is destined to fail of success. That party, like a giant iceberg floating in the summer sea, is gradually but surely melting before the light of truth and returning reason, and with that light burning steadily upon it from every side, with no accessions to its volume, its fate is certain. It must melt away. The work of disintegration commenced some time since, and is going apace. A split in the National (so-called) Republican Committee has taken place—the chairman, secretary and several influential members having taken position with the President on the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, while a bare majority undertake to rule them out. The Abolition wing of the party, headed by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Gerritt Smith, has retired satisfied with what had been accomplished, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a letter which will ring through the North like the sound of a trumpet, places himself squarely by the President on every important issue. These are only a few of the many instances of desertions from the Radical strength, and as there are now but two sides to National politics—endorsement or opposition to the President's policy—and as there are no changes from the affirmative to the negative party, it follows that the President is steadily (and we believe rapidly) gaining strength, and, as we have said before, will eventually be able to carry out his policy.

Mobile Advertiser.
Costly Telegrams.—Nap. and Max. Using the Wires.

Since the success of the Atlantic cable, their Imperial Majesties Napoleon at the Tuilleries, and his porteges, Maximilian, for the nonce reveling in the halls of the Montezumas, have been holding frequent telegraphic communication. The dispatches are telegraphed to Galveston, Texas, and thence forwarded by steamer to Vera Cruz. On Monday a dispatch in cipher passed through the office in Louisville, costing \$15,264 in gold. On Wednesday two dispatches flashed through for Paris, one at the expense of \$210, and the other \$174. The condition of the exchequers of these two Emperors may be judged from the amount that they are able to pay for telegraphing.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from a small town in that State, relates the following remarkable dog story: "Some time ago, a gentleman removed with his family from this county to California, across the plains, and was accompanied by a dog that had been given him by a neighbor shortly before he started. In due time the man reached the land of gold, and settled down in one of the beautiful valleys of that country. The dog was not satisfied with his new home. He was lonely, and often longed, if we are permitted to read canine thoughts, to return to the land of his puppyhood. One morning his master missed him, and never saw him again. Recently, however, he walked into his former master's yard, in this county, foot-sore and weary, having crossed the plains from California here. The hair was nearly all gone from his hide, and his feet were worn and bleeding. This is a true tale, even if it is a dog tale."

TYPOGRAPHICAL BLUNDERS.—Odd mistakes are sometimes made in type-setting, by the omission of a letter, or the substitution of one letter for another. One has recently come under our notice in our exchanges. We find it in a Pennsylvania radical paper. It reads: "asses are holding meetings in the northern part of the State, and are being addressed by Governor Hamilton (General Simon Cameron)." It meant to say the masses were holding meetings.

JACK P. RICHARDSON, Mol. Co.
CHAS. C. STEWART, Sumter Co. Ala.
J. E. CESAAC, Mobile.
JACK P. RICHARDSON & CO.
(Successors to RICHARDSON & HAMILTON.)
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Corner Water and St. Michael Streets,
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JOS. HARDIE, J. H. ROBINSON.
HARDIE & ROBINSON.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS.)
SELMA, ALA.

We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York, upon which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Bagging and Rope or Iron Ties.
Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.
Address **HARDIE & ROBINSON,**
23 & 25 Broad Street
SELMA, ALA.
Sept 15—4m
W. T. MURRE, E. JOHNSON

MIREE & JOHNSON.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Gentlemen's Clothing,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE &c.
BROAD STREET, **SELMA, ALA.**
Metropolitan Enterprise.
GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION!
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jewelers' Association.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Depot 179 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.
CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and sent by mail. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.
On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list for \$1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country, every person can make \$10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.
Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for one Dollar. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also, Terms to Agents.
Address **JAMES HUTCHINSON & Co.**
179 Broadway, N. Y.

Administrator's Sale OF LAND.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of E. G. BARKER, late of Calhoun County, dec'd, under and by virtue of an order from the Probate Court of said county will proceed to sell for distribution at the late residence of decedent, on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described lands belonging to said estate, to wit: The S. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth and N. W. fourth of S. E. fourth of Section 17, Township 16, Range 11. All of Section 20, Township 16, Range 11, lying on the south side of Tallapoosa river, except the dower. All of the West half of Section 22, Township 16, Range 11, lying on the south side of said river, except forty acres sold by said E. G. Barker dec'd, in his life time, off the east end of said half section.

The above Lands will be sold in lots as follows:
No. 1.—SEVENTY FOUR Acres Tallapoosa River bottom with Thirty-five acres cleared, in Sec. 20, T. 16, Range 11.
No. 2.—NINETY TWO Acres, with forty-five acres River bottom cleared, on which is a good dwelling, out houses, stables, corn crib &c. in Sections 20 & 22 Township 16, Range 11.
No. 3.—ONE HUNDRED & ELEVEN Acres River bottom land, Thirty acres cleared, in Section 22, T. 16, Range 11.
No. 4.—Comprises the S. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth and the N. W. fourth of S. E. fourth of S. 17, T. 16, R. 11.

Terms of Sale.—Twelve months credit from day of sale, note with approved security.
WILLIAM BARKER, Adm'r.
Sept. 15 1866.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.
Court of Probate for said County,
Sept. 13th A. D. 1866.

THIS day came Wm. M. Hames, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Ann Cumming, deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described lands to wit: the south east fourth of section twenty nine, in township sixteen, range eight, East. Also Twenty acres, a portion of the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section fifteen, township sixteen, range eight, East, in Coosa land district, containing in all one hundred and eighty acres more or less; that the personal property of said estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and he therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing and empowering him to sell said land for the payment of the debts thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the court that FRIDAY the 26th day of OCTOBER next be set for the hearing of said petition 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 appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 26th day of October 1866, and to defend against said petition if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Sarah Ann Cumming, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 29th day of AUGUST, 1866; 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 persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.
Wm. M. HAMES, Adm'r.
Sept. 15th 1866.

MOBILE Advertisements.

WM. L. BAKER, } JNO. C. GRAHAM
MOBILE. } SELMA.
BAKER, GRAHAM & CO.
Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co.
and Baker, Robbins & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. R. P. BAKER and Mr. Geo. SCALPING, and connected with our business *Receiving and Forwarding Goods.* Having every facility for Shipments and Storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to Shippers to consign their goods to our care, and promise faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for no Boats.
BAKER, GRAHAM, & CO.
Feb. 10, 1866.—6m.

JACK P. RICHARDSON, A. HAMILTON, Waverly, Miss.
MOBILE, ALA.
RICHARDSON & HAMILTON,
GENERAL

GROCERS,
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchants,
AND AGENTS FOR

Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO.
North west Corner Water & St. Michael Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.
June 9, 1866.—4f.

J. M. RENFRO, } A. W. BELL,
Late of } Talladega, Ala.
Jacksonville, Ala. }

RENFRO & BELL,
GENERAL RECEIVING,
FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,
41, North Water Street,
(Next door to Richardson & Hamilton.)
MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. Goods consigned to our care forwarded with dispatch. We promise strict attention to any business entrusted to our care.
June 9, 1866.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.
1866.
"As Spring approaches
And the birds come out,
From their holes come out,
And mice and rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Costar's Rat Roach, &c. Exterminators.
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Insects on Plants, Flowers, Animals, &c.

"Beware! Beware!" of all worthless imitations.
See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR,**
484 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.
1866.
INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of Rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; who ever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats and traps for this business.
Scientific American, N. Y.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.
"COSTAR'S RAT EXTERMINATOR" is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect Ratification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will cut it, and every one that cuts it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.
Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
New Orleans, La.
June 9, 1866.—3m.

FOR SALE.
A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included.
Mrs. S. ROWLAND,
Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—4f.

The following beautiful tribute to charity was paid by Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner" in an address delivered at Nashville, Tenn.

Oh! charity, beautiful charity, descending like an angel from heaven to this poor earth of ours, sowing flowers along through paths—shedding sunshine upon darkened hearts—wiping away the tears that trickle down the pale cheeks of woe—helping the helpless—spreading benedictions and benefactions wherever thou goest—how lovely art thou! Wherever there is grief to be soothed, thou art there whispering words of cheer and holy hope; wherever there is distress, thou art there with thy sweet voice, thy bright face and thy beautiful smiles; wherever there is want thou art there with beautiful hand and generous aims; wherever there is sin thou art there with pitying look and absolving words. Oh! how thou lovest the poor ones, the sad ones and lowly ones, and lonely ones of earth. A far off thou hearest the cry of poverty and thou hurriest to its aid. Want and woe call for thee and lo! thou art there. And thus with a foot that never wearies and a heart that never faints, and a strength that never weakens, and a sympathy that never fails, and a pity that never perishes, dost thou! oh, beautiful christian charity go round and round the earth looking for lovely ones to cheer their lot; seeking for lost and lone ones to brighten their life."

PRESENT TO GEN. R. E. LEE.—A splendid saddle was recently forwarded from our city, per National Express, to Gen. R. E. Lee, as a present from the Hon. Mr. Connelly, M. P., who was a frequent guest of the General's during the war. The saddle is of the English Horse Guard pattern, with holsters, valise, pockets for writing materials, and a splendid shabraque of wool, bound with red cloth. The bridle and breaststrap are specimens of admirable workmanship; the whole forming a useful and worthy present. *Carolinian.*

The Philadelphia officials," says the Age, "tried to break down Andrew Jackson as they are now trying to stop the onward course of Andrew Johnson in his efforts to preserve the Constitution and restore the Union. They refused to receive Andrew Jackson when he visited this city, as they did Andrew Johnson."

A course, ill-natured fellow died one day, and his friends assembled at his funeral, but no one had a good word to say about the deceased. Even at the grave all were silent. At length a good-hearted German, as he turned to go home, said: "Vell, he was a goot schmoker."

How much more can be said of many? The gambling house reporter of a New York paper gives a fair record thus:

"A well known newspaper publisher and politician has lost over a quarter of a million of dollars. A paymaster in the army was a defaulter \$42,000, lost in the same way. A well known Californian has lost about \$50,000. A well known citizen of Jersey City, doing a large manufacturing business, was completely ruined within a short time at the faro table. A young man, keeping books in Williamsburg became a defaulter of \$12,000. He was the only support of an aged mother, and was obliged to flee his home. A man, for over twenty years in the employ of an express company, and having the unbounded confidence of his employers, took to gambling, and in an evil hour, to get money to play with, robbed his employers, was detected, and sent to the State prison for a term of years. A young man came into possession, on the 12th of May last, of \$56,000, and today he has not got a dollar, having lost it all at the gambling table."

AN INFAMOUS SENTIMENT.—In a speech at Springfield, Illinois, a few days ago, Gen. Logan said:

"There is but one way to treat with rebels. Take the torch in one hand and the sword in the other, and march to the music of the Union, with the flag unfurled, and sweep over their territory. He had no sympathy for the leading traitors, no commiseration for them. He could forget no man who had lost his life, and who has been maimed in this war for the Union, and he could forgive no man who had fought against it. If elected to Congress he would carry out what he had said. He could not forgive the South."

THE VIRGINIA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION DECLARED TO BE VALID BY THE COURT APPEALS.—A case was brought before the Court of Appeals of Virginia a short time since in which the validity of the Ordinance of Secession, passed by the Convention in April, 1861, was confirmed. Some years before the passage of the Ordinance a man was convicted of felony and sentenced to a term of service in the penitentiary. He served his term out and was released. After Virginia seceded and during the war he was again convicted of felony and sentenced to serve a short term in the penitentiary. Here the law of the State, which declares that any person who shall be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, shall have an additional term of five years added to his term if he had heretofore been convicted and sentenced to any penitentiary in the United States, came in and added five years to the time of his last sentence. He had served out the term fixed by the Court, and was serving the additional term imposed by the law of the State, when his counsel made application to

one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals for his release upon the ground that at the time of the conviction Virginia was not one of the United States, but had, by the Act of her Convention, severed her connection with that Government. This act of sovereignty of the State of Virginia was recognized as valid by the Judge, and the release of the convict would have been ordered but for the interposition of the Governor's pardon to the man, before the decision of the Court was announced.

Frightful Affair in Arkansas.

A Man Attracted by Four Highwaymen, Robbed and Tied to a Tree. He Afterwards Fights One of the Robbers—Both are Killed.

The Jacksonport Era says that a man named McKinney, an overseer, hired by a planter in that county was stopped on his way to the plantation the Tuesday evening previous by four men, who robbed him of his money and tied him to a tree. The Era says that as soon as released he went to Cotton Plant and obtained a State's warrant for the two he recognized—Stracener and Berry were their names—who were arraigned before Justice Lentz of Cotton Plant. The evidence for the State was in the above facts. But one of the accused parties—Berry—adduced evidence by which he proved that he was at another place at the hour the outrage was perpetrated. It is believed that the witnesses who deposed this testimony, were the accomplices of Berry. Upon this evidence both parties were released.

When the trial was concluded, McKinney and his friends left Cotton Plant for their homes—some in wagons and some on horse back. About five miles north of Cotton Plant, the Stracener and Berry party overtook them. One Eli Staggs, a brother-in-law to Berry, and a witness for him, rode up to McKinney and commenced abusing him, and finally challenged him to a pistol combat, or duel, on the ground. McKinney readily accepted; and, leaping from his wagon, pistol in hand, about twenty feet apart, the firing commenced. Each party fired three shots; any one of which would have proved fatal. Staggs received the first shot in the mouth, the next in the throat, and the third in the breast. McKinney was shot three times in the breast. When these shots were fired, the parties turned their backs upon each other, walked about the same distance from the scene, and both fell about the same instant, one upon his back and the other upon his face, and died with pistols in hand. This occasioned a good deal of promiscuous shooting—about twenty random shots—between the respective friends of both parties. But fortunately no other damage was done.

Exciting Affair. Attempt to Kill Col. Gallaway, of the Avalanche.

A man named Wood, an Assistant United States Revenue Assessor, whose field of labor is in country, but who has been acting informant on those who may have omitted to cancel revenue stamps or affix them to documents, fancied himself aggrieved at some criticism leveled at him by the Avalanche, and sought satisfaction. Learning that Col. Gallaway was at Mousarrat, Lanier & Co.'s office, serving on a committee, he repaired thither and called him out. Col. Gallaway informed him that he was busy just then, but would see him afterward. This did not suit Wood who applied some insulting epithets to the Colonel, who in turn struck him in the face. Wood then attempted to strike him with a cane. Col. Gallaway caught the stick, which was what is called a King gun, which went off, wounding him (the Colonel) in the hand. Wood attempted to make his escape, but was followed by the bystanders, who seemed indignant at the cowardly assault, and if it were not for the considerate conduct of Gen. Forrest, vengeance would have been executed on the spot. The police have the matter in hand, and no doubt the case will fully come to light to-morrow morning.—Col. Gallaway's hand is not badly hurt; he will, no doubt, be able to wield a pen ere long.—*Memphis Argus, 26th.*

Swiss Laborers for the South.

The Rev. B. F. White writes to the New Orleans Christian Advocate from Zurich, Switzerland, July 17th, as follows:

I can secure as many laborers as I want, by paying their way to the United States. I can get thousands on the following conditions: they will bind themselves to labor (and they work twice as hard as negroes generally) for you for one or two years, for their passage across the ocean, board and clothing; and at the end of the time the expenses will be deducted from the gross receipts for the products of their labor, and the balance divided between them and the employer two-thirds. To illustrate: it will take \$25 to take them to New Orleans and say \$150 to clothe and feed for one year; say he makes seven bales of cotton and fifty barrels of corn, worth in all \$800; take from eight hundred dollars, one hundred and seventy-five dollars expenses, leaving six hundred and twenty-five dollars; now one-third—two hundred and eighty dollars, the share of the laborer—and four hundred and seventy-five dollars, the share of the employer. They will enter into written obligations before the United States Consul here, which he (the consul) assures me is binding, and will

hold them in the United States. I think it a good chance for our farmers; say commence with only ten hands, two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars will put them on the place, and the probable net proceeds will be about four hundred dollars; and with this, the second year you can enlarge to any extent almost desirable. If a failure, there is but little lost, probably nothing; expenses are first paid, then if anything is left it is divided. Or they are willing, after all expenses of feed for horses, plow sharpening, &c., are paid, to divide the net proceeds in half. The people seem nice, industrious and intelligent. Our kind regards to our friends.—My address is Zurich, care of United States Consul.

The Orators of the Pittsburg Convention.

[From the Rochester Union.]

A special from Washington to the Tribune gives a list of the orators selected for the Pittsburg occasion. Here there is no want of familiar names. Look at them:

Banks, the military blunderer and "hero" of the Red River cotton thieving expedition. Butler the Beast, the "hero" of the Great Bethel murder, the "hero" of gold gobbling, the "hero" of the woman-of-the-town order at New Orleans, the "hero" of disasters innumerable on the James River and of crowing failure at Fort Fisher. Burnside, the blunderer and slaughterer of the Fredericksburg butchery. Schurz, who avowed that he had joined the army for a partisan purpose, and was the "hero" of the rout of the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. Schenck, the "hero" of the massacre at Vienna.

Prentiss, who commanded the advance as Pittsburg Landing, and allowed the enemy to surprise General Grant's army, which would have been annihilated but for the timely arrival of Buell.

THE BOSTON POST ON THE "SOUTHERN LOYALISTS"—The Boston Post thus shows up the past history of some of the Southern renegades who were prominent in getting up the Radical Convention of the 3d instant:

The immaculate Southern Unionists, who are to hold a Convention in Philadelphia next month to aid the Radicals, are like most men who pretend to be better than their fellows, often not quite as good. Stokes was a furious secessionist and rebel; Jack Hamilton, the Houston Telegraph informs us, "from 1853 to 1855, was a most violent secessionist, insisting on the rescission of the articles of annexation of Texas to the Union, and seeking support for public office on that platform. He was thus in favor of secession, by 'separate State action,' before anybody else in the South was, in consequence of Northern aggressions upon the institution of slavery. About the same time he was openly and earnestly an advocate of the re-opening of the African slave trade. And last of all, after the war commenced, he applied to a leading merchant in Galveston for money to raise a company for Confederate service! Grant—the great Southern Unionist and Radical orator—held a commission in the rebel army, and said the way they served the Yankees when they caught them, was to hang them to the first tree. Halu held a commission under the Confederate Government, and so on. There is scarcely a man among these purest who was not a secessionist some time during the rebellion—who either encouraged its commencement, or sustained it afterward. This could be forgiven them if they were not so intolerant themselves, and so brazen in their pretensions.

Last Sunday the conservative members of the Rev. Mr. Alexander's congregation, at Clinton, Missouri, appeared in their pews, armed to the teeth, caused by threats against Alexander for not taking the test oath. The services were quiet.

MARRIED, at the residence of Mr. Bedford of Marshall county by the Rev. Mr. Moton, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, Mr. John H. Purnell, to Miss Maggie Murray, both of this county.

Our congratulations to the happy pair. Selma Messenger please copy.

MARRIED, at the residence of Mr. R. R. Kyle, by the Rev. W. K. Kirk, Mr. John D. Richardson to Mrs. Cornelia L. Truitt.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quackdruggers, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full of ten creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Magguel's Pills, Dyspeptic and Rheumatic Pills cure every ailment. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Magguel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Magguel, 11 Pine street, New York, Drs. NISBET & YANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

TUSKALOOSA

Scientific & Art Association,
[CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
CLASS 3.

To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala. in Public.

On Monday, October 1st, 1866.

WHITFIELD, BROADBENT & Co. Managers.

PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of Real Estate in the City of Mobile, valued at \$25,000
- 1 " of five sets of Diamond Jewelry—Bracelet, Pin, Ear Rings and Finger Ring, Diamond and Enamelled Watch and Chain, fine Gold Lever Watch and Chain and other costly articles of Jewelry, valued at \$8,000
- 1 " of sets of Solid Silver Table Service, richly ornamented, total value \$1,500
- 1 " of well selected Books for Law Library \$500
- 1 " of well selected Books for Medical Library \$500
- 1 " of well selected Books for a Theological Library \$500
- 20 Prizes of \$200 each in value of sets of splendid Jewelry \$4,000
- 50 " of \$100 each in value of sets of editions of standard works \$5,000
- 100 " of \$100 each in value of sets of selected Engravings of distinguished Confederate Generals \$10,000
- 100 " of \$100 each in value of popular Paintings & Engravings \$10,000
- 3000 " of \$5 each in value of selected Jewelry, or Books, at option \$15,000

3276 Prizes Amounting to \$80,000. WHOLE TICKETS, \$10. HALVES \$5. QUARTERS, \$2.50 EIGHTHES, \$1.25.

PLAN OF THE DRAWING.

In the Drawing there are 30,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 276 Full Prizes and 3000 Terminal Prizes.

THE MANNER OF DRAWING as follows: The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, and encircled with small tubes, in presence of the public, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The 276 Prizes first named above, are similarly placed and encircled with tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and two boys, blindfolded, draw the Numbers and Prizes. One of the boys draws one number from the wheel of numbers, & at the same time the other boy draws out one prize from the wheel of prizes. The Number and Prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience, and whatever Prize drawn out is registered and credited to that Number—and this operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out. The Tickets are printed in the following style: They are divided into Eighths, printed on the face of the Ticket—eight of these bearing the same number constitute a Whole Ticket.

The 3000 Terminal Prizes last named above will be divided as follows: Each Ticket in the whole 30,000, the terminal figures in the Number of which is the same as the terminal figure of the Number of the Ticket drawing the Capital Prize of \$25,000, will be entitled to \$5, as above.

Persons drawing any of the above Prizes, and who are not satisfied therewith, can obtain the value thereof, as stated above, in money, without reduction or discount.

All other Schemes set for this or any other date are recalled.

L. W. DUGGAL, General Agent, Selma, Ala.
COL. HUGH FRANCIS, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

Sept. 7, 1y.

THOS. BERRY, J. M. ELLIOTT.
CHAS. M. HARPER, JOHN M. BERRY.

Berry, Elliott & Co.

GROCERS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT & STEAM-BOAT WHARF, &c.

Rome, Ga.

We are now receiving a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

which we offer to the trade at a small advance on cost.

COTTON OR PRODUCE

shipped as for sale, shall have special attention, and liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on the same, if desired.

BERRY, ELLIOTT & CO.
SEPT. 10 LUNDIE. GEO. B. FERGUSON.

LUNDIE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.)
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,
OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:
M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala., Gen. J. G. L. Hiney, Talladega, Ala.; J. W. Lapsley, Selma, Ala.; A. M. Godwin, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A. Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A. Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jurey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hanna, Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 27, 1865

SELMA

Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladega.
J. H. AUNSPAUGH, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND
Commission Merchants,
Central Warehouse Building,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.
Broad & Selma streets, Selma, Ala.
July 7, 1866—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL.

PRIVETT & CROSWELL

Receiving and Forwarding

HEAD OF CITY WHARF,
SELMA, ALA.

July 21, 1866.—3m.

GEO. P. BURNETT, E. B. MARTIN, L. L. SWAN.

BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,

Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE

AND
FANCY
DRY GOODS

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Glassware, &c.

We continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.

Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c. &c. East side Broad street near Water, June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.

Wholesale Wine Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 5, Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—
BRANDIES.—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.

WHISKIES.—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vinmont's Old Bourbon; Shenandoah Valley, very superior; Walter's XXX Rye; Pike's; Dexter's; Violette; Monongahela; Old Ambrosial Nectar, very superior; Mehan's old Irish and Ramsey's Scotch, imported.

RUM.—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN.—American and Imported.

WINES.—Assorted Clarets, in casks and cases; Champagnes, Standard and Fancy brands, in qt's and pt's; O Porto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

PEPPERMINT, Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy Cherries, Absynthe, Kirschenwasser, Curracao, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints; Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps; White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock, and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.
Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

W. H. EAGER, W. V. R. WATSON.

EAGER & WATSON,

GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS;
OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.

SELMA.

HAVING secured at and convenient Storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarpaunts and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited.
June 9, 1866.—3m.

NEW HOTEL.

TRUMP HOUSE.
Northeast corner Water and Lauderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant.
SELMA, ALABAMA.

THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.
April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

WHITE & PHARES,

SELMA, ALA.

COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WE have Storage for 1500 BALES of COTTON in our new FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, And make liberal advances on consignments.

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him for the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats, Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will have our prompt attention.
April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

T. S. BOWEN, C. W. HOOPER.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

GROCERS

AND
Commission Merchants,

Corner Broad and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.

Orders promptly attended to.

J. G. BELL, W. T. HELL.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND
Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.
Sept. 8, 1866.

WM. S. HANNA, JOS. W. MOULTON, W. T. THOMSON.

Hanna, Morton & Co.

Cotton Factors,

GROCERS,

GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND
Commission Merchants,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, and are prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
March 17, '66. 3m.

L. W. PETTIBONE,

SELMA, ALA.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

WARE-HOUSE.

THANKFUL for the favors that for the last five years have been shown him, is desirous still of a share of the public patronage. I have taken the BRICK COTTON WAREHOUSE near the Depot of the Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad, and am prepared to receive, store and forward cotton, pay taxes, and all other expenses, and also to attend to all business belonging to the business of receiving and forwarding.

I have also CORN and CEMENT for sale.
Feb. 17, 1866.—3m.

M. SALOMON,

Alexandria, Ala.

DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Dried Peaches, Apples, Bees-wax, Tallow, &c., for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged at low prices.—Give him a call.
Sept. 1, 1866.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25.—1f

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheid in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.

J. W. KENNEDY,
W. K. SHEID.

The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
Aug. 25, 1866. J. W. KENNEDY.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.
Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULFORD, with **BOUGGS, MOTT & WOODS**, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, of the firm of **RENFRO & BELL**, 41 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McClellan and Frank. These seed were from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this county, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of **Car. J. M. Anderson**, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Cotton & Goods.—Persons interested in the shipment, storage and sale of cotton, and having Goods received and forwarded from Selma, will see by reference to the advertisement of **N. D. Johnson & Co.** in this paper, that these gentlemen possess unequalled facilities for these purposes. Having leased the new fire proof warehouse a few yards from the Depot, and their office in the Ala. and Tenn. R. R. warehouse, they are enabled to economize in handling, receiving and forwarding Goods, as well as Cotton and other produce, with safety and dispatch. These advantages, possessed by a firm noted for experience, business capacity and fidelity, we think cannot fail both to merit and receive a liberal patronage from this section of country.

New Grocery Store in Jacksonville.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Anglin & Lotspich, that these gentlemen have established a new Grocery Store on the south side of the public square, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Groceries and Family supplies of the best quality and at low prices. This will be a great convenience to the citizens of our town and vicinity; and with such experienced, correct and accommodating business men at the head of the establishment, we cannot doubt but it will both merit and receive a liberal patronage.

Call and see their stock and learn their prices. They also offer the high market price for cotton and all other country produce.

Bagging & Rope—We state for the information of those who may need these articles that **Berry, Elliott & Co.** of Rome, have a large lot on hand, which they offer at Savannah prices.

METEORIC SHOWER.—According to the calculations of astronomers, the next great meteoric shower, separated by periods of about 33 years, may be looked for on the nights of the 13th and 14th November next.

A very beautiful specimen of wheat, called **Brouton**, was left at our office some time since when we were absent, and for a time mislaid. It was raised by **Teague and Watson** of this county, and yielded well, even the last unpropitious season.

Our present Town Council, of which **Hon. M. J. Turnley** is Intendant, are making some very nice and useful improvements on the streets and Square, for which they are much indebted to the energy and efficiency of our present excellent Town Marshal, **D. F. Shuford**. We hope the time is not far distant, when they may be enabled to erect a convenient Market House, and establish at least two regular market days in the week.

Although the Radical party affect to repudiate and ignore the doctrine of State sovereignty, yet their Governors embrace all suitable occasions to make their power and influence known and felt by the general government, in furtherance of their political principles and designs. Previous to the issuance of Lincoln's first emancipation proclamation, they held a meeting and threatened to withhold all support from the war, if it were not issued; and now we see it stated, that since the adjournment

of the Radical Convention at Philadelphia, the Governors and ex-Governors of 18 Radical States have held a meeting in that city, in which a revolutionary programme was agreed upon, in case of their defeat in the Fall elections, to hold on to political power at all hazards and enforce the impeachment of the President, by arming and controlling the militia of the States.

A profound conviction seems to have seized upon the minds of multitudes all over the country, that the issue is narrowed down to this simple proposition—the policy of President Johnson must prevail or the government be totally changed or destroyed. Probably, in view of this action by Radical governors a conflict cannot be avoided, whichever party may prevail in the elections.

We understand that a supper will be given by our Baptist friends, some evening during Court week, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the benefit of the Church. The particular day will be made known in our next paper.

FACTS VS. THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicius, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicius pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggell, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Bileous, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhetic Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think **Maggell's Pills and Salve** are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggell's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Sentinel.*

THE POOR OF ALABAMA.—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, recommends that the number of destitute families of the respective counties of that State, who are willing to emigrate to any locality where provisions may be plenty and labor in demand, be ascertained, and the State will help those off who are willing to move. Public and private charity have been exercised to such a large extent during the present year, that the above expedient is considered the best mode for securing relief to thousands in the destitute portions of the State.

The teachers of the negro schools in Richmond, who are loyalists of the Forney stamp, are abusing and maligning the President in the most slanderous terms, and one of the copies which most frequently graces the slates and writing books of their negro pupils is, "Andrew Johnson is a traitor."

During the last week in August twenty-two thousand immigrants arrived in N. Y. from Europe. Most of the European emigration is from the different German states and from Prussia, whilst the arrivals from Ireland have fallen wonderfully. It is suspected that the contemplated Fenian invasion keeps most of the Celts at home to take part in the promised uprising when the time comes.

The New York "Herald" the other day made a center shot at the Fred Douglas Philadelphia Convention, when it said: "Rochester has chosen Fred Douglas to appear on its behalf, and the Tribune of this city recommends that he be made an officer of the convention. We second the suggestion and nominate him for the presiding officer. It is fit that the head and front of the convention should be black; and the fact that the President of the United States, with Grant and Farragut, is honoring the white Douglas at Chicago, while the Radicals are honoring the negro Douglas at Philadelphia will significantly mark the difference between them."

A Vicksburg dispatch says within the past two days there have been sixty deaths from cholera—forty-seven blacks and thirteen whites.

MARRIED.—Sept. 13, 1866, at the residence of the bride's mother by the Rev. D. F. Smith Mr. J. O. Downs to Miss Margaret T. Beatty, all of Calhoun county, Ala.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEGRO DISTURBANCES AT MONROE, LOUISIANA!

REVISION OF THE REVENUE TARIFF.

FALL OF A BRIDGE. SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED!

THE NEW YORK HERALD TURNS ANOTHER SUMMERSET!

MORE TROOPS FOR CANADA!

FROM THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT!

MAXIMILIAN PAYING UP HIS FRENCH DEBT!

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.—Advices from Monroe, La., report that the negroes are obstinate, and think themselves above obeying the laws which govern the whites, and are menacing the citizens by firing around their houses at night.

Secretary McCullough has directed commissioner of Revenue to give special attention to the revision of the tariff, and report a bill for the consideration of Congress. It is intended to make this custom branch of the revenue system more simple, economical and effective.

The Commissioner is instructed to consider the large necessary for the exigencies of the moment, and also to propose such modifications of the present tariff as will better adjust and equalize the duties on foreign imports with the internal taxes in home productions.

Secretary McCulloch suggests a reduction of taxation upon the raw material and machinery of home productions.

The Bridge at Johnstown, Penn., broke down this morning with a crowd of persons who had assembled to see the President. They fell twenty feet. Four or five of them are said to be killed and thirty or forty wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—There was a riotous demonstration at the President's reception last night. The party left here this morning. Secretary Seward was too unwell to accompany them, but will leave on the next train, and arrive in Washington on Saturday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14.—The New York Herald, which has heretofore supported the President, in to-day's issue pronounced his plan of restoration a failure, and, moreover, says his generous action to the late revolted States have been accepted by that people as covering a license for sanguinary outrages against the poor negroes, and abolition Yankees, and that the ground swell which commenced in Maine, will sweep the whole country as against the President's policy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Gold 45.

PARIS, Thursday Sept. 13.—The Monitor of to-day published a convention which was signed in the City of Mexico, by which Maximilian transfers to the French agents one-half the receipts from Customs throughout the Empire, for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France.

[Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.]

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK MARKET—GOLD

44 3/4

SEWARD ATTACKED BY CHOLERA!

HIS CONDITION SAID TO BE PRECARIOUS!

FURTHER FROM THE JOHNSTOWN BRIDGE ACCIDENT!

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Noon—Gold 44 1/2.

Cotton firm—Uplands 35 1/2; Orleans 35 1/2.

Cotton crop accounts are unfavorable. Flour is drooping; Wheat dull—one and two cents lower. Pork quiet at \$3 50; Lard dull.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 15.—Secretary Seward arrived here last night with every symptom of a violent attack of cholera. He was too ill to be removed and remained in the car all night. He is reported to be better this morning, and left on the train for Washington City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The accident on Johnstown bridge crushed to death twelve persons and 90 were wounded.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says that Secretary Seward is seriously ill. His condition is precarious. He has passed a bad night.

A Remarkable Person.

The Macon Telegraph notices the death of Mrs. Martha Carson, aged 133 years, six months, and three days. She never took an active dose of medicine in her life. Up to six years ago she could walk two or three miles with ease. She cut three sets of teeth. Eight years ago her sight failed, but when she cut her third set of teeth, two years ago it improved very much. She was born in North Carolina. She had eleven children, five of whom are living. Her eldest son died in Louisiana a few months ago, aged 92. This was possibly the eldest person in the State.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CANADIANS THREATEN TO RAID ON AMERICAN BORDER TOWNS!

EXCITING ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE WORLD!

THE MEXICAN CRISIS HAS ARRIVED!

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PRESIDENT HAVE REACHED WASHINGTON!

MOBILE, Sept. 15.—Sales of cotton to-day 400 bales; Middlings 30a31c. The market is steady, with more demand for better grades.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton sales 959 bales; Low Middlings 33a34c. New York Exchange 1/2 to 1/4 premium. The Herald's Canada correspondent says that there is no abatement in the excitement concerning the Fenians.

It is said that the Canadians are organizing in squads to make raids up on the American border towns in revenge for the Fenian raids upon Canada.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The World makes the exciting announcement that four regiments of negroes are being organized and armed in every ward. The soldiers are being instructed in drill, &c., by Colonel Hawkins.

The world asks, "are we to have a taste of St. Domingo?"

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondence, of the 1st inst., says that the crisis of the Empire has evidently arrived. "Judging from the tone of the French and Mexican Imperial press, and the combined movement of the Liberals for an attack upon the very seat of Maximilian's power, the Imperialists themselves now look imploringly to the United States to take charge of the destinies of nations."

Guaymas, Mazatlan San Luis Potosi are reported evacuated by the French. Bazela is reported to be in the city of Mexico.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.—Secretary Seward arrived here at two o'clock, on a special train from Harrisburg. Since his arrival he has gradually improving, and strong hopes are entertained of his entire recovery in a few days. The President arrived here to-night, being delayed by the ovation which the people of Baltimore insisted on paying him. Tens of thousands flocked around him there, and would take no refusal.

A vast concourse of persons waited for hours the President's arrival at the Railroad depot here. He was escorted to the City Hall and subsequently to the White House notwithstanding it was long after nightfall, the procession which marched up the Avenue was very large, consisting of the Military and Marine Corps, Mayor Common Council, the Fire Department, and civil bodies.

The demonstration was very imposing, and the President was greeted with great cheering by the thousands who thronged Pennsylvania Avenue.

George Ashmond, Esq., Chairman of the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1861, has been tendered the position of Collector of Customs at Boston, Massachusetts, vice Hamilton, resigned.

Gen Swayne telegraphs from Alabama that the report of a sale of negroes in Clarke county, of that State, is untrue.

The President has sent five hundred dollars to the sufferers by the accident at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON MARKETS.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA!

NAPOLEON'S CIRCULAR PACIFIC.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND!

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HAYTI!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF FENIANS!

LONDON, Sept. 15.—There are rumors of a difficulty between Italy and Austria, on the subject of the debt of Venetia.

The Porte has refused to accommodate matters with the Cretans.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—It is expected that the circular which Napoleon is about to issue to the Powers of Europe, will be eminently pacific in tone.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 15.—The arrivals here of officers and soldiers, to attend the Convention, are large. Tents for three to four thousand of them are being put up in monument Square.

Gen. Saluave will be executed by President Coffard's order; but it will not impede the progress of the revolution, which is against Gelfard for assuming dictatorial powers.

It is believed that the Government will suppress the movement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—There are said to be important movements of Stephens' Fenian faction which will culminate in a very short time.

NOON DISPATCHES.

ARREST OF JOHN C. BRAME, REB!

NEW YORKERS AGAIN GONE CRAZY OVER AN ACTRESS! TRIBUNE'S CABLE DISPATCHES!

NEW YORK, Noon, Sept. 17.—Gold 45 1/2.

John C. Brame, the Confederate who headed the party that seized the Chesapeake during the war, has been arrested here, charged with the murder of the engineer at the time of the seizure. Documents were found on him showing that he founded a secret organization in New Orleans, last month, called the Knights of Arabia.

The Ristori excitement has reached a high point. Sales of tickets were commenced this morning, and spectators are already getting fifteen to twenty dollars premium.

The Tribune's special cable dispatches are as follows:

VIENNA, Sept. 13.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to be equal in extent to that just ended. Austria shows bad faith with Italy will not submit.

Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia and withholds Venetian property, which she was to have transferred.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Prussia emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, "her ally," to be insulted and defrauded, and if that Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14.—The homeward march of the Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested and the demobilization of the army stopped.

DRESDEN, Sept. 14.—Everything looks like war.

There is no reply to the notification of Prussia.

It is now but a question of hours whether the troops be not again put in motion.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK MARKETS. GOLD

44 1/2

INTERESTING EUROPEAN AFFAIRS!

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA!

THE ALLIES BADLY DEFEATED!

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Sept. 17.—The mail-steamers from Rio Janeiro brings the important intelligence that the allies have been badly defeated by the Paraguayans.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—It is announced that Prussia will not allow the King of Saxony to take a part in the formation of the North German Confederation.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—Advices from Prussia say that a difficulty in the way of signatures to the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy has been raised by Venetia.

The position taken by Austria places the execution of the treaty of peace, signed at Prague, in great doubt.

The Vienna Conference has been adjourned for a few weeks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, Sept. 17.—At three o'clock this afternoon the heads of the Bureaus of the Treasury Department called in a body upon the President to tender their respects and their considerations upon his safe return from his Western tour.

Seward is easier, but not entirely out of danger. His disease was genuine cholera, and is believed to have been contracted in St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Treasury anticipate that there will be seventy-five millions of gold in the Treasury by the 1st of October, exclusive of certificates.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

T. N. ANGLIN, D. LOTSPICH,
Jacksonville, Late of Selma, Ala.

ANGLIN & CO.

Have received and now offer to the trade at Jacksonville, a large and complete stock of

Groceries,

AND **FAMILY SUPPLIES,**

Which have been selected with great care, and which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

No trouble to show Goods, and all are invited to call and examine stock.

The highest market price paid for Cotton and all other kinds of Produce.

Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 22, 1866.—*if*

N. D. JOHNSON & CO.,
(Successors to L. W. Pettibone.)

STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING,

Commission Merchants,

Office in Ala. & Tenn. R. R. Warehouse, Selma, Alabama.

Having leased the new **Fire Proof COTTON WAREHOUSE**, with

in a few yards of the Depot, we are prepared to Receive, Store, Forward, or Sell, all consignments with which we may be favored, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants and Planters will readily perceive that we possess unequalled advantages in the receiving and shipment of Cotton, and in the receiving and forwarding of Goods, being able to economize in wharfage, drayage and handling of Goods. With these advantages, pledging our best efforts in the interests of our patrons, we respectfully solicit consignments to our warehouse.

Sept. 22...ly. **N. D. JOHNSON & CO.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF General (Stonewall) Jackson.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va. **The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero.** The only edition authorized by his widow, and published for her pecuniary benefit. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work. Address **NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.**

Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, September 11th, 1866.

THIS day came Jas. B. Mallory, Administrator, decessor non of the Estate of Wm. Mallory, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 5th day of November, 1866, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in 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 held at the court house of said county, on said 5th day of November, next & contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. this 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1866.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 22, 1866.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county Special Term, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1866.

THIS day came Camilla A. Langford, administratrix of the Estate of Thomas K. Langford, deceased, and filed in Court her petition in writing representing among other things, that her intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Land situate in said county, to-wit: All that portion of the north west fourth of section 24, township 14 of range 6, lying north and north-west of the Tallassee-hatch creek, containing about thirty-five acres, and adjoining the Lands of C. V. Dickie and Washington Dickie, and the following Lands situate in St. Clair county, Ala. to-wit: The west half of the east fourth of section 2, township 16, range 2, and north east fourth of north east fourth of north west fourth, being ten acres in section 21, township 16 range 2, lying and being in said county of St. Clair. That a personal property of said Estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and she therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing her to sell said Land for the payment of the debts of said Estate, and for division among the heirs at law of said estate, and for the education and maintenance of said heirs, &c.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that Monday the 15th day of Oct. next be set for the hearing of said petition, 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 appear at a regular Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 15th day of October, 1866, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 22, 1866.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to Ryan & Rowland are respectfully invited to call and settle. Those indebted on accounts, are duly notified, that if the accounts are not closed, either by cash or notes, that they will find them indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Many of the accounts are of 6 or 7 years standing, and all those indebted by note of long standing, are requested to call and renew them, and pay us as much as they conveniently can, or the notes will be handed over to an attorney for the Fall term of the Court. We are compelled to have some money.—We dislike to press our friends, but our situation, in self defence compels us to do so.

RYAN & ROWLAND.

July 21, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK MARKETS. GOLD 45!

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CONVENTION!

GEN. WOOL'S PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS!

NEW YORK, Noon, Sept. 18.—Gold

45.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized

yesterday. Gen. Wool was made

temporary Chairman.—In the course of

his remarks he said that as soon as Congress

admitted the Southern Representatives

the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions

of the people of the dangers which

menace the country and the perpetuity

of the Union. He said that the purposes

of the Radicals were to plunge the country

again into civil war if negro suffrage was not

conceded by the South, and would leave the

country a howling wilderness, for want of

more victims to gratify their spirit of

revenge. But the war, he said, would

not be confined to the South, but would

extend over the North, and only close

with the overthrow of the Government.

He said that President Johnson is a

patriot, and that the brave are always

merciful and generous.

With the President, he, too, said

"We have had war enough. Let us

have peace."

These sentiments met with particular

enthusiasm.

The Convention is largely attended,

between three and four thousand dele-

gates being present.

The Pavilion was crowded to its ut-

most capacity, and the proceedings are

harmonious.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

TREMENDOUS GATHERING IN

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

NEARLY 100,000 PERSONS PRESENT!

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY EN-

DORSED!

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID STAR-

TED!

COTTON DECIDEDLY IMPROV-

ING!

The great public demonstration last

evening, in Union Square, in support

of the President's policy, was attended

by nearly one hundred thousand per-

sons.

Gen. Dix, R. H. Prayn, Hoffman,

Senator McDougal, and others, spoke.

It is rumored that three hundred Fen-

ians purpose leaving Boston to-morrow

on a raid on some Canadian Banks.

President Roberts is taking measures

to stop the expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Ex-Gov

Olcock, Director of the U. S. Mint,

has resigned, not approving the Presi-

dent's policy. Wm. Milward had pre-

viously been appointed by the President

to the position.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Alex-

ander Cottle has been elected U. S. Sena-

tor, receiving the votes of all Republi-

cans in each House, the Democrats re-

sisting to vote. They, however, pre-

sented a protest, declaring the new

election of United States Senator

constitutional, and also declared that

there was no vacancy. They also con-

tinued the United States Senate in ses-

sion for depriving Mr. Stockton

of his seat, while being permitted to re-

turn to his seat.

The Legislature will meet in joint con-

vention to-morrow.

WASHINGTON CITY.—Commodore Mel-

son Smith, Executive officer of the

Washington Navy Yard, has been de-

ceased and made Chief of the Bureau

of Equipment and repairs, in place of

Commodore Smith deceased.

During the quarter ending June 30th,

the receipts of the Government

in sales of the Public Lands, Direct

Internal Revenue and Incidental

revenues, were \$129,040,762 67. From

the \$129,392,330, making a total

of \$321,433,092 67. The ex-

penditures were \$322,442,101 42.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Reports

from the cotton region report the inju-

ry to the crops as serious and wide

spread.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—The

session adjourned last night. Gen.

don Granger was President.

Resolutions were adopted by accla-

mation endorsing the Philadelphia Con-

vention of August 14th, and declaring

the object of the soldiers in taking up

arms to suppress the late rebellion was

to defend and maintain the supremacy

of the Constitution, to preserve the Uni-

on, and on our part we pledge

our rights as citizens of the State

of the United States in the soldiers

Union, and on our part we pledge

our life, person, property and

of speech and opinion to all."

A reply was returned.

A St. Louis paper states that in the

forty-eight hours preceding the 6th in-

stant, there were 155 cholera interments

with four cemetaries to report.

It is computed that one fourth of

the negroes liberated from bondage by

the war are now in their graves. And

the process of destruction will go on as

long as agitation is kept up.

A young Louisville clerk induced

a respectable Hoosier girl to run away

from her home and go over to Louis-

ville, where he promised to marry her

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Republican Jacksonville

VOL. 30, NO. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., SEP. 29, 1866.

WHOLE NO. 1539.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAND AGENCY.
MUCH FRANCIS
WILL attend to the purchase and sale of all Lands, Water Powers, Renting of Property, &c. confided to his care in the counties of Calhoun, St. Clair, Cherokee, and Randolph, Ala. Office in the counting room of the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville, Ala.

Blacksmithing.
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to execute, with neatness, durability and dispatch, all descriptions of Blacksmith work, such as ironing waggon wheels, Buggies, &c. and all descriptions of Plantation work and repairing. His shop is on the east side of main street, south of the square, and immediately back of Fleming's wood shop.
March 4, 1866. **A. B. WEBB**

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Accordeons &c.
repaired by
E. B. MC CLELLAN.
For the present he may be found at the "Kalm House" on the northeast corner of the public square.

CALHOUN MERCHANT MILLS
The undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the patrons and public generally, that these Mills are now in perfect repair, with their manufacturing capacity increased, and having made arrangements with Messrs. White & Phares, of Selma, to sell on very fair commissions, the Flour manufactured at these Mills for market. I shall be prepared to attend in person to the shipping and accounting for sales, without charge for my personal services. For any one desiring it, sacks of the proper size and material can be purchased at the lowest wholesale market prices.
The services of Mr. P. Mooney, as Miller, have been secured for the next year. Give me your patronage if you can consider it your interest to do so.
M. W. ABERNATHY.
June 30, 1866—4f.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, Of Alabama,
Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for
PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.
Feb. 23, '65.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX, Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Mount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

JOHN FORSTER, WM. H. FORNEY, FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
General Collecting Agent.

Office fronting East door of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala., continues the practice of Law in all its branches, in Calhoun and adjoining counties; will give special attention to drawing Wills, Deeds of Conveyance, Powers of Attorney; to the Estate of Wills, Administration of Estates, Guardianships; and will also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Lands.

G. C. ELLIS, J. H. CALDWELL, ELLIS & CALWELL, Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.
Jan. 6, 1866.

School Books, JUST RECEIVED
And for sale by
P. ROWAN.
April 14.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
I have just received, direct from the Manufacturer, through the regular Importer, an assortment of **BOLTING CLOTHS** of superior finish.
Having sold this same make for the last 20 years, I can confidently recommend them. Each piece is carefully selected.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, June 30, 1866.

\$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with \$15—Stencil Tools.—No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of 3 Banks endorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont.

The Best Policy is a Policy of Insurance
ISSUED by the Home Insurance Company—Cash capital
\$500,000.

Risks taken on MERCHANDIZE, COTTON IN STORE, PLANTATIONS AND BUILDINGS of all classes INSURABLE, at reasonable rates.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Insurance and General Collecting Agent.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office east side of the public square.
January 6, 1866.—6m.

E. B. WESSON, late of E. Wesson & Co., and Wesson & Co., E. B. HUNTING.

WESSON & HUNTING,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
12, Cortlandt Street, opposite Western Hotel, NEW-YORK.

A. M. WATKINS, late of Chickamauga
June 2, 1866.—3m.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved.
24 Hours to Chattanooga and \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:
Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.
do do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night
do do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.
do do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,
Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.
And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.
Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.
Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Marietta Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Tallor, Gilmer & Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western & Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00.
E. G. BARNEY.
June 9, 1866. Supt. & Agent for Lessee.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing between Kennedy & Sheild in the mercantile business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm, or who are indebted to it, will call on J. W. Kennedy for settlement.
J. W. KENNEDY, W. K. SHEILD.
The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned.
Aug. 25, 1866. **J. W. KENNEDY.**

New Steam Grist Mill.
The undersigned, having completed the necessary work, and procured new mill stones of superior quality, is now prepared to grind corn, of any quantity requiring into meal, grind corn, of any quality as can be made by any mills of the country. His mill is one mile south of Jacksonville on the White Plains Road.
G. SOUTHER.
March 17, 1866.

Ala. & Tenn. R. Railroad.
CASH!
200,000 Cross-Ties.

PROPOSALS are invited for the furnishing and delivery on the line of said road of any number of Cross-Ties, to be got from young and thrifty White or Post Oak, Pine, Black Locust or Red Cedar—to be hewed on two parallel sides to faces of nine inches wide, clear of sap, seven inches thick, and nine feet long, and must be perfectly sound and free from wind shakes.
Proposals must state the number to be contracted for, the number to be delivered monthly, the section or nearest station to point of delivery, the kind of timber, and the price per tie.
All ties delivered under written contract with the undersigned will be paid for on or before the fifteenth day of the following month. No ties will be inspected or received except they are delivered on a contract in writing with the undersigned and none will be paid for except they are inspected and received by a duly appointed agent.
E. G. BARNEY.
June 16, '66. Supt. & Ag't for Lessee.

THOS. BERRY, J. M. ELLIOTT, CILAS. M. HARPER, JOHN M. BERRY.

Berry, Elliott & Co, GROCERS.
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT & STEAM-BOAT WHARF, Rome, Ga.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of
GROCERIES,
which we offer to the trade at a small advance on cost.

COTTON OR PRODUCE
shipped us for sale, shall have special attention, and liberal CASH ADVANCES will be made on the same, if desired.
BERRY, ELLIOTT & CO.
Sept 8

J. J. COHEN, ROME, GA.
Wholesale Merchant.

Also AGENT for the sale of French Burr Rocks, Esopuse Mill Stones, Double German Anchor Bolting Cloths, Patent Mill Pecks, Patent Mill Bush, &c. &c.

All orders will have prompt attention.

A. G. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER, PITNER, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1865.—6m.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge.
Aug. 25—4f

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS,
ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL, MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power.
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks, BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroads, Saw & Grist-mills, &c.
CASTINGS
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight.
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles;
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL.
JAS. NOBLES, ST. THOS. P. MITCHELL, CASH.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Mechanic & Draughtman
Wm. Noble, GEORGE NOBLE,
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

NEW DRUG STORE.
No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.
"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY, W. S. GIBBONS, TURNLEY & GIBBONS
Assortment to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,
Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,
We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us! In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clover, Lucerne, Orchard, Hards, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED.

Also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.
Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.
For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper.

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,
32 oz. Benzoic Acid,
50 lbs. Nitric "
50 " Muratic "
136 " Sulphuric "
84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,
100 oz. Sulf Quinine,
275 lbs. Alum,
57 " Sp's Ammonia,
63 " Niter Precipitated,
27 " Asacetic Acid,
27 " Balsam Capivi,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Refined Borax,
32 " Calomel,
44 gals. Castor Oil,
12 boxes Castile Soap,
10 lbs. Chloroform,
50 " Cream Tartar,
12 " Dover Powder,
100 " Ginger,
100 " Black Pepper,
50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.
50 " Gum Arabic,
25 " Gum Myrrh,
50 " Preserved Hops,
2000 " White Lead,
200 " Red Lead,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
2 " Linseed Oil,
7 " Kerosene Oil,
2 " Machine Oil,
54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,
200 " assorted Corks,
12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,
35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,
200 " Epsom Salts,
200 " Flower'd Sulphur,
221 " Brimstone,
600 " Copperas,
200 " Gum Opium,
5 " Powdered Opium,
10 " Iodide Potash,
24 doz. Snell's Powders,
200 lbs. Br Carb Soda,
25 ozs Tannin,
25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,
12 doz. Concentrated Lye,
60 lbs. Muriatic Indigo,
100 " Lamp Black,
100 " Black Lead,
172 " Chrome Green,
172 " " Yellow,
800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,
123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.

Rome, Ga August 25, 1866.

MUSIC LESSONS
OF THE PIANO, given by MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '66.

Read This!
On and after Monday the 2nd inst., the Notes and Accounts due the late firm of Ryan, Francis & Rowland, may be found in my possession. Said claims have been deposited with me for immediate collection by Daniel T. Ryan, who owns them now individually. I therefore give timely notice to all persons thus indebted to call on me at my office without delay, and pay up at once, and save costs. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Call and see me.
Wm. M. JAMES,
Office No. 4,
Office Row,
Jacksonville, Ala.
September 1st, 1866.—4f.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches, at Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865—4f.

REMOVAL.
Dr. J. Y. NISBET has removed his Office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.
Nov. 25, '65.—4f

Editorial Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

New York, Sept. 6, 1866.

The political excitement grows apace in depth and intensity. To my mind the aspect of public affairs is extremely serious. In 1860 I thought I perceived the portents of a coming storm, and in 1860 the signs of revolution are even more ripe than they were then. This struggle is distinguished from the ordinary conflicts between the Ins and Outs for the possessions of the powers and emoluments of the Government. We have a conflict in the Government itself—a deadly lock for the mastery between the Executive and Legislative departments. Thus, a color of legality is given to the cause of both the contending parties, and the sanction of a patriotic gloss is imparted to a contest which, at best, is waged for the spoils of power.

Both sides are in dead earnest, too, so that we have two essential elements of a revolution of force—first, through passions, and next, deep interests. When those two are combined in a struggle for power under a popular government blows are not far off, and a spark may fire the train of a civil conflagration.

There is no mistaking the character of the spirit which burns in the Radical party. Beas Butler and Parson Brownlow are its true oracles. They "see red," denounce extermination against their enemies, and thirst for the blood of their Northern opponents as well as of Southern "rebels." The President is pursued with indecent and ribald malignity, and it will not be the fault of Radical orators and editors if some crack-brained person is not inspired to take his life. The vital power of the American experiment of popular government is about to be subjected to its crucial test, and if it survives and surmounts the perils of the present agitation, and carries the country through the coming year without civil war, it will merit all the eulogies that enthusiastic sophomores have lavished upon it.

But we have not an issue here that cannot be settled to the satisfaction of either party by the ballot and forms of law? Suppose the North endorses the Congress, and nearly a third of the States are still denied representation? Does that settle the question that this is a Congress of the United States and not a rump? How are the President and those who agree with him to dispose of the of the conviction that this is not a constitutional legislature, but a body of usurpers? It is necessary to adhere to and act upon this conviction, or forfeit their public honor and give over the Government to a complete revolution and a numerical tyranny.

The President and his friends cannot halt but must go forward to maintain the constitutional position they have taken. On the other hand, suppose sufficient changes are made in the fall Congressional elections to give the South and the conservative North a majority in the next Congress, while those of the South are excluded, the quorum will be in the hands of the Radicals? How could such a hitch be smoothly surmounted? Here are two bodies, both claiming to be "the Congress," and the right to legislate for this great country and to disburse its six hundred millions of revenue. There is no moderator but passion in the chair, and no common arbitrator but the sword. Unless the Radicals are dunces and back out, it is difficult to perceive how a collision could be avoided. The Radicals say the war is not over and the South is not half conquered yet. Here would be the opening for such truculent heroes as Butler and Banks and Brownlow, and we have a right to assume that they would seize their arms and "go in."

In this connection a gallant and scarred Confederate soldier remarked to me the other day, that he wished those Radical fire-eaters could be given a fair field to gratify their stomach for this sort of a fight, and that the Government, and the Democrats and Conservatives of the North would stand off and let them try conclusion with the objects of their hatred. He thought it would be a labor of love and of patriotism to clean out the pestiferous crew and relieve the country of a band of dangerous and vindictive agitators. But it won't come in that shape. We have had a sectional war; the next will be a civil war, with the North for its field and the Government divided and the people arrayed against each other. Nothing can avert it, as it appears to me, but the triumph of the President's policy of peace and restoration at Northern polls; and this I am not yet prepared to predict. I do not think that the appeal is ready to be made from "Phillip drunk to Phillip sober." The Radicals are extremely active, and are drugging the mind with every possible stimulant to keep up its war intoxication. Vermont looks as if the patient liked the liquor and enjoyed the inebriation. On the other hand the just and generous course finds powerful auxiliaries in such men as Seward, Beecher, Doolittle and Raymond, and

the leading men of the Army and Navy, headed by Grant and Farragut. Phillip is getting sober, but will he get sober soon enough to save the country from the great danger that environs its peace and the safety of its Government? *Quien sabe?* J. F.

REPORT OF GEN. GORDON GRANGER.
To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: In obedience to instructions, dated May 9, 1866, directing me, while carrying out a specific mission, "to examine carefully into the disposition of the people of the Southern States, through which I might pass, towards the Government of the United States," I have the honor to report:

That in all the States I visited I found no sign or symptom of organized disloyalty to the General Government. I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it, anxious for Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed toward every man who came among them with that object in view.

In some localities I heard rumors of secret organizations pointing to a renewal of the rebellion. On investigating these secret societies I could discover in them nothing more than charitable institutions, having for their principal object the relief of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in the war.

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

The people of the South may be divided into two classes. There is the industrious class, laboring earnestly to build up what has been broken down, striving to restore prosperity to the country, and interested mainly in the great question of providing food and clothing for themselves and families. These form the great majority of the people. Then there is another class, an utterly irresponsible class, composed mainly of young men who were the "bucks" of Southern society before the war, and chiefly spent their time in lounging round the courtrooms and bars in chicken fighting and gambling. These have been greatly broken up by the war: many of them have been killed; but those who remain are still disturbing elements in the community, and are doing much mischief. It is this class of men, and a number of the poor whites, who have formed gangs for horse stealing. It is they who, in some instances have made attacks on officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and have ill treated the Freedmen. It is they who afford the main pretext for saying that there is among the people of the South a feeling of hostility toward the United States Government. But they are not the representatives of the Southern people. They form but an insignificant minority in the community, and even they are actuated not so much by a feeling of opposition to the Government as by a reluctance to earn their own livelihood by honest labor and individual exertion.

That cases of authentic outrages have occurred in the South is patent to every one familiar with the current news of the day. But these cases are few and far between, and it is both unjust and ungenerous to charge the responsibility for such acts of lawlessness upon the whole Southern people. For some malicious purpose, accounts of these isolated disorders have been collected and grouped together, and sown broadcast over the North, so as to give to the public mind an utterly erroneous impression as to the condition of Southern society.

The fact is, that wherever disaffection and turbulence have manifested themselves outside the class to whom I have above alluded, there has been some local or specific cause to account for it. Lawlessness, like an epidemic, has extended over particular belts of the country, and like an epidemic, is equally traceable to some initiatory cause. Chief among these causes must be named bad government, pillage and oppression.

For five years the Southern people have been the subjects of gross misrule. During the war their Government was a military despotism, dependent solely on the dictum of an individual. Since the war they have been left more or less in a chaotic state—their government semi-civil, semi-military, or rather a division of rule between the military, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the provisional governments. What might have been the result of a different policy it is not altogether idle to speculate. Every military man who served in the South during the war will agree that the heart of the great mass of the people was not thoroughly in the struggle. The number

of desertions from the rebel armies abundantly establishes this fact. Had a policy of wise and statesmanlike conciliation been followed out immediately after the close of the war it is more than probable that the condition and disposition of the people would now be far better than they are. But on the subjugation of the South the national authority in the lately rebellious States was divided and broken up into opposing factions whose action greatly hindered the re-establishment of civil law and good order, so much needed among people demoralized by the most demoralizing of all agencies—civil war. The country flooded with Treasury agents who, with their accomplices and imitators, fleeced the people right and left, returning into the United States Treasury, for all the enormous amount of property they seized and confiscated, barely enough to pay the costs of confiscation. Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau stepped between the planter and the laborer, stirring up strife, perpetuating antagonism and often adding their quota of extortion and oppression. On every hand the people saw themselves robbed and wronged by agents and self-appointed agents professing to act under the sanction of the United States Government. Need it be wondered at that among a community thus dealt with powerless to resist and too weak and prostrated for successful complaint, some bitterness and ill-feeling should arise? None but a brave and well-meaning people could have endured unresistingly all that the South has undergone.

In prosecuting this inquiry I hardly deemed it fair to ask more than what had been the action of the people of the South toward the General Government. With their private opinions, their sympathies and their prejudices, I had nothing to do. Yet for a more thorough understanding of the question I made it a part of my mission to investigate even these. I found they had universally complied with the conditions exacted and accepted at the final surrender of their armies and cause. I found that they were carrying out with good faith and alacrity the requirements of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and that in all the States, except Mississippi and Texas, the famous civil rights bill had been anticipated by the action of the State Legislatures, previous to its passage by Congress. Further than this, I found that in the repudiation of every dollar known as the Confederate debt, the same prompt action had been taken by the State authorities, and had been endorsed by the people; and I neither saw nor heard any disposition, or anything that pointed towards a disposition to repudiate the national debt, or to revive the institution of slavery.

But while the Southern people are thus loyal, and have fulfilled all the requirements asked of them by the Federal Government, it is impossible to disguise the fact, and the better class of citizens do not attempt to disguise it, that there is among them a deep feeling and a strong apprehension as to the cause of their long-continued exclusion from Congress. They believe it is a part of a set plan for perpetuating the existence of the political party now in the ascendant, and that the question of suffrage, readjustment of representation, and taxation, are excuses for still longer delay. Thus, regardless of the great interests, not only of the suffering South but of the whole country, burdened with debt and laboring under severe embarrassment, I found the prevailing opinion among the most intelligent citizens, as well as among those most anxious for an early restoration of the Union, to be, that if representation and an equal and just co-operation in the administration of Federal affairs were much longer withheld from the Southern States, a feeling of indifference would spring up toward taking any part in filling Federal offices, and more particularly toward refilling their seats in Congress; that the people, in fact, would stay away from the polls, and allow the elections to go by default, to the great detriment of the country at large. This feeling of indifference, indeed, is already manifesting itself, and is rapidly increasing, so much so that were it not for a few persons in each Southern State who have found it necessary for their existence to live upon and hold office, and whose haunts and occupations have hitherto been at the Federal capital, I do not believe that any clamor for representation would be heard.

What is needed to restore harmony and prosperity to the entire country, both North and South, is closer and better acquaintance with each other. I have been astonished to notice how little people, even whose social relations are all Southern, know of the true state of feeling in that section of the country. We need greater political, social and commercial freedom, more frequent intercourse, and kinder appreciation of each other's peculiarities. The advantages to the country in its present financial stress of a reunion of heart and sentiment would be beyond enumeration. The broad lands of the fertile South are now lying almost in waste for want of means and capital to cultivate them, when every acre of the beneficent soil might be a gold mine to its possessor, were the political relations of the people better understood and acted upon.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

GORDON GRANGER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

All the New York dailies, except the Herald, wish to raise from four to six cents.—Cause, cost of the cable news. We hear that the bills for one week of one paper were \$6,000.

Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
SATURDAY, SEP. 29 1866

Terms of Subscription.
For one year in advance \$2 00
For six months " 1 00
For three months " 50 cts

Terms of Advertising.
One square of 10 lines of text
First insertion 25 cts per line
Each subsequent insertion 15 cts per line
Over and over inserted in the same place three times 40 cts. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for many months.

Advertisement of Candidates.—All of our candidates are at the following places:

D. M. FULENWEIDER, with **BOYD, MOTT & WOODS**, of Seale, is our authorized Agent to collect, receive and deposit for all election and advertising for the Republicans.

Col. J. M. RENFROE, of the firm of Ruffin & Clark, 11 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala., is our authorized Agent to collect, receive and deposit for all election and advertising for the Republicans.

Fresh Turnip Seed of last year's growth, from turnips of superior quality, for sale at the stores of Messrs. McClellan and Frank. These seed are from Turnips raised by Mr. Brown in this country, mentioned in our paper last Fall, as among the finest ever brought to this market.

We have placed a number of accounts in the hands of Capt. J. M. Anderson, for which he is authorized to receipt. Our friends will confer a special favor by settling with him whenever opportunity is offered.

Notice the corrections in the numbers of valuable lands to be sold by A. O. Stewart, administrator, in Cherokee county, on the 1st and 6th days of October.

We acknowledge receipt from J. A. Fleming, Esq. our present competent and efficient School Superintendent, of a splendid specimen of molasses, manufactured by him from the Chinese sugar cane of the present year's growth. It is, we think, the finest specimen we have yet seen—a clear light yellow, equal in appearance at least, if not in taste, to the golden syrup. If all persons would take the same care in its manufacture that Mr. F. does, we venture to say this very useful article would not decline in popular favor.

SELMA SUNDAY MESSENGER.—This is the title of a valuable and interesting weekly paper, published in the office of the Selma Daily Messenger. It is edited and published by Messrs. F. M. Grace, T. B. Roy and Dr. W. Taylor, formerly editor of the Talladega Watchtower, an able and graceful writer. The other gentlemen named are also experienced and able editors. Though dated on Sunday, we presume that it is printed on Saturday, and as stated by the editors, its "prime object is to promote the interests of society viewed from the stand point of piety and religion," will be a suitable paper for Sunday reading.

Located at the most important point to the people of this section, with an able corps of editors, having every facility to make an interesting, valuable and useful paper, we know of no other in the South that we can more heartily recommend to the patronage of our citizens.

In size, the Sunday Messenger is of the largest class of papers in the State, containing 32 columns, and is published at the low price of \$3 00 per single copy per annum, four copies for \$10 00 or eight copies for \$20 00; making it to clubs, only a little over two dollars per year.

The Supper, promised in our issue of last week, will be given in the basement story of the Baptist Church at this place on Tuesday night 2d of October next.

We predict it a magnificent affair, knowing the ladies who are conducting it, and judging from the preparations being made, we expect to find the table groaning under every delicacy the country and market affords.

The object being laudable we hope our people will turn out en masse and give them a crowded house. Friends from a distance are invited to attend. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of the minister in charge, a thorough working pastor and estimable christian gentleman. Admittance one dollar.

Will not our patrons avail themselves of the opportunity afforded during court week, to settle their subscriptions? We think that many of them make a mistaken estimate of the time for which they owe; and have also overlooked the fact, that our published terms have been \$3 00 a year in advance since the first of January last.

State of Public Opinion and Sentiment in the South.—The reader will find in this paper a very able, correct, fair and impartial statement on this sub-

ject, contained in the Letter or Report of Gen. Gordon Granger to the President. It is true he is mistaken (boreally we have no doubt in the cause he assigns for desertions in the Confederate army, and in the opinion he expresses, that the South was governed by a military despotism during the war, but this has nothing to do with the present loyalty and peaceful disposition of the Southern people. Gen. Granger's letter is one of the most able, full and correct exposition of the true state of public opinion in the South, that we have seen in any speech or letter since the close of the war, and we respect and admire him for the honest, frank and fearless manner in which he expresses his opinions. Were the ruling party at the North as much disposed to do us justice as he is, we should very soon see a different state of things from that which now exists. It is said that there are none so blind as those who will not see; and while the ruling Radicals at the North are loud and blustering in their professions of loyalty and desire for union, it is evident to every intelligent and unprejudiced mind, that they are the only obstruction, in deadly hostility to it, and intent only on pander and political power.

We publish in this paper, an interesting letter from New York signed "J. F." the initials of John Forsythe, one of the editors of the Mobile Advertiser. It will be seen that he expresses a confident opinion of a second revolution, growing out of the "irrepressible conflict" between the Executive and Legislative departments of the government. The facts and arguments upon which his opinions are based, seem unanswerable. We shall probably, however, see daylight or deeper darkness, when we hear from the elections for members of Congress in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, which take place on Tuesday week next, the 9th of October.

Mr. Grant: If Judge Foster will address the citizens of Calhoun County, on the state of the country, on Monday next, at the court house in Jacksonville, he will confer a great favor on the people.

WHAT AN EDITOR SAW AT THE CIRCUS.—The editor of the Charlottesville Chronicle attended Dan. Castello's circus on Tuesday, and after much pretty moralizing gives the following as what he saw:

I saw a tiger in Dan Castello's show exactly like that Stevens, a hyena that might have been begotten by old Butler, a buzzard the very image of Judge Underwood, a beautiful serpent which I named "serpology," a lion that looked like General Lee, an eagle like General Jackson, a bear that looked like General Grant, a jacked that looked like Fanny, a peacock that looked like a woman of fashion, a jackass that reminded me of the Northern Democracy, and an owl that reminded me of my own profession.

INVISIBLE INCENDIARIES—STRANGE OCCURRENCES.—The Hamilton Courier says that a dwelling house situated in Pike county, Mo., has for a few days past, been besieged by numerous individuals eager to investigate the cause of the recent unaccountable fires which daily and sometimes hourly occur in the dwelling. Sometimes the mosquito bars are discovered on fire, but the flames are so smothered quenched than the fire breaks out in the chamber among the wearing apparel—Extinguish the fire in the chamber, and an alarm is immediately given from another part of the house, where least expected. As many as forty persons have stood guard in the building, determined to ferret out the cause of the alarm, but with no success, flames continuing to burst out in the bedding, towels, curtains, dresses etc., all during the day. At night there are no disturbances by the fiery element. On one occasion the investigating committee marked a match, placed it into the box securely covered, placed the box on the table and guarded it closely for a few moments—till the next alarm was raised—when they found to their utter astonishment, a portion of the identical match which they had marked lying near a burning garment in another part of the house. All who have witnessed these manifestations affirm that it is not the work of any human agency.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand spectators gathered in the streets of Louisville to welcome the President, which they did with demonstrations of great joy and prolonged cheering. They were escorted through some of the principal streets by the military and civil associations.

Southern merchants who have heretofore traded in Philadelphia, are now passing by that village, on account of their treatment of the President and advocacy of negro suffrage, and trading in New York; One party of merchants purchasing \$200,000 worth of goods, recently quit Philadelphia in a body to make their purchases in New York. Of course the Radicals will make it up so where's the difference.

BY TELEGRAPH.
(Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.)

NOON DISPATCHES.
MOBILE COTTON MARKET FIRM.
NEW YORK MARKET—GOLD 43 1-2.
HEAVY ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.
ANOTHER RIOT THREATENED IN N. O.
ELECTION IN MONTANA TERRITORY!

The Broussin arrived yesterday and brought two millions and six hundred francs and 80,000 pounds sterling specie.

A New Orleans special says another riot was expected last night. The 52d regiment of negro soldiers, were mustered out, and threatened to fire on Gen. Sheridan promised assistance to keep order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The election in Montana Territory, on the 4th inst., is reported to have resulted in a Union victory, by a majority of 2,000.

MOBILE, Sept. 22.—Cotton sales today 1,100 bales. Middlings 34 cents and firm.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.
THE THREATENED RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS!
NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET FIRM.
COTTON GOING UP. MIDDINGS 34.
GERRILLAS ON THE OHIO RIVER!
FROM WASHINGTON CITY.
THE PRESIDENT OVERRUSS WITH BUSINESS!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Officers of the 52d Colored Infantry unanimously assert that the regiment was very peaceably mustered out.—There is however, a riotous spirit among the negroes in the city, but no outbreak looked for.

Cotton firm. Sales 5,500 bales today. Middlings 35 to 35c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Gold 43 1/2. Cotton higher. Sales 3,000 bales today. Middlings 35 to 35c.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The steamer General Badin, packet of the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail line, was boarded at Warsaw, Ky. night before last, by two or three hundred men, who forcibly seized C. W. Ferris, U. S. Mail Agent, and took him ashore. Ferris was Provost Marshal at Warsaw, during the war, and was instrumental in the execution of two guerrillas, by order of Gen. Burbridge.

The Gazette and Commercial say that he was arrested without a warrant, while the engineer affirms that a true bill had been found against him by the Grand Jury of Carroll county, for murder.

By the War Department, General Order No. 77, the Headquarters of the Department of Tennessee is transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky.

James R. Hood formerly of the Chattanooga Gazette, has been appointed Secretary of Colorado Territory.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.
COTTON ADVANCING IN LIVERPOOL.
CHOLERA RAGING IN NASHVILLE.
THE CITIZENS LEAVING THE CITY.
FAILURE OF THE PRODUCE BANK.
INTERESTING FROM MEXICO!

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—El ven cases of cholera and four deaths here yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Fifty deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday evening. Everybody leaving the city that are able. Business is stagnant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The failure of the Produce Bank, with the developments, causes a sensation. The liabilities are nearly \$240,000; assets \$111,000, including four notes for \$25,000 each, given by Doolittle, the owner of the Bank, and some of his relatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 23.—A large number of the prominent supporters of the President's policy, from Maine and New Hampshire, are here, urging the President to remove certain Government officers in those States who are bitterly opposed to his administration.

New York, Sept. 23.—Vera Cruz intelligence to the 12th inst., has been received. The French officer to succeed Bazaine has not yet arrived. The French will attempt to retake Matamoros.

The Mexican Minister, Romero, has advised stating that the Juarez Cabinet are about to remove from Chihuahua to Monterey, to occupy it as their capital.

Considerable excitement exists about the cholera in Nashville. Judah Frankland, City Editor of the Gazette, died of it on the 8th inst. The deaths of other prominent citizens is reported.

NOON DISPATCHES.
FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN N. Y.
FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

New York Sept. 24.—A four story tenement house, between Avenue A and 13th street, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Cornelius Rawlings, his wife and three children perished in the flames. Two men leaped from the fourth story. They are not expected to live. Three others jumped down and were caught on feather beds, and thus escaped serious injuries.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.
COTTON FIRM—DEMAND GOOD!
MILITARY AFFAIRS IN MEXICO!
COTTON BUOYANT IN NEW YORK!
BLACK UNION LEAGUE CELEBRATION!
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN OREGON.

Matamoros advices state that Canales had imprisoned Tapia, the new Governor appointed by Juarez, deposed Herrera Josa, and assumed command under Ortega.

Maximilian was in San Luis Potosi, where Vidauri and Mejia were with 9,000 men.—There was great consternation among the Liberals at Monterey, who expected them there.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.—Cotton sales today 300 bales. Middlings 34 to 35c.

The blacks of the Union League today celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of the race South. They had a procession on Broadway and address at Myrtle Park, Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 24.—The President has appointed A. L. Snowden Chief Clerk at the Mint in Philadelphia. He has a so been connected with the Mint many years.

Secretary Seward is at the State Department today, discharging his official duties.

Dr. H. C. Yarron, of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed Surgeon by the Commissioner of Pensions.

The Oregon House of Representatives has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 25 to 22.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.
TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN MILWAUKEE.
APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
GEN. GRANGER AND THE PRESIDENT.
JOHNSON'S PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.
YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.
COTTON STILL ADVANCING.

New York, Sept. 25.—Gold 144 3/8. Consols of '62, 111 1/2; of '64, 108 1/2. Treasuries, 105.

Cotton is dull—sales 2,000 bales at 37c 3/4. Flour firmer at \$11.85 a 10; Wheat 3 and 5c better; Pork heavy, \$32.50; Lard dull at 13 1/2; a 13 1/2; Sugar quiet—Muscovado 10 1/2 a 12c; Coffee steady, Rosin steady at \$4.12 a 9.50.

The races at Jerome Park, Fordham, today were attended by 200,000 people, (7) including General Grant and Madame E. Ristori. Grant accepted an invitation to see "Mary Stuart" performed to-morrow night.

The first race, mile and a quarter heat, was won by Baywater in 2:17 seconds. The race of four mile heat, was won by Kentucky, in 7:35 and 7:41 1/2. Four, started in the race. Outward was second in the first heat.

New York, Sept. 25.—Moscow Cummings, Messenger of the National Broadway Bank, was robbed in Wall street today, of over \$24,000, by a young man named Joseph Aclitton. The thief was pursued and captured, and the money recovered.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—A portion of the wall in Burchard's block of buildings, fell this morning and buried eight persons, killing two instantly, and fatally injuring the balance.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 25.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

General John A. Dix, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

Gen. Hugh Ewing, of Kansas, to be Minister resident at the Hague.

W. J. Valentine, of Massachusetts, to be a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The Committee appointed to present the proceedings of the Cleveland Convention, waited on the President today.

Gen. Grenger, in the course of his remarks, referred to the congratulatory dispatch sent by Gen. Forrest and other ex-Confederates, and said that the true spirit of the Southern men was there exhibited, and no one had a right to doubt the honesty and sincerity of their declarations.

The President, in responding, said, "While the war was a physical contest, connected, of course, with intellect and intelligence, as far as the science of war was concerned, the struggle now is purely of a civil character for the establish-

ment of a basis upon which our institutions are to rest hereafter.

The query which now arises is whether the character and genius of the nation is to be subverted, or whether it is to be settled upon the principle of the Constitution.

I think we are now at the most important crisis of our country's history—when we are to fix a substantial and enduring basis upon which the institutions of our country are to rest.

We are to return to Constitutional limits, establishing the great fact that this is a Government of limitations—that its boundaries are to be observed and strictly guarded, if free government is to exist, and coming out of a rebellion, we ought to demonstrate to mankind that a free government cannot exist upon hatred and distrust and ill-will, and that with us the time has come for a re-establishment of all the relations of the States to the Federal Government.

This I look upon as being of equal importance with any part of the war, if not the most important part.

I have said more than I intended; but, I repeat, that the encouragement, the contenance and the confidence given me, coming from the source it does, is peculiarly acceptable to me, and, God being willing, I will with your help, pursue the course I have been pursuing in the effort to save our Government.

I know it has been said that the founders of the Government are entitled to the most conspicuous place in history; but my opinion is that the preservers of a Government should occupy the most important page.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Four yellow fever deaths are reported for yesterday.

Cotton had advanced. Sales to day 2,650 bales; Middlings 35c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept.—The quarantine steamer, City of Albany, reports having spoke, of the Cape, this morning, the steamer J. C. Knight from Wilmington, N. C.

It is said that the trial of Jefferson Davis cannot take place in October, and that its postponement is a legal necessity, consequent upon the irregularity in the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Norfolk, last April.

Chief Justice Chase announces himself ready to call a special session and proceed with the trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The steamer Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan today.

The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has dispatched from Acapulco to the 5th inst., which says that the Imperialists surprised and killed Gen. Diaz in an engagement near Ajaco City, together with most of his officers and a large number of men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Gloth's Cotton Mills were destroyed by fire today. Loss very large.

Notice

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Richmond Braden, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, Sheriff of said county, by virtue of his office, on the 17th day of Sept. 1866, by the Hon. John W. Lutz, Judge of the Probate Court in and for said county.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

Sept. 29. JNO. C. BROWN.

Tax Notice.

I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1866.

Pr: No. 11, White Plains, Monday, 22d Oct.

" 13, Oxford, Tuesday, 23 "

" 4, Maddox, Wednesday, 24 "

" 21, Sulphur Spg, Thursday, 25 "

" 5, Polkville, Friday, 26 "

" 3, June Bug, Saturday, 27 "

" 8, Walden Shop Monday, 29 "

" 7, Yessels, Tuesday, 30 "

" 22, Kansas, Wednesday, 31 "

" 6, Pecker Hill, Thursday, 1st Nov

" 2, Alexandria, Friday, 2 "

" 1, Jacksonville, Saturday, 3 "

" 10, Rabbit Town, Monday, 5 "

" 12, Davis Town, Tuesday, 6 "

" 14, Sugar Hill, Wednesday, 7 "

" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday, 8 "

" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday, 9 "

" 16, Abernathy, Saturday, 10 "

" 17, Fair Play, Monday, 12 "

" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday, 13 "

" 19, Phipps, Wednesday, 14 "

" 20, Borden, Thursday, 15 "

" 9, Ladiga, Saturday, 17 "

Tax Payers will take notice that the Law only requires me to make one trip round the county. I will give time if I have time; but I do not think now, that I will have time—therefore you had better meet me at once and pay over.

Persons who have been dealing in Spirit, are specially notified to meet me punctually, as it will be more to their interest to do so than it will mine.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. G.

Sept. 29, 1866.

P. S. I will attend our Circuit Court, which commences on Monday the 1st October next, which will be a good chance for all to pay their tax who may have to attend court.

H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. G.

Administrators Sale
OF
LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order issued by the Probate Court for Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 24th day of September, 1866, I will proceed to sell, on the premises of the decedent, to the highest bidder, the following described Lands, belonging to the Estate of Wm. Blalock, deceased, to-wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section ten; also ten acres in an oblong off the south half of said quarter, reaching clear across said quarter, in section seven, township 16, Range 7, containing in all ninety acres.

Said sale will be held on TUESDAY the 30th day of OCTOBER, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twelve months credit, with note and two solvent securities—interest from date.

JOHN T. WILSON,
Administrator of
Wm. Blalock, dec.

September 29, 1866.

My Friends of Calhoun County.

As you are all apprised of the fact that I have resigned the office of Sheriff of your County, I wish to make a statement by way of apology for not doing, after you had so kindly favored me with your suffrage. All I have to say consist of facts. It would take a full column to do full justice to my feelings on this subject, which I shall not attempt to do at the present, but give on a few of the outlines.

Sometime before the 1st Monday in November, 1865, I offered my services as voters of this county for Sheriff, after which three others did likewise. They were all gentlemen of good standing, and I think every way worthy of the trust; but it so turned out that I was chosen; and I assure you, no man ever appreciated the favor more than I did and do yet, and under such circumstances, no man ever regretted more than I do to give up the office before the time expired. But the truth is, I could not do otherwise; so now for some of the causes, tho' I fear I cannot make you see it as I feel it.

In the first place when the election was over I was out of money. I set in on the prospect of the office and have lived on the prospect ever since; and from that time until now, I have not taken in fifty dollars of cost; my expenses all the time have been something, and I must say a good deal, which will hereafter be substantiated by my successors in office, if things do not change materially, and they perform the duties of the office as I have tried to do. Under such unfortunate circumstances I have lived for one year, and lived as economically as any man could; but in spite of all my efforts I am dunned for money every day, and more debts coming due to be dunned on. I have not a respectable garment to wear—buying tobacco to chew, feeding my horse on hay only, and his feet tender for want of shoeing, and I not able to help it, what must I do?

I have used all my wit and strength to continue in the office and not give it up, but without success. I have offered it with entire proceeds to men if they would give me a house, so that I could go to work and raise some capital, but they refused. Then I have offered men all they could make if they would ride for me, and I be responsible for their acts, so that I could get all my papers executed, but all to no effect. By the time they learned the difference between a capias and a writ of dower, they would find they were making nothing, and quit.

When I went into the office, I determined to try to make a good Sheriff, & give satisfaction, but found it impossible to do so without money or assistance. And now I ask, what else could I do under these circumstances, but quit Sheriffing, go to work, try to make something to pay my debts, and prepare to marry before it is too late.

Respectfully,
J. M. ANDERSON.
Jacksonville, Sept. 20, 1866.

The Negroes of the South to be Put on a War Footing.

The National Intelligencer says: The organ of the Radicals in this city is urgent for the passage of laws by Congress to organize the negroes of the Southern States on a military footing. It says that "it cannot be expected that the State Governments (South) will organize on any basis the loyal black militia—Congress must therefore take the matter in hand. The black militia can be organized into separate companies and regiments, just as they were during the war. The negroes North and the negroes South must be educated to become soldiers."

If anything could surprise us in the course of the Radicals, it would be the avowal of such a policy as this at the present time. That they should gradually and eventually urge this measure was certainly expected, but that they should at this early a day, without any preliminary preparation, announce so dangerous and revolutionary a programme as this, is calculated to "give us pause."

Can anything be imagined more dangerous to the relation as the two race South than the military organization of the negroes at this time into "separate companies and regiments, just as they were during the war?"

And why is this to be done? Is there any danger of foreign war? And if there were such danger, is there any fear of our not having the means of raising sufficient armies, without organizing the negroes now? It is evident that there is no necessity whatever for this military negro organization, growing out of the apprehension of a foreign war.

Then why is it urged? The key to this policy is furnished in the very article from which we have been quoting: It speaks of "the loyal black militia." The white race of the South are to be distrusted as disloyal, and the Government is to foster "the loyal black element as its only reliance."

A sudden swell of the river Zombre, a small tributary of Root river, Minnesota, on the night of August 16, drowned 21 persons. One whole family of 7 persons was lost.

There were eighty-one deaths in Galveston during August, of which seventeen resulted from cholera, and thirteen from cholera morbus.

The New York Sun has come out boldly Conservative. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has strong tendency in the same direction.

The Dawning of a New Civil War.

In reply to an article in the Pittsburgh Chronicle asking,
"Do you hold the present Congress to be constitutional, and what do you think of the distinct declaration of the President at Detroit, that it is unconstitutional? Do you understand the President to have resolved, should the Republican preponderance be perpetuated in Congress to recognize the Southern members, and such as will go with them as the true one? and if he has formed such a purpose what do you think of it?"

The New York Times, of Wednesday answers in a long editorial from which we make the following extract:
"By law Congress thus consists of 241 members, and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, 121 of members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and be enough added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The Pittsburgh Chronicle begins to see the possibility of such an occurrence; and it also sees that the President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Congress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And under the circumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the numerical quorum—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Constitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but ten, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress and as clothed with all the power of legislation.

Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority. We have foreseen it, and have warned the country of it. The Radicals have foreseen it and have been preparing for it. They have not concealed their purpose, in such an event, to appeal to force, and rouse the country to another conflict of arms. It was with direct reference to such a contingency that Gen. B. F. Butler was last winter made commander-in-chief of the militia of Massachusetts. It was for the purpose of preparing for this, that a bill was brought into Congress last winter calling on all the Northern States to re-organize, discipline and arm their militia, and proposing to take from the President control of the arms and munitions of war belonging to the United States, and distribute them among the Governors of the Northern States. Radical members said openly on the floor of Congress that they intended to be ready for such a conflict of authority when it should arise, that the negroes of the South should be prepared and armed for it also, and that the President and his cabinet, and everybody in Congress who stood by him, should be driven headlong into the Potomac.

Senator Wilson in a late speech asserted that the salary of a Congressman is grossly inadequate to the expenses entailed by the position, illustrating it by saying that if he should die at Washington, his friends would be obliged to subscribe the sum necessary to send his body home.

If that is true, how is it that many men enter Congress poor, and come home after one term rich? How is it that ex-Secretary Harlan, who ten years ago was not worth \$5,000, has accumulated, on a salary of \$2,000 per year, a fortune of nearly half a million dollars? If Wilson is economical doesn't Harlan steal?—St. Louis Times

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cleveland "Herald" says that as Andy Johnson was retiring from the platform at Bluffton, Ohio, a few inconsiderate persons uttered audible groans, when the President turned and said: "You will groan worse than that before you get through. The damned always groan!"

FIRE IN TALLADEGA.—There was another fire in Talladeega on the 8th inst. It was discovered about one o'clock A. M. The stores of Messrs. McAfee & Zelinski, and the dwelling of Mrs. Simmons, were burned. The Talladeega Reporter says:
This calamity falls heavily on Judge McAfee, he having been burned out in January 1st, on the east side of the square. His losses by fire this year are considerable. Mrs. Simmons sustains a heavy loss in the burning of her building.

Mr. McAfee's goods were nearly all saved, none of Mr. Zelinski's.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.
THE Poor House of Calhoun county, will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1866, for the year 1867. Persons wishing to bid for it, will attend at my office on that day, and hand in their bids.

A WOODS, Judge of Probate.
Sep. 29, 1866.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantitative, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with one from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiet's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiet's Pills are not of the class that are swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiet's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Maggiet's Pills. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiet's Bilethens, Dyspeptic and Diarrhetic Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiet's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiet, 11 Pine street, New York; DR. NISBET & VANDIVER, Jacksonville, Ala. and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

Administratrix Notice.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of T. K. Langford, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of Feb'y, 1866, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court for Calhoun county Ala.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or that the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Sep. 29.
CAMILLA A. LANGFORD, Adm'x.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two f. fa's issued from the Circuit Court of Talladeega county, and to me directed, one in favor of Dan'l Bush, Ex'r and against Thos G. Matison and John Tolbert, the other in favor of W. G. & H. W. Luttrell and against Thos G. Matison and George F. Matison, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday 5th day of November, 1866, the following described Lands lying in said county, to-wit: the west half of south east fourth section 31, township 16, range 8; also, all that portion of the east half of south east fourth of section 31, township 16, range 8, lying in Calhoun county—levied upon as the property of T. G. Matison, to satisfy said f. fa's.

S. D. McGELEEN, Sheriff.
Sept. 29—S12.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.
1866.
"As Spring approaches
And our Routes
From their holes come out,
And mice and rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about."

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminators.
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-bugs, Insects on Plants, Beets, Animals, &c.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
484, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.
Wholesale Agents, New Orleans, La.
1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures, that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,959 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; who ever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats and traps for this business.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect Ratification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.

Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
Sole Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, everywhere South.

BARNES, WARD & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
New Orleans, La.
June 9, 1866.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Sarah Ann Cumming, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 29th day of AUGUST, 1866; 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 persons indebted thereto will please make immediate payment.

Wm. M. HAMES, Adm'r.
Sept. 15th 1866.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SELMA
Advertisements.

J. A. CURRY, Talladeega. J. H. AUNSPAUGH, Selma.

J. A. CURRY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Central Warehouse Building,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Advances on Cotton.
We are prepared to make liberal advances on shipments of cotton consigned to Messrs. Baker, Graham & Co., Mobile, Alabama. Also to receive and forward all cotton shipped to our care at 50 cents per bale.

J. C. GRAHAM & CO.
Broad & Selma streets, SELMA, Ala.
July 7, 1866.—3m.

W. G. PRIVETT, R. H. CROSWELL.
PRIVETT & CROSWELL
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
HEAD OF CITY WHARF,
SELMA, ALA.
July 21, 1866.—6m.

GEOR. F. BURNETT, E. B. MARTIN, I. L. SWAN.
BURNETT, MARTIN & SWAN,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE
AND
FANCY
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Glassware, &c.
Will continue the business at the old stand, and invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine their extensive stock.
Having ample room, they solicit consignments of Bagging and Rope, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Whiskey, Tobacco, &c., &c.
East side Broad street near Water,
June 9, 1866. SELMA, Ala.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.
Wholesale Wine Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 5, Water Street,
SELMA, Ala.

—WE HAVE ON HAND—
BRANDIES—Apple, Peach, Cherry, Pennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., imported; Ginger, Imitation Cognac.

WHISKIES—Miller's Old Bourbon; Vintmont's Old Bourbon; Shennandoah Valley; very superior; Walter's XXX (Key, Pike's; Dexter's; Violette; Monongahela; Old Annapolis; Superior; Malan's old Irish and Ramsey's Scotch, imported.

RUM—Jamaica, St. Croix, imported; New England.

GIN—American and Imported.

WINES—Assorted Clarets, in casks and cases; Champagnes, Standard and Fancy brands, in q's and p's; O Porto, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, &c.

FRUIT EXTRACTS AND SYRUPS of Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Ginger, Orange, &c.

PEPPERMINT, Cherry Bounce, assorted Punches and Cocktails; Brandy Cherries, Absynth, Kirschenwasser, Curacao, Maraschino, Vermouth, &c.

PORTERS and ALES, quarts and pints: Lager Beer, &c., in casks.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Liquors and Schnapps: White Wines, Haut Sauternes, Malaga, Rhine Wines.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to Wines and Liquors, and deal with the best and most extensive foreign and domestic merchants, we will be able to supply the trade at this point at as low prices as the same articles can be purchased in either the New Orleans or Mobile markets.

Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, examine our extensive stock and favor us with their orders.

T. A. NICOLL & CO.
Selma, June 16, 1866.—3m.

N. D. JOHNSON, R. A. PETTIBONE, Talladeega, Selma.

N. D. JOHNSON & CO.,
(Successors to L. W. Pettibone.)
STORAGE, RECEIVING, FORWARDING,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Office in Ala. & Ten. R. R. Warehouse,
Selma, Alabama.

HAVING leased the New, Fire Proof COTTON WAREHOUSE, with in a few yards of the Depot, we are prepared to Receive, Store, Forward, or Sell, all consignments with which we may be favored, on the most favorable terms.

Merchants and Planters will readily perceive that we possess unequalled advantages in the receiving and shipment of Cotton, and in the receiving and forwarding of Goods, being able to economize in wharfage, dry-dock and handling of Goods. With these advantages, pledging our best efforts in the interests of our patrons, we respectfully solicit consignments.

Sep. 23—ly. N. D. JOHNSON & CO.

W. T. MIREE. E. JOHNSON.
MIREE & JOHNSON.
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Gentlemen's Clothing,
ROOTS, SHOES,
HARDWARE & C.
BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

JOS. HARDIE. J. H. ROBINSON.
HARDIE & ROBINSON.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
23 & 25 BROAD ST. (UP STAIRS,) SELMA, ALA.

We respectfully invite consignments of Cotton, Flour or other produce intended for sale in our market, or for shipment to Mobile, New Orleans or New York, upon which we are prepared to make liberal cash advances. Also to furnish Bagging and Rope or Iron Ties.

Our old friends will find us ready to serve them faithfully, efficiently and honestly.

Address HARDIE & ROBINSON,
23 & 25 Broad Street SELMA, ALA.
Sept 15—4m

T. S. BOWEN. C. W. HOOVER.
BOWEN & HOOVER,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
Corner Broad and Water Streets,
SELMA, ALA.
Orders promptly attended to.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.
Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited.
Sept. 8, 1866.

W. H. EAGER. W. V. R. WATSON.
EAGER & WATSON,
GENERAL COMMISSION, RECEIVING
AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS;
OFFICE with JUDSON, DUNCAN & Co.
SELMA, ALA.

HAVING secured ample and convenient Storage, we are prepared to receive and forward all Goods consigned to us at the City Wharf, with promptness and dispatch. Tarpsulins and Watchmen will be kept on the Wharf for the protection of all Goods sent to our care.

Consignments of COTTON and Produce respectfully solicited.
June 9, 1 66.—3m.

Saddlery, Harness, &c.
SMITH, MOTES & CO.
Central City Insurance Building,
SELMA, ALA.
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

SADDLES,
HARNESS, &c.,
Respectfully call the attention of all purchasers to their large stock, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this market. We are constantly receiving new additions, thus proving that we leave nothing untried to please the fancy of all.

SMITH, MOTES & CO.
Selma, Ala., May 26, 1866

J. F. TIMBERLAKE. JAMES LOTSPRICH.
Oxford, Ala. Selma, Ala.

W. M. TIMBERLAKE,
Selma, Ala.

TIMBERLAKE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
Water Street, Opposite Gee House,
SELMA, ALA.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce solicited.

WM. WHITE, A. J. PHARES,
Late of Jacksonville. Sumter Co.

WHITE & PHARES,
SELMA, ALA.
COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WE have Storage for 15000 BALES of COTTON in our new
FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE,
And make liberal advances on consignments.

Mr. E. L. WOODWARD of Jacksonville is our Agent, and all orders left with him to the purchase and shipment of Corn, Oats Hay, Bacon, Iron, Sugar, Coffee, &c. will have our prompt attention.

April 7, '66. WHITE & PHARES.

NEW HOTEL.
TROOP HOUSE.
Northeast corner Water and Lunderdale sts., opposite Harrel, Eskridge & Sturdivant.
SELMA, ALABAMA.
THIS house is now open for the reception of the travelling public. Satisfaction to every one guaranteed.
April 14. E. T. STURDIVANT.

M. LUNDIE. GEO. B. FERGUSON.
LUNDIE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO W. Y. LUNDIE.)
COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
OFFICE BROAD STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Cotton, on which we will pay freight, charges, and Revenue Tax.

Orders for the purchase of Groceries and other articles promptly filled, when accompanied with the Cash or City Acceptance.

REFERENCES:
M. J. A. Keith & Co., Selma, Ala.; Gen. J. G. L. Huey, Talladeega, Ala.; J. W. Lapsley, Selma, Ala.; A. M. Goodwin, Selma, Ala.; Walker Reynolds, Alpine, Ala.; John A. Winston & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Hon. T. A. Walker, Jacksonville, Ala.; Jarey & Harris, New Orleans, La.; E. C. Hannon, Montgomery, Ala.
Jan. 27, 1865

NEW
GROCERY STORE.
T. N. ANGLIN, D. LOTSPRICH,
Jacksonville. Late of Selma, Ala.

ANGLIN & CO.
HAVE received and now offer to the trade at Jacksonville, a large and complete stock of

Groceries,
AND
FAMILY SUPPLIES,
Which have been selected with great care, and which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

No trouble to show Goods, and all are invited to call and examine stock.

The highest market price paid for Cotton and all other kinds of Produce.
Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 22, 1866.—tf.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
General (Stonewall) Jackson.
By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow, and published for her pecuniary benefit. The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an Agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms, and what the Press says of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

TUSKALOOSA
Scientific & Art Association,
[CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA.]
FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY.
CLASS 3.
To be Drawn at MOBILE, Ala.
in Public.
On Monday, October 1st, 1866.
WHITFIELD, BROADBENT & Co.
Managers.

PRIZES:
1 Prize of Real Estate in the City of Mobile, valued at.....\$25,000
"1 of fine sets of Diamond jewelry—Bracelet, Pin, Ear Rings and Finger Ring, Diamond and Enamelled Watch and Chain and Chain and other costly articles of Jewelry, valued at.....\$8,000
"1 of sets of Solid Silver Table Service, richly ornamented, total value.....\$1,500
"1 of well selected Books for Law Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for Medical Library.....500
"1 of well selected Books for a Theological Library.....500
20 Prizes of \$200 each in value of sets of splendid Jewelry.....4,000
50 "of \$100 each in value of selected editions of standard works.....5,000
100 "of \$100 each in value of sets of selected Engravings of distinguished Confederate Generals.....10,000
100 "of \$100 each in value of popular Paintings & Engravings.....10,000
3000 "of \$5 each in value of selected Jewelry, or Books, at option.....15,000

3276 Prizes Amounting to \$80,000.
WHOLE TICKETS, \$10; HALVES \$5; QUARTERS, \$2 50; EIGHTHS, \$1 25.

PLAN OF THE DRAWING.
In the Drawing there are 30,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 276 Full Prizes and 3000 Terminal Prizes.

THE Manner of Drawing is as follows: The Numbers from 1 to 30,000, corresponding with the Numbers on the Tickets, are printed on separate slips of paper, and encircled with small tubes, in succession, or the number, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The 276 Prizes first named above, are similarly placed and encircled with tubes, and placed in a Glass Wheel. The wheels are then revolved, and two Boys, Blindfolded, draw the Numbers and Prizes. One of the Boys draws one number from the wheel of numbers, & at the same time the other boy draws out one prize from the wheel of prizes. The Number and Prize drawn out are exhibited to the audience, and whatever Prize drawn out is registered and credited to that Number—and this operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out. The Tickets are printed in the following style: They are divided into Eighths, printed on the face of the Ticket—eight of these bearing the same number constitute a Whole Ticket.

The 3000 Terminal Prizes last named above will be decided as follows: Each Ticket in the whole 30,000, the terminal figures in the Number of which is the same as the terminal figure of the Number of the Ticket drawing the Capital Prize of \$25,000, will be entitled to \$5, as above.

Persons drawing any of the above Prizes, and who are not satisfied therewith, can obtain the value thereof, as stated above, in money, without reduction or discount.

All other Schemes set for this or any other date are recalled.

L. W. DUGGAR, General Agent,
Selma, Ala.
COL. HUGH FRANCIS, Agent
Jacksonville Ala.
Sept 7. ly.



POETRY

A HAPPY WIFE.

He wraps me round with his riches,
He covers me up with his care,
And his love is the love of a manhood,
Whose life is a living prayer.
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of a daily contentment
Renew their sweet lives ere the fall.

And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream.

I would not resign his devotion,
No, not for a heart that lives!
Nor change one jot my condition
For the change that condition gives;
I should mourn not more for another,
Nor more for another rejoice,
Than now, when I weep at his absence,
Or welcome his step and his voice.

And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood in the shadowy light,
And heard the low voice of a whisper
As one heareth a voice in the night.

The Impeachment of the President.

The Louisville Courier remarks that "there can be no doubt that the Jacobin party are in the exact humor for any extravagance, and that they will seize the first opportunity for bringing President Johnson before the bar of the Senate. It is certain that if he recognizes the present piece of a Congress as a loyal, legislative body, they will without hesitation, prefer articles of impeachment against him, and turn him out of office. His only security is in declining to recognize Congress as a legal body until it admits the Southern members, denying its authority to legislate, and refusing to obey its commands. If he sends in a message and thus yields the point that it is a constitutional body, his hold upon the Presidential office will be of short duration. He can protect himself only by denying the legitimacy and authority of a Congress from which one-third of the States are excluded, and by giving them to understand that he will not submit to their arbitrary and illegal enactments. Taking this position, he can consistently appeal to the country and the army to stand by him and resist the action of the Jacobins in Congress. But if he admits their authority to legislate, he cannot oppose any action they may take to expel him from the Presidential chair. Impeachment is a constitutional and legal proceeding, and it is certain that the House of Representatives is now in the humor to present him to the Senate, and that Judge Chase and the Senate are in a precise frame of mind to condemn him summarily. The Presidential office would then revert by the operation of the Constitution to such member of the Senate as that body might select. That he would be a representative man of that party holding the extreme views, cannot be doubted. The South would be prostrate at his feet and all the enormities which the Jacobins have suggested, and all the persecutions which they have demanded, from the confiscation of private property to a series of bloody executions, would be promptly put into practice.

But there is no substantial or reasonable pretext for the impeachment of President Johnson. He holds the cards in his hand, and we have every reason to believe knows how to play them. He is cool and sagacious, and will not be likely to make a mistake in so important a game as that which he is now playing with the enemies of the country. His own fame, as well as the most vital interests of the nation are too deeply involved to permit the reins of power to be thus fraudulently wrested from his hands, and we feel well assured that he will find some means to protect himself against the designs of that unprincipled organization, which not only threatens him, but which will, if not resisted, overthrow our republican institutions and establish a central despotism upon the ruin of the Constitution."

A letter-writer who has paid a visit to Spurgeon says: "He does not admire the Yankees; he says they are an inquisitive, meddlesome set. One of them called to see him a few days ago, so he asked him to stay all night. Next morning when he arose and looked into his study to his infinite disgust, he perceived the guest busily engaged overhauling his manuscripts. He says he never met with a Southerner, (and he has met with many,) who was not a gentleman."

E. A. Swasby, Jr., aged twenty-one years, son of wealthy and highly respectable parents in Cincinnati, committed suicide by taking morphine. He had become enamored of a courtesan upon whom he lavished a great deal of money. His father discovered and broke up his amour, which led him to commit self-murder.

Punctuality begets confidence.

MOBILE Advertisements.

Wm. L. BAKER, J. C. GRAHAM & Co. Successors to Baker, Lawler & Co. and Baker, Robbins & Co.

COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.

We have secured the services of Mr. T. P. BAKER and Mr. Geo. SCAGGINS, and connected with our business Receiving and Forwarding Goods. Having every facility for Shippers and Storage, we are prepared to offer inducements to Shippers to consign their goods to our care, and promise faithful attention to all consignments. We are agents for no boats. BAKER, GRAHAM, & Co. Feb. 10, 1866.—Gm.

J. M. BENERO, A. W. BELL, Late of Jacksonville, Ala. Late of Talladega, Ala.

RENFRO, & BELL, GENERAL RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of Country Produce solicited. Goods consigned to our care forwarded with dispatch. We promise strict attention to any business entrusted to our care. JACK P. RICHARDSON, CHAS. C. STEWART, Mobile. J. F. CUSACK, Sumter Co. Ala.

JACK P. RICHARDSON & Co. (Successors to Richardson & Hamilton.) GENERAL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Corner Water and St. Michael Streets, MOBILE, ALA.

Superintendent's Notice.

All persons having business connected with the duties of the Superintendent of Public Schools, are hereby informed that he will be in Jacksonville on the first Saturday in each month, for the purpose of attending to such business. J. A. FLEMING, March 10, 1866. Sup't.

HIWASSEE COLLEGE, MONROE CO., TENN.

THE DISTANT friends and former patrons of this Institution will be pleased to learn that it survived the war, and that a brighter day seems dawning upon its history. The present session will close on the 22 of June. The Fall Session will begin August 6, 1866, under the supervision of the following

FACULTY.

Rev. J. H. BRUNNER, A. M. President. Prof. Natural, Mental and Moral Science. Rev. JAMES M. WAGNER, A. M. Prof. of Languages. Rev. E. E. SMYRE, A. B. Prof. of Mathematics.

Situated in the Country, (seven miles from Sweetwater Depot, East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad,) the students are exempt from many disturbing and dissipating influences found in towns and cities. Expenditures are much less. Board and Tuition together will range from \$20 to \$75 for five months—many board themselves at much less expense—a degree of cheapness truly worthy of consideration in these times of exorbitant prices. Communications designed for Teachers or Students, should be directed to "College Box," Madisonville, Tenn.

J. H. BRUNNER, President May 7, 1866

School Notice.

THE Exercises of the Classical and English School under the control of the undersigned will be resumed on Monday, August 6th, 1866. Rates of tuition, per term. 1st Class, \$15.00 2nd " 10.00 3rd " 5.00 Incidentals, 2.00

Clever, industrious, obedient boys will be gladly received.—Tuition due on the last day of the term. D. F. SMITH.

CABINET SHOP

THE undersigned have again commenced the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and are prepared with all the necessary lumber and material for the manufacture of every description of

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS Secretaries, Bureaus, (not Freeholders) Best Cottage Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Wardrobes, Safes, &c. &c.

All of which will be made of the best materials, and in the most elegant, neat, durable and fashionable style, and sold at reasonable rates for Cash or Country Produce. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and all persons needing Furniture, are invited to call at their shop, just below Crow's corner, on the west side of main street, and examine their stock, the quality of their work, and have their orders. JOHN H. CRAWFORD, JOHN M. SMITH, Jacksonville, June 4, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A splendid TWO HORSE WAGON, with new wagon bed and gear included. Mrs. M. ROWLAND. Jacksonville, May 28, 1866.—Gm.

Shortest & Cheapest Route FROM

Montgomery to Talladega, Ala. Via Wetumpka, Central Institute, Brooksville, Nixburg, Bradford and Sylacauga. Daily Stage Line from Montgomery to Wetumpka, Sunday excepted—connect at Wetumpka with a Tri-Weekly Hack for Talladega on Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M.—arrive at Talladega on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in time to connect with cars going north—leave Talladega on Monday, Wednesday and Friday on the arrival of the cars from Blue Mountain, Ala.—arrive in Montgomery next day at 9 A. M.—Stage will leave Montgomery from the Exchange Hotel at 3 P. M., arrive at Wetumpka at 6 P. M.—leave Wetumpka at 6 A. M., arrive in Montgomery at 9 A. M. Passengers going this route can find conveyance at Lunning for Talladega Springs. J. H. SARGANT, Proprietor.

Table with 2 columns: Route, Rate of Fare.

From Montgomery to Wetumpka, ...	\$2 00
" " Central Institute, ...	3 50
" " Brooksville, ...	4 00
" " Nixburg, ...	4 50
" " Bradford, ...	6 00
" " Sylacauga, ...	8 00
" " Talladega, ...	10 00

July 28, 1866.

NISBET, VANDIVER & CO. DRUGGISTS, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a well selected stock of Drugs & Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Liquors, for medicinal purposes—Dye-Stuffs—Paints, Oils—Varnishes, Brushes, &c. &c. JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW

UNDER THE SUN!

A New Era in Medicine!

Let the Suffering and Diseased read the following.

Let all who have been given up by Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following.

Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following.

Know all men by these presents, That, on this, the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, personally came Joseph Hargrove to me, personally known as such, and being duly sworn, deposed as follows: That he is the sole general agent for the United States, and dependencies thereof, for preparations or medicines known as MAGGIE'S PILLS and SALVE, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES SMITH, [L. S.] Notary Public, Wall street, New York.

June 1st, 1866.

Dr. MAGGIE.—I take my pen to write you on my great relief, and that the pain in my side has left me at last, thanks to your medicine. Oh, doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and assure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

JAMES MYERS, 115 Avenue D. This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. MAGGIE'S PILLS.

WILSON HARVEY, 27 Pitt street. New York, August 7, 1865.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an Iron Foundry, who in pouring molten iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The molten iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burnt dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866. My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an Iron Founder; I was badly burnt by hot iron in November last; my burns healed, but I had a running sore on my leg that would not heal; I tried MAGGIE'S SALVE, and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can now see me at Jackson's Iron Work 2d Avenue. J. HARDY, 119 Goerick street.

Extracts from various Letters.

"I had no appetite; MAGGIE'S PILLS gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvelous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. MAGGIE has cured my headache, that was chronic."
"I gave half of one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of MAGGIE'S SALVE cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your salve behind my ears, and the noise left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Salve by return mail."

I have over 200 such Testimonials

As this, but want of space compels me to conclude. J. MAGGIE, M. D.

DR. MAGGIE'S PILLS AND SALVE.

Are sold in Jacksonville, Ala., by NISBET & VANDIVER.

Notice.—None genuine without the engraved trade-mark around each box, signed by Dr. J. MAGGIE, 11 Pine street, New York, to counterfeit which is felony.

Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States and Canada—at 25 cents per box. July 14.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "SIGNS OF CHARACTER," as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "CHIEF PARTS OF THE FACE."

One elegant volume, with nearly 500 plates, and 1,000 illustrations. By H. R. WELLS, Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Price, post paid, \$5. Address: NEW YORK, No. 359 Broadway, New York.

"New Physiognomy" is eminently practical, fully illustrated, and well suited to the wants of all. In the study of "the face" the reader soon learns to read each and every feature. Noses are classified as the Roman, Greek, Jewish, Arab and Celestial. The eyes speak in all languages, whether black, blue, brown or hazel. In a like manner, cheeks, nose, ears, lips, feet, walk, voice, laugh, etc., are shown to be "signs of character."

In no other work is so much light thrown upon the character and destiny of nations and individuals, or the distinctive traits of nations and races so clearly pointed out. Portraits of distinguished persons of ancient and modern times, with biographical sketches and delineations of character, are given. DIVINES, ORATORS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, ARTISTS, POETS, PHILOSOPHERS, INVENTORS, SCIENTISTS, DISCOVERERS, ACTORS, MUSICIANS, etc., are included. It is an "Encyclopedia" of biography, acquainting the reader with the career and character of many great men and women of the past 1,000 years, and of the present—such, for instance, as Aristotle, Julius Caesar, Shakespeare, Washington, Napoleon, Franklin, Bunker, Bryant, Longfellow, Irving, Rosa Bonheur, Thackeray, Emerson, Colburn, Bright, Lawrence, Bolivar, Whittier, Thackeray, Dow, Knox, Richardson, Hooper, Buckle, Dickens, Victoria, Wesley, Carlyle, Motley, Mill, Spencer, Thompson, Guthrie, Alexander, and hundreds of others. AGENTS WANTED. Book sent by return post or express, on receipt of Price.

E. REMINGTON & SONS. MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES, Muskets and Carbines, For the United States Service. Also, POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, RIFLE GAMES, REVOLVING RIFLES, Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of House-breaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and Office, should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing costs and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. MOORE & NOLAN, Agents, No. 40 Courtland St. New York

Metropolitan Enterprise. GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION! OF THE NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE Jewelers' Association.

Capital \$1,000,000. Depot 179 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and will be mailed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; sixty-five for \$10; and one hundred for \$15.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list for \$1; and in no case can they get less than the Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country, every person can make \$10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for one Dollar. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also, Terms to Agents. Address JAMES HUTCHINSON & Co. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c. E. GOODE, Artist, (Formerly of Asheville, Ala.) Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood ward's Store. June 16, 1866

M. SALOMON, Alexandria, Ala. DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

WANTS all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as Dried Peaches, Apples, Bees-wax, Tallow, &c., for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or Goods and Groceries exchanged at low prices.—Give him a call. Sept. 1, 1866.

2,500 LBS. SUGAR, JUST RECEIVED.

And For Sale by E. L. WOODWARD. Sept. 1, 1866.

CENTENARY Female College, SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

The next academic year begins Monday, October 2nd, 1866. A quarter of a century in successful operation, with hundreds of educated daughters in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and under the immediate care and patronage of the Mobile and Montgomery Conferences, this Institution can afford, and is determined to maintain a high standard of scholarship.

Only experienced and skillful educators are employed by the Trustees. Among the recent additions to the Faculty are two gentlemen for a series of years Professors in the State University.

Those desiring really thorough culture for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of this Institution.

For particulars or a circular, apply to the President, Rev. R. K. HARGROVE, A. H. MITCHELL, President of the Board.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county. Special Term, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1866.

This day came Camilla A. Langford, administratrix of the Estate of Thomas K. Langford, deceased, and filed in Court her petition in writing representing among other things, that her intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Land situate in said county, to-wit: All that portion of the north west fourth of section 24, township 14 of range 6, lying north and north-west of the Tallahassee creek, containing about thirty-five acres, and adjoining the Lands of C. V. Dickie and Washington Dickie, and the following Lands situate in St. Clair county, Ala. to-wit: The west half of north east fourth of section 2, township 16, range 2, and north east fourth of north east fourth of north west fourth, being ten acres in section 21, township 16 range 2, lying and being in said county of St. Clair; that the personal property of said Estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and she therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing her to sell said Land for the payment of the debts of said Estate, and for division among the heirs at law of said estate, and for the education and maintenance of said heirs, &c.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that Monday the 15th day of Oct. next be set for the hearing of said petition, 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 appear at a regular Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 15th day of October, 1866, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Sept. 22, 1866.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, September 11th, 1866.

This day came Jas. B. Mallory, Administrator of the Estate of the Estate of Wm. Mallory, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 5th day of November, 1866, be set for examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers, and making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper printed and published in 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 held at the court house of said county, on said 5th day of November, next, to contest said settlement, if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at office in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala. this 11th day of Sept. A. D. 1866. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Sept. 22, 1866.

In Chancery.

John M. Bagley, At Rules before vs. The Register 36th Paton T. Kidd & District Northern Chancery, Division Calhoun Co. Ala., on Thursday the 6th day of Sept. 1866.

This day came the Petitioner John M. Bagley, by his Solicitors and moved the undersigned Register & Master in Chancery for an order, setting a day for the hearing of his petition filed in office this day, for the purpose among other things, of having a Trustee appointed in the place of J. A. Turnipseed, now deceased, who was formerly Trustee in certain deed of Trust, made by one Paton T. Kidd & Mary E. Kidd, conveying to the said J. A. Turnipseed, one House and Lot in the town of Oxford, Ala., in Trust, to insure the payment of a certain promissory note due John M. Bagley & Co. It is therefore ordered by the Register that Monday the 8th day of October next, be set for the hearing of said petition. It is also ordered that notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive weeks, notifying and requiring the said Paton T. Kidd and Mary E. Kidd to appear before me, at my office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on said Monday the 8th day of October next, and show cause if any they have, why said appointment should not be made, and the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register. Sept. 8, 4t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, Sept. 13th A. D. 1866.

This day came Wm. M. Hames Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Ann Cunningham deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described lands to-wit: the south east fourth of section twenty nine, in township sixteen, range eight, East. Also twenty acres, a portion of the south east fourth of the south east fourth of the section first, township sixteen range eight, east in Coosa land district, containing all one hundred and eighty acres more or less; that the personal property of said estate is not sufficient to pay the debts of the same, and he therefore asks an order and decree of said court, authorizing and empowering him to sell said land for the payment of the debts thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the court that FRIDAY the 26th day of OCTOBER next be set for the hearing of said petition 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 appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county on said 26th day of October 1866, and to defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. Sept. 13, 1866.

NOTICE To Justices of the Peace.

Under and by virtue of a late act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, defining the duties of Master and Apprentice, approved 22d February, 1866, the Justices of the Peace are required to report to the all minors under the age of eighteen years, within their respective counties, Beasts or Disables of support, or whose parent or parents have not the means, or whose parent or parents are unable to support and maintain the same, and for support said minors. Therefore the Justices of the Peace of Calhoun county, Alabama, are hereby notified to report to the Judge of Probate, all the above description, on or before the 1st Monday in October next.

By Order of the Probate Court, Aug. 7, '66. J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala.

BLANK DEEDS, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, as administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Archibald Stewart, late of Cherokee county, Ala. deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Honorable L. J. Standefer, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, at Jacksonville, Alabama, on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described LAND, to-wit: The north east fourth of the north east fourth of section five, township 15, range 8; and the north east fourth of the north west quarter of section 5, township 15, range eight; and the west half of the north east quarter of section 5, township 15, range 8, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Said Land will be sold on one and two years credit with interest from day of sale— one half the purchase money due twelve months after date, and the other half due two years after date, with approved security.

Also, by order of the same court, will be sold on the premises in Cherokee county, on Monday the 1st of October, TWO THIRTY AND NINETY ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, a large portion of it Terra preta creek bottom.

ALEX. O. STEWART, Adm. Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS

All persons indebted to the firms of Parmelee, Crow & Co. and Parmelee & Nunnally, are notified that they may find their accounts in the hands of Wm. H. Fleming until the 15th day of September next; after which time, all that are not settled by payment or note, will be handed over to an officer for collection. Those who cannot pay all, are earnestly requested to pay a part.

JOSEPH NUNNELLY. Aug. 5th 1866.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Cherokee county, and to me directed, in favor of Thomas R. Williams, administrator of the Estate of G. A. Williams, deceased, and against Thomas Hollingsworth, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, within the usual hours of sale, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on MONDAY the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1866, the following described Land, to-wit: The south half of the south east fourth, and the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 4, township 15, range 9, one hundred and sixty acres more or less—levied on as the property of the Defendant to satisfy said fi. fa.—this 24th day of August, 1866.

J. M. ANDERSON, Sheriff. Sept. 1, 1866—\$12 00.

Administratrix Sale.

On Monday the 1st day of October next, I will sell to the highest bidder, in the Town of Jacksonville, on a credit of six months, the following articles: 3 Looms one patent, 1 chest of Carpenter's Tools, 1 Grid Stone, 1 Cross-cut Saw, 1 Water Level, 1 lot of Lumber Frames, 1 lot of Board Scares, one Book Case, 1 painted Stove, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Cradle and Blade. All accounts under five dollars cash, over five dollars note with approved security.

MARY E. ROWLAND, Adm. Sept. 1, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Robinson Adams, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun County, Ala. on the 14th day of Aug. 1865; 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 make payment.

Sept. 1. Wm. B. ADAMS, Adm.

Administrator's Sale

Under and by virtue of an order granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, on the 3rd day of Sept. 1866, the undersigned administrators of the Estate of James Swink dec'd, late of said County, will sell at the residence of the deceased on Monday the 8th day of October next, the lands of said dec'd, died seized and possessed; to-wit: One hundred & twenty acres in Section 23, township 14, range 6, being the west half of N E fourth, and N E fourth of N W fourth of said section. Also the N half of S E fourth of Section 22, township 14, range 6, the west half of S W fourth of section 23, township 14, range 6, and S E fourth of S E fourth of section 22, township 14, range 6, and all that part of N E fourth of N E fourth of section 29, township 14, range 6, lying north of Olmichee Creek. The land lying in sections 22, 23 and 29, being the Mill place.

Purchasers will be required to pay fifty dollars cash on the one hundred and twenty acres in section 28, and one hundred dollars cash on the Mill place, the balance that may be bid for said lands will be on a credit of one and two years. Interest from date. Equal installments with note and good security.

A. W. KIRBY, J. W. PHILLIPS, Adm's. Sept. 8th, 1866.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of Elisha Towns, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of May, 1866, by the Honorable A. Woods, Judge of Probate court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

I. N. TOWNS, Exr. Aug. 25, 1866.

Administrator's Sale OF LAND.

THE undersigned



OL: 30, N

Jacksonville Re
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED
SATURDAY MORNING
J. F. GRAHAM

LAND AGE
HUGH FRANCIS

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