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[TRADE MARK.]
A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color.

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VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy Without Press.

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New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

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G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. BENJAMIN H. HILL,

On the Condition of the Country.

Delivered in the City of Atlanta Ga.,

Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

[REPORTED BY J. HENLY SMITH.]

Ladies and Fellow-Citizens:

Human governments, like everything else human, naturally tend to decay. They can only be preserved by constant watchfulness, courage, and adherence to correct principles. These remarks apply with unusual force to free governments, which are the most difficult of all to maintain. If we, the people of the United States, were first in his history who had attempted the experiment of living under a Democratic or Republican form of Government, we might be excused if we failed to discover the symptoms of approaching death, and to apply the remedies to preserve our liberty and the blessings we have heretofore enjoyed. But we are not the first who have made this experiment. Other people and nations, for thousands of years, have had Commonwealths, Republics, and Democracies which have risen and fallen almost without number. I but assert a great truth—one which finds no contradiction or exception in all history—when I say that the great leading and substantial causes of the decay of freedom in all countries, have ever been the same. How inexcusable must we be if we fail to discover the symptoms, and how cowardly and recreant if we fail to apply the proper remedy to prevent so foul a death!

No people ever commenced to build up a free government under such favorable auspices as we. What a climate, soil, variety of productions and material resources do we possess; and what an ancestry, and what a common struggle for liberty did our fathers pass through! Did any people ever before commence with such advantages? Rome commenced as a small city, and was despised by the barbarians around her. She extended her power by her arms, and increased till at last she became mistress of the world. We commenced with such a people, country and productions as no people ever had before, and we have fewer discontents and elements of discord than any people ever suffered from; and Providence, as if to separate us from the crimes and corrupting influences of the old world, spread out this great continent before us, with the wide sea to separate us from them, with no influence of monarchy and oppressive systems to threaten or make war upon us. If we fail, it will be our own fault. What excuse can we render to our posterity and to the world, if we, in this day with the lessons of history before us, allow free institutions to perish on this continent? And our race will have been the soonest run. We have not yet lived a century. It is but seventy-eight years since the Constitution was formed, and but ninety-one years since independence was declared by our fathers, while the Commonwealth of Rome lived for hundred years before the measures which produced her decay were proposed. What a spectacle! The best people, the richest soil, the most valuable productions, established as if by the Providence of God as a new era in the history of the world—and bidding fair to be the shortest lived of any free government in the history of nations!

There is no difficulty whatever—and I assert it without fear of contradiction—in discovering when and how a nation is dying. I cannot now go into an analysis of all the symptoms of national decay and death. It is only important to present the leading one which controls all others—which existing, produces all others, and which being remedied, cures all others. Then hear it: the great symptom of the decay and death of a government is the disregard of the FUNDAMENTAL LAW of that government. Whenever a people come to treat lightly their own fundamental law, they have arrived at the most dangerous point that is possible, short of entire destruction. Republics, above all other kind of governments, are maintained by respect for law. If the people of the United States fail to have a sacred regard for their own law—which is not like that of other nations, to be ascertained by argument, by decisions, or by searching, but is a plain and wisely written Constitution—they will deserve the awful fate that awaits them; and he who disregards its plain language has no excuse to shield himself from the infamy of a traitor! [Applause.] Old America is—tramped upon, torn and tattered as it is—my theme today is the Constitution of our country and for all our country. [Applause.] I charge before Heaven and the American people this day, that every evil by which we have been afflicted is attributable directly to the violation of the Constitution. Thinkers may work, quacks

may prescribe, and demagogues may deceive, but I declare to you that there is no remedy for us, and no hope to escape the threatened evils, but in adhering to the Constitution.

Fellow-citizens: Pardon me when I say that in presenting my views, I think of no living man. Individually, to whom my remarks are to apply, I have come to talk freely to you about the dangers of the country. Little minds ascribe little objects to those whose views they do not agree with, and he has attained an unenviable reputation whose friends say "you mean him." When I am speaking of treachery, or showing the evil consequences of a certain line of policy, I have no personal attacks to make on an enemy, even if I have one. God knows if I could, with my own hands, I would gladly place a crown of imperishable honor on the brow of my most bitter foe, if I could thereby rescue my country from the perils that environ it! [Applause.] But if I have an enemy, and have a vindictive spirit, and desired him to become forever infamous, I could ask no more of him than that he should support the selfish schemes of those who are now seeking to subvert the Constitution and destroy our liberty. He is digging a grave for himself which posterity will never water with a tear. Let him alone, I have come to discuss the present phase of the revolution.

We have had a war which raged furiously for four years. It originated simply in a difference of opinion as to our rights under the Constitution. This difference existed from the first. It existed among the framers of the Constitution. It could not be settled by argument, and an appeal was made to the sword. It was an open, manly fight. There was nothing secret or ambiguous in the issue. It was waged by men influenced in the masses by patriotic emotions on both sides; and it was not to destroy the Constitution, but to assert on each side their different views. On our side it was asserted that the States were separate and independent sovereignities, and that the Constitution was a compact which each party was at liberty to dissolve at will, and so we seceded and declared ourselves out of the Union. On the other hand it was contended that we were not out of the Union—notwithstanding our secession acts; and that the Constitution was not a compact, but a compact, but a binding law upon the States resulting from a compact, and therefore no one of the number could dissolve the connection at will. Upon this issue we went to war. The war was fought until we laid down our arms and agreed to what our enemies said—that we were in the Union.

But there is now another question to settle. It is still within the range of argument. Its proportions are huge. The issues are startling. It is not a difference of opinion as to what the Constitution means, and what our rights under it; but its object is plainly, unmistakably, to set aside the Constitution and provide something else. I have never doubted that we were coming to this issue. In speeches made by me, five, six, eight, and ten years ago, I predicted this, and every page of our history since that time has verified the correctness of the prediction. The people of the north honestly love the Constitution, but the leaders there hate it and intend to destroy it, and the confusion through which we have passed has thrown the opportunity of making the effort into their hands, and the present military bills and the one which is not yet promulgated as law, are the means adopted to accomplish their design. These bills are proposed for our acceptance. There is a remarkable feature in these measures, that while force is employed to execute them they are voluntarily submitted to us for our acceptance or rejection.

I object to the whole scheme, because it is unconstitutional. A distinction between—pardon me, I ought to say notorious individual—said to me a few days ago that I ought not to waste time to prove the unconstitutionality of these measures—a thing which every man, woman and child in the country knew—and yet he was for accepting! He spoke truthfully. That tottering, gray-haired infamy in Pennsylvania for perpetual infamy, who is building for himself a monument of magnificence that will overshadow the pyramids of Egypt, said the Constitution had nothing to do with it. I shall never get done shrieking and howling that we are rising up in my mind, when I see men taking an oath to support the constitution, and then legislating to put in force measures which are outside of it. A great many of our own people flippantly say the Constitution is dead. Then your rigors, and hopes for the future, and all hope for your children are dead. I ask every man, if the Constitution is dead, why are we always, every day, and at every new step, required to take an oath to support it?

Now, I affirm that these military bills are not only contrary to the Constitution,

but directly in the face of the amnesty oath you were required to take after the surrender. The government thought proper in accepting your submission, to take your oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States. Why was that oath required if the Constitution was dead?

But it is said the Constitution does not apply to us. Then don't swear to support it.

But it is said again that we are not in the Union. Then why swear to support the Union of these States? What "Union" does that mean? When you took that oath was it the Union of the States alone that you swore to support? What business have you with that Union? No, it is the Union of all the States known to the Constitution that you have sworn to support.

But they say that oath was prescribed by the President and that he is not loyal. Then I must answer a fool according to his folly, and a traitor according to his treason. What do they require who passed these bills—this military juggernaut? They require every man who registers his name to vote, to swear to support the Constitution, and counsel and persuade others to do so—and all it is said the Constitution has nothing to do with it! They say the scheme is outside of the Constitution, and yet in the process of carrying it out, they require an oath to support the Constitution and to counsel and persuade others to do so. That is in Mr. Johnson ever required in the oath which he prescribed.

It is my business to support the Constitution, and my duty and pleasure to persuade others to do so. Some of you who favor the new place of the military bills take an oath to this effect, and still intend to vote for a convention which you admit to be ordered contrary to the Constitution! How is this? If you have a conscience, I have said enough. If you vote for the convention, you are PERJURED! [Tremendous applause.] O! I pity the race of colored people who have never been taught what an oath is, nor what the Constitution means. They are drawn up by a selfish enclaves of traitors to inflict a death-blow upon the life of the Republic by swearing them to a falsehood. They are to begin their political life by perjury to accomplish treason. I would not visit the penalty upon them. They are neither legally nor morally responsible, but it is you—educated designing white men—who thus devote yourselves to the unholy work—who are the guilty parties! You prate about your loyalty! I look you in the eye and denounce you! [Applause.] You are morally and legally perjured traitors! You perjure yourselves and perjure the poor negro to help your treason! [Immense applause.] You can't escape it. You may boast of it now, while passion is rife, but the time will come when the very thought will wither your soul and make you hide from the face of mankind.

I shall discharge the obligation of the amnesty oath. It required me to support the Constitution and the emancipation of the negro, and I do it. I will not bind my soul to a new slavery, to hell, by violating it. I talk plainly, but I simply want to strike through the incrustation of the hardened conscience, and make men feel and realize their true situation.

I have proved that these military bills violate the Constitution, and that you, in carrying them out, violate it and your amnesty oath and your registry oath. And what is your purpose? It must be a great good you seek to induce you to commit so much crime and folly.

Sometimes men wink at what is by strict technicalities wrong in the individual, to accomplish some great good to the public. I do not recognize the correctness of such action; but what do you propose by trampling upon the Constitution and violating your own solemn oath? Is it to save the State and preserve liberty? This is not the object, but the purpose is as infamous as the measure resorted to to effect it. You first propose to abrogate your State governments by authority of the so-called Congress—a mere convulsion of a portion of the members of that body. By whom is this dictated? The principle that whoever forms a government should form it for themselves as well as for others, is a correct one, but the men who propose this for us do not live in any of the ten States to be affected by their legislation. It is not made to suit either white or black, or any other class of our people, but to suit themselves, while they are not affected by it; and if you act upon their proposition, in a manner to suit yourselves, you will not be accepted by them; nay, you violate the Constitution to subvert the Government. And by carrying out these measures you disfranchise your own people. Suppose we concede, for argument, that it is right to enfranchise all the negroes; if this be right, by what principle of law or morals do we disfranchise the white people? "O, but," you say, "the

whites have been rebels." Then they should all be disfranchised, and not a part of them. Besides, the government you are to frame is to be a civil government, and last for all time, and for peace, when there can be no rebels. I see it stated that General Sickles has advised that the disfranchising feature be repealed or modified, and for the reason that the enfranchised class are not fit to fill the offices. Well, if he has done so, he has acted wisely, and has shown himself capable of appreciating our truth. And it is a great truth—one that will hide a multitude of sins, and it might be well for his fame, if this recommendation alone could be remembered of his administration. In the face of the fact that a republican government can rest upon and be perpetuated only by the virtue and intelligence of the people, you propose to exclude the most intelligent from participating in the Government forever?

You war of these measures inaugurates a war of races. A people who will accept their own government and disfranchise the most intelligent of them at the dictation of those who are not to be affected thereby and live under the dictation of a foreign power, have no conscience; but if you have a conscience, I hope to reach it. By all you hold dear I warn you that by accepting these military bills you inaugurate a measure that will exterminate the African race. Some of you have come among us are taking the negro by the arm—telling him that you are a friend, and that you gave him his liberty! Ye hypocrites! Ye white serfdoms! You mean in your hearts to deceive and buy up the negro vote for your benefit. [Applause.] The negroes know no better, but I would ask them: If these men are faithful to the Constitution of the country, how can they be faithful to you? Yet these men believe in the very act that they are disregarding the Constitution! They take an oath to support it with the purpose and intent framed before hand to violate it, and vote for measures contrary to it! They are not fit to be trusted by any animal, dog, or man! [Applause.] Such a man would betray his pointer, and such a woman would ruin her poodle. They are not capable of being the friends of anybody but themselves. I don't pity the whites so much who are to suffer by these measures. "Ye knew your duty and did it not," and if you are beaten with many stripes we have the authority of scripture for saying that your punishment is just; but to see the Africans led off by a clapnet which they don't understand, and used because they don't understand it, and thus led to the slaughter by men who are faithful to every principle—under the belief that they are being elevated and exercising God-given rights, is enough to make any man feel sick at heart and experience the deepest pity for the unfortunate race.

This is not the first time that such things have been attempted. Unfortunately, there have before been both fools and knaves in the world, and some of you, it would seem, will not learn wisdom from the lessons of the past. If the Constitution is dead, we are outside of it, and, pray, what government have we? We have nothing, in that case, but the will of an unlawful convulsion, and don't you know this means only anarchy and then despotism and tyranny? What inducement is held out to you to accept their propositions? You say it is to get back into the Union! and for this you are willing to submit to disfranchisement and the inauguration of a policy that leads to a war of races! All to get back into the Union—just where you are already, and always were!

What do you want to get back into that sort of a Union for? If you are not now in it, what can you expect by getting in such as they present to you? You say it is to get representation in the Union! Is not Kentucky in the Union? Has she any representation? The telegraph informs us that a resolution has been introduced into the so-called Congress-making inquiries whether Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky have State Governments or not! Are you so stupid as not to see what all this means? The result will be the substitution of the Radical party for all governments, both State and Federal; and the substitution of Radical will for all! Take that home with you and digest it. That's where you are going! Kentucky is excluded from representation because it is alleged her representation were voted for by disloyal men. What is meant by disloyal? Every man who does not support the Radical party will soon be declared disloyal, and every State which does not vote the Radical ticket will be disloyal, and her government illegal. I tell you, unless patriotism shall wake up from the stupor which the horrid confusion of war has given it, the Radical party will be our only government, and Radical will our only law.

I look for this revolution to go on. Whoever thinks this war upon the Constitution will stop with the ten States is

a madman or a simpleton to be pitied, or a knave to be despised. I have expected them to take charge of Congress, but that I did not agree with the Radical party; and sure enough Sumner in a late letter strikes that key note. He says a similar bill for all the States is a short cut to universal suffrage. The so-called Congress immediately on its meeting took charge of Kentucky and excluded her whole delegation with one exception. If they can reject these, they can reject every one who differs with them, and they will do so; and they will receive only those who agree with them. These they will receive, I care not what any man says to the contrary; if the very worst of scoundrels in all the land will while around the streets and say he is radical now, he is as good as the saints in Heaven for radical purposes. [Applause.] They care not for race or color, nor for antecedents; if you now favor a Republican you are loyal, and if you oppose them you are disloyal.

But you say you are in favor of going into the Union, because if you do not your property will be confiscated. A gentleman of this city a few days ago told me that he was in favor of the acceptance of these military bills because he thought it the best we could do. I said to him: "You don't say that for yourself, but for your brick stores?" [Applause.] But you are not so wise as you are fanciful. You would lose the Constitution and the country to save your brick stores, and then by your very course you will lose your brick stores also. I am ashamed to talk or use arguments about confiscation in time of peace! It is a war power, not known to international law except as a war power, to be used only in time of war, upon an enemy's goods. Confiscation in time of peace is in the more nor less than robbery!

But you say they have got the power and they will exercise it, unless we do as they bid us. And will you by this case, abandon your only protection? It is like going out in the highway and surrendering your purse to the robber to keep him from taking it!

I do introduce a great deal of high authority to establish this point, but I will not insult the intelligence of the audience by reading from any authority for them, except from a Massachusetts Judge. Here is what he says:

"It has been supposed that if the government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State and the inhabitants may be permanently divided of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error, a grave and dangerous error. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised where there are no belligerents."

That is what I said. "Confiscation is only a war measure, and ceases with the war." Again:

"When the United States takes possession of a rebel district, they merely vindicate their pre-existing title. Under despotic governments the right of confiscation may be unlimited; but under our government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given, limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before."

There is one Lot in Massachusetts, and if Abraham were alive today I would have him pray to God to spare that State and trust it—not only to tea men, but—even to me. There is at least one good man in it, and he is a Judge, and dares to proclaim to all that security to property is given by the Constitution, the same after as before the war. And now I will read for the patriots of the audience something from the most distinguished of all writers on international law:

"When a sovereign, arrogating to himself the absolute disposal of a people whom he has conquered, attempts to reduce them to slavery, he perpetuates the state of warfare between that nation and himself. Should it be said that in such a case, there may be peace, and a kind of compact by which the conqueror consents to spare the lives of the vanquished on a condition that they acknowledge themselves his slaves, he who makes such an assertion is ignorant that war gives no right to take away the life of an enemy who has laid down his arms and submitted. But let us not dispute the point; let the man who holds such principles of jurisprudence keep them for his own use and benefit; he well deserves to be subject to such a law. But men of spirit to whom life is nothing—less than nothing, unless sweetened with liberty, will always consider themselves at war with that oppressor, though actual hostilities are suspended on their part, through want of ability."

My friends, this was written by a man who lived in desperate times, by a man who was taught under a despotic government; and how his love of liberty and law shines the prisms about loyalty in free America!

But I will dwell no more on this sub-

jeet. Confiscation is the law of enemies in war, and in peace it is the law of the robber. If they have the will to rob, you will never escape by submitting to their power. If you submit, give up the law and substitute the will of the robber, he boldly avows that it is his purpose, not to give the black man his rights, but to bring about such measures and so shape things as to perpetuate the rule of the Radical party! Every man who joins the party and can satisfy them that he will sincerely help in this work, will be accepted. They will put their arms around your necks and call you brothers. (Applause.) You can make a friend of the devil upon the same terms (laughter and applause), and there is but little difference between them. (Great applause.) If you please the one you will go to the other, and I am not sure but you will get what you deserve, but I object to your taking the country with you. (Immense applause.)

But, O! it is sad to see the Constitution trampled upon and the country destroyed only to perpetuate their heinous dynasty; and then to see some of our own people join in this unholy work, calling upon us to submit and become the agents of our own dishonor! This is sad, sorrowful, and I am with shame!

These bills propose every step to abrogate the Constitution—trample upon the State and its laws—to blot out every hope—to perjure every man who accepts them, with every principle of honor, justice, and safety disregarded, trampled upon, and despised—all to perpetuate the power of their wicked authors. Can this scheme succeed? Will it succeed? That is the question. I feel truly thankful in my heart that I have an answer which lifts my soul amidst all the gloom and apprehension of the hour. Some of you may not appreciate it, but I feel it is the only light in the desert. This scheme will never succeed, and I proclaim its ultimate failure to-day in your hearing. (Immense applause.) I know that some of you will say, "The air is full of the words of those who proclaim that there is no power to prevent it. Men have before this been weak and foolish, and cowards and traitors have before believed as you talk now, but I have a reason for the faith that is in me, which is absolutely sublime in the strength of its foundations."

1st. It will fail, because it is not possible to perpetuate a government of force under the forms of a democracy. It may take some time to comprehend this thought, but you will not forget it. That which is proposed is force. It is proposed by men who do not live in this State, and whose agents do not live here; and it is sought to be accomplished by military power, but under the pretence of your sanction—there to place yourselves, but not to place an instance in history where a government of force has been perpetuated under the forms of free institution. It is an impossibility, and can never succeed. (Applause.)

2d. But it is sought to be accomplished by deceit and fraud, which cannot much longer escape detection. The masses of the people of the North love the Constitution and fought for it and the Union, but the leaders did not fight for it, and do not love it; and they now seek to destroy it under pretence that we must give some further guarantee for our future good behavior than merely supporting the Constitution. As soon as the means by which their deceit and fraud have been covered up are removed, the scheme will be crushed to death by the people. It is a double-chained monster, like the serpent at Hell-gate which can live nowhere except in a political pandemonium.

And what must be the results? I do not say we will come out of all this with free institutions preserved, but this scheme can never succeed. A despotism over the guilty and innocent alike, may ensue. You'll fail but you may bring ruin upon all. Whenever you put down the temple of liberty, you will be crushed by the fall. You cannot lead or lower us and elevate yourselves. We must either all rise or all go down together. Despotism may come, empires may rise and fall among us, but whether they do or not, we shall not have the reign of a Radical party. Understand me: If I say a man is low high up in the air, I do not mean he cannot go up in a balloon and remain for a time, or if I say a man cannot live under water, I do not mean he cannot go down in a diving bell. I mean while he is in the air, he will eventually fall to perpetuate their power under this scheme, as that a man will fall who attempts to dwell in the air, or drown who his home under water. Such a government would be an actual—a political non-existence, and I cannot possibly last; but you may destroy the forms as well as the principles of free government, and then you will have a monarchy, an autocracy, an empire, or a despotism, as the case may be.

The very scheme was attempted in Rome; much better men than you Radicals are, and for a much better reason than you give. It is not original with you. You are but plagiarizing traitors at best, and get your scheme from the criminals of long ago. If I did steal, I would try to steal something better and from a more respectable source.

If you will examine, and compare with former times the productions of such men as Stevens, Phillips, Sumner, and their lesser followers and second-hand plagiarizers down South, you will find all their miserable jargon about "liberty and equality," the "natural rights of man," and the "born right of manhood suffrage," are borrowed from

the men who fomented social and civil wars in Rome, and which have been repeated in every age since, by those who have no statesmanship but the devilish ability of exciting ignorant men to cut each others' throats. Republican Rome had an immense number of slaves and freedmen, and non-voting citizens. She had a landed aristocracy embracing comparatively few of her people.

An agrarian law was proposed, and for a time was immensely popular, but it failed and its first author was slain. His brother renewed the law and enlarged it by proposing suffrage to the slaves and freedmen with equal political rights. It was said "there could be freedom without equality." But the brother also perished. Then a great general became the leader of the Radicals of that day, and he had more fame and nobility and honesty than all the Radical party of this day combined, but he also failed? Because they were attempting to enslave a government of force and robbery upon republican form—attempting the absurd task of making equal things which had made unequal—attempting equality by taking the things which industries and civilization had made and giving it to the masses, and by departing in the hands of ignorance and vice, as I trust, which no legislature alone can know how to exercise and preserve.

But by the struggle Republican Rome perished, and never rose again. Nor was this all: her history from the beginning of the republic to the end of the empire was a history of blood, and faction, and waste, and ruin, until the end of the empire was reached. In the social and civil wars which marked the struggle, more than seven hundred thousand of her best citizens were slain, and besides these the populations of some of her most populous territories were exterminated.

It may be that we of the United States have been too easy in leaving the Constitution—the only link of our connection with our Heavenly Father—its death to perish; but I am gratified with a hope that it is not so. If not, there is but one way for our rescue, and that is by a prompt restoration of the Constitution. Will it come? Will we accept an agrarian war, with a solid despotic and save our institutions for our children? I hope we shall: I believe we shall. Though a great effort is being made—a signed effort—to destroy us, as Rome was destroyed, I believe the effort will fail. I have great faith in the Anglo-Saxon blood. I derive great encouragement from Anglo-Saxon history. Our liberty was not born in a day. It is not the work of one generation. It is the fruit of a hundred struggles, and its guarantees have been perfected for eight hundred years. Many have been the efforts to destroy it. Often the English Constitution was trampled on. Often traitors sought to substitute arbitrary will for well-established law, and often have the people for a time been misled. But thus far they have always waked up and cast their nations to account. Charles I., trampled on the Constitution. He was judged, and who decided that this was the law, and at who resisted that will and defend the Constitution were punished as traitors. And it did seem as if his power was irresistible. No doubt if you were a Radical of the South and lived in that day, you would have said, "The Constitution is dead and we cannot resist." But John Hampden would not consent. He resisted. He was tried as a criminal for resisting, and was condemned. But what was the result? The people finally asserted their power, and his name is a name of honor. The very judges that condemned Hampden were themselves tried and condemned as traitors, and very officers, even the sheriff, was executed the officers of churches and his country, were sent by the citizens for damages, and had to pay nearly a million of pounds for executing the process of a void, unenforced writ, and for a time traitors lost the power and a temporary rights, but vengeance came and perpetuated many before.

So Congress in this Parliament violated the Constitution, and in doing they were overthrown. So James O. Eastman on the Constitution, and had to fly from his home in a fugitive for life. In all these struggles you men of this time, seek to do what Rome, for a time, did, but the English race have never yet failed to come their Constitution from out power both of traitors and tyrants.

I tell you the American people will not play as he does. They will resist in defense of their Constitution, and three million strong to defeat what they consider an attack upon the Constitution and Union, will not sleep till a few hundred traitors from behind the masked battery of Congressional oak—shall utterly batter down the Constitution and Union forever. I warn you, traitors, of the Radical party, by the history of your own fathers, by every right of manhood, and every impulse of justice, that the day is coming when you will feel the power of an outraged and betrayed people. (Applause.) Go on, traitors! Arrest without warrant or probable cause; destroy without cause; deny trial by jury; abrogate the guarantees of the Constitution; and finally say the Constitution is dead! Go on, with your work of ruin, you will be remembered for all these things the people will call you to judgment. (Prolonged applause.) Ah! what an issue you have made for yourselves. Succeed, and you destroy the Constitution! Fail, and you have covered the land with

mourning. Succeed, and you bring ruin on yourselves and all your detailed followers! Succeed, and you are the perjured assassins of liberty! Fail, and you are defeated, despised traitors forever! Ye who aspire to be Radical Governors and Judges in Georgia, I point before you this day your destiny. (Unbounded applause.) You are but cowards and knaves, and the time will come when you will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall on you and the darkness to hide you from an outraged people. (Unbounded applause.)

Does it do you good to trample on the Constitution—drive the negroes and ruin the country? It may be sweet now, but I tell you the suppurating fires of public infamy will never be quenched on your spirits. (Applause.) I pity you from my soul. Would that the time had never come when I had to stand upon Georgia's soil and thus talk to Georgians. A struggle is coming. It may be a long and a bloody one, and you who advocate this wicked scheme will perish in it, unless the people now arouse and check its corruption. Let every true law-loving man rally at once to the standard of the Constitution of his country. (Applause.) Come, do not abandon your flag. Defend them, talk for them, and if need be, before God and the country, fight and die for them. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause.) Do not talk or think of secession or disunion, but come up to the goal of old platform of our fathers—the Constitution. Let all, North and South, come and stand before God that we will abide by it in good faith, and oppose everything that violates it. The man who leaves the Constitution now, and is willing to live as I do for it, is my friend and brother, though he come from the foot of a mountain Washington; and the man who is for transgressing upon it, my enemy, and I shall hold him so, though he come from the sunny clime of the orange and the cotton fields. That is my issue.

O how sorry a creature is the man who cannot stand up for the truth, when the country is in danger. There never was such an opportunity as now exists for a man to show of what stuff he is made. How can you go about the street and say, "that is wrong but I cannot help it?" You want courage my friend! You are a coward! You lack courage to tell the truth, and would sell your bright light for a temporary mess of pottage, even for a little bit of judgeship or a Bureau Office's place. But some one says: "How will you resist it?" I will resist it first by not approving it. If ever gladly would do that it would be effectually resisted, so far as we are concerned. But the Radical Congress has provided a cover for itself in advance, under which to hide from the public attaching to this scheme. It has provided that you can vote either for or against a convention and again vote for or against whatever Constitution it may frame. It is sought to make us responsible for whatever may be the consequences and relieve them. After a while when you become alarmed at the results, they will say: "We did not do this. We only gave you a chance and you did it?"

But if we do this, it is said, military rule will continue. Certainly!—in it will be driven from power. But let it be so. General Beauregard is to be a gentleman, and I indignantly prefer his rule to the rule of such men as you will get under this scheme. Besides, the new government if inaugurated, will not be able to live a day without military protection. It is said to be governed by power than by truth.

Perhaps you will think I have overdrawn the picture of the fearful consequences of accepting this scheme. I collected an incident which occurred six years ago, when I was among the people of Georgia not to a scene, because the country would thereby fall into the hands of Radicals, and predicted war and its attendant sufferings as the result—though these seemed visionary. I would be almost ashamed now to recall my remarks of that day—my picture would be so tame, and so far short of the dreadful reality that has followed. A very prominent gentleman referred to me saying that there would be no war, and to prove it, he read an article from Horace Greeley's Tribune and Ben V. Lee's speech, declaring the South had a right to secede, and if so, close to exercise that right, they should be left to do as they pleased. He then said that Greeley and Wade were traitors to the South than I, who was born here, for I was trying to frighten the Southern people from the exercise of a right which they conceded, and they were representative men of their party. What could I say in reply? I could only tell him the truth—that these men only desired to encourage the South to disunion for their wicked purposes to destroy the Constitution; and that a great government could not be dissolved without blood; and what have Greeley and Wade done since that time? I advise you to reject this scheme of force, fraud and deceit which Congress has devised. If you, of your own free will, submit to it, you will see the consequences of it.

I advise you to register. There is no dishonor in that. It is availing yourself with an important power to be wicked against the nefarious scheme, but don't vote for a Convention—don't go for anything whatever which is an assent to the scheme, but be against it at every step. Never go half way with a traitor, nor compromise with treason or robbery. If they hold a convention, vote against ratification—vote against all their measures and men, and indict every one who, under such void author-

ity, have your rights according to existing State laws. That's my policy. Fight this scheme all the time. I have no more idea of obeying than John Hampden had of paying ship-money, because I have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and I intend to keep it.

This whole scheme is in violation of all the issues of the war—all the promises during its progress—and all the terms of surrender. More than a hundred thousand men abandoned Lee's army because they were assured that if they laid down their arms they would be in the Union again with all their rights as before. I knew the promise was false, and I warned you against the seductions of the Syren. The people—the soldiers of the United States—were then willing to fulfill the obligation; but the politicians intended to deceive you. Such men as Sumner and Stevens never intend to carry out the pledge of the nation. They would acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States to-day, before they would agree to restore the old Union, even with slavery abolished. I respect the Northern man who most fully fought for the Union, but I despise the traitors who, under the name of the Union, have used the Northern people to destroy the South; and then to destroy the Constitution. The people of the North have been long discovering this deception, but they will be compelled to see it before the traitors can go much further in their work.

How many people in Atlanta belong to the "Olympic League"? [Laughter.] I warn all decent men to abandon such dens. I know the times have been such that many good men have been going astray. But save yourselves, and your children. Destroy all the evidences of membership, bind all your energies to mutual concernment of the fact that you were members and come out. You are pardonable for the part, but if you continue you will be covered with shame, and you, very children will disown you. [Applause.] Join the "Patriotic League." Our only policy is to support the Constitution—love its friends and hate its enemies, and proclaim our love and hatred at noon day and from the house top; save yourselves now, or be forever lost to decent society and your own self respect. All the brave and true men even at the North, respect me this day more than they do you. The very Radicals will not, but even they will despise the Southern man who becomes their sympathizer.

My colored friends, will you receive a word of admonition? Of all the people you will most need the protection of the law. You will most suffer by anarchy and usurpation. Do you believe that the man who is faithful to the Constitution of the United States will be faithful to you? If a man will take an oath to support the Constitution and then violate it, can you rely upon his keeping any promise to you? No! I tell you such people are friends to nothing but their own interests. They are betrayers of the Constitution to keep themselves in office; they desire to use you to help them get office. [Applause.] All they will betray you whenever they find it to their interest to do so.

They tell you they are your friends. It is false! They tell you they are your worst enemies. They tell you they are your friends. It is false! These vile enemies who come among you and put themselves on a level with you, never went with the army except to steal spoils, jewelry and gold watches. [Great applause.] They are too low to be brave. They are dirty spawn, cast out from decent society, who come down here to seek to use you to further their own base purposes. They promise you the protection you have known always, and who never deceived you. Are you foolish enough to believe you can get another man's land for nothing, and that the vile people will give up their land without resistance?

If you get up strife between your race and the white race do you not know you must perish? You are now ten to one the weaker race. You will grow weaker every day. You can have no safety but in the Constitution and no peace except by cultivating relations of kindness with those who are fixed here, who need your service, and who are willing to protect you.

The same experiment which is now being attempted with you by these Northern slaves who seek your votes, was attempted by the French people in France for the negroes in Hayti. They passed laws to give the negroes political equality—abolished all distinctions of color—and what was the result? There was first a war of classes; then a war between the white on one side and the blacks and mulattoes on the other. Then there was a war between the blacks and mulattoes, and neither white, black nor mulatto have ever seen peace or prosperity in Hayti since.

These men intend your extermination. So of them are writing books in favor of your extermination, and I have myself heard some of them avow that you ought to be exterminated or driven from the country. These are the same people whose fathers found the Indians here—They declared the earth was the Lord's and belonged to his saints. Then they killed and drove off the poor Indians and took it's land! If you do not make and keep friends of the Southern people, your fate is that of the Indians? You are not prepared to vote. Why do you care to do what you do not understand? Improve yourselves. Learn to read and to write; be industrious; lay up your means; acquire homes; live in peace with your neigh-

bors; and drive off, as you would a serpent, the miserable, dirty adventurers who come among you, and who, being too low to be received into white society, seek to foment among you hatred for the despotic portion of the white race. You can always know a gentleman, whether from the North or South, and all such respect and esteem—for such will not deceive you. Do not desire to vote until you are qualified to vote, and then look for the right to be given, not in a manner that violates the Constitution, but in accordance with it, and through your own State governments. I feel more deeply for you than I do for the white race. White people ought to know better than to disregard the laws and expect any good. But you do not know the laws; you do not understand it either.

I am willing, anxious to welcome among us good and true men from the North, who come to help build up the country, and add to its prosperity. I wish they would come on and come in kind. They will find us friends. But when I see the low, dingy creatures—coming here as mere adventurers to get offices through negro votes—to ride into power on the debased negro's shoulders—and enjoining into secret leagues with negroes and a few renegade Southern whites, and talking a party about disfranchising the wisest and best men of the land, because they know it is the only possible chance for power, and feels like themselves to get place, I can but feel ashamed that such monsters are to be considered as belonging to the human species.

I warn you, my colored friends, if you would be respectable in society, or prosperous in your purse, or decent in your own feelings, to avoid a such people. They will hug you and call you friend, and talk about your friends, but they will pull you down to degradation, to sorrow, to poverty, and to shame. They have white skins but black hearts, and will ruin your character if you associate with them. They are creatures born of political accident, and treacherous conspiracy, and are the enemies of all good government and of all decent people. [Applause.]

And now, my friends of all races, of all colors, of all nations, of all ages, let us resolve to stand by our Constitution, and surrender it to no enemy. This is our country. Let us resolve that we will never be driven from it, nor estranged in it.

Mr. Hill concluded amidst rapturous and prolonged cheering.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

This advertisement, having been restored to health by a few weeks of a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Haemorrhages, Catarrhs, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertisement is to give the prescription to be used, and to give the full and complete information which he can give to all who are afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will be benefited, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove to be saved. Parties wishing the prescription, may, by return mail, will please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

REMEDY FOR MOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the author's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. GIDDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual printed, miscellaneous and local matter, to publish a column daily and a page weekly, for the purpose of the Agricultural, Stock and Farming, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the *Advertiser* will receive the cooperation and support of those interested.

The politics of the *Advertiser* are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing fairly and fully with a Union, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

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REID & SHELLEY, Editors and Proprietors.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat is ready for market, and you can get a fair price. I expect punctuality, for "Old things are done away," So call in at once and pay.
E. L. WOODWARD.
July 20th, 1867.

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

This exercise of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, August 5th, 1867, under the direction of Rev. D. F. SMITH, Principal, Miss MARY A. TURNLEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all branches of instruction usually taught in Academics and High Schools.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 20 weeks.

First Class, ...	\$15 00
2nd "	20 00
3rd "	25 00
4th "	25 00
Music, Extra, ...	20 00
French "	25 00
Contingent Fund, ...	2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made in favor of those who will pay in advance or quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period than two months.
No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils will be faithfully sought. Sabbath Schools and Churches in the Town, as parents may direct.

As to health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents advantages equal, if not superior to those of any Village or Town in Alabama. Lecturers will be given credit to the whole school, at least, once every two weeks, on some practical, moral or religious topic. Board can be had in good families on reasonable terms.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS, J. C. ADAMS, B. C. WYLLIE, E. J. PRIVETT, M. J. TURNLEY, L. W. CANNON, W. H. FLEMING, A. WOODS.

July 13, 1867.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

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

TURNLEY & GIBBONS

Associate 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 An-

ders can compete with us. In

addition to our extensive stock

of Drugs, we offer Flower, Lu-

berne, Orchard, Herbs, Blue and

Tammy GRASS SEED.

Also, Millet, Buckwheat, &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, Per-

fumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions,

Fine Wine, Brandy and

Whisky.

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink

and Paper.

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,

32 oz. Benzole Acid,

50 lbs. Nitric "

50 " Muratic "

125 " Sulphuric "

84 gals. 35 per cent. Alcohol,

100 oz. Sulf Quinine,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 " Spt's Ammonia,

57 " Nitric Diluted,

25 " Asafoetida,

25 " Balsam Capivi,

58 " Blue Mass,

50 " Refined Borax,

32 " Calomel,

44 gals. Castor Oil,

12 boxes Caster Soap,

10 lbs. Chloroform,

50 " Crown Tartar,

12 " Dover Powder,

40 " Ginger,

100 " Black Pepper,

50 Cayenne Pepper, powd.

50 " Gun Ambr,

25 " Gun Myrrh,

50 " Pressed Hops,

2000 " White Lead,

200 " Red Lead,

5 blbs. Tannin Oil,

3 " Liqueur Oil,

7 " Kerosene Oil,

2 " Machine Oil,

54 boxes Window Glass, assorted

sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,

269 " assorted Corks,

12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,

35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,

200 " Epsom Salts,

300 " Epsom Sulphur,

321 " Brimstone,

600 " Coppers,

27 " Gun Opium,

5 " Powdered Opium,

10 " Iodide Potash,

24 doz. Seidlitz's Powders,

300 lbs. El Carb Soda,

25 ozs Tannin,

25 lbs Sugar of Lead,

10 doz. Concentrated Lye,

600 lbs. Madras Indigo,

100 " Lamp Black,

100 " Blue Lead,

172 " Chrome Green,

173 " Yellow,

800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,

123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.

Rome, Ga August 25, 1867.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.

Chair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,

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
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three, &c. A liberal discount made on
advertisements continued for three, six,
or 12 months.
Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
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D. M. FULFORD, with
J. MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and
DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and cor-
rectly printed, for sale by the quire
single copy, at this office. Also
every description of Blanks for Jus-
tices of the Peace.

J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is author-
ized to contract, receive and receipt for sub-
scription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.
A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip
Seed, of last year's growth have been left
at this office for sale—papers very large—
one ten cents.

About this time last year, in con-
sequence of the scarcity of money, we
proposed to our patrons that we would
the various articles of produce at the
market price for subscriptions due and
advance. But it turned out that the
crops failed and produce was about as
scarce as money; consequently we have
not collected during the last year ten
cent. of the subscription due; but
we have waited patiently until the pres-
ent time. Now we renew the same propo-
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,
sawseed, &c., and as crops are abun-
dant, we know that those who desire to
pay on pay, and if they do not, we can
come to no other conclusion than that
they never intend to do so; and will be
compelled to discontinue their papers
and collect the amount due the best
way we can. We know this proposition
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not
be unheeded in a single instance, with-
out some satisfactory reason given.

Notice.
A State Convention of the Conserva-
tives of Alabama is most respectfully
suggested for the first Wednesday in
September next at Montgomery.

Public Meeting.
A public meeting will be held in the
Court House in Jacksonville, on the 1st
Monday in August, of the conservative
citizens of Calhoun county, which is un-
derstood to embrace all, of every shade
of opinion, without distinction of color.
Who are opposed to the Radical policy.
This meeting is called for the purpose
of consultation on the best policy to be
pursued, and the appointment of dele-
gates to the State Convention, to be
held on the 1st Wednesday in Septem-
ber next.

Female Academy.
For the information of all persons
interested in the prosperity of the Jack-
sonville Female Academy, the under-
signed states that he is authorized to
receive none as pupils of the above
named institution except females. It
is hoped that all will understand that
the Female Academy is what its name
indicates.

D. F. SMITH,
Principal Female Academy.
Jacksonville, July 27, 1867.

At a speaking in Rogersville,
Tn., a few days ago, a riot occurred,
in which some accounts say two were
killed and 8 or 10 wounded; others that
the killed and wounded were 40.

By special request of a number
of our patrons, we publish in to-day's
paper, Mr. Hill's great speech in At-
lanta. Its length precludes our usual
variety, but it will amply compensate
the reader for this. It will be found
succeedingly earnest and eloquent, cov-
ering nearly the whole ground of con-
troversy, throwing more light on its
history, the present situation, and
probable future destiny of our country.
A few extra copies of our paper con-
taining this speech will be printed,
which can be obtained at 10 cts. each.

Our thanks are due to Capt.
McGehee, of the Freedmen's Bureau,
all day, for acts of personal kindness
and favor, during our two days stay in
that place last week. We were pleas-
ed to learn that the Captain possessed
the confidence and esteem of the entire
community, in consequence of the per-
sonal, just and impartial manner of per-
forming his responsible and important
duties. In honest endeavors to thread

the difficult maze of racial
"trude and stormy seas" of racial
construction, such an officer is a great
advantage to any community.

For the way to obtain great bar-
gains, see advertisement of D. P. Gun-
nells.

Registration.—We are truly grati-
fied to learn, that in this County, where
registration is now nearly completed,
no disorder or disturbance has occurred,
nor has there been the slightest com-
plaint against the Registrars. It takes
place to-day (Friday) in Jacksonville.
Our paper will be closed before it is o-
ver, but we expect to give the general
result in our next.

**Dromgool & Co's Red Diarrhoea Rem-
edy.**—Of all compounds ever offered to
the public for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps
and Bowel complaints of children, nothing
equals the above Remedy. It is exceedingly
pleasant, refreshing and cooling to the stom-
ach, is not a grip, nor is it alcoholic, con-
tains no Kina, cascara, galls, &c., and acts
like a charm upon old and young. Where-
ver used, it merits and receives encomiums
of the highest praise. No family should be with-
out the Red Diarrhoea Remedy.

A letter from Fort Union, New Mex-
ico, announces the Navajo Indians on
the war path.

The election in Tennessee, "Thursday
1st Aug." The canvass is exciting be-
yond anything ever witnessed in this
country. Bloodshed and violence are
preluded. Brownlow appears deter-
mined to secure a re-election, even by
his armed militia.

Washington, July 29.—Gen. Grant
has ordered additional troops to Tennes-
see and has ordered Thomas to distrib-
ute his forces to secure and R. Grant
himself will probably be there.

Six boys were drowned near Mem-
phis, on the 19th ult. by the upsetting
of a canoe.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—An explosion of a
mine belonging to the Catholics in Mi-
naria, occurred, killing a wounding a
hundred miners.

New York, Aug. 1.—Exports from
this city to foreign ports, exclusive of
specie, for six months, ending June,
were \$1,399,919.99. Flour dull and
drooping. Gold 49.

New Orleans, July 31.—Cotton
firm—advances at 20c.

Noble, July 31.—Cotton firm at 22c.

From the Southern Recorder.

The Bankrupt and Stay Law.
Misses, Editors: The public will be
benefited by knowing these two facts—

First. All stay laws, whether made
by legislative or military authority, are
declared unconstitutional and void, by
Chief Justice Chase, of the United
States Supreme Court, sitting in Circuit
Court, lately at Raleigh, N. C.

Secondly. The United States Bank-
rupt Law went into effect, for general
purposes, on the first day of June,
1867; and by the thirty-third section
thereof, no debtor desiring a discharge
from the burden of his debts, can get
such discharge after June 1st, 1868,
unless his property is sufficient to pay
half of his debts. If debtors fail to
apply for the benefit of the Act during
the first year, and yet are not able to
pay half their debts, there is no certain
relief for them; but they will have to
live under the burden of their debts
forever, or until a majority of their cred-
itors assent in writing to their discharge.
Debtors who apply for discharge during
the first year—June 1st, 1867, to June
1st, 1868—can be discharged, no mat-
ter how little they pay. Time is pre-
cious to those much in debt.

Wm. McKinley.

Bargains, Bargains.
All persons indebted to the undersigned
are earnestly requested to give him a
cut, and if you cannot pay, talk about it—
You may forget small matters after awhile.
You have doubtless known it to be the case—
"Come and let us reason together."
D. P. GUNNELLS.
Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
July 31st, 1867.

THIS day came Irvin Martin and Clark
T. Martin, Administrators with the Will
annexed, of the Estate of Lorin Martin, de-
ceased; and filed in said court, their accounts
and vouchers for a final settlement of their
said accounts, as Administrators as aforesaid.
It is thereupon ordered that the 26th day of
August, 1867, be set apart for making said
final settlement, and that notice 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 con-
cerned, to be and appear at a special term of
said court to be held at the Court house of
said county, on said 26th day of August, A.
D. 1867, and contest said account, if they
think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

August 3, 1867.

M. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Respectfully offers his professional
services to the citizens of Jacksonville
and surrounding country, in the practice of
Dentistry in its various branches.
Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcani-
cized Base, the latest improvement in Mechan-
ical Dentistry, and approved by the profession,
Operating Room at residence, Main street,
south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house.
All work warranted.

Recommendation, ever the Great Seal of
the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina,
officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, 1868.

Red Diarrhoea Remedy
For your family, so that you can give it when
necessary. For infants at the breast, and the
bowel complaint of children while teething, it
acts like a charm. All forms of Diarrhoea,
Cholera Morbus, mucus & vomiting, cramps,
pain in the stomach and bowels, are immedi-
ately cured by its use.

USE RED DIARRHOEA REMEDY
USE RED DIARRHOEA REMEDY
USE RED DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

It is so pleasant, so cooling & so prompt, that
all praise it.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Mem-
phis, last summer, it was extensively used by
the masses, and prescribed by many Physi-
cians, with the happiest results, for all the first
stages of Cholera. All cases of

Bloody Flux or Dysentery.
Mucus Diarrhoea, pains and straining of the
bowels, should not fail to use a few doses of
Dromgool & Co's Dysentery Compound
and be cured.

All Physicians of experience agree that
Dysentery & Diarrhoea are treated differently
and our compound is sure medicine that will
effect a cure.

All Married Men
Whose wives are suffering with constant pain
and suffering each month, whose men-
struation is too much or too little, or painful,
or irregular, who is suffering with falling of
the womb, with Leucorrhoea or Whites, should
not fail to carry home one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO'S
English Female Bitters.
Which will cure all those complaints and re-
store them to health and buoyancy again.

THAT YOUNG GIRL
Whose very countenance, acts, color, & walk
indicate, she is so easily restored to
health by using the English Female Bitters.

It touches the pale cheek with the crimson
blush of nature, adds joy and brightness to
the eye and intellect, imparts beauty and
charm to fair retiring girlhood, and composes
in old age.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.
USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.
USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

For old and young, married and single.

What's the Matter, Old Man?
Can't you get your kidneys to get free com-
mon? Are you troubled with gravel, or
any kind of deposits? Do you pass bloody
urine occasionally? Are you annoyed with
too frequent micturition to pass your water?
Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a
pain in the small of the back? Are you ner-
vous, irascible, or alarmed in your dreams
from the effects of bad bits of digestion or in-
digestion? Do you require a drastic, or a
purgative which will immediately arouse and
restore your kidneys, and lead to a healthy
action? If so, procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO'S
Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, Cabana & Bachu.
And be restored to health & manhood again.
Large bottles will cost you only one dollar.

YOUR LIVER
Should be kept in good condition, before fall,
thereby working off and preventing Chills
and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Chills, &c.,
and nothing is so effectual as

DROMGOOLE & CO'S
KING OF CHILLS
Which never fails to cure all cases of Chills,
Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Nouralgia,
&c., for which it is used. It never affects the
head or ears, acts upon the liver and bowels,
cleanses the stomach, can be given to infants,
and is a permanent cure. Go and consult
your druggist about it. It is no secret, no
patent, no illegitimate mixture, but is the result
of much experience in the Southern country.

SOROFULA and OLD SORES,
Blisters and Spontaneous on the face, eruptions
in the blood, Glandular Swellings, Tumors,
Pimples, Itch, Scald-head, Tetor, broken
down constitutions, impure conditions of the
Blood, can be speedily cured by using

DROMGOOLE & CO'S
CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.
The ingredients of which are highly recom-
mended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

THE GREAT
SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS.
What are they? They are a class of reliable
Family Medicines, prepared by a number of
Southern Physicians, expressly for diseases
incident to this climate, to be used by Farm-
ers, Planters and Families, to supplant the
many compounds emanating from a Northern
source.

Use Great Southern Preparations.
Use Great Southern Preparations.
For Your Families.
For Your Families.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.
Orders can be addressed to
Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
L. C. DeLoose & Co., Mobile, Ala.
Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, La.
Colman Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store.
And by Druggists every where.

Notice.
I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock,
and shall need every dollar that has been
promised me at this time. I hope therefore
that none will fail to meet their engagements
promptly.
If a want cheap goods, keep me in funds
and I will, "crash" them.
T. ROWAN.

NEW GOODS.
CALICOES,
DOMESTICS &c.
Just Received and For Sale by
WOODWARD
June 8, 1867.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THURBER & CO.
RECEIVING FORWARDING & GENERAL
Commission Merchants.
South-Comme-co & South-Front Sts.
MOBILE, Ala.

Refer to
St. John, Powers & Co., } Mobile.
Harrison & Bostwick,
Post, Smith & Co., } New York.
Brewer, Delosset & Co., }
Glover & Co., } Montgomery.
Richard Jones, Esq., }
Bugeley, Blair & Co., } New Orleans.
Farley, Jany & Co., }
March 2, 1867.

C. E. THAMES,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 10 North Commerce & No. 10 North Front sts.
[UP STAIRS]
MOBILE, ALA.
Nov. 2, 1867—4m

Advertisements.

Wm. WHITE, A. J. PHARES,
WHITE & PHARES,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

SOLE AGENTS OF
COTTON, WHEAT, &c.
PRODUCE.
Laborer saved advances made on shipments.
Respectfully refer to the following: Messrs.
S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford,
E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville,
J. D. Lake,
P. Rowan,
July 12, 1867—Em.

Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Wm. WHITE, A. J. PHARES,
WHITE & PHARES,
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.

Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

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Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

MONTGOMERY MAIL,
ISSUED
Daily and Weekly.
AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON,
J. F. WHITEFIELD, Editors.

The proprietors of the MAIL take pleasure
in announcing that they have materially in-
creased the Rates of Advertising and Subscrip-
tion, to wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867,
rates of Subscription and advertising, will be
as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.
Twelve months, ... \$12 00
Six months, ... 7 00
Three months, ... 4 00
One month, ... 1 00
Two weeks, ... 50
One week, ... 25
Single copies, ... 10
Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at
the rate of 50 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL.
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY
MORNING.
One copy, 1 year, ... \$1 00
One copy, 6 months, ... 50
One copy, 3 months, ... 25
One copy, 1 month, ... 10
Clubs of Twenty, one year, ... 15 00
All subscriptions to the paper are discon-
tinued so soon as the time expires for which
payment has been made, unless renewed.

THE MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA
UNPARALLELED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, AND IS
rapidly on the increase. It is the official organ
of the City of Montgomery, and, since the
first day of January last, has been the
publication of the list of letters in ac-
cordance with the law, requiring this list to
be published in the paper having the
LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In addition, the MAIL is a fearless and inde-
pendent advocate of CIVIL RIGHTS, CONSTITUTIONAL
AND LIBERTY.

The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest in-
formation, and is a valuable source of in-
formation to all who are interested in the
progress of the State. It is a paper of
the highest quality, and is a valuable
acquisition to every household.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Print-
ing Solicited.
Advertisements, in unexpired papers, may be
sent at half rate.

By the Governor of Alabama.
A PROCLAMATION.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, information has reached this
Department, that an atrocious murder
was recently committed in Upson county
upon the body of Michael Peasbath; and
Whereas, it is formally charged, that the
said murder was perpetrated by JOSEPH
MARKS; and it appearing that the said
Marks has fled from justice, and is still
running at large;

I do, therefore, with a view of vindicating
the outraged law, and having the murder-
er brought to condign punishment, I, J. A. PAT-
TON, the Governor of the State of Alabama,
by virtue of the power and authority in me
vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering
a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars
to any person who may arrest the said Jo-
seph Marks, and deliver him into the custody
of the Sheriff of Cleburn county.

Given under my hand and the
Great Seal of the State, at the
City of Montgomery, this 5th
day of June, A. D. 1867, and
of the Independence of the United
States of America the
ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.
By the Governor,
MICHAEL TAYLOR,
Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and
heavy built, weighs about one hundred and
seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five
years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair,
which was quite long when he fled; his com-
plexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The sec-
ond toe on the left foot has been cut, so that
it hangs down. The first and third toes on
the same foot, incline towards each other, and
nearly if not quite touch.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,
ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.
Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
Rev. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be re-
sumed on Monday the 26th inst. in the large
and commodious buildings provided for this
purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed
as the number and wants of the pupils may
require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and
practical.

The regulations, framed for the moral and
intellectual improvement of the pupils, are
mild, though positive, and are rigidly en-
forced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy
and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to
\$20 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to
\$20 per month for board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged
from the date of admission to the close of the
session.

All interested are invited to give this Insti-
tution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy,
to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the prin-
cipal, or
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Jacksonville, July 29, 1867.

\$2 TO \$5 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SER-
VICE. Pleasant and honorable em-
ployment without risk; desirable for all la-
dies, clergymen, teachers, students, farmers,
merchants, mechanics, soldiers, every body.
Please call on, or address,
C. W. JACKSON & CO.,
58 Beaver Street,
New York.

DR. C. C. PORTER,
Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Alabama
Will be in
Jacksonville
On the first week
in every month—
Room, the same
formerly occupied
by him on the
north-west corner
of the Public Square.

A. C. CLAYTON,
has been in the country near Seaboa,
Hempstead county, Mississippi, where
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, it some three or
our should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITELOCK, Proprietors.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

Baggage taken to and from the depo
free of charge. Aug. 25—4m

A PROPOSITION.
HAVING determined to establish a
permanent school of High Grade
at some point in this section of country,
we propose to locate said school at that
place where the greatest inducements
are offered by those who desire the loca-
tion

A. STRIPLING,
OB KENNEDY.

Jacksonville

Rebel

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 10, 1867.

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

DURYEE'S
VIOLINE,
[TRADE MARK.]
A New Writing Fluid.
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,
ALSO
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy Without Press.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.
49 LIBERTY STREET.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,
90 Cents Per Gallon.
Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of
New York.
Who has spent several years experimenting
for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alumen gives to oil
from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,
a chemical combination of alumen with any
other oil would make it equally valuable.
Knowing the prejudice against a new oil,
especially after the odium of many failures,
we have awaited severe tests before entering
the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises
or boast, but leave the merits of our oil
with those who use it. We dare say this
much, that, after two years' trial, in all weather,
this oil has been found as indestructible as
the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw
linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!
With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the
thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed
oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,
nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture manufacturers will like it for first
coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here
find a substitute having the appearance of
copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it
we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and
Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook-Field, Long, New York.

Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific
Navy Yard, S. S. Co., N. Y.

J. C. Follows, N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used
your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different
kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in
saying that, in my opinion, it makes a
better coating than linseed, and that, for all
purposes where exposed to weather, is much
preferable.

Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

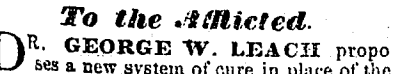
Brown Metallic Paint, 34 cents per lb.
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture,
\$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,
49 Liberty St., New York.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S
Improved Billiard Tables,
With his PATENT CUSHIONS.

Well known to be superior to any now in use.



Manufacture, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED
BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary
to make arrangements, in order to supply the
increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill
any order with his patent, or the public generally may
favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience
for nearly twenty years in the manufacture
of Billiard Tables, and having made a
number of valuable improvements, he guarantees
a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical
elegance of appearance, will challenge
competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having
been pronounced by the most competent judges
to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled
to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured
in the United States, and sustain the name
which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on
hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Send for descriptive circular and price list.
W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

To the Afflicted.
DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes
a new system of cure in place of the
various internal doses which enfeeble the stomach,
poison the blood, and endanger the life.
He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville,
personally or by letter, giving name of the
person, whether over or under 35 years of
age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens,
ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs,
spine, kidneys, and some others; charging
a very small amount in advance, afterwards
if no cure no pay. He has a number
of testimonials of cure which are entirely
true and the others getting well.
G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

"WOOD'S"
PRIZE
MOWERS AND REAPERS!
Over 60,000 made and now in use in
this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were
awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling,
at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth
England, July, 1867, and at the Great National
Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in
July, 1866, the First Premium, GRAND GOLD
MEDAL.

THE PRIZE MOWER.
While it retains all the advantages which has
made it so successful a mower, it is greatly im-
proved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,
New Pitman Connections,
Stronger Knives,
Spring Seat,
Adjustable Pulling Shoe.

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest
draft, the most durable, and at the same time
the most simple, and best cutting machine in
the world.

THE SELF-RAKE REAPER!
Is justly called the "Victor of every contest,"
and is constructed on the most scientific prin-
ciples. The new Mowing Attachment gives
general satisfaction and makes one of the most
convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers
known, and we fully warrant it.

THE HAND RAKE REAPER.
Is at the same time the cheapest and the best
of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping,
and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a
Mower it is equal to the best Reaping Ma-
chine in use. The ease with which it is
managed, and in changing from Mower to
Reaper, or vice versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the
WALTER A. WOOD
Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,
40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.
206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
77 Upper Thames Street, London.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on applica-
tion. April 13, 1867.

A PROTESTATION.
HAVING determined to establish a
permanent school of High Grade
at some point in this section of country,
we propose to locate said school at that
place where the greatest inducements
are offered by those who desire the loca-
tion of such school in their midst.

We intend to expend from time to
time, as circumstances may dictate, the
sum of five thousand dollars in erecting
and furnishing buildings, and will also
expend whatever sum or sums may be
donated by the citizens of any locality
in enlarging and furnishing said school
buildings.

The right, title and entire control of
said school and buildings will be under
our own management and jurisdiction;
and no part thereof will be under the
control of those who may aid us in this
work.

The school will be either male, fe-
male or mixed, at the will of the owners
and proprietors, as circumstances may
demand.

Those inclined to aid us in this un-
dertaking, in order to secure the loca-
tion of said school in their midst will
make written propositions to us by the
15th of August next, as we wish to
commence the work immediately.

For further particulars address either
of us.

Jno. L. DODSON,
Wm. J. BORDEN.

Jacksonville, Ala., July 27, 1867.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

ERYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo-
site of charge. Aug. 25-1867

Stonewall! Stonewall!
THE undersigned are authorized agents to
receive subscriptions in Calhoun county
Ala., for "The Life and Campaigns of General
(Stonewall) Jackson, by Prof. R. L.
Dabney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal
Hero. The only edition authorized by his
widow. The author, a personal friend and
Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription. Apply at once.
D. F. SMITH,
J. B. McCAIN.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per
month THE YEAR ROUND, or 200 PER CENT
PROFIT on Commission. We guarantee the
above salary or commission to active, industri-
ous agents at their own homes, to introduce
an article of indispensable utility in every
household. For full particulars call on,
or address,
G. W. JACKSON & CO.,
11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.



POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]
THE PLAYMATE.
BY JOHN G. WHITIER.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill,
Their song was soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard birds sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year.

For, more to me than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She laid her hand in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy
Why fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May;
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with the sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of uneventful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her summer rests away;
The dusky children of the sun
Devote her come and go.

There haply with her jeweled hands
She riddles her golden gown—
No more the name, and by wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait as by the brook,
The boys run on the hill,
And still the May flowers make sweet
The woods of July mill.

The lilacs blossom in the pond;
The first birds in the tree,
The first places since on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
And how the time seems—
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face, I hear her voice;
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the orchards build
For other hands than ours;
That other hands than ours are filled,
And other hands with flowers?

O playmate in the golden time!
Her power and her grace,
Its ringing voice is blossoms yet,
The old trees o'er it lean.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern
A sweeter memory blow;
And there in spring the vernal ring
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are mourning like the sea—
The mourning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee!

OLD TIMES.
There's a beautiful song on the slumbers air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tamed heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A pluming Cross and a pluming Crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A rose wreath in a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow;
Three golden locks on a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a slinked brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobbs on the summer air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng
Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with music chiming;
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody flows far away,
And we call it now "Old Times."

THE LOST INHERITANCE.
The train from Paris to Lyons stop-
ped at the station of Joigny, a town up-
on the route, and after leaving a few
passengers, again went on. The sta-
tion, for a moment crowded with rail-
way porters and lookers on, was soon de-
serted by all but two individuals. One
of them 20 old man dressed in the garb
of a well-to-do farmer; the other a
youth of about five and twenty, who
seemed to be waiting for some one to
come and meet him. To this person
the old man presently addressed him-
self.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to
inquire if you are Clement B—?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the
youth with a haughtiness of manner,
"and I have no doubt you are Mr. Mar-
tin."

"At your service, sir," replied the
other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Cle-

ment in the same tone, "I began to im-
agine you intended to keep me waiting.
That would not have been the best
manner in which to have insinuated
yourself into my good graces."

The old man instead of replying, let
his hand fall upon his breast as if in the
deepest affliction, and conducted the new
comer toward a large, a large old fash-
ioned carriage, to which a very rough
looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said
Martin. "If you will be good enough
to get in I will have the honor of con-
ducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir," said Cle-
ment. "Why, I shall be taken for a
travelling peddler."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement
B—, who now put on so many airs,
was a simple clerk in a grocery ware
house, in Paris, and possessed the repu-
tation of being a quiet, unpretending
little fellow. What had brought about
this sudden and radical transformation?

He had become, since the previous day,
a rich man, and it may be well under-
stood that the possessor of an income of
twenty thousand francs a year, finds it
difficult to retain the modest demeanor
of a poor clerk. On the previous day,
while dusting a lot of crockery under
his charge, a letter arrived for him by
post conveying to him the startling in-
formation that one of his uncles, of
whom he had often heard as an ex-
traordinary and very wealthy old man, but
whom he had never seen, had just died
at his residence in Burgundy, leaving
his nephew, Clement, sole heir to his
estate, to the exclusion of many other
heirs.

The letter was from a notary in the
Province, who desired him to leave Paris
for Joigny, the town near which his
uncle had resided, where he would be
met by Mr. Martin, an old confidential
servant of the deceased, and be conducted
from the railroad to the "Hermitage,"
the estate of his uncle.

Almost driven out of his senses by
such an unexpected stroke of fortune,
Clement hastened to obey the notary's
order, and on his arrival at Joigny
joined Martin as we have seen.

On jolting the queer vehicle in which
he had so contemptuously taken a
place, until after a ride of several miles,
the occupants arrived at their destina-
tion. Martin offered the honors of the
Hermitage to the new proprietor, called
at the servants and introduced them to
their future master, and then conducted
the latter to his own apartments.

"This was the sleeping apartment of
your uncle," said Martin, as they entered
a large apartment, furnished in old
fashioned style. It was in this room he
died."

But the nephew, instead of evincing
any emotion upon being shown the
chamber of his benefactor, threw upon
all around him a look of scorn, and
cried:

"Upon my word, I can't say I think
much of the old boy's taste. I never
saw anything so very ugly in my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Mar-
tin, "it is the best we have here; and if
you cannot content yourself, I really
don't know where you will find other
lodgings."

"I live here!" exclaimed the young
man. "You do not imagine that I am
such a dunce, I hope! For as young
fellows, do you see, Paris is the only
place, so I shall sell this crazy old room-
ery at once, and then be off."

"Sell the Hermitage?" exclaimed
Martin—"your uncle's favorite place of
residence! Impossible! And we ser-
vants, who hope to end our days un-
der this roof, what is to become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," returned the young
man, "let me have none of your com-
plaints, I beg. Get me some dinner,
and afterwards you will drive me to the
notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal,
notwithstanding he found the meats in-
sipid and the wines sour, the legatee,
still accompanied by Martin, re-entered
the carriage, and the two started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed
Clement, after an hour's ride, we passed
this spot this morning; and that (point-
ing to a building) is the railroad station.
Do we take the train there?"

"You alone will do so," responded
his companion, speaking very gravely,
and in a manner which made the young
man tremble in spite of himself. "I,
sir, am your uncle, and happily I am
not dead! Having heard good accounts
of your conduct, I had resolved to make
you heir of all I possess; but before do-
ing so I determined to ascertain if you
were really deserving of my generosity,
and I had recourse to a stratagem which
has thoroughly exposed your true char-
acter to me. Good-by, Clement; re-
turn to your business, and remember
that your arrogance and ingratitude have
lost you that which will never again be
placed within your reach."

If a man "reap whatever he soweth,"
what a harvest of coats and breeches the
tailors will have one of these days.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Cle-

RAM.

HOLE NO. 1584.

my sword, march to the conflict with-
out counting the cost, and proclaim to
the world that "Americans will be free-
men and not slaves."

"Let's organize," as the music grin-
ner said when he stopped in front of our
line.

The Corinth News announces the
birth of a child in that city, a few days
ago, half white and half black. The
baby's name is "Loyal League."

Montion Advertiser.

is the estimate for carrying on
the Military Governments, in the South-
ern States, during the next fiscal
year. The estimate is based upon in-
formation received at the Treasury De-
partment, and may, therefore be relied
upon.

As actual expenditures usually ex-
ceed estimates in advance, it would not
surprise if the sum total should
run up to Forty Millions of Dollars be-
fore the year is out.

Now, this money is taken out of the
pockets of the people, for no earthly
purpose but to keep the Republican par-
ty in power. Not a nickel cent of it
is needed to support the Government,
the Government does not need the
part of the Dukes, nor the Duke-
s. The Southern people can and
will govern themselves, if the Radicals
only give them a chance.

The military is no more necessary to
maintain order, nor to execute the laws,
as in Louisiana, Carolina, or Virginia,
as in New York or New England,
says the New York Express—
once, we repeat, these thirty-five or
forty millions of dollars is just so much
electioneering used to keep the
Southern States out of the Union, and
keep the Butler, Stevens and Kel-
ses in power at least until after the
next Presidential election—when they
expect a dose of power and plunder, for
years longer.

If this money came out of the pocket-
s of the Radicals themselves there
could be less cause for complaint; but
Democrats and men who never voted
for a Republican in their lives have to
pay their proportion, the operation pre-
vents the completion of a positive win-
dle.

Still, it is a swindle that must be
submitted to until the masses of the
people, tired of supporting these Duke-
doms, and tired of being taxed for the
maintenance of the most wicked faction
with which a great country was ever
afflicted, rise in their might and sweep
the whole concern away.

The best beginning to that end is to
prepare for the fall elections. If we
whip the Jacobins as well as they de-
serve to be whipped, this autumn, they
will want more than thirty-five millions
to enable them again to cheat into the
Presidential chair a man after their own
heart.

Meanwhile the \$35,000,000 is just
so much to be added to house rent, food,
fuel and clothing; so much subtracted
from wages and salaries. The high
tariff and big bounty Lords will not feel
the burthen any more than the Dukes
in the military dependencies—but it will
fall with crushing weight, as usual, upon
those who are the least able to bear it—
the working man, the mechanic, the
day laborer, the artisan, the farmer, the
salaried clerk, the men of small incomes
and others of all that class.

Montgomery Mail.

**Prentice Knows the Radical Bull
Dog!**

The Louisville Journal has the fol-
lowing advice for Kentucky, which we
commend to the people of Alabama:

"Let Kentucky, at this time, give
sign that she is willing to sacrifice, let
her prove that she does not stand up
in the position she has deliberately taken,
let her show that she is ready to
forgo her undeniable rights in order to
win Radical favor or avert Radical dis-
pleasure; let her indicate that she is
coercive, subjugated, intimidated, bowed
down in abjectness of spirit, and the
Radicals in Congress and out of it, all
of whom hate her and have long hat-
ed her even more than they hate any
one of the States that seceded, will
pounce upon her as furiously as bullies
always pounce on cowards, and feed fat
the old grudge they bear her, making
quack anoints to themselves for all the
trouble and annoyance that she has, by
her proud and independent course, been
giving them." We tell you, fellow Ken-
tuckians, if you would avoid the bite of
the Radical bull dog, look him sternly
in the eye and stand your ground, for,
just so surely as you cower and flee, his
teeth will meet through the calves of
your legs. We speak from a thorough
knowledge of the habits of the animal.
Nothing could be more immediately and
more thoroughly fatal to our State po-
litically at this time than timidity and
base compliance with wrong and oppression.
She can be wounded and oppressed by
the gauntlet of arm of power; she can
never be disgraced only by herself.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For six 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. FOLENBERGER, with
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and
DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and cor-
rectly printed, for sale by the single
or single copy, at this office. Also
every description of Blanks for Jus-
tices of the Peace.

J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is author-
ized to contract, receive and receipt for
subscription and advertising for this paper.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Tur-
key Seed, of last year's growth have been left
at this office for sale—papers very large—
price ten cents.

About this time last year, in con-
sequence of the scarcity of money, we
proposed to our patrons that we would
take various articles of produce at the
market price for subscriptions due and
in advance. But it turned out that the
crops failed and produce was about as
scarce as money; consequently we have
not collected during the last year ten
per cent. of the subscription due; but
we have waited patiently until the pres-
ent time. Now we renew the same propo-
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-
dant, we know that those who desire to
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can
come to no other conclusion than that
they never intend to do so; and will be
compelled to discontinue their papers and
collect the amount due the best
way we can. We know this proposition
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not
be unheeded in a single instance, with-
out some satisfactory reason given.

**DROGMOLE & CO.'S RED DIARRHOEA REME-
DY**—Of all compounds ever offered to the
public for Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps
and Bowel complaints of children, nothing
equals the above Remedy. It is exceedingly
pleasant, refreshing and cooling to the sys-
tem. It is not a syrup, nor is it alcoholic, con-
tains no kino, catechu, galls, &c., and acts
like a charm upon old and young. Wherever
used, it merits and receives encomiums of
the highest praise. No family should be with-
out the Red Diarrhoea Remedy.

Special attention is invited to the
card of **AGNER WILLIAMS**, Cot-
ton Factor and Commission Merchant
of Selma, Ala. Mr. Williams is al-
ready well known to many patrons in
this section, for whom he has transacted
more or less business for the last ten or
twelve years, as a competent, experi-
enced and reliable business man. We
heartily commend him to the confidence
and patronage of those who may have
cotton, flour, &c. they may wish to have
sold.

Persons indebted to the firm of
Pinson & Bro. formerly of Alexandria,
will find their notes and accounts in the
hands of H. L. Stevenson, who may
generally be found at Stevenson & Pin-
son's store.

Seed Wheat.

We have an opportunity to procure
for any of our friends who may desire,
a superior quality of Early White Spring
Wheat, delivered in sack at a Depot in
Sweet-water valley, B. Tenn. and Ex-
press freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per
bushel. We sowed last year 24 acres
of this kind of wheat, which produced
more than double the ordinary kind.
A specimen of this wheat has been seen
and admired by many at our office.

Those who want the wheat must ap-
ply immediately, as we are requested to
forward the money by Express, by the
1st of September. Each man's wheat
will be shipped separately to himself, to
care of any one in Rome he may design-
ate.

If you want a really nice and
fine article of Chewing Tobacco, and at
a very moderate price, call on Mr. J.
M. Carroll, west side of the public
square.

If Alabama was regularly "recon-
structed" there would be a general elec-
tion in the State to-morrow. Tax
Collectors & Tax Assessors are amongst
the officers that would have been chosen
on that day. Under the laws of the
State, however, these particular officers
would not enter upon their duties until
the first of January, 1868. Their of-
fices, therefore, are not necessarily vac-
cant now by expiration.

Montgomery Advertiser.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM LONDON.

August 3.—Dispatches received to-
day from Athens bring the intelligence
that the Greek Government has an-
nounced its determination of declaring
war against the Sublime Porte on the
first of September, should the hostilities
against the Christians, in the Island of
Candia, not be ended before that time.
Great military preparations are being
made for such a contingency, and orders
have been issued calling out the entire
reserve force of the Kingdom.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

August 3.—The steamer Galveston
arrived from Brazos to-day, and brings
the following:
Juarez had issued a grandiloquent
address on the 15th of July; in which he
says: "Good men of Mexico, you have
been fighting alone without the assist-
ance of any one to preserve liberty, and
that he himself had not compromised the
independent sovereignty of the Re-
public."

An election for President will be or-
dered immediately.

The press favors general amnesty.
The country is to be divided into six
military districts.

Losado's forces refuse to reorganize.
Castillo and Aguirre are sentenced to
be shot.

Munoz was discovered, but cut
through the guards and escaped.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

August 6.—Gen. Pope orders discon-
tinuance, and forbids further proceed-
ings in cases against soldiers for acts
committed in accordance with military
orders.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Helm's majority reached 40,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's formal intimation to
Stanton that his resignation would be
acceptable excites political circles. His
voluntary vacation of the office is not re-
garded as probable. The President's
note was in effect that considerations of
public policy would render his resigna-
tion acceptable.

FROM NEW YORK.

August 6.—Vessels arriving report a
terrific hurricane on the Atlantic,
which lasted for several hours. Several
vessels were more or less injured, and
pieces of wrecks were picked up by var-
ious pilot boats. The America goes in-
to dock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Presi-
dent has directed his subordinates to
hold no communication with Stanton as
Secretary of War.

Surratt's Jury still disagree, and
stands it is asserted, 10 to 2 for acquit-
tal.

Considerable interest is attaching to
the Military Commission's recommenda-
tion of Mrs. Surratt's commutation.
The fact cannot be denied that the Presi-
dent never saw it. He reiterates his
previous assertions to that effect. The
President also says the documents were
not arranged when presented to him, as
now, and were in loose sheets.

The summary is by the Atlantic Ca-
ble.

The Prussian Government has insti-
tuted enquiries whether Juarez has
treated its Minister Baron Von Magnus,
in accordance with the laws of nations.

The Convention at Stuttgart recom-
mend Sen. Hermann Gernsey to join the
Northern Confederation.

New York, Aug. 8.—Stocks heavy,
Gold, 40 3/8. Cotton, 28 1/2.

Washington, Aug. 7.—In connection
with Stanton's official refusal to resign,
it is stated that he will not be allowed
to participate in the Cabinet councils.

The "Loss of Prisoners" Re-
viewed—Captain Shaff is the U. S. of-
ficer in command of Mount Vernon Hos-
pital, and Col. F. B. Shepherd is a well
known citizen, living on his plantation
in the immediate neighborhood of the
arsenal. It appears that some difficulty
had arisen between the two gentlemen,
which led to a challenge from Colonel
Shepherd. Captain Shaff responded to
the challenge by sending a file of sol-
diers to arrest the challenger and bring
him to the arsenal. When Col. Shep-
herd arrived, a prisoner in the hands of
the guard, Shaff began to insult and
threaten him. "I am an unarmed pris-
oner," said Shepherd, "shoot me if you
choose." Whereupon Capt. Shaff raised
a pistol and deliberately shot his pris-
oner, the ball taking effect in the neck.

Mobile Times.

It is said that the Knights of the
Golden Circle are organizing under a
new name, and hereafter may be known
as the "Order of Maximilian." They
bind themselves together by the most
solemn oaths, and intend to leave this
country shortly for Mexico, to avenge
the death of that Prince.

The Montgomery Mail of the 31
inst. says: There is yet a prospect of
successful opposition to the designs of
our enemies. "The registered colored
voters will be not more than ten thou-
sand in excess of the whites. At least
five thousand of these negroes are un-
der age. Their votes should be chal-
lenged by those who know their age, &
should be thrown out. A large num-
ber of Conservative negroes stand ready
to vote with the Southern white man as
soon as the proceedings of the Conserva-
tive State Convention convince them
that their civil and political rights will
be protected and secured. There is
hope yet, if people would cease standing

at the corners with their thumbs in their
mouths, and whispering to each other
with bated breath. Alabamians, be-
lieve me and save the State! If you
allow the Radical party to get control of
the Convention, you might as well pre-
pare to kiss the toe of some Brownlow.

The Case of Hamlin.

One Hamlin an ex-soldier indicted
for obtaining money under false pretens-
es, was tried during the term of the city
court just closed, found guilty, and sen-
tenced to the penitentiary for three and
a half years.

It will be remembered that by means
of false representation and forged evi-
dences of responsibility, he succeeded in
obtaining \$10,000 of Messrs. M. J. A.
Keith & Co., almost a year ago; that
he at once left the city; that the fraud
was almost immediately discovered; and
that he was pursued and captured, and
the bulk of the money recovered from
him.

He had a fair and impartial trial, and
was defended by able counsel. His
conviction was unavoidable. The sen-
tence was less than he could have ex-
pected.

Tuesday evening, however, the Sher-
iff received an order from the military
authorities to turn him over to them,
and he is now held under that order.

It is to be hoped that the object of
this rather unexpected order is to push
the investigation further with a view of
securing the arrest of his accomplices.
Perhaps the "important witness" of
whose absence Hamlin complained dur-
ing his trial, and whom he accused of
being absent from prudential considera-
tions, may have put Gen. Swaine on
the track of others as guilty as Hamlin,
and made a suspension of the sentence
of the court appear necessary to the ends
of justice. Perhaps Hamlin himself
may have made, or promised to make,
developments which he has threatened
from time to time.

The fraud was a very bold one, and
Hamlin is a daring operator; and in
that affair he was backed up by sharp
accomplices somewhere, and of whom, so
far, have escaped, if not without suspi-
cion, at least without annoyance or trou-
ble of any sort so far as we know.

Selma Messenger, 1st inst.

REV. JOHN WESLEY.

What may be done by industrious
Habits—Mr. John Wesley, the vena-
ble founder of the Methodist denomina-
tion is universally regarded as an ex-
traordinary and highly distinguished
character. Whatever may be thought
of his peculiar sentiments, no one can
deny him true apostolic zeal, in discharg-
ing what he considered his duty. For
upwards of fifty years, he travelled
more than 8000 miles each year on an
average, visiting his numerous socie-
ties and forty-seven annual conferences.
For more than sixty years it was his
constant practice to rise at 4 o'clock
in the morning, and nearly the whole of
that period to preach at 5 o'clock in the
morning. He generally preached 2 1/2
times per week and often only four
times per day. Notwithstanding all this,
few men have written more volumi-
nously than he. Divinity, both con-
troversial and practical, history, philoso-
phy, medicine and poetry, &c. were all
at different times the subjects of his
pen. Moreover, he found time for read-
ing, correspondence, visiting the sick,
and attending the details of his numer-
ous society. Such prodigies of labor
would have been impossible, had it not
been for his inflexible temperance, and
unexampled economy of time. Yet to
suppose that he had no failing, would
be erroneous. "To err is human." But,
after viewing his sufferings, his labors
and success, with an unprejudiced
eye, it is impossible to deny him the
character of a great and worthy man.
He died 1791, aged 87 years and some
months. In his life he preached nearly
40,000 sermons, and travelled about
430,000 miles.

It is reported that cholera has appear-
ed at Greenwood, Miss., on the Yazoo
river. Over thirty negroes have died,
but no cases yet among the whites.

The centre of the United States has
been definitely fixed. It is Columbus,
Nebraska, 96 miles west of Omaha.

Obituary.

FLORA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of
F. C. and Sallie Lester, was born Aug.
11th, 1865, and departed this life, June
1st, 1867, at Enterprise, Miss., aged 9
months and 20 days.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to
health in a few weeks by a very simple reme-
dy, after having suffered for several years with
a severe lung affection, and that dread disease
Consumption is anxious to make known to
his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of
the prescription used (free of charge), with
the directions for preparing and using the
same, which they will find a sure cure for
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
CUTS, and all Throat and Lung Affections.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the
prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and
spread information which he conceives to be
invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will
try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,
and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing
the prescription, please, by return mail, will
please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all
the effects of youthful indiscretion, sent free to
all who need it, the recipe and directions for
making the simple remedy by which he was
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-
vertiser's experience, can do so by addressing,
in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

AGNER WILLIAMS,
COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patron-
age heretofore extended him
again tenders his services to
the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.
Will advance Bidding & Rope to his patrons.
A liberal share of patronage respectfully
solicited.
Aug 5th, 1867.

Boarding.

Five or six young men, who may wish
to go to school or study a profession, can
be accommodated in a private family in this
place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-
wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half
or more taken in produce at the market price.
For further information, enquire at this Office.
Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

"WANTED to make an arrangement"
with a live man in every county,
who wishes to make money, and can give
good references. No capital required. Will
sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month,
and rely on the profits for my pay. Address
J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice.

THOSE owing the firm of J. L. Pinson &
Bro. formerly of Alexandria, Ala. will
find their notes and accounts turned over to
H. L. Stevenson, Esq. for collection. I have
been forced to this arrangement, from the
fact that Mr. J. L. Pinson is a non-resident,
and I am not able to attend to the business.
F. M. PINSON.

August 10, 1867.

THE
MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the us-
ual political, miscellaneous and local mat-
ter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly,
to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock
Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of
Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions
or correspondence on these topics. There be-
ing no other paper in the State giving special
attention to this department, we trust the Ad-
vertiser will receive the co-operation and sup-
port of those interested.

The points of the Advertiser are thoroughly
independent and conservative, dealing just-
ly and fairly with all men, and holding itself
above all factions and all parties, for the good
of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
One copy, one month \$1 00
" " three months 2 50
" " six months 5 00
" " twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.
One copy, three months \$1 50
" " six months 2 50
" " twelve months 4 00
Six copies twelve months sent to one 20 00
Ten copies twelve months sent to one 30 00
Post office address 30 00
Clubs received for six months at the forego-
ing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in ad-
vance; and, at the expiration of the time for
which payment is made, unless previously re-
newed, the name of the subscriber will be
stricken from our books.

LEED & SCREWS,

Editors and Proprietors.

REDUCED RATES.

THE
MONTGOMERY MAIL,
ISSUED

Daily and Weekly.
AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, } Editors.
J. F. WHITEFIELD, }

The proprietors of the MAIL take pleasure
in announcing that they have materially re-
duced the Rates of Advertising and Subscrip-
tion, to-wit:
On and after the first day of June, 1867,
rates of Subscription and Advertising will be
as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.
Twelve months \$10 00
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 00
One month 1 00
Two weeks 70
One week 40
Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at
the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY
MORNING.

One copy, 1 year \$4 00
One copy, 6 months 2 50
Clubs of Ten, one year 40 00
Clubs of Twenty, one year 60 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discon-
tinued so soon as the time expires for which
payment has been made, unless renewed.
THE MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA
UNRIVALED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is
readily on the increase. It is the official or-
gan of the City of Montgomery, and, since
the first day of January last, has been award-
ed the publication of the list of letters in ac-
cordance with the law, requiring this list to
be published in the paper buying the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and in-
dependent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERV-
ATIVE UNION PRINCIPLES.
The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest tele-
graphic and general intelligence, full proceed-
ings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the
WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets
in the South, is filled with reading matter of
interest, embracing all the current news of the
week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Print-
ing Solicited.

Money, in REGISTERED LETTERS, may be
sent at our risk.

Bargains, Bargains.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned
are earnestly requested to give him a
call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it.
You may forget small matters after awhile.
You have doubtless known it to be the case—
"Come and let us reason together."
D. P. GUNNELS.
Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

The Jacksonville Fem-ile
ACADEMY.

The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, August 5th, 1867,
under the direction of Rev. D. F.
SMITH, Principal, Miss MARY A. TURN-
LEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E.
FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be
employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all
branches of instruction usually taught
in Academies and High Schools.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
20 weeks.

First Class, ... \$15 00
2nd " 20 00
3rd " 25 00
4th " 30 00
Music, Extra, ... 25 00
French 12 00
Contingent Fund, ... 2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made
in favor of those who will pay in advance or
quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period
than two months.

No deduction for absence, except in cases
of sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured
that the intellectual and moral improvement
of the pupils will be faithfully sought.

Free access will be granted to the different
Sabbath Schools and Churches in the Town,
as parents may direct.

As to health, good society, and opportuni-
ties for religious instruction, Jacksonville
presents advantages equal, if not superior to
those of any Village or Town in Alabama.

Lectures will be delivered to the whole
school, at least, once every two weeks,
on some practical, moral or religious topic.

Board can be had in good families on rea-
sonable terms.

R. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS,
A. ADAMS,
B. C. WYLY,
J. H. PRIVETT,
M. J. TURNLEY,
L. W. GANNON,
W. H. FLEMING,
A. WOODS.

July 13, 1867.

NEW
DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

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

TURNLEY & GIBBONS

Associate to the public that they are receiv-
ing 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 reasona-
ble terms. We flatter ourselves
that no House this side of Ar-
gentia can compete with us in
addition to our extensive stock
of Drugs, we offer Clover, Lac-
terne, Orchard, Hears, 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 ar-
ticles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Per-
fumery, 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 " Muricatic "
126 " Sulphuric "
84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,
100 oz. Sulf Quinine,
275 lbs. Alum,
57 " Spt's Ammonia,
63 " Nitric Dulcor,
27 " Assafoetida,
38 " Balsam Copaiva,
58 " Blue Mass,
32 " Refined Borax,
44 gals Custer Oil,
12 boxes Castor 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. Tannin 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,
35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,
200 " Epsom Salts,
300 " Flower'd Sulphur,
221 " Brimstone,
600 " Copperas,
27 " Gum Opium,
5 " Powdered Gum,
10 " Iodine Potash,
24 doz. Seidlitz's Powders,
300 lbs. Bi Carb Soda,
25 ozs Tannin,
25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,
12 doz. Concentrated Lye,
60 lbs. Madras Indigo,
100 " Lamp Black,
100 " Blk.k Lead,
172 " Chrome Green,
172 " " Yellow,
800 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,
123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.
Rome, Ga. August 25, 1868.

JOHN W. INZER

Radical Reign of Terror.

Worstest Riot in the Annals of Tennessee.

Terrible Scene on the Square at Rogersville—Armed Brownies Break up a Conservative Meeting, and Fire on Etheridge—Five Hundred Men in Deadly Conflict—A White Man and Negro Killed—Seven Mortally Wounded, and from Twenty-five to Thirty More or Less Injured—The Conservative Champion Stands Firm.

[From the Nashville Dispatch, 26th.]
Again the soil of Tennessee has drunk deeply of the blood of its persecuted citizens. Again the myriads of Brownies have brought death and desolation to its peaceful homes, and still they are permitted by this great government of ours to revel on in the carnival of blood which they have inaugurated throughout the State, and still the infamous militia is recognized as among the "regularly constituted authorities." The corpse of the martyred Cody scarce grows cold, ere the tidings of a still more sanguinary conflict than that which placed Franklin in mourning, comes to us from East Tennessee.

On a branch of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction, is the little village of Rogersville. It is the capital of Hawkins county, has about seven hundred inhabitants, and is distanced 64 miles from Knoxville, the home of Brownism. Like many other places in Tennessee, it has its clique of Radical time-servers, who are as bitter and relentless in their hatred of everything Conservative, as Satan is in his hatred of everything good.

It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Emerson Etheridge, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place, and when the announcement reached the village, the Radicals swore that he never should mount his stand to speak to a crowd there as long as trisny guns and men who would use them could be found. These threats of repeated outrage, however, failed to move the great Conservative chief one jot, and he determined upon filling his appointment, come what may. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the people poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot-guns, revolvers and other weapons, the Radicals bent on riot and blood, and the Conservatives determined to defend themselves to the last if they should be assailed.

With one o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the court house on the square, to listen to the speech. As his pre-arranged, his terrible denunciation and thorough exposition of Brownism corruption fired the Radical heart to such a degree, that he had spoken but an hour when one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, a notorious partizan, who shouted back, "That's a d-d lie!" Not knowing who flung the cowardly epithet, which he scarce had uttered ere a whistling bullet cut the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing, as this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once broke, the Radicals moving rapidly toward one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the Conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest, volley after volley of minnie balls, large and small shot, and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants until they began to waver, break into squads, and move from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated.

Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had at first taken.

The battle lasted about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were being fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white Conservative, a bullet crashing through his brain and killing him instantly. A Radical negro was the next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said the Radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss.

As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the court house, and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Sneedsville, to fill an appointment there.

Trouble is anticipated in other portions of East Tennessee, as in many places the Brownies have sworn that Mr. Etheridge shall not speak, but he will not for a moment shrink from the duty before him. He will neither be intimidated by their threats nor driven away by their bullets. No such measures of Brownism despotism can put down free speech in Tennessee, though backed by all the ragged militia in his despicable service.

There were rumors yesterday of more trouble at Rogersville, but we could gather no reliable information to that effect.

A telegram from Nashville on the 26th, to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

Additional particulars from Rogersville render it quite certain that the Radicals commenced the firing. The parties engaged were nearly all Unionists. The killed and wounded Conservatives were ex-Federal soldiers. After the death of Ross, a couple of Federal officers, named Wolf and Thurman, excited by the death of their friend, rallied the Conservatives, and going at their head, charged the hill where the colored Loyal Leaguers were arrayed for battle, driving them in confusion.

Affairs are worse in East Tennessee than in any other portion of the State. The feelings between the whites and blacks is getting worse every day. Here in Nashville all sorts of precautionary measures are being adopted to prevent collisions preceding and on election day. The Radical and Conservative Central Committees propose co-operation, looking to having the town patrolled by Federal troops, and to have the service of both the police and military dispensed with.

A Trap.—The Mobile Tribune has the following inimitable review of the situation. As to the trap part we assure our friend, late of the Merrimack, now Corporal by the grace of Horace Greeley, that we failed to bite:

The telegraphic dispatches published in the city papers yesterday were replete with important news. Here is an item that has quite a dash of devilment in it: General Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope, that Confederates who oppose Congressional reconstruction acts violate the terms of their parole.

We are afraid of that thing. We confess it candidly. Is it a trap for editors? It is, "my hearts, yare, yare; take in the top-sail; tend the master's whistle!"

O Mailled Hodgson! bite off the point of thy keen, vigorous pen, and drink down the milk; Herr, of the Livingston Journal, and you who steer the craft called the Selma Messenger, if you have paroled about you, read them carefully, and then put oil upon your troubled columns; Wright and Randall, gallant knights of Augusta, place your spears in the rack, or with their polished points tickle playfully the abdomen of old Joe Brown; then who dwellest over the way, Patriarchal Apollo, whether or not a parole encumbers thy breeches pocket, let thy bow be unstrung and thy arrows returned to their quiver; and thou General (or Corporal) by the grace of Horace Greeley, stop thy damnable nonsense—for all of you there is a trap set. What a pretty figure you would cut, flapping your wings and bawling your heads against the stars—poor birds!

The editor of the North Alabamian has witnessed a procession of the Loyal League. He says:

We counted sixteen white men and nineteen negroes. They were the meanest, dirtiest, hungriest, leanest, slimmest, foulest, filthiest, forlornest, most cadaverous grave-yard looking set of human beings which could have been collected from the four quarters of the earth. No well-trained dog would have barked at them, for they looked more harmless than whipped spaniels. The negroes were by far the most decent part of the procession, though they were the most ignorant and deluded specimens of their race. To the honor of Tusculum be it said, that not one of the nineteen freedmen were from her citizens. We never witnessed such a procession before, and a God grant that we may never again.

The War Cloud in Europe.—An exchange says, the New Orleans German paper of July 11th, contains the following dispatch from Berlin, which gives a fair insight of Austria's feelings toward Mexico:

"The king of Prussia has written to the Emperor of Austria, promising to assist with his army and fleet, in the contemplated invasion of Mexico. A circular note has been sent by the Emperor of Austria to the Consuls of the different States in Germany, asking assistance to revenge the death of Maximilian. It is hoped that the United States will throw no obstacles in the way of the Austrian object."

The Expenses of the Indian War, according to estimates made at General Grant's headquarters, are fully one million dollars a week, says a Washington dispatch to the Boston Advertiser. The same authority says, in case it is determined to inaugurate a vigorous campaign, expenditures will soon be needed to meet the wants of the increased force of about five millions per week. Thus far, since the trouble began, every Indian killed has cost the government one million dollars and the lives of ten white men.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have issued the following address: We propose that Friday, 16th of August 1867, be observed in all our churches as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer—that God would be pleased to pour out His spirit upon us and upon all flesh; that he would show our sins and help us, by a true repentance, to turn away from them; and that he would send forth laborers into his harvest, who may serve him more faithfully and efficiently than we have done; that he would build up the Church and comfort her waste places; that he would grant us all those blessings, temporal and spiritual, we have need of. And we further propose that this day of special fasting and prayer be preceded,

wherever practicable, by religious services, begun on the previous Sabbath and continued day by day till the Sabbath following.

The census statistics of Rhode Island show a far greater proportion of deaths than of births among the colored people of that State.

A REMINISCENCE.—The St. Paul Pioneer calls attention to a paragraph contained in an issue of that paper 2 years since, which reads:

"Only Ten Years!—The Work of a Decade. Fearfully Illustrated!—Twelve men met at a dining given by a planter near Selma, Ala. Ten years have passed, and ten of the twelve are in their graves. We saw the two survivors meet last evening for the first time since that fatal party. The one, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, the other Girtman Hewett, of St. Paul."

Gen. Meagher was drowned the other day, leaving Mr. Hewett as the sole survivor.

New Brunswick papers tell of a family numbering eleven individuals, all of whom are mad.

The Pensacola Observer declares that there has not yet been a single case of yellow fever in that harbor this summer.

Twenty-five such guns, burning 275 pounds of powder, are the artillery of the future, according to the Army and Navy Journal.

A silver "button," weighing 34 lbs, and worth \$8,000, was received in Omaha from the Georgetown smelting works in Colorado on the 24th.

A San Francisco found several nuggets of gold in the gizzard of a chicken he was dressing.

BANKRUPTCY.—Thus far the applicants for the benefit of the bankrupt act are more numerous in New York city than in any other part of the country. Judging from all that we have seen up to date, New York will furnish more names for the bankrupt roll than all the cities of the South put together. Up to date, the filices of Registrars of Bankruptcy in this part of the country, which it was supposed would be very lucrative positions, have not begun to be profitable. But in New York they must pay very handsomely.—N. O. Crescent.

Cato, the elder, said that "wise men learned more from fools, than fools from wise men."

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY, ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal, REV. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical. The regulations, framed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$20 per session for tuition, and from \$10 to \$20 per month for board in private families.

Fees received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or Secretary of the Trustees.

G. B. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Trustees, Jacksonville, July 29, 1867.

By the Governor of Alabama, A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburn county upon the body of Michael Fessenden;

And whereas, it is appearing that the said murder was committed by JOSEPH MARKS; and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice, and is still running at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and leaving the murderer brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. Patton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburn county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor, MICHAEL TAYLOR, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and heavy built, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has long black hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is now spoken. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite touch.

DR. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in Jacksonville

On the first week of every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

DIARRHCEA.

THIS dreadful summer complaint is now upon us; and oh! how many thousands it carries to an untimely grave every year! Beware, mother, how you neglect that slight Diarrhœa in your family; nip it in the bud. Send immediately and procure one bottle of DRONGOOLE & CO.'S

Red Diarrhœa Remedy

For your family, so that you can give it when necessary. For infants at the breast, and the bowel complaint of children while teething, it acts like charm. All forms of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, nausea & vomiting, cramps, pain in the stomach and bowels, are immediately cured by its use.

USE RED DIARRHœA REMEDY

USE RED DIARRHœA REMEDY

USE RED DIARRHœA REMEDY

It is so pleasant, so cooling & so prompt, that all prize it.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Memphis last summer, it was extensively used by the masses, and prescribed by many Physicians, with the happiest results, for all the first stages of Cholera. All cases of

Bloody FLUX or DYSENTERY, Mucus Diarrhœa, pains and straining of the bowels, should not fail to use a few doses of Drongooles & Co.'s Dysentery Compound

And be cured.

All Physicians of experience agree that Dysentery & Diarrhœa are treated differently and our compound is the medicine that will effect a cure.

All Married Men

Whose wives are suffering with constant pain and suffering each month, whose menstruation is too much or too little, or painful, or irregular, who is suffering with falling of the womb, with Leucorrhœa or Whites, should not fail to carry home one bottle of

DRONGOOLE & CO.'S English Female Bitters,

Which will cure all those complaints and restore them to health and buoyancy again.

THAT YOUNG GIRL

Whose very countenance, color, and walk indicate disease, can be so easily restored to health by using the English Female Bitters.

It touches the pale cheek with the crimson blush of health, adds joy and brightness to the dejected and melancholy, gives brilliancy to the eye and intellect, imparts beauty and charms to fair retiring girlhood, and composes in old age.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

For old and young, married and single.

What's the Matter, Old Man?

Can't you get your kidneys to act free enough? Are you troubled with gravel, or any kind of deposit? Do you pass bloody urine occasionally? Are you annoyed with too frequent inclination to pass your water? Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a pain in the small of the back? Are you nervous, melancholy, or alarmed in your dreams from the effects of habits of dissipation or indiscretion? Do you require a diuretic, or a medicine which will immediately arouse and restore your kidneys and bladder to a healthy action? If so, procure one bottle of

DRONGOOLE & CO.'S Fluid Extract Boarberry, Cubeb & Buchu.

And be restored to health & manhood again. Large bottles will cost you only one dollar.

YOUR LIVER

Should be kept in good condition, before fall, thereby warding off and preventing Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Stomach Chills, &c., and nothing is so effective as

DRONGOOLE & CO.'S KING OF CHILLS

Which never fails to cure all cases of Chills, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Nervous Head, for which it is used. It never affects the heart, or for which it is used. It never affects the stomach, can be given to infants, and is a permanent cure. Go and consult your druggist about it! It is so secret, no patent, no literature mixture, but the result of much experience in the Southern country.

SCROFULA AND OLD SORES, Blisters and Splashes on the face, humors in the blood, Glanular Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Itch, Scaldhead, Tetter, broken down constitutions, impure conditions of the blood, can be speedily cured by using

DRONGOOLE & CO.'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The ingredients of which are highly recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS.

What are they? They are a class of reliable Family Medicines, prepared by a number of Southern Physicians, expressly for diseases incident to this climate, to be used by Farmers, Planters and Families, to supplant the many compounds emanating from a Northern source.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

For Your Families.

J. P. DRONGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders can be addressed to: EDWIN MONTGOMERY & CO., Louisville, Ky. I. C. DUFFESS & CO., Mobile, Ala. BARRETT, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La. COLLINS BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store, and by Druggists everywhere. 20¢

25¢ TO \$5 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE. Pleasant and honorable employment without risk; desirable for all: clerks, clerestones, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, every body. Please call on or address

G. W. JACKSON & CO., 58 Beaver Street, New York.

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, 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, on some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

MOBILE Advertisements.

THURBER & CO. RECEIVING FORWARDING & GENERAL Commission Merchants, South-Comme ce & South-Front Sta.

MOBILE, Ala.

REFER TO St. John, Powers & Co., } Mobile. Harrison & Hestwick, } Post, Smith & Co., } New York. Brown, DeRoset & Co., } Montgomery. Gilmer & Co., } Rich'd Jones, Esq., } Rugeley, Blair & Co., } Farley, Jurey & Co., } March 2, 1867.

C. E. THAMES, COTTON FACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 10 North Commerce & No. 10 North Front sts. [1ST STAIRS] MOBILE, ALA.

Nov. 3, 1866 - 6m

SEE MA Advertisements.

Wm. WHITE. A. J. PHARES. WHITE & PHARES, Commission Merchants, SELMA, ALA.

Seller consignments of COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, & other Produce.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments. Respectfully refer to the following Merchants: Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford. E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville. J. D. Hoke, P. Rowan, July 13, 1867 - 6m.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

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For old and young, married and single.

What's the Matter, Old Man?

Can't you get your kidneys to act free enough? Are you troubled with gravel, or any kind of deposit? Do you pass bloody urine occasionally? Are you annoyed with too frequent inclination to pass your water? Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a pain in the small of the back? Are you nervous, melancholy, or alarmed in your dreams from the effects of habits of dissipation or indiscretion? Do you require a diuretic, or a medicine which will immediately arouse and restore your kidneys and bladder to a healthy action? If so, procure one bottle of

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DRONGOOLE & CO.'S KING OF CHILLS

Which never fails to cure all cases of Chills, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Nervous Head, for which it is used. It never affects the heart, or for which it is used. It never affects the stomach, can be given to infants, and is a permanent cure. Go and consult your druggist about it! It is so secret, no patent, no literature mixture, but the result of much experience in the Southern country.

SCROFULA AND OLD SORES, Blisters and Splashes on the face, humors in the blood, Glanular Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Itch, Scaldhead, Tetter, broken down constitutions, impure conditions of the blood, can be speedily cured by using

DRONGOOLE & CO.'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The ingredients of which are highly recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS.

What are they? They are a class of reliable Family Medicines, prepared by a number of Southern Physicians, expressly for diseases incident to this climate, to be used by Farmers, Planters and Families, to supplant the many compounds emanating from a Northern source.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

For Your Families.

J. P. DRONGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders can be addressed to: EDWIN MONTGOMERY & CO., Louisville, Ky. I. C. DUFFESS & CO., Mobile, Ala. BARRETT, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La. COLLINS BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store, and by Druggists everywhere. 20¢

25¢ TO \$5 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE. Pleasant and honorable employment without risk; desirable for all: clerks, clerestones, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, every body. Please call on or address

G. W. JACKSON & CO., 58 Beaver Street, New York.

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, 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, on some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.

50,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good Iowa land. Address, giving numbers of the lands and lowest cash price.

E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Agt., Galesburg, Ill.

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that some will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them. P. ROWAN.

H. T. SPALDING, Dental Surgeon, Jacksonville, Ala.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite Bases, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and approved by the profession. Operating Room at residence, Main street, south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted. Recommendation, over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 4, '65.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE PUTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

All the Cooking for a Family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with 1st trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 117 205 PEARL STREET N. Y.

MONTVALE SPRINGS - 1867.

THIS popular Summer resort, having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3.00, per week \$20.00, per month \$60.00, with an allowance for families. Travelers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from London, or by regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville, Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.

LEE, LEE, LEE!

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McClellan, Jr. of Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced.

Sold only by subscription—apply at once. APRIL 13, 1867. M. T. LEBETTER.

GROVSTEEN & CO. Piano Forte Manufacturers, 498, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any similar offered in this market.

They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-string bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovsteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovsteen Piano-Forte" Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and S. Y. and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS from both of which can be seen at our warehouses.

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 & Cy-
linder 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. RAIL-
ROAD 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, Sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Master Mechanic & Draughtsman.
Wm. Noble, George Noble,
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

**Something New, Useful and
Saleable!**
Hawhurst's Soluble Blue and
Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," For Family Use, "NATION-
AL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH
POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID,"
"INDIAN PAIN ANTI-DOT," "Good
Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solu-
tion," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE
1000 Agents Wanted, Male
and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town
to take entire control, for his neighborhood,
of several of the best, most saleable and pro-
fitable articles of every day life ever presented
to the public. Profits large—satisfaction
guaranteed. The right man or woman can
make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. En-
close stamps for full description and illustrat-
ed catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive
control of territory given. Address,
New York Manufacturing Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

ATTENTION:
Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Ste-
venson & Pinson, either by note or ac-
count, are earnestly requested to come for-
ward without delay and make payment.
We sold you Goods at cash prices on short
time, for your accommodation, and you
ought to see to it, that we are not disap-
pointed, and our business impeded by your
neglect and delay. We need money and
must have it. Know of no other way to
obtain it, than from those who owe us.
STEVENSON & PINSON,
Jacksonville, July 6, 1867.

Blacksmithing.
THE undersigned, respectfully
inform the public, that they are
prepared to execute Blacksmith
work of every description, in the most
durable manner, and at prices as low
as any other workman. Their shop is
near the Stage Stable on the west side of Main
street, south of the public square. One of us
formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to
whom he refers for information relative to
his ability to do good and faithful work.
Terms cash, or Produce at market price.
STEPHEN L. McLEAN,
STEPHEN L. HOKE,
Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned and re-opened his office at
No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining
County, the District Court of the United
States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of
the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be
promptly and vigilantly attended to.
Feb. 9, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist.
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Boxes first door north of E. L. Wood
ward's Store.
June 16, 1866

Cheap but Valuable Land
480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little
Waney Creek, 12 miles west of Jack-
sonville, and one half mile from the Jack-
sonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered
for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to
Louisiana, at a little more than government
price. The land lies well, is well timbered,
has on it fine springs, a large portion good
soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a ve-
table salt quarry. It will be sold all to-
gether, or in subdivisions of 40 or 20 acres.
For further particulars, enquire at this office.
May 18, 1867.

Sewing Machine for Sale.
A First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing
Machine, but little worn and in good
order, for sale, very low.
Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 16 1867

**Empire Sewing
Machines**
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For Family and Manufacturing Pur-
poses.
Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
616 Broadway, New York.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!
The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,
DEALER IN
Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the
public that the above named **COOK-
ING STOVES**, which is rapidly
coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen
at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin
streets. Having the advantage of twenty-
five years' experience in the business, he can
advise you to get the "Home Comfort" as
being superior to any other ever offered in this
market. It is more convenient, durable and
economical, and therefore the most desirable.
Call and see for yourself.
H. G. NOBLE.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business above McClellan's store, west
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. 21, 1866

House and Lot to Rent.
A house containing four large rooms
and two entries, suitable for a boarding
house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a
good garden, with choice fruit trees, and
well watered, will be rented on good
terms. For particulars enquire at this
office.
April 20, 1868.

BROWN & PERKINS.
Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public
and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos
in the following styles:
STYLE A. 7 octave Front, large round
corners, plain case, either octagon or
curved legs, straight bottom, head moulding
on plinth. \$150
STYLE B. 7 octave, same as style A,
with serpentine moulding on plinth,
curved legs and lyre. \$200
STYLE C. 7 octave, Front corners large
round, serpentine bottom, mouldings
same as on style D, curved lyre and
desk, fancy carved legs. \$250
STYLE D. 7 octave, Four large round
corners, finished back, 22" flanges on
rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, ar-
ched lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit
legs. \$265

The above styles are all finished in elegant
Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,
French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory
keys and key fronts, and covered in overstrung
bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now
manufactured. They are made of the best
materials, and for finish, durability, purity
and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody
all the essential changes in exterior finish of
cases which are by many manufacturers run
up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of
dealers and the profession, to a critical exami-
nation of the merits of our Pianos.

By involving the great expenses attendant
upon costly factories and expensive ware-
houses in the city, we are enabled to offer these
Pianos at prices which defy competition, and
invite all to call and examine them before
purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re-
quired by those about to purchase, instead of
presenting a display of professional names,
we refer to the parties to whom we have sold
our Pianos. Their judge ment as to the real
merits of our instruments as to the durability,
touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing
in time, &c., based on an actual experience,
being of far more value than the mere good
opinion of the Artist, however capable, who
secretly tries them in a warehouse, instruments
in perfect time and order, which have just re-
ceived the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular to
BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

M. J. & G. E. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee,
Cherokee, DeKalb, and in the U. S.
District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-
sion of Alabama.**

NEW WOOL FACTORY,
At McKinnon's old stand on
Choccoloco Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-
low Oxford and 2 1/2 above Mon-
ford. This Splendid Machinery
has been purchased with a view
to suit the wants of the Southern people,
being clothed entirely with a superior quality
of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to
give satisfaction where the wool is properly
prepared. Wool will be received from the
Detroit at Monford and returned free of charge.
Our old friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine
our machinery.
McKINNON & BROTHER,
June 22, 1867—2m.

**LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform the
public, that they have procured the large
and commodious Livery stable recently built
by Mr. J. B. Stewart, and will be prepared to
accommodate all persons who may wish to
hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They
will also feed transient horses and mules, and
have Horses and Mules for sale upon ad-
vantageous terms to purchasers.
They will endeavor to be at all times pre-
pared to accommodate promptly those who
may desire their assistance, and therefore so-
licit a liberal patronage.
R. H. WYNNE & CO.,
Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Scaled Envelope, Price
six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature,
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Semi-involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility,
and Impediments to Marriage Generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physi-
cal Incurability, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectually removed without
medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cor-
dials, pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-
tain and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may cure
himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or
two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,536.

NEW GOODS.
CALICOES,
DOMESTICS &c.
Just Received and For Sale by
WOODWARD
June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!
Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat
is ready for market, and you can get a
fair price. I expect punctuality, for
"Old things are done away,"
So call in "at once and pay."
B. L. WOODWARD.
July 20th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-
chines.** Empire Sewing, Crank Motion
Sewing Machine. It is the best and most
valuable in action. Its motion being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine. Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Makers. Ac-
cidents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No consignments made.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.
To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT
OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 13, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER, Esq.,
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to
communicate to you the following resolution
of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our ap-
preciation for the zealous, faithful and ef-
fective service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as
Superintendent of this Association in years
past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this
Association, and confer upon him the com-
plimentary position of Agent of the Southern
Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in
the above resolution do no more than justice
to your important services during your Su-
perintendency—services which none can more
highly appreciate than myself. Should oc-
casion require, I shall be glad to avail myself
of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.
I would respectfully request every daily,
tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly
paper, sent to the Editor of the Southern Press
Association, to be sent to the Editor of the
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Jacksonville Republican.

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From the Chronicle and Sentinel.
Notes on the Situation, No. VII.

BY D. H. HILL.

The late civil war did not end by any formal treaty of peace. The United States, though recognizing by all the departments of their Federal Government, the Confederate States as a belligerent party, would not recognize the right of making a treaty by their enemy lest a sort of separation or independence should be implied.

We must therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the conflict; to the declaration by the United States of the purposes of the war as made at the beginning and during the progress of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of the surrender, for the terms of peace, and the consequent rights of the victor and the obligations of the vanquished. For we must admit that the doctrines of the issue, as insisted upon by the United States, and the purposes and demands of the United States in making and carrying on the war, and the terms of surrender, and, therefore, make the law of the peace for both parties—being thus demanded by the one party and conceded by the other.

The Southern States insisted:

1. That the Federal Constitution was a compact, to which the States were parties as separate and independent States, and therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereignty, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawing, her interest or safety required withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the Southern States and recognized in the Constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of a rich State; and therefore justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw.

Many in the South believed this right to withdraw would be conceded by the party then coming into power in the United States, and that, therefore, the secession would be peaceable. They were encouraged to believe this, because this doctrine, though now and for years advocated at the South, did really originate in New England, and first came as a threat from that quarter of the Union; because also, many of the prominent organs and leaders of the new party did concede the right, and some declared if the Southern States chose to exercise it, they should do so in peace.

But this impression proved to be a very fatal mistake; and it is very certain that the United States, and every department of their government, in the beginning and throughout the duration of the struggle, and until after the final surrender, did deny in every official form, both the right of withdrawal, the validity of the attempt to withdraw, as well as the sufficiency of the cause made to justify the attempt.

Thus the right of a State to withdraw from the Union became the great, leading question of difference between the parties to the conflict, as made by all the official records, and was the main question to be decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North denied it; they joined in battle to decide the question.

In Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural address we find the following language:

"It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void." "I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by the Executive power of the United States: 1. That the Union is not and cannot be broken by the separate States; and 2. That this doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the U. S. with almost entire unanimity, resolved.

"That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Now, let us analyze this resolution & we find that it asserts three very distinct propositions:

1. It declares what is not the purpose of the war: It is not in a spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation.

2. It declares what is the purpose of the war: "To defend and maintain the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, & rights of the several States unimpaired."

3. It declares when the war shall cease: "As soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;" that is, as soon as the Constitution is maintained and the Union preserved with the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the war ought to cease.

Ten days afterward the Congress again declared, on motion of a New England Radical, their "fixed determination to maintain the supremacy of the government, and the integrity of the Union of all these United States." And with the single exception of Mr. Breckinridge, this resolution was unanimous in the Senate.

Quotations of like character could be multiplied until there should be no end of the books that should be written, but these which I have made are so clear, so explicit, so official, and make the single purpose of the war on the part of the United States so distinct that I could not make it more explicit by a thousand additional proofs. That single purpose, at this time, was to defend the Union of all the States.

Now, I have conceded, and here repeat, that either party, during the struggle, may increase his demands, or enlarge his purposes in waging the war; and these additional demands or purposes being proclaimed and made known to the other party before the surrender, while "his men and arms remain," may be claimed as one of the results decided by the war, and as making part of the terms of peace—Such demands, it is true, must be reasonable, and such purposes must be within the laws of war. For instance, either party, within the time prescribed, may demand the removal of the cause of the war so that it may not produce a renewal of the conflict; or, in case of an unjust war or of unnecessary or unreasonable prolongation of the struggle, may demand the expenses of the war; or, in case of rebellion, may insist on exempting from the amnesty the authors of the dishonorable peace brought to legal trial; or if a cruel and barbarous nation were to give distinct notice to rebels that they must expect no quarters; that they must consider, in case of surrender, that their lives or property or both are forfeited, the world might be shocked and humanity made ashamed; but the rebels ought not to complain, for in that case they are notified that they must submit to the declared will of the conqueror, & ought to fight to extermination. But as such demands are usually cruel, they ought to be made known before the surrender, with unusual distinctness, lest the weaker party, relying on the law of nature and humanity, to save something by not fighting to extermination, should be entrapped into a surrender which accomplishes what they intended by surrendering to escape.

I repeat, the only demand made by the United States in the beginning was that the people of the Confederate States should "lay down their arms, retire to their homes and obey the laws," because thereby the United States sought to accomplish the only purpose of the war, to wit: The defeat of secession and the preservation of the Union.

The question is, did the U. S. States during the war and before the surrender, make other demands or avow additional purposes and make them known to the Confederates? I have been unable to find any other and believe no other man is able to find any other, legitimate or official demands or declared purposes.

I find many individual threats, and I find also acts of confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus, and such like acts, but then they are declared to be, what indeed their very natures make them, war measures—to end with the war, & to make no part of the terms or law of peace. They were adopted as means to accomplish the one great original purpose, to force us to lay down our arms, and thus preserve the Union. Mr. Lincoln did promise a liberal exercise of the pardoning power, from which it may be claimed to imply that he would except some from the amnesty, but he could only except them for a legal trial, and I suppose even Mr. Lincoln did not doubt the result of a fair trial, unless of some one who made war on the U. S. before the secession of his State.

For though the result of the war did decide that secession was void, yet, as it is the essence of crime, it was not and could not decide, that one who honestly believed that secession was legal, was bound to know it was void before decision made it so. And though

the result establishes that secession is and was and must remain void; yet he who honestly believed, at the time, that secession was either a Constitutional or revolutionary right, or that his allegiance was due to his State when secession was asserted, or who believed the coercion of a State was a crime, could not become a criminal by acting on his honest belief. But if a man, before the secession of his State, made war on the United States by seizing her forts or otherwise; or, if while holding an office under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he used the functions of that very office, by overt acts, to destroy the Union, such a man acts a traitor and might, with some show of reason, have been excepted from the amnesty and reserved for trial. I think, however, true wisdom and a peaceful future required entire amnesty for all the past, and careful abstinence from all oppressive acts in the future.

During the war, Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, issued his proclamation, emancipating slaves in certain States and parts of States. But this, itself, was declared to be a war measure only. Afterwards the Congress had proposed to the States an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery everywhere. But the States had not ratified it. It was therefore, only a proposition undetermined at the time of the surrender. After the surrender the slave States accepted and ratified this proposed amendment, and thus by the act of the slave States after the surrender, this amendment became a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness, be counted as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace. It is a noticeable fact, also, that although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of emancipation as part of the terms at the conference in Hampton Roads, yet neither he nor Gen. Grant, nor any other power, alluded to this as a part of the terms during the negotiations, for, nor at the time of the acceptance of the surrender. The only conditions of the surrender were to submit to the laws, and not take up arms again against the United States.

What then, did the war decide, and what, by that decision, is the law of peace? Here it is, and here is all: Secession is void; the Constitution is maintained; the Union is preserved, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, with the single exception of the abolition of slavery through the consent of the original slave States.

And when our people, after the surrender, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereafter, they were to support the above decision, and nothing more.

The meeting of the Convention in these States, to conform their Constitutions and laws to the change brought by the abolition of slavery, was proper, and a result of the agreement to emancipate. The appointment of provisional civil officers by the President to enable these conventions to be called and to act, was proper machinery to accomplish the end. Further than this no reconstruction was ever needed or was legal or proper. But for the abolition of slavery the States would have been restored to their old Constitutions and government, as they existed at the time of secession.

Every proposition in these Military bills has been originated since the war; not one of them was demanded during the war, or was made a condition of the surrender. There is not a respectable publicist or law writer, ancient or modern, heathen or Christian, which can be quoted to sustain them.

By every such author the attempt to prescribe new terms after the surrender is infamous—is a breach of the peace; is a new declaration of war, and is a most perfidious abandonment of the most sacred of obligations in the face of mankind.

Nay, more; these Military Bills are disunion bills. Those who propose them are disunionists; those who advocate them are disunionists; those who consent to or accept them are disunionists. And they are disunionists, too; not, like the secessionists, as a principle—asserting a simply doubtful right; but they are disunionists in the teeth of the very decision of the war itself, and disunionists who do not seek to accomplish their ends in an open; many way, but who destroy the Union under pretence of preserving it; who trample on the Constitution under oath to support it; who continue the war after resistance has ceased; who fight an unarmed people, and too their own impoverished victims.

People often say they do not believe the newspapers get nearly all they talk about, and the most they know about anything, they learn from the papers. Isn't it so? Then take the newspapers.

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Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that linseed oil gives to oil from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of alabaster with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the failure of many others, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copper varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook- J. P. Long, New York.

J. A. Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Fowles, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 25 cents per lb. Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY The Manhattan Paint Oil Co., 49 Liberty St., New York

G. E. ELIAS, J. H. CALDWELL, ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitor 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.

A. D. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

FITNER, COOPER & CO.
Wholesale and Retail GROCERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

W. F. Revere and Son, 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, 1866.—Gm.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! LIGHT FOR THE MILLION! A VALUABLE DISCOVERY! The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chime. Not Explosive. Costs only 25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address, Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land 480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little Wauchey Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at a little more than governing price. The land lies well, is well timbered, has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very valuable slate quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office. May 18, 1867.

CHOISE HOTEL, BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25...it

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAINT," "SILVER SOLUTION," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solution, &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE 1000 Agents Wanted. Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address, New York Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

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, sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.

John W. Noble, Master Mechanist & Draughtsman. Wm. Noble, George Noble, Samuel Noble, Superintendent.

July 21, 1867.

ATTENTION: Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the firm of Stevenson & Pinson, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and make payment.

We sold you Goods at cash prices on short time, for your accommodation, and you ought to see to it, that we are not disappointed, and our business impeded by your long neglect and delay. We need money and must have it; and know of no other or better way to obtain it, than from those who owe us.

STEVENSON & PINSON. Jacksonville, July 5, 1867.

Blacksmithing. THE undersigned, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as favorable as any other workman. Their shop is near the Stage Stable, on the west side of Main street, south of the public square. One of us formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom he refers for information relative to his ability to do good and faithful work.

Terms cash, or Produce at market price. STEPHEN L. McLEAN, STEPHEN L. HORE.

Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS returned and re-opened his office at No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville Ala. He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining Counties, the District Court of the United States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be promptly and vigilantly attended to. Feb. 9, 1867.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

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 **BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS,** of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and **DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of **Blanks for Justices of the Peace.**

J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is authorized to contract, receive and remit for subscription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.
A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., as crops are abundant, we know that those who *desire* to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing Business, will be taken at this Office if application be made soon. One between the ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

Rev. A. T. SPALDING, of Mobile, will preach in the Baptist Church of this place, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., D. V.

The first open boll of cotton was brought to our office yesterday morning, by Mr. B. Denman. It was raised on the place of Col. T. R. Williams, near Town.

New Sewing Machine.—We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Bliss & McArthur, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," and comes nearer being what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any lady using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country, and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

YOUNG SHOT GUNS.—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your crabs should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet you with grateful curls, cosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle of English Female Balm.

Seed Wheat.
We have an opportunity to procure for any of our friends who may desire, a superior quality of Early White Spring Wheat, delivered in sack at a Depot in Sweet-water valley, E. Tenn. and Express freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per bushel. We sowed last year 21 acres of this kind of wheat, which produced more than a double ordinary kind. A specimen of this wheat has been seen and admired by many at our office. Those who want the wheat must apply immediately, as we are requested to forward the money by Express, by the 1st of September. Each man's wheat will be shipped separately to himself, to care of any one in Rome he may designate.

The income from the tax on dogs in Indiana this year, will amount

to nearly \$160,000. This is applied to reimbursing sheep owners for sheep killed by dogs, and the surplus is devoted to the school fund.

There is one good wife in the country; let every married man think that he hath her.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—It is stated the jury now stand 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Revenue receipts to-day \$543,000. The statement that executive business with the War Department is now done through Adjutant General Townsend is untrue.

The President attended the Schutzen festival this afternoon. No movements whatever have yet been made cramping Stanton's official functions.

Detroit, August 8.—In the Constitutional Convention the liquor prohibition cause was carried by a vote of forty-four to thirty-two.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—Gen Schofield to day issued an order that after the 20th all the destitute in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the Overseers of the poor in their respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's Herald, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you, sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to secure political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success, if they value their own freedom, and, apparently, if the people stop to think they will spurn such an attempt with indignation. Nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed, to cheat the people. The advocates of this nefarious scheme will keep before them the idea of martyrdom, and all that sort of things, but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at less expense than the overthrow of our institutions.

Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions and not in the reception of a penny's profit during the strife, but never have I wished anything but a restoration of the Union; for this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negro, nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the Southern States be restored to the Union, then the old Copperhead cry that the Union could not be restored by arms is verified.

The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to return, is an admission that war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the Republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the erection of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great masses in the North, who generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object. Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people on this crisis. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama and contemplated removal there and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farwath to my purchase. The reasons are obvious; families may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you again from my heart. J. H. HARRIS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A Turkish Admiral took a disdarch from a servant of Minister Morris, who laid the matter before the Turkish Government for redress. The Porte's reply has not yet transpired.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An American war steamer has been ordered to Crete. The Braxton accident has been exaggerated. Only three coaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—The flood has burst the canal aqueduct and reservoir, flooding the northern part of the city.—Loss \$100,000.

FLORENCE, Aug. 10.—The cholera is raging at Palermo with considerable violence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday between Russia and Bukhara.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—In the French Senate on the 27th, Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes they had gained Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements

which have been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to preparations being made by the Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of the temporal sovereignty which properly belonged to him.

The Bill in the Italian Parliament passed by a vote of 204 to 58. Arrived the steamer Weser, Captain Monteith.

The Paris Presse says Garibaldi had issued orders to the chiefs of bands, and disturbances had already broken out in Venetia.

The steamer Rising Star arrived from Aspinwall, on the 1st inst., with \$1,172,000 in specie. She is detained at the quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The first communication from the Executive Department to Gen. Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim, was issued at 2 o'clock to-day, and refers to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of Culer. Revenue receipts to-day \$1,062,000. There are no further changes in the Cabinet probable.

The President, at 10 this morning sent a communication to Stanton, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and directing him to transfer the records, books, etc., to Grant, and informing Stanton that Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim. At the same hour an authority was sent to Grant authorizing him to act as Secretary of War ad interim, directing him to at once enter upon the duty.

At noon the President received a note from Stanton, denying the President's right, under the Constitution and laws, to suspend him without the consent of the senate, but inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States had notified Stanton that Grant had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, Stanton had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Grant has assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a Cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain questions with regard to the territory recently acquired from Russia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The cholera has broken out in Nicaragua. The transit route is unaffected as yet.

The Peruvian Congress has ordered a gold medal for Juarez, for his services in behalf of republicanism in America. President Prado is appointed a minister to Mexico.

Chili is indignant at the declaration of a defensive war against Spain. They want an offensive war.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—In Galveston the number of deaths from fever for the week ending Saturday, the 10th, were 81. The interments for Saturday were an increase of 10 over the previous day. The troops thus far have been exempt. A messenger from Corpus Christi reports the fever had thence. It has also appeared in Houston. Six hundred colored troops en route from Brazos to New Orleans to be mustered out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is no authority for the use of General Sherman's name in connection with the War Department. The Court claims and decides there is no appeal from its decisions in cotton claims.

Grant's letter to Stanton concludes: "In notifying you of my acceptance I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War."

Stanton replying, concludes: "You will please accept my acknowledgments of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The business portion of Benicia has been destroyed by fire. Forty buildings were burned.

MAURITIUS, May 6.—The Plague killed 10,000 persons in one month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Flour, new, 10 to 20c lower. Wheat dull, and the market favors buyers. Corn 1 to 2c better. Gold sold as high as 41 1/2 on a rumor spread upon the streets through a paper called the Globe, gotten up for the purpose, that astounding frauds had been covered in the treasury at Washington. Bull succeeded in forcing the market, but it has since come down to 40 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There was a full attendance of the Cabinet to-day, including Gen. Grant as Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The reported robbery of the Treasury emanates from a newspaper published by Edward E. Dunbar, long an intimate and confidential employee in the Treasury printing department and President of the Continental Bank Note Company. The paper contains a long article on the subject, embracing three points; criminal and reckless mismanagement, erroneous deficiencies and fraudulent duplicate issues. Hundreds of millions are involved in the redemption of duplicates of coupons. It insists, finally, that the government is ignorant of the amount of paper afloat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—The Legislature stands thus: Senate, Demo-

crats 25; Radicals 9; Third party 4 House, Democrats 85; Radicals 11; Third party 4.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, Aug. 13.—Cotton firmer and prices have advanced; uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11; sales 12,000 bales. Manchester rates are firmer and more doing.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Stocks steady. Gold 40 1/2.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 13.—Market active, prices firmer. Sales 185 bales. Middlings 25 1/2 to 26.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Sales to-day 1150 bales. Active and firmer. Low Middlings 26 to 26 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President, through Gen. Grant, has instructed General Sickles that no order can be issued by the latter, conflicting with the process of the Federal Courts.

This revokes order No. 10 interfering with cases recently adjudicated by Judge Chase, in North Carolina.

Sheridan writes Grant complaining that Gen. Rossman's general demeanor towards him was not such as the commanding officer of the District had a right to expect.

The following is the cable summary: The Federal steamers Hartford and Wyoming fought the Chinese pirates on the Island of Formosa, who refuse to surrender the murderers of the American bark Rover's crew.

After shelling the shore several boat loads effected a landing. Five hours' sharp fighting ensued. Fifteen officers and men were sunstruck. Lieutenant McKenzie was fatally wounded. The fighting party withdrew. The bombardment continued until the natives disappeared, when the vessels left the scene.

MAINE.—On the 13th inst. at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. J. C. Hall, Mr. D. H. M. Kerr, of Kossuth, Miss., to Miss Nancy G. Williamson of White Plains, Ala.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., Cal., New York.

REMEDIES OF YOUTH.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

REDUCED RATES.

THE **MONTGOMERY MAIL,** ISSUED Daily and Weekly, AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. By **J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,** Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, J. F. WHITEFIELD, Editors.

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure in announcing that they have materially reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription, to wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867, rates of Subscription and Advertising will be as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.
Twelve months \$10 00
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 00
One month 1 00
Two weeks 50
Single copies 10

News, ads and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL.
One copy, 1 year \$4 00
One copy, 6 months 2 50
Clubs of Ten, one year 40 00
Clubs of Twenty, one year 60 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discontinued so soon as the time expires for which payment has been made, unless renewed. The MAIL has a CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the official organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, requiring this list to be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and independent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVE UNION PRINCIPLES. The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, full proceedings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter on every subject, embracing all the current news of the week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited. Money, IN REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the Advertiser will receive the co-operation and support of those interested. The policies of the Advertiser are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
One copy, one month \$1 00
" " three months 2 50
" " six months 5 00
" " twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.
One copy, three months \$1 50
" " six months 2 50
" " twelve months 4 00
Six copies twelve months sent to one Post office address 20 00
Ten copies twelve months sent to one Post office address 30 00

Clubs received for six months at the foregoing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

J. F. M. & S. WILSON, Editors and Proprietors.

Notice.

THOSE owing the firm of J. L. Pinson & Co., formerly of Alexandria, Ala., will find their notes and accounts turned over to H. L. Stevenson, Esq. for collection. I have been forced to this arrangement from the fact that Mr. J. L. Pinson is a non-resident, and I am not able to attend to the business. F. M. PINSON.

August 10, 1867.

Boarding.

FIVE or six young men, who may wish to go to school or study a profession, can be accommodated in a private family in this place, with boarding, lodging, room, firewood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half or more taken in produce at the market price. For further information, enquire at this Office. Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

WANTED to make an arrangement.

With a five man in every county, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month, and rely on the profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. J. & C. E. TURNER, Attorneys at Law

AND Solicitors in Chancery, General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cibleburne, Cherokee, Blaine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

Empire Sewing Machine.

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Carriages and Catches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

LEE, LEE, LEE!

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr. of Va. The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced. Sold only by subscription—apply at once.

April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low.

Enquire at this Office. Feb. 16 1/2

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, August 5th, 1867, under the direction of Rev. D. F. SMITH, Principal, Miss MARY A. TURNLEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all branches of instruction usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 20 weeks.

First Class, ... \$15 00
2nd " 20 00
3rd " 25 00
4th " 30 00
Music, Extra, ... 20 00
French " 12 00
Contingent Fund, ... 2 00

A deduction of 30 per cent. will be made in favor of those who will pay in advance or quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period than two months.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils will be faithfully sought.

Free access will be granted to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the Town, as parents may direct.

As to health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents advantages equal, if not superior to those of any Village or Town in Alabama. Lectures will be delivered to the whole school, at least, once every two weeks, on some practical, moral or religious topic. Board can be had in good families on reasonable terms.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS, A. ADAMS, B. C. WYLY, J. H. PRIVETT, M. J. TURNLEY, L. W. CANNON, W. H. FLEMING, A. WOODS.

July 13, 1867.

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 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, Heads, 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,

30 oz. Benzole Acid,

50 lbs. Nitric

50 " Muratic

136 " Sulphuric

84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,

100 oz. Sulf Quinine,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 " Spt's Ammonia,

63 " Nitric Dulcer,

27 " Assafoetida,

33 " Balsam Capivi,

58 " Blue Mass,

50 " Refined Borax,

32 " Calomel,

44 gals. Castor Oil,

12 boxes Castile Soap,

10 lbs. Chloroform,

60 " Cream Tartar,

12 "

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Radicals, in their revolt against the constitutional government, have reversed all that is traditionally respectable and venerable in the history of the American people. Their acts of violence and every law, human and Divine, in their headlong rush to a single end—showing the narrow difference between the sublime and the ridiculous. Mr. Stanton has shown himself resolved not to be behind his colleagues in the sacrifice of indecency. We pronounce that he overstepped all in his refusal to resign his position at the President's request and for refusal. It amounts to this, that to serve his party, Mr. Stanton chooses to remain in a Cabinet where he has been politely shown the door and told that his room was between his company. A well bred dog does not howl down stairs when the door is pointed out to him. Not so Mr. Stanton. He stays and he stays the cost of being not only a suspect, but an avowed spy in a ministerial office. This may be very shrewd, very politic and useful to his party, and very Radical, but it is decidedly ungentlemanly.

Mobile Advertiser.

Brownlow's Physiognomy.

The Memphis *Avant-courier* says, a gentleman of that city has been exhibiting a photograph of "Parson Brownlow," with the following result:

In every case the judgement was unfavorable. One said: "It is the face of a unmitigated scoundrel." Another said: "The mouth is serpentine, but the eyes are in expression." A Radical doctor said: "I have never seen 'so bad a face.'" A Radical physiognomist was of opinion that the mouth and eyes, as well as the shape of the head, indicated "a mean, unscrupulous and unfeeling man." A Radical official said: "A fellow with such a flat, receding forehead, coarse nose, and big ears, is on y for a state prison." One chap said it looked like the face of a dog. The drop of the left eyelid, the depression of the corner of the mouth, the maniac stare of the eyes, were severally commented on. The confusion of the parties when they were told that the villainous likeness was that of Brownlow, Radical candidate for the Governorship, may be imagined.

Who Knows?—The following is given as the conclusion of Fred Douglas' speech in Norfolk on the 4th of July: "Had not the Southern Confederacy been blinded by prejudice, she would have used the means which were in her power to employ, of achieving a lasting independence. That is the Confederate Government would have unshackled every slave, and as freemen, armed for the fight, marched then shoulder to shoulder with the whites, to the field of battle. Had this been done, said he, 'to-day you would have been a free and independent people. Mr. Lincoln struck the key note of success just in time when he issued his emancipation proclamation.'

An Atmospheric Phenomenon.—The Cuthbert (Ga.) Appeal says that lightning has struck twenty times, within the last few weeks past, within the corporate limits of Cuthbert, in no case producing death to man or beast. In our own city on Thursday night last, just before the wind set in which preceded the heavy rain, snow flakes fell for a moment or so on Broad street. Two citizens of undoubted veracity testify to the fact of having caught in their hands and examined some of the flakes.—Snow in August in this latitude is a novelty quite in keeping with the wonderful upturning of things generally by Military Governors and Radicals, plain or colored.

Pausing to Reflect—Whether are we Drifting?

The carefully written editorial in the New York *Harvard*, which is attracting so much attention, bitterly denounces both Republicans and Democrats, but is laudatory of the Grant party. It contains these sentences:

"Are we drifting from the excesses of liberty, equality and fraternity to a French reign of terror, or to blood reprisals of St. Domingo, or that fusion and confusion of races which culminated in a Mexican anarchy? It will be better to wait two years or ten years longer for Southern restoration than to push it through on the basis of a controlling negro balance of power."

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Denver News of the 27th ult has the following:

This side of Monument station the Indians are scarce, while below they are thick. Telegrams are constantly received in Denver asking for reinforcements. The Indians virtually hold one hundred miles of the road.

West Sander's coaches went out on the Rocky Hill route Monday.

The Georgia silver mining company took out silver bullion last week valued at one thousand and forty dollars, at a single blast. The miners of Suckhold's lodes threw out three tons of the choicest sulphuret ever taken out of any mine in the mountains.

New Mexican exchanges say that the Navajoes killed five soldiers. Mr. Ferris, division agent of the United States express, reports that on Saturday the Indians drove off twenty one head of government stock from the fort near Monument station.

On Sunday morning Powers & New-

man's train from Leavenworth had a fight with the Indians, lasting all day. Late in the day they were assisted by Captain Schermerhorn with his volunteers. Ten to fifteen Indians were reported killed. None of our men were killed. The wagon sheets were burned, and several animals killed and wounded.

At a radical glorification meeting in Knoxville, Brownlow said his majority in the State would be over forty thousand, and he proposed to bury the rebel party in a coffin with both ends open, so that when the devil went in at one end they could go out at the other. No promises had been made by him or his friends as to how long he should be governor. The Constitution did not fix the time, and as he was called a despot he would be one, and be governor for ten years, to show what he might be.

A New Silk Plant.

The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru, of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed is small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rate manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.

Kenucky.

Overwhelming Defeat of Radicalism.—A "One Sided Affair"—Helm's Majority Over 50,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Returns thus far are completely one sided. The Democrats have elected almost the entire Legislature. Helm's majority over both his competitors will certainly exceed fifty thousand. Louisville city and county sends an unbroken Democratic delegation of twelve members to the Legislature. The city gives Helm a majority of 4000 over Barres, 3300 over Kinkaid and 53-0 over both of them together.

FRANKFORT, Ky. August 5.—Helm's majority over the Republican ticket in this precinct is about 600 to 20. We expect a similar result throughout the State.—*Nashville Banner.*

The War Aspect—France and Germany in Preparation—Russia Likely to Join Prussia.

Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia.

A council of war is at the present moment being held in Russia, between the staffs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaigns suggested by probable coalitions between France and other States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately and before France has got into attitude.

Russia, however, inclines to a postponement, which does not make the strife it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm somewhere.

Cork Ex.

From Mexico.

BLOOD OF MAXIMILIAN AVENGED.—THE TRAITOR LOPEZ ASSASSINATED.—The Subtilty correspondence of the *Ranchero*, dated July 30, has the following:

The particulars of the assassination are as follows: Lopez was stopping at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife accompanied him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived and familiarized himself with a hostler in a lively stable adjoining the hotel. General Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be at dinner. Before the dinner hour Lopez returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who was made special note of his man. When dinner was called Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table.

After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, sprang upon Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and as he started to leave, said this is the way all traitors should be paid. No one interfered to prevent the assassin from leaving. This was the blood of Maximilian. Miramon and Mejia, yea, and thousands of others, avenged. This report is regarded as authentic.

Back from Brazil.

Sunday morning last, a number of gentlemen and their families arrived in this place from Brazil, where they had gone in pursuit of a home.

The Montgomery Advertiser, whose editor met the same party in Montgomery, says: "The party is composed entirely of Alabamians, among whom are Messrs John M. Harris, W. J. DeBerry, G. E. Jones, Thomas Moten, T. A. McElroy, John Starfield, D. W. Brazill, and other gentlemen and their wives and children. They gave off etwines and pitiful accounts of the sufferings of many hundreds of deluded Southerners, who were lured away from their friends by the tempting offers of

the Brazilian Government, and the tales of wild and impulsive American adventurers. They represent that there is no regularly organized government in Brazil—there is no society—but little cultivation among the inhabitants—no laudable ambition—no ways of making money—the people scarcely know the meaning of the word 'kindness'—the American citizens live about in huts, unheated for—there is general dissatisfaction among the emigrants, and the whole Brazil representation is a hangbag and a farce. The American consul is in receipt of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their true, rightful country."

PLAIN TALK.—During the discussion of the suffrage question in the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. Hamersley, of Hartford, said:

"Sir, the gentleman from New London has suggested that Congress may force negro suffrage upon us! and he seems to think we may as well have it now, as to wait for Congress to force it on us. I would not go for the chance, under any threat Congress may make. Let them try it if they dare! Let them send on their armed cohorts and their Generals, to say to Connecticut—'You shall have negro suffrage. If we don't resist to the death, then, sir, our free institutions will be lost forever.' [Great applause, which drowned the Speaker's hammer.]

The following paragraphs are from a speech of the Hon. W. E. Robinson, member of Congress from Brooklyn, New York:

"Not many have the courage to wage this conflict of 'principle versus interest,' not many have the daring to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and adhere unflinchingly to the cause of truth, when the storms of an opposing party swell like waves of the sea, threatening to sweep all resistance into nothingness. But there are some! And the South in the midst of her ruin and desolation, a very Prometheus Victim, preyed upon by human vultures, has firm, true friends, whose hands are lifted to arrest her threatened doom; whose voices are raised heaven-high, pleading like angels trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of her taking off."

The lower the South has b at the knee, the more in deorable have become the terms of pardon; even kindly words from any friend of the South were answered with greater indignity, till finally conditions are exacted which none but bull's would demand or cravens yield, for 'the knee that is forced had been better unbent.' But is there no hope ahead?

I have sought to elevate my mind above the vengeance of a divided present, and have looked to the brightening flag of a united future as the inheritance of glory for a common posterity. In days gone by I learned my creed from Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, John M. Clayton and John J. Crittenden. I stand by the record and refuse the teaching of Brownlow and Phillips.

I see in the future an ocean-bound republic; in the immediate future an hundred millions of her united people. Where but a few stars flickered in her sky, I see constellations blazing; the flutter of her flag is reflected on every sea, the splash of her propeller vexes every ocean, and to that future I sum mon back our brethren of the South, for without them success would be a failure, and glory but a shame.

ABDUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA BY ORDER OF BROWNLOW.—The Winston (N. C.) *Sentinel* states that one day last week a party of men from Tennessee claiming to belong to Brownlow's militia made a raid into Wilkes county, N. C., and arrested and carried off a young man by the name of Wagoner.—Wagoner is a native of Johnson county, Tennessee, and at the commencement of the war joined the First North Carolina cavalry, and did not visit his home during the struggle, and since the war, being afraid to return home, he settled in Wilkes county, and recently married. The man who carried him off told him they were acting under authority of Brownlow, and that he had also offered \$400 reward for him. The captors placed a guard of two men, one on each side of him, and then placed a fire guard over him, with instructions to fire off a gun on the approach of any one that had the appearance of pursuit, and the firing of the gun was the signal to the guard near Wagoner's person to kill him. When the party was approaching Taylorsville the rear guard stopped at a branch to the drink, and fell to the rear some thirty or forty yards. Wagoner conceived this to be the best chance to escape. He suddenly struck one of his guards and knocked him off a steep embankment, and immediately struck the other and darted into the woods. By this time the whole party was drawn to him, and they fired a volley after him, but his person was not touched, although several balls passed through his clothing. He got safely back to Wilkes after three days.

VEGETABLE DIET.—In St. Louis several of the physicians have signed a protest against the order of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of vegetables during the hot season. They declare it contrary to the rules of hygiene and the principles of physiology, and declare that vegetable food is most essential to the preservation of health, especially during the hot weather.

They who act in the path of duty, and depend on the power of God, are equally safe at all times and in all

circumstances; no less safe when surrounded by enraged enemies, than when encircled by kind and assiduous friends.—[Newton.]

FRUIT is the antidote of fevers, and both come in the same season. The best remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake is lobelia, which grows around its den.

The latest story is that Wilkes Booth is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas.

The world has 65,727 miles of railroad now, 36,893 of it in the United States, or more than two-thirds as much as all Europe.

Gold mining in Virginia is rapidly increasing. By the 1st of Nov. ensuing, seventeen mines will have been opened in Spotsylvania, Culpepper, Orange and Loudoun counties.

Most of the gold now going to Europe is to pay the expenses of persons now travelling there, and it is estimated that they will spend \$10,000,000 this season.

Loyalty properly means adherence to a principle. It is applied by the party temporarily holding government in this country, to all lovers of negroes and subjects of Radicalism. The word really has no place in a republican vocabulary. It was introduced about the time the Radicals abolished the Constitution.

The fastest time in American rail roading was that of a direct train on the New York Central Rail Road, the other day, from Hamburg to Buffalo—ten miles in eight minutes, or at the rate of seventy eight miles an hour.

WHAT IS DUE TO WOMAN.—The New York Evening Gazette says: "There never was a man who did too much for the happiness of a woman, and never did a man devote his thought and care to the tastes of a true woman who did not reap a rich harvest in return."

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY.

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal, Rev. R. J. C. HAY, Assistant.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 20th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$20 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHITT, Secretary Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburne county upon the body of Michael Pennick; and

Whereas, it is formally charged, that the said murder was perpetrated by JONATHAN MARKS; and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice, and is still running at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and having the murderer brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. Patton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Jonathan Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Alabama, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor, MICHAEL TAGLE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and heavy built, weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is slow speech. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite touch.

DE. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Alabama. Will be in Jacksonville On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Bargains, Bargains.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are earnestly requested to give him a call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after a while. You have doubtless known it to be the case—'Come and let us reason together.' D. P. GUNNELS. Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

DIARRHŒA.

THIS dreadful summer complaint is now upon us and oh! how many thousands it carries to an untimely grave every year? Beware mother, how you neglect that slight Diarrhœa in your family; nip it in the bud. Send immediately and procure one bottle of DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Red Diarrhœa Remedy

For your family, so that you can give it when necessary. For infants at the breast, and the bowel complaint of children while teething, it acts like charm. All forms of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, nausea & vomiting, cramps, pain in the stomach and bowels, are immediately cured by its use.

USE RED DIARRHŒA REMEDY. USE RED DIARRHŒA REMEDY. USE RED DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

It is so pleasant, so cooling & so prompt, that all prize it.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Memphis, last summer, it was extensively used by the masses, and prescribed by many Physicians, with the happiest results, for all the first stages of Cholera. All cases of

Bloody FLUX or DYSENTERY.

Mucus Diarrhœa, pains and straining of the bowels, should not fail to use a few doses of Dromgoole & Co's Dysentery Compound and be cured.

All Physicians of experience agree that Dysentery & Diarrhœa are treated differently and our compound is run around that will effect a cure.

All Married Men

Whose wives are suffering with constant pain and suffering each month, whose menstruation is too much or too little, or painful, or irregular, who is suffering with falling of the womb, with Leucorrhœa or Whites, should not fail to carry home one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

English Female Bitters.

Which will cure all those complaints and restore them to health and buoyancy again.

THAT YOUNG GIRL.

Whose very countenance, acts, color, & walk indicate disease, can be so easily restored to health by using the English Female Bitters.

It touches the pale cheek with the crimson blush of nature, adds joy and brightness to the drooping and melancholy, gives brilliancy to the eye and intellect, imparts beauty and charm to fair retreating girlhood, and composes in old age.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

For old and young, married and single.

What's the Matter, Old Man?

Can't you get your kidneys to act free enough? Are you troubled with gravel, or any kind of deposits? Do you pass bloody urine occasionally? Are you not vexed with too frequent urination to test your water? Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a pain in the small of the back? Are you nervous, melancholy, or alarmed in your dreams from the effects of habits of dissipation or indiscretion? Do you require a diuretic, or a medicine which will immediately arouse and restore your kidneys and bladder to a healthy action? If so, procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Fluid Extract Bearberry, Cubeb & Buchu.

And be restored to health & manhood again. Large bottles will cost you only one dollar.

YOUR LIVER

Should be kept in good condition, before fall, thereby warding off and preventing Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Chills, &c., and nothing is so effectual as

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

REINFORCING CHILLS.

Which never fails to cure all cases of Chills, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Malaria, &c., for which it is used. It never affects the head or ears, acts upon the liver and bowels, cleanses the stomach, can be given to infants, is a permanent cure. Go and consult with your druggist about it. It is no secret, no patent, no delicate mixture, but is the result of much experience in the Southern country.

SCROFULA and OLD SORES.

Blotches and Splotches on the face, Tumors in the blood, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Itch, Scald-head, Tetter, broken down constitutions, impure conditions of the blood, can be speedily cured by using

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The ingredients of which are highly recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS.

What are they? They are a class of reliable Family Medicines, prepared by a number of Southern Physicians, expressly for diseases incident to this climate, to be used by Farmers, Planters and Families, to supplant the many compounds emanating from a Northern source.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

For Your Families.

For Your Families.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders can be addressed to

EDWIN MOUNTS & Co., Louisville, Ky.

I. C. DUTKOS & Co., Mobile, Ala.

BARKES, WARD & Co., New Orleans, La.

CELANO BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store.

And by Druggists everywhere.

\$2 TO \$5 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE.

VICE. Pleasant and honorable employment without risk; desirable for all ladies, clerical men, teachers, students, farmers, merchants, mechanics, soldiers, every body.

Please call on, or address,

C. W. JACKSON & CO.,

58 Beaver Street, New York.

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 failed 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

RECEIVING FORWARDING & GENERAL

Commission Merchants.

South-Commerce & South-Front Sts.

MOBILE, Ala.

Refer to

St. John, Powers & Co., } Mobile.

Harrison & Bostwick, } New York.

Post, Smith & Co., } New York.

Brown, DeRosier & Co., } New York.

Gilmer & Co., } Montgomery.

Rich'd Jones, Esq., } New Orleans.

Rugeley, Blair & Co., } New Orleans.

Farley, Jurey & Co., } New Orleans.

March 2, 1867.

C. E. THAMES,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 10 North Commerce & No. 10 North Front Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

AND

AMBER WILLIAMS,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

This agent for the patronage of the public has been appointed by the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c. Will advance Baggings & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. Aug 5th, 1867.

WHITE & PHARES,

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Superior consignments of COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, & other Produce.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments. Respectfully refer to the following merchants:

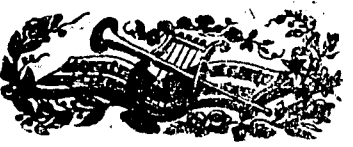
Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford.

E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville.

J. D. Hoke, " "

R. Bowen, " "

July 13



POETRY

For the Republic.

Apostrophe to an old Oak Tree.

WRITTEN IN 1864.—By Miss JENNIE.

Romantic old Tree! the haunt of my childhood:
Towering magnificently up to the sky!
Giant of all trees; King of the wildwood,
In grandeur thou greetest thy worshiper's eye!

When uncheered by friends and despondency
rages,
From the oak bower cottage I steal a retreat;
And 'neath the rude boughs of the monarch
of ages
I ponder; nor envy a princess her seat.

Had the garden of Eden contained a like
beauty,
I wonder that Adam was tempted to sin;
And Eve, silly creature, to leave such allurement,
Is more than supremacy e'er could command.

Thou hast stood in defiance of storm and of
tempest,
A century perhaps—how long no one can
tell;
Our forefathers' blood thy foundation once
watered,
And thy branches now wait mid woe's
deathly knell.

The red man when wearied of chasing the lion
has
haunted his forest songs in thy cool shade;
Columbus' bold bird too has perched on thy
seam,
Where the red deer in freedom gambled and
played.

Ah! soon sable winter in rude icy vesture
Shall strip thy huge branches all cheerless
and bare;
Yet there is still charm in thy gigantic stature,
With which naught terrestrial e'er can
compare.

And boldly defying his sleet and rain chilling
Shall stretch thy bare arms like the giant
of old;
Till Spring's eye gentle Springs, with her
belly
breath thrilling,
Shall in beautiful verdure thy dark buds
unfold.

An Irishman applying for relief being
told to work for his living, replied:
"If I'd all the work in the world, I
couldn't do it."

The man who with a hammer smashes
the end of his own finger, probably
thinks he hasn't hit the right nail on
the head.

"Deacon," said a minister, after a
heavy sermon, "I'm very tired." "In-
deed!" replied the deacon, "then you'll
know how to pity us."

A Radical editor cries aloud, "Draw
the lines!" Well, Rad, pass one around
your neck, and we'll draw it, says the
cheerful Prentice.

An editor, referring to patent metallic
air-tight coffins, says, "No person hav-
ing once tried one of these coffins will
ever use any other."

A stump orator declared that he knew
no North, no South, no East, no West.
Then, said a bystander, "go to
school and learn geography."

From the LaCrosse Democrat.

A Federal Prison Depot—Andersonville Thrown in the Shade.

The Rump refused to adopt a resolution to inquire whether prisoners in the hands of the Federal authorities, at the various prison depots in the North, had been cruelly treated during the late war, because its members knew that facts would be developed that would throw the horrors of Libby and Andersonville completely in the shade, as well as from the natural disinclination of the Radicals to do justice where they would be sufferers in the eyes of the civilized world. The *Argus* at Rock Island Illinois, in a recent article discloses that while the "rebel" prisoners were confined in the barracks at that point, it called public attention to the condition of these prisoners, and every time was met with the reply that its rebel sympathies made it unduly solicitous for the comfort of rebels. The *Argus* further truthfully says:—"When we, by request of the commandant of the prison, appealed to the public for donations of proper clothing for the unfortunate men who were sent in the dead of winter, in box cars, with no fires, from Tennessee to Rock Island, many of whom died on the way and all suffered most terribly, we were denounced by every 'loyal' man for sympathizing with rebels. When on another occasion we denounced the shameful course of the commandant of the post and chief surgeon, who refused to furnish the rebels with vegetables, or permit them to purchase them with their own money, and thus brought the survey upon a great number of them, we met with the same treatment. But we followed up the complaint to the authorities in Washington, on this subject, until an order was issued permitting the prisoners to buy vegetables, and the survey soon ceased."

The *Argus* goes on to say that the prisoners were treated with shameful and unnecessary cruelty by those who had them in charge, though their sufferings were greatly mitigated by humane people who, even at the risk of being mobbed by the "troop" boys, furnished the unfortunate with food and clothing to a considerable extent. The *Argus* instances some of the inhumanities practiced, as follows:

1. The manner in which the prisoners were brought here was cruel and

inhuman causing the death of a large number of them.

2. They were sent here before suitable buildings were prepared for their reception, and, besides suffering horribly, a number died from this cause.

3. Their money was taken from them and used as capital to carry on a profitable trade with them.

4. They were not supplied with sufficient food and clothing.

5. They were starved in the hospitals and in the barracks, and one of the surgeons says the head doctor declared when appealed to by his associates to permit more food, that he intended to starve them to death, in retaliation for the suffering of our men in the South.

6. They were cruelly and inhumanly punished, and numbers were shot down without the slightest provocation!

The full particulars of the horrors there perpetrated can never be known, though the graves of two thousand Confederates attest that the mortality was greater in proportion to the number confined than at Andersonville, or any Southern prison. No wonder the bloody-minded men of the Rump shrink from an investigation!

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.

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office. April 20, 1866.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St. N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round

corners, plain case, either octagon or

curved legs, straight bottom, head moulding

on plinth. \$150

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A,

with serpentine moulding on plinth,

curved legs and lyre. \$200

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large

round, serpentine bottom, mouldings

same as style D, curved lyre and

desk, fancy carved legs. \$250

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round

corners, finished back, mouldings on

rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, curved

lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit

legs. \$300

The above styles are all finished in elegant

Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,

French action, harp pedal, bevel top, ivory

keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung

bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now

manufactured. They are made of the best

materials, and for finish, durability, purity

and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody

all the essential features in exterior finish

of cases, which are by many manufacturers run

up to \$5 and \$20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of

dealers and the profession, to a critical exami-

nation of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant

upon costly factories and expensive work-

rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these

Pianos at prices which defy competition, and

invite all to call and examine them before

purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re-

quired by those about to purchase, instead of

presenting a display of professional names,

we refer to the parties to whom we have sold

our Pianos. Their judge ment as to the real

merits of our instruments as to the durability,

touch, sweet tones, and power of tone, standing

in time, &c., based on an actual experience,

being of far more value than the mere good

opinion of the Artist, however capable, who

merely tries them in a warren of instruments

in perfect tune and order, which have not re-

ceived the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular to

BROWN & PERKINS,

No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKinnon's mill about one

mile below Oxford and 2 1/2 miles above Man-

ford. This Splendid Machinery

has been purchased with a view

to suit the wants of the Southern people, be-

ing clothed entirely with a superior quality

of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to

give satisfaction where the wool is properly

prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the

factory at Manford and returned free of charge.

Our old friends and the public generally

are respectfully invited to call and examine

our machinery.

McKINNON & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., of

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland,

Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution-

alist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and

a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 16, 1867.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the

public that the above named COOK-

ING STOVES, which is rapidly

coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen

at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin

streets. Having the advantage of twenty-

five years' experience in the business, he can

safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as

being superior to any other ever offered in the

market. It is more convenient, durable and

economical, and therefore the most desirable.

Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price

six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature

Treatment, and Radical Cure of

Seminal weakness, or Sterility

induced by self-abuse; Involuntary

Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and

Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-

sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physi-

cal Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-

VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green

Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-

table Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-

perience that the awful consequences of self-

abuse may be effectually removed without

medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-

erations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cor-

ridals, pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-

tain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no

matter what his condition may be, may

cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a Boon to

thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any

address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or

two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's

"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address

the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS.

CALICOES,

DOMESTICS &c.

Just Received and For Sale by

WOODWARD

June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat

is ready for market, and you can get a

fair price. I expect punctuality, for

"Old things are done away,"

So call in "once and pay."

B. L. WOODWARD.

July 20th, 1867.

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.—1f.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-

chines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion

Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise-

less in action. Its motion being all positive,

it is not liable to get out of order. It is

the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our

new and improved Manufacturing Machine,

for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. A-

gents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will

be given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT

OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. THURASHER, Esq.,

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to

communicate to you the following resolution

of the Southern Press Association.

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our ap-

preciation for the zealous, faithful and effec-

tive service of John S. Thurasher, Esq., as

Superintendent of this Association in years

past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this

Association, and confer upon him the com-

plimentary position of Agent of the Southern

Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in

the above resolution do no more than justice

to your important services during your Su-

perintendency—services which none can more

highly appreciate than myself. Should oc-

casional require, I shall be glad to avail my-

self of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily

tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly

journal, South of the Potomac and Ohio

and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of lati-

tude West of the Mississippi, to publish this

advertisement twice, and send to me at New

York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-

ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-

cure cheaper printing paper for our Southern

journals, that I shall have the fullest infor-

mation regarding the sizes of paper used by

the several publications, and I can procure it

in no other way than by requesting particu-

lar attention to the need of sending copy of

the publication with the bill.

I desire to send twice to provide against mail

failures, and that they be postpaid to secure

post office delivery.

J. S. THURASHER,

Box 5339 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TEN. RIVER R.R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$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.

will arrive at Blue Moun-

tain (except Sundays) at 12 night

will leave Blue Mountain

(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

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
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. FULENWIDER, with
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS and
DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and cor-
rectly printed, for sale by the quire
or single copy, at this office. Also
every description of Blanks for Jus-
tices of the Peace.

J. P. ANSTON of Selma, is author-
ized to contract, receive and receipt for sub-
scription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip
Seed, of last year's growth have been left
at this office for sale—papers very large—
price ten cents.

An Apprentice to learn the Print-
ing Business, will be taken at this Office if ap-
plication be made soon. One between the
ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

About this time last year, in con-
sequence of the scarcity of money, we
proposed to our patrons that we would
take various articles of produce at the
market price for subscriptions due and
in advance. But it turned out that the
crops failed and produce was about as
scarce as money; consequently we have
not collected during the last year ten
per cent. of the subscription due; but
we have waited patiently until the pres-
ent time. Now we renew the same propo-
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-
dant, we know that those who desire to
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can
come to no other conclusion than that
they never intend to do so; and will be
compelled to discontinue their papers
and collect the amount due the best
way we can. We know this proposition
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not
be unheeded in a single instance, with-
out some satisfactory reason given.

The special attention of Planters
in this section of the State is invited to
the advertisement, in another column,
of **J. A. Curry & Co.**, Cotton
Factors & Commission Merchants, Selma,
Ala. They offer advances on Cotton,
to furnish Bagging and Rope, safe
storage and every other requisite facility;
and we venture to say, a more com-
petent, reliable and accommodating firm
cannot be found in the State.

Soon after Brownlow's recent
lection, it was stated in some of the
papers that he would recommend a re-
vival of the present franchise law of
Mississippi. He now comes out in a
letter and denies this statement, and
says he likes it rather better than ever
before. No doubt of it since it allows
nearly any one to vote except for him-
self; and with the aid of his militia,
it is next thing impossible for any
other Governor but Brownlow to
be "way" wish to hold it. Poor
man! Why does not the Federal
Government, pledged to secure to her a
frican constitution, come to her

Stanton is the first Cabinet officer
ever been kicked out of office.
The honor of the government, if
left, it is to be hoped he will
quit. It is now considered almost
certain that Gen Grant
be the Conservative Democratic
Candidate for President, and Stanton
immediate of the extreme Radicals.

Capt. J. B. Harrison was killed
on the 17th inst. by some
persons yet unknown. The
Selma offers a reward of two
thousand dollars for the apprehension
of the murderer.

coming in advantageous competition
with yankee mills, and furnishing per-
manent employment to thousands of
our population, who for years have pro-
cured a precarious subsistence from pri-
vate charity, and rations furnished by
the State and Federal governments.

YOUNG GUYS—Should not be permitted
to rust, your dogs should not bite your neigh-
bor, your low grounds should be well drain-
ed, your girls should never become em-
ployed, you should rise before breakfast, work al-
day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet
you with graceful curls, rosy cheeks and
sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle
of English Female Bitters.

Bowen & Hooper, Whole-
sale and Retail Grocers, and dealers in
Western Produce, Selma, Ala.—Attention
is invited to the advertisement of
these gentlemen, in another column.
They are already well and favorably
known to many of our readers; and to
those who do not know them, we can
safely recommend them as correct and
accommodating in all their business
transactions, dealing in good articles
and selling at as low prices as can else-
where be found.

To show that we are not alone in our
good opinion, we copy the following
from the Selma Daily Times of 20th inst.
"Bowen & Hooper—These gentle-
men, so well known to our community,
as reliable and energetic business men,
have again, we are pleased to learn,
returned, like Phoenix, from their last
year's ashes, and opened a fine wholesale
and retail grocery, house on the corner
of Water and Washington streets, op-
posite the Troup House. Their goods
are fresh, and every article will be sold
at the very lowest market rates. They
deal largely in Western produce, and
will always make it a point to give en-
tire satisfaction to customers.
We feel sure that the public will sus-
tain these young and worthy men by a
liberal patronage, and hope they will
meet with the success in business they
so richly deserve.

**New lot of Domestic and Cali-
cocs** received by E. L. Woodward.

A Side Show on its Travels.—It
will be seen from the following extract
from the Chambers Tribune, that a
Radical side show is prambulating the
upper counties in search of negro votes,
the principal performers in which are
from Montgomery.

The Radical Fox Wore.—In the lan-
guage of Shakespeare, "An ounce of
evil, good apothecary, to sweeten our
imagination," so that we can record the
wonderful proceedings of last Thursday
evening. During the past week it was rumored
that account of the conservative propen-
sities of La Fayette, we were to be pan-
ished by having a Radical meeting in
our midst. Sure enough, Wednesday
evening the advance guard drove up to
one of our hotels; and for fear that their
names may go down "unwept, unho-
mored, and unused," we give them so
that the succeeding generation of fugues
may rise up and call them blessed.

W. H. Smith, Superintendent of
Registration, big man—his brother Bob,
a hanger on of the Freedman's Bur-
reau—Henry Sample, an ex-convict Ma-
jor—Norris, a yankee adventurer,
and Adam Feder, a standing bid for
the highest price.

The next morning, Thursday, their
number was augmented by the acqui-
sition of King George Reese, of West
Point, a name well known to fame, and
the Duke of Lancaster, from Fredonia,
and about 400 negroes, including the
women and children, and the men
who were asleep during the speaking.
There was also a tower, promising look-
ing young hopeful from Russell county,
whose name was Charles Hooper.

King George called the meeting to
order, and placed the Duke of Lancaster
in the Chair, and Mr. Whipple,
(better known as Douglass) as Secre-
tary. To maintain the royal splendor
of his position, the Duke of Lancaster
with him from Fredonia two lady
guards armed with Col's Repeaters.
The speaking then commenced by Ma-
jor Sample taking their stand at halfpast
ten o'clock in the morning, and was
followed by Norris, Feder, Hooper,
and one or two negroes, until 4 o'clock
in the evening. We listened attentively
to the majority of their speeches and
must honestly say that we did not hear
a single argument that could possibly
induce a sensible man to join their party;
nor did they advance a single idea
that would palliate or justify their con-
duct for deserting our State; in this, her
hour of need.

We learn that the Montgomery speak-
ers go from this place to Tallapoosa
county. Take good care of them
brother Oliver, and if possible send us
their photograph.

will be presented to the Grand Jury at
the approaching of the Court. This still
right, and we hope the district Attor-
ney will administer the horsehead with-
out stint or mercy.—Macon Telegraph.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Stanton
and wife have gone to Boston. Stanton
retains a clerkship in the War Depart-
ment.

Grant is very busy. There are few
visitors admitted.
Dispatches from Omaha say the Sioux
Indians are banding together and cross-
ing the Platte for battle, at Plum Creek
Station. General advices indicate hos-
tilities increasing.

Post offices are revived and new ones
opened every day, throughout the South.

Richmond, Aug. 14.—John A. Pen-
dleton, of Calpepper county, a former
member of Congress, arrived here this
evening, having been arrested on the
charge of perjury, in having registered.

New York, Aug. 14.—Cotton very
firm with sales of 1,400 bales at 28 1/2
Gold 40 1/2.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet
and steady; middlings 26 to 26 1/2. Re-
ceipts 250 bales; sales 110 bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The rain
still continues, but it is becoming cool.
Stanton's business here is confined to
the revenue interests of his district.
Holt has returned from his Northern
trip. His suspension is daily expected.
Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, aid to
Grant, replaces Gen. Palouse as Adj-
utant General of the War Department,
who resigns, it is alleged, on account of
ill health.

The Turkish Legation has arrived.
The Treasury contains \$16,000,000
in coin, and seventy-four and half mil-
lions of currency to-day.

To-day's internal revenue receipts
were \$305,000.

The same Treasury order that appli-
es to the Missouri bonds stolen from the In-
terior Department, is made applicable
to those of Tennessee and North Carolina,
stolen at the same time. Holders
having the purchased bonds in good
faith can realize on them.

The report of the Congressional Com-
mittee on Southern Railroads exculpates
Mr. Johnson from any connection with
the alleged frauds.

E. H. Sanborn, Consul at Vera
Cruz, under date of August 1st, informs
Secretary Seward that Santa Anna ar-
rived there on the 30th of July.

The order from the Government at
Mexico City is to confine Santa Anna,
Vidal, and Rivas in the castle San Juan
in separate rooms, and in close confine-
ment.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Montgomery
advises of the 3d say Carales has revolted.
He attempted to capture a specie train,
but failed, and is now marching on Ma-
tamoros.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—Details are given
of a fight near Fort Kearney. A party
of Indians attacked a foraging party and
completely routed them. The soldiers
entrenched themselves behind wagons
and fought three hours, when reinforcements
came to their aid, driving the In-
dians off, killing sixty of them. Our
loss six soldiers killed, including Lieut.
James Maj. Powell, who commanded
the foraging party, attributes their suc-
cessful resistance to the long range
breach-loading rifle.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Sales of cotton
to-day 150 bales, market quiet; low
middling 2 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton
sales 230 bales; market dull and un-
changed; low middling 26 to 26 1/2.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Governor
Brownlow disapproves changes in the
Tennessee franchise laws.

Volunteer officers on duty South will
be mustered out as rapidly as possible.
Weather clear and cool. Travel re-
sumed.

SAVANNAH, August 17.—Registration
in Florida—sixteen counties heard from
and the whole number registered thus
far is 8,000 colored; 2,500 whites.
Leon county the most thickly settled in
the State, registered 1,540 colored and
47 whites.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton,
sales 150 bales; low middlings 26 to
26 1/2.

August 17.—The Tel-
graph and Messenger, of Macon, re-
quests a conservative editor's press in
the Third Military District, to meet in
Macon on Friday, 23d inst., for the
purpose of taking some action in refer-
ence to Gen. Pope's order, No. 49. In-
telligence of Atlanta, Chronicle and
Sentinel, of Augusta, approves the propo-
sition.

Bonner, of the N. Y. Ledger, paid
\$50,000 instead of \$30,000 for the trou-
ping horse Dexter.

reactionary party. Whilst these per-
sons remain in the country, to exercise
the baneful influence they undoubtedly
possess, there can be no peace.

Sixty Clerks, of whom half were fe-
males, were discharged to-day from the
Treasury Department for want of work.
Indian Commissioners reached Omaha
yesterday, held secret session and pro-
ceeded up the river.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In connec-
tion with the mustering out of the vol-
unteers and officers it is confidently
stated that a Colonel of the regular ar-
my will relieve Gen. Howard as Chief
of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen
and abandoned lands.

The Military changes dependent upon
Gen. Sheridan's removal have occasioned
frequent visits between the War
and Executive departments to-day.
The questions however relate to minor
details.

The assignment of Gen. Thomas to
the 5th District, may be regarded as
fixed.

There are \$196,000,000 in the
Treasury whereof \$100,000,000 are
gold.

The revenue to-day amounts to \$641,
000.

The President has assigned General
Thomas to command the Fifth District,
Hancock to the Department of the Cum-
berland, and Sheridan to the Depart-
ment of Missouri. The necessary or-
ders will issue from the War Depart-
ment, it is understood, to-day.

August 19.—So far as heard
from the recent rains have done no serious
damage to crops.

Considerable feeling is caused by
General Pope's order No. 49, and letter
to General Grant. It is believed it
will injure the cause of Reconstruction.

The Press is agitating the call of a
State Convention for the purpose of
making an organized effort in opposition
to the reorganization under the
Military bills.

A number of papers favor the calling
of the Convention.

Accounts as to the crops in Texas,
Louisiana and Southern Mississippi are
disastrous. The worms and overflows
have destroyed half the crops.

Judge W. C. Horne, a prominent citi-
zen of Sumter county, Ga., was mur-
dered by a party of freedmen. Five
were arrested by the military and im-
prisoned at Macon, four of whom con-
fessed to a participation in the crime.

Radical or Republican organizations
have already been established in every
city and town throughout the South pre-
paratory to conducting a vigorous cam-
paign in favor of reconstruction under
the military bills.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—A destructive
fire occurred at Middleton's coal oil
The Montreal special says Gen Grant
has already assigned several of Stan-
ton's favorite subordinates to active
duty.

CABLE SUMMARY.—The Vienna Ga-
zette says that an alliance will be formed
between Austria and France, if Prussia
and Russia become allies.

There will be a conference of the
Sovereigns on the 19th.

New York, August 20.—The Scotia,
with advices of the 11th has arrived.

Three regiments in Ireland have been
ordered to Canada.

Official reports show that from Janu-
ary to July there were 62,376 cases and
22,075 deaths from cholera in Italy.
Italy suffered most.

Ind and troubles in Idaho and Arizona
continue.

Dover, N. H., Aug. 20.—Eleven
persons started for an Is and in B w
Lake to pick berries, the boat capsized
and six females were drowned.

New York, Aug. 20.—Stocks dull
and heavy. Money 4 1/2 to 5. Gold 41 1/2.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—No sales reported.
The market is unchangeably unchanged.
Receipts 12 bales.

The weather is clear and warm.

New York, Aug. 19.—Stocks dull.
Gold 41 1/2.

August 20.—It is positively
stated that H. S. Fitch, U. S. District
Attorney, will at the next term of the
United States Court for Georgia, prose-
cute for perjury, eight Southern loy-
alists, who it is alleged have taken the
test oath contrary to law and facts.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—There
were twelve deaths from fever on Sun-
day, and eleven on yesterday from
cholera.

A couple of cases are daily averaged
at New Island, La., there having been
41 deaths since the appearance of the
disease of about a population of three
or four hundred.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—To-day, A.
W. Clegg and Mrs. Capt. M. A. Al-
bert, of New York, were among the in-
terments. Yesterday, the death of
Theodore Mix, was erroneously report-
ed. There were thirty-four interments
Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In compli-
ance with Gen. Sickles' request the Ex-
ecutive Order regarding the Order sim-
ilar (No. 10,) to be suspended, by Gen
Grant, until Gen. Sickles can give his
views on the subject.

Sickles telegraphs Grant asking a re-
vocation or a suspension of Executive
instructions suspending his order num-
ber 10, in its application to Federal
Court processes, until Sickles can ar-
range the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Half a doz-
en volunteer officers, ranging from cap-
tain to colonel,
and a so two
Internal
\$35,000

ing a recent interview that he had heard
nothing of it.

The following are the official returns
of the Kentucky election: Helm beats
the Radicals 56,000; the third party
70,000; and his majority over both is
48,000.

The business portion of Plattsburg,
New York, is burned.

Gen. Sickles' refusal to obey the ex-
ecution of the order restraining him from
interfering with the process of the Su-
preme Court was discussed in the
Cabinet yesterday. There is reason for
stating that he will be superseded unless
he obeys.

August 21.—Nothing doing
in Cotton the sales being too limited.
The rain storm still continues.

The General Order No. 53, from
Gen. Pope's Headquarters directs that
the Grand and Petit jurors for trial in
all cases in this Department, be hereaf-
ter drawn exclusively from the lists of
registered voters without any discrimi-
nation. The Sheriffs will require them
to swear that they were registered, spec-
ifying the precinct and county, which
affidavits are to be placed on the files of
the Court.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.—Market flat, and
dull with only nominal figures. Factors
show more disposition to sell. No
transactions to-day. Quotations nomi-
nally lower. Seventy-five bales chang-
ed hands yesterday at private figures.
Eleven bales new cotton received up to
date.

MARRIED, Aug. 22d, by the Rev.
L. M. Wilson, Rev Frank Brandon of
the Montgomery Conference, to Miss
Carrie Woodward, of this place.

Obituary.

DIED, near Cross Plains, Ala. June 29, 1867,
FLORENCE, daughter of Neil and Eliza-
beth Ferguson, in her eleventh year. She
was a lovely child. She bore her prolonged
and intense sufferings with remarkable fortitude
—told her mother some days before her
death that she wished to be buried at Carmel
Church, near her brother, and resigned her-
self to the will of her heavenly Father. May
the bereaved ones have grace to say "The
Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed
be the name of the Lord."

J. A. Curry. J. H. Aunspaugh.

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, Ala.

We will make advances on Cotton
and furnish Bagging and Rope to all
who favor us with their patronage.

We have good Brick Warehouses constan-
tly under guard for the storage of Cotton and
other produce consigned to us.
Aug. 24, 1867.—6m.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washing-
ton Streets, directly oppo-
site the "Troup House."

Are now opening a full and complete as-
sortment of Groceries and Western Produce,
which they offer in P. packages or at Retail at
the lowest market rates.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other
Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respec-
tively solicited, and faithfully and promptly
attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER.
August 21, 1867.—1y.

Just Received,

Domestics,

Calicoes, &c.

R. L. WOODWARD.

GREAT WATCH SALE.

ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.

Giving every Patron a Timely and
Reliable Watch for the low
Price of Ten Dollars!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,
AND NOT TO BE

Paid for Unless Perfectly Satisfactory.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches \$250 to 750
100 Gold Hunting Watches 250 to 500
100 Ladies Watches, enameled, 100 to 300
200 Gold Hunting Chronometers 250 to 300
200 Gold Hunting Eng. Levers, 100 to 250
200 Gold Hunting Duplex Watch 150 to 200
400 Gold Hunting Amer. Watch, 100 to 250
500 Silver Hunting Levers, 50 to 250
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, 50 to 250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches, 75 to 250
1,000 Gold Hunting Lappies, 50 to 250
1,000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches, 50 to 100
2,500 Hunting Silver Watches, 25 to 50
5,000 Assorted Watches, all kinds, 10 to 75

Every patron obtains a watch by this
arrangement, costing but \$10, while it may
be worth \$750. No partiality shown.

Messrs. Hill, Porter & Co., 2 & 4 Day at
New York City, wish to immediately dispose
of the above magnificent stock. Certificates,
naming the articles, are placed in sealed en-
velopes, and well mixed. Holders are entit-
led to the articles named on their certificate,
upon payment of \$11, whether it be a watch,
gold or silver, or less. The return of any of our
certificates entitles you to the article named
thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its
worth, and as no article valued less than \$10
is named on any certificate, it will at once be
seen that this is

No Lottery, but a straight forward, leg-
itimate Transaction, which, may be
participated in even by the most fas-
tidious.

A single certificate will be sent by mail,
post paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for
\$1; eleven for \$2; thirty-three and an elegant
premium for \$5; sixty-six and a more valu-
able premium for \$10; and a hundred and a
most superb watch for \$25.

Wheat Wanted.

100 Bushel of Wheat wanted, for
en in cash, delivered at Wadsworth's or Car-
roll's.
S. D. MCLELLAN.

Bible Agency.

Rev. E. B. McClellan, has been ap-
pointed by the Jacksonville Bible Society, a
branch of the American Bible Society, Agent
for the sale and distribution of Bibles, and
also for the collection of donations to aid in
that cause. He is commended by the Socie-
ty and assistance of members of all religious
denominations, and benevolent friends of mor-
ality and religion generally.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, August 5th, 1867,

under the direction of Rev. D. P.
SMITH, Principal, Miss MARY A. TUR-
LEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E.
FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be
employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all
branches of instruction usually taught
in Academies and High Schools.

**Rates of Tuition per Session of
20 weeks.**

First Class, \$15 00
2nd " 20 00
3rd " 25 00
4th " 30 00
Music, Extra, 25 00
French " 25 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made
in favor of those who will pay in advance or
quarterly.

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 31, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1587.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

Labor Saving Machinery.

We have more than once attempted to arouse our Southern readers to the importance of a knowledge and use of labor saving machinery. We published an article on turbine wheels because we know them from our own observation, to be cheaper and far superior, in every respect, to any other water wheel by which machinery is driven, and in many cases a vast power may be obtained from streams too small to move an overshot wheel at all—for with the turbine wheel the height of fall is much more important than the volume of water—and you will frequently see in France Switzerland a two foot turbine, with a stream not larger than a man's leg, giving more power than an overshot of the largest diameter; but even where there is an unlimited supply of water, as at the Great Tredegar Works in Richmond, the turbine is preferred.

There are many valuable machines here at the North, which our Southern planters have never seen or heard of. It is claimed, as the following extracts will show, that one man may now, with this improved machinery, cultivate eighty acres of corn, including the breaking up the land, the planting, the first working—even to cutting down the stalks and breaking them into short lengths after the crop is gathered—without scarcely putting his foot to the ground. True, the smooth, stoneless prairies of the West are peculiarly the domain of agricultural machinery, but it may be used also to immense advantage on the larger portion of the best arable lands elsewhere, as, for instance, Meem property, in the valley of Virginia, the Belmont and Lurk Neck estates on James River, and, indeed, anywhere where the land is not too hilly and is clear of rocks.

CORN

With the machinery we now have I can cultivate eighty acres as easily as I could fifteen acres when I went there, thirty years ago. With four good horses and a gang plow, which turns two furrows at one time, I mount my seat and go around an eighty acre lot. A skillful hand will drive the team and manage the levers that throw out or in the plows. If the land is full of roots, it is best to have one man to guide the team and one to work the plows. Such a team will plow from four to five acres a day. This is as much as two teams with two men and single plows will do, thus saving the labor of one man; and then, having rode all day instead of walking behind the plow, I am not used up, but can take care of my team and do my chores, and am ready for the work to-morrow. Thus, with about sixteen days of good weather, I have my lot plowed. Then, if I wish to make a nice job of it, I take two harrows and set them abreast, and three and sometimes four horses abreast, and harrow ten or twelve acres a day. This takes six or seven days. The next machine is the popper. This is a plank a foot wide, with three pieces of wood like sled runners, four feet apart, attached to one edge, and a pole to the other. This pole goes between a pair of horses. With this machine I mark out the rows one way as straight as possible; then I take the corn planter, fill the hopper, take on a bag of seed corn for broadcast, hitch on a pair of horses, and take one man to drive and one to work the planter and we can plant ten or twelve acres a day. The marking and planting will occupy about twelve days. Then my eighty acre lot is planted. This, taking out the Sundays and rainy days, will take about six weeks so, if a man has but one four horse team, he must begin in season—and it is easy to see how rainy weather and long storms put us back in cultivating large fields. When the corn begins to show itself, I take my harrow and a pair of horses and harrow the field again. It does not injure the corn, and is the best way of keeping down the weeds. The work after this is done with the plow or cultivator. When the corn is ripe, we take a wagon and a pair of horses and go through the field, taking five rows at a time, and pick the ears; then with another machine we cut the stalks and throw them into rows, ready to be burned. Thus the whole work of cultivation is done by machinery.

FARMING OF THE PRAIRIES.

M. H. Birkard, Des Moines, Iowa, sent to the New York Farmers' Club last month a note on farming in the prairie regions of the West. It is musically dramatic. We will assume that he has taken a friend out to witness farming operations and begins explanations, Yankee fashion, by asking questions, thus: "What is that man doing in this stalk field, riding in a kind of two wheeled wagon?" I hear you say—

"Well, sir, he is cutting the stalks down ready for the plow. That is a stalk-cutting machine, and it cuts them in pieces 12 to 14 inches long, making them readily plowed under." Just so, a good invention," you reply. "Do you see that man in this stubble field, riding on a low looking thing, it can hardly tell what it must be some kind of a plow; there's ground fresh plowed near by?" "Yes, sir; that's a four horse gang plow. He rides all day, turning over four or five acres, feeling no more tired at night than when he began in the morning." "Another good thing," you say. "I see two men over in that field with a blue, two wheeled concern, and two horses pulling it. One man appears to be working a lever, the other behind him is driving." "Ah, yes! that's a corn planter. They put corn in a box on either side, hook two horses to it, and mount the machine, and there, clattering, laughing and enjoying themselves, they plant 10 to 12 acres per day, doing it better than it can be done with the hoe." "Well, well," you reply, "Is that the way you farm in Iowa?" "Yes, farming is done almost wholly by machinery." And here is a man driving what or oats; he rides, of course, on his drill?" "Yes; he would be ashamed to walk when all his neighbors ride." "Surely, this is farming made easy!" you say. It is so. To tend a farm of 80 or 160 acres in the West is easier than to tend 20 or 40 in the East. Such are scenes in this beautiful Valley of the Des Moines.

Moore's Rural New Yorker

The Sherman Texas Courier has the following about the crops:

A kind Providence has again smiled on us. The corn crop of this year is now out of danger, and will be the largest general yield ever made in the State of Texas. From all parts of the State comes the same cheering news. In all the Red River counties corn will scarcely be worth twenty five cents per bushel. The oats, rye and barley crops are also good. Wheat came the nearest being a failure, still we have some to spare. Upon the whole we are rich in material for man and beast. We invite the rich and poor, saints and sinners, Radicals, Moderates and Rebels, black and white to come and see us, live amongst us and help us to enjoy our superabundance of good things. We have plenty of room and extend a hearty welcome to all who wish to come, be they from Massachusetts or South Carolina.

HAD TO RETAIN HIM.—The Postmaster General recently suspended a postmaster in Indiana for stealing. The President nominated his successor, but of course the Senate rejected him, and under the Radical tenure of office law, the thief was reinstated. Upon informing him of the fact, the Postmaster General politely requested him "to use as little of the money of the government, and make as few false entries, as possible!"

The Savannah Republican, the oldest Radical paper in the State, has the honesty and the courage to denounce Gen. Order No. 49. We extract the following from his lengthy editorial on the subject.—*Rome Courier.*

We dislike the order because it breathes strongly of that intolerant spirit which several of the rabid Journals North and South are still foolishly revealing towards all who conscientiously differ with them on certain political questions. Attempt to conceal it who may, it is emphatically tampering with the press and a direct interference with their legitimate business, in our honest judgment, not sanctioned by pure justice, nor warranted by circumstances. It will be viewed by many people as a direct tax or levy upon the trade of every anti-Congressional journal in Georgia, comprising over fifty, for the purpose of supporting journals whose doctrines are so odious, and whose editors are so detested that the people must be forced to sustain them in their midst. Horace Greeley spoke the truth when he refused to give any material aid towards establishing ultra and extreme newspapers in the South, asserting that "a journal which is not conducted with sufficient ability, magnanimity and discretion while battling for the right to induce people to take it, and support it because of its justice, influence and enterprise, is not worth sustaining, because it cannot possibly achieve any good."

Further on he expresses the following sentiment, the high-toned magnanimity and liberality of which, we would commend to certain other Radical journals we write of. We fear, however the sentiment is entirely too exalted for their appreciation, though not very high at that. Here it is:

We are poor, have a weakness for greenbacks, and are not so independent that we care nothing for the esteem and respect of the high-minded citizens of Savannah, the majority of whom, while differing from us politically, have never refused to accord to us that courtesy and kindness which finds its

main spring wherever there is true nobility of soul, honesty of heart, and a keen appreciation of justice. But, thank heaven, our poverty is not so great, nor the sting of human avarice so strong, that we could consent to disgrace ourselves by seeking to enrich our pockets at the expense of sacrificing our political adversaries' ennobling rights.

Maximilian's Avengers in Europe.

We notice the following in the foreign correspondence of an exchange:

I understood that an army of volunteers, to avenge the murder of Maximilian, is being formed in many of the leading cities in Europe.

The enthusiasm of the higher classes of young men to join in this modern crusade is irrepressible.

Report in Paris says that an eminent Southern General will be invited to take command.

The "head centre" of the movement will probably be in London.

It is also stated that at least five hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted, and there is no doubt but that a severe retribution will be dealt upon Mexico. It will be hardly fair to visit upon a nation the retribution which should fall upon one man.

The North Alabamaian says that in Marshall county, Alabama, the "loyal leaguers" have succeeded in inveigling into their organization numbers of illiterate negroes and white men by promulgating falsehood and the promise of forty acres of confiscated land. The negroes have been instructed to go armed at all times and are taught to regard their employers as their enemies and antagonistic to the enjoyment of impartial suffrage.

THE MOBILE MURDER.—The negro man Johnson, who has been twice exiled from Mobile by the acting Military Mayor, Horton, for having caused the displeasure of that functionary, and who was sent to Montgomery jail by order of Horton, has been unconditionally released by order of Gen. Swayne.

Horton has been arrested, and is now under two thousand dollars bail for violating the Civil Rights Bill.

SILENT SUFFERING.—These things are often unknown to the world for there is much pain that is noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are of ten a mere whisper in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder; robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace and joy, and yet kept secret by the sufferer—committed to no sound except that of low moans in the night—seen no writhing except that made on the face by the slow months of anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow chat has marred a life has been breathed into no human ears.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal, Rev. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical. The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community. The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support. For further particulars address the principal, G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary Board of Trustees, Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

LEE, LEE, LEE!

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr. of Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced. Sold only by subscription—apply at once. April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth, England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

The PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which have made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seals,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER!

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and a changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co

Hosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

20 Descriptive Catalogues sent on application. April 13, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITE, OCK, Proprietors

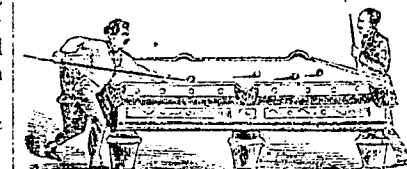
BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS,

Well known to be superior to any now in use.



Manufactured by 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,

43 Mercer Street, New York.

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.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month THE YEAR ROUND, or 200 PER CENT PROFIT ON COMMISSION. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce articles of indispensable utility in every household. For full particulars call on, or address G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

STONEWALL! STONEWALL!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of General (Stonewall) Jackson," by Prof. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author, a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription—Apply at once. D. F. SMITH, J. B. MCRAIR.

Feb 16.

DURYEE'S VIOLINE,

[TRADE MARK.]

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that aloumen gives to oil from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of aloumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indurstable as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copper varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brookline, Long, New York.

I. N. Noyes, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable.

Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 34 cents per lb.

Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, 52 cents per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,

49 Liberty St., New York.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

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 Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

A. D. FITNER, S. F. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

FITNER, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fitner'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, 1866.—Gm.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hour. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only 25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Person or Property. Address,

Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,

37 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little

Waney Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at a little more than government price. The land lies well, is well timbered, has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very valuable slate quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office. May 18, 1867.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

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

Something New, Useful and

Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and

Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAINT ANNIHILATOR," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solution," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE

1000 Agents Wanted. Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address,

New York Manufacturing Co.,

37 Park Row, New York.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

AND

MACHINE WORKS,

ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Horizontal, Vertical and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

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Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,

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COTTON PRESSES,

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For six months, " " 1 75
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first insertion, ... \$9 00
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three, &c. A liberal discount made on
advertisements continued for three, six,
or 12 months.
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D. M. FULENBERGER, with
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

**BLANK LAND DEEDS AND
DEEDS OF TRUST**, neatly and cor-
rectly printed, for sale by the quire
or single copy, at this office. Also
every description of Blanks for Jus-
tices of the Peace.

Turnip Seed.
A number of papers of sound, fresh Turn-
nip Seed, of last year's growth have been left
at this office for sale—papers very large—
price ten cents.

About this time last year, in con-
sequence of the scarcity of money, we
proposed to our patrons that we would
take various articles of produce at the
market price for subscriptions due and
in advance. But it turned out that the
crops failed and produce was about as
scarce as money; consequently we have
not collected during the last year ten
per cent. of the subscription due; but
we have waited patiently until the pres-
ent time. Now we renew the same propo-
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-
dant, we know that those who desire to
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can
come to no other conclusion than that
they never intend to do so; and will be
compelled to discontinue their papers
and collect the amount due the best
way we can. We know this proposition
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not
be unheeded in a single instance, with-
out some satisfactory reason given.

New Sewing Machine.—We examined
the other day a new Sewing Machine, man-
ufactured by Bliss & McCathorn, of Louis-
ville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense"
Family Sewing Machine, and comes nearer be-
ing what the name indicates, than any of the
machines we have ever examined, by its sim-
plicity of construction, its durability, and
freedom from complication and liability to
get out of order, and if it should, can easily
understand in all its parts, and repaired or
put in order by any lady using it. It works
smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warrant-
ed by the manufacturers to perform good
work for three years. It is cheap and we
have little doubt but it will be found more
useful and valuable than many descriptions
of machines which cost more than three times
its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for
the sale of these machines in this State, and
will take the names of persons who may de-
sire them, and deliver the machines at any
specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the
country, and exhibit a model machine, and in
his absence, a note addressed to him at
Oxford will be attended to.

Your Snort Gears—Should not be permitted
to rust, your dogs should not bite your neigh-
bor, your low grounds should be well drain-
ed, your crabs should never become empty, you
should rise before breakfast, work all day,
and if you wish your sick wife to meet
you with grateful curls, rosy cheeks and
sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle
of English Female Bitters.

We tender our thanks to Mr.
JOHN HARVEY, Editor of the State
Sentinel, Montgomery, for a copy of his
new map of the State of Alabama. The
map contains all the new counties, is
neatly and handsomely executed and
embellished, and will be found very val-
uable and useful.

We are requested by Hon. A. Woods,
Judge of our Probate Court to present
his thanks also for a copy of this valua-
ble map.

See advertisement of valuable
Lands for sale by James D. Thompson,
Administrator of Estate of Robert Har-
per, dec'd.

Attention is invited to the ap-
pointment of our worthy, correct and
energetic Tax Collector, H. GRAHAM,
Esq., commencing on the 16th Septem-
ber. It will be seen that promptitude
in meeting appointments and paying
taxes, is more than ever essential, to
avoid unpleasant duties on the part of
the Collector, and extra tax and cost on
the tax payer.

NONTGOMERY AND SELMA RAILROAD.—
This important road is being pushed to
completion with great energy by the
contractors. A great deal of work is
done daily, and the prospects for an ear-
ly opening of this essential link in our
railroad system are promising.—Times

SUICIDE IN MOBILE.—Mr. George
Eberlein, a well known Grocery Mer-
chant, of Mobile, committed suicide on
Thursday evening, in that city.—Times

LATEST NEWS.

Washington, August 24.—General
Thomas' movements were interrupted
by his having the liver complaint.
President Johnson will use his pow-
ers to exhaustion, in support of the dig-
nity and authority of the Supreme
Court.

Indian Commissioner Taylor is here
on private business, and will rejoin his
commission in a few days. He furnishes
no new information.

Cable advices from Europe state that
the Czar is sick in the Crimea.
Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.
Farragut had a grand demonstration
at Cronstadt.

Bavaria repudiates the Salzburg treaty,
refusing to join the Southern Ger-
man Bond.

The Spanish provinces, under appre-
hension of an insurrection, are declared
in a state of siege.

On proper medical recommendation
the President has suspended the order
assigning Thomas to command of the
5th District. Sheridan will remain in
command until relieved, probably by
Gen. Hancock.

Fractional currency destroyed during
the week amounts to \$392,000; issued
\$554,000. The Treasurer holds, as se-
curity for National bank circulation,
\$310,000,000; for deposits of public
money \$38,000,000. National bank
circulation \$299,000,000. Revenue re-
ceipts so far \$541,000; for the week
\$2,879,000. Custom receipts from the
12th to the 17th \$4,000,000.

Gen. Anger is of the opinion that the
Indian war is fairly inaugurated. It
will be general. He will require 20,000
men. Hancock will require as many.

He thinks Spotted Tail went on a
buffalo hunt, under the influence of
Red Cloud, who represented that Spot-
ted Tail would be dishonored unless he
went.

Commission Taylor, who is here, is
hopeful of good results from the Sep-
tember Council.

London, Aug. 24.—The Minnesota
has gone to Cherbourg.

The Salisbury Conference continues
to attract attention. In addition to the
understanding regarding the South Ger-
man Confederation, the conference will
resist interference in the Eastern ques-
tion. The South German States may
remain in Zollverein while Prussia a-
bides by the treaty of Prague.

The Mexican question was also con-
sidered. Maximilian's body will be de-
manded by France and Austria. The
citizens of both empire in Mexico are to
be protected at all hazards.

Augusta, Aug. 24.—Indications of
rain.

Accounts of crops are good.
The editors of the Conservative press
met at Macon yesterday, and after ap-
pointing a committee to draw up memo-
rials to Gen. Pope requesting the revo-
cation of order 49, adjourned. In case
Pope refuses the matter is to be refer-
red to the President.

Augusta, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull;
sales 25 bales; prices nominal.

Charleston, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales
50 bales; middling 25 to 25 1/2.

New York, Aug. 24.—Gold 40 3/4.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The excite-
ment in the New York cab room had
its origin in the National Intelligencer
of this morning, which only tells an old
story, that the members of the Cabinet,
in view of Stanton's tenaciousness, had
informally placed their offices at the dis-
posal of the President. There is no
probability of any immediate Cabinet
changes.

Grant's letter to the President says
that the people who have sacrificed their
lives and spent their dollars for the
country's preservation, are evidently op-
posed to Sheridan's removal. He per-
formed his duties faithfully and intelli-
gently, and his removal will be regard-
ed as an effort to defeat Congressional
views, and embolden to renewed oppo-
sition those who attempted to break down
the Government by arms. General
Thomas has repeatedly objected to be-
ing placed in charge of the Fifth Dis-
trict. Hancock's department is intri-
cate. He shouldn't be moved.

Grant adds, there are military, pecu-
niary, and above all, patriotic reasons,
why this order should not be insisted
upon.

The President, replying, is not aware
that the question of Sheridan's retention
has been submitted to the people. It
would be unjust to the army to assume
that Sheridan alone is capable of com-
manding the Fifth District. Thomas'
administration of the Department of the
Cumberland will compare favorably with
Sheridan's government of the Fifth Dis-
trict. Sheridan has rendered himself
obnoxious by his manner of executing
the law, and by assuming authority not
granted to him. His rule has been one
of absolute tyranny, without reference
to the principles of our government or
the nature of our free institutions. His
course has seriously interfered with the
harmonious and speedy execution of the
acts of Congress. His removal cannot
be regarded as an effort to defeat them.
The object of the change is to facilitate
the execution of the laws through an
officer who never failed to obey the sta-
tutes of the land, and within his juris-
diction enforced like obedience from
others.

The President compliments Thomas
and Hancock, and feels assured that
under Gen. Sherman's guidance Sheri-
dan will win honor fighting the Indians.

In conclusion, the President fails to
perceive any military, pecuniary or pa-
triotic reasons why this order should
not be carried into effect.

The Republican colored meeting at
Manchester, on Saturday night, was
addressed by C. R. Porter, the commu-
wealth's Attorney at Norfolk, who is
stumping the State under auspices of the
National Republican Committee. He
was much applauded for the sentiment
that rather than not unclog the wheels of
reconstruction, we should hang the Presi-
dent and Gen. Grant as high as Haman.

A private letter from Fort Hays says
one company of cavalry at that post lost
21 men by cholera.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Aug. 26.—Gen Schofield
has decided that the State Poor Laws
shall be enforced with reference to the
paupers, to whom the Freedmen's Bu-
reau has ceased giving rations.

By this decision all the black emi-
grants who crowded to the cities of Vir-
ginia after the war, will be removed to
their respective counties where they are
citizens. The pauper whites will be
treated in the same manner.

The City Council is about opening
new almshouses for the colored people.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Presi-
dent has assigned Canby to second Han-
cock in the Fifth District.

Official records show the amount of
cotton exported during the year ending
July 30th, to be six hundred and sixty-
six million pounds, valued in currency
at two hundred and two million dollars.

Cable News.—Vaipuan, the French
physician is dead.

A meeting between the King of
Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South
German States arranged reports regard-
ing Spanish instructions, which were
conflicting.

New York, Aug. 27.—Stocks dull
but steady. Gold 41 1/2.

Nashville, Aug. 27.—A dispatch
says Brownlow has taken possession of
the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Augusta, Aug. 27.—The difficulty
at the University, giving rise to consid-
erable feeling, is stated, was from the
cause of speeches made by its students
at the recent commencement, which
caused Gen. Pope to take steps to close
up the Institution and convert it into
barracks. Through the exertions of
Chancellor Lipscomb the exercises are
allowed to continue on conditions, as al-
leged, that the press of the State should
not make mention of the matter.

It is also stated that Gen. Pope has
ordered that the appropriation of \$8,000,
made by the Legislature, be withheld.
The freedmen in the First & Fourth
Districts are out in an address to their
fellow-citizens, irrespective of color, as
candidates for Congress. They claim
the right to vote and thus the right to
hold office, and as they are in the ma-
jority the whites shall not be elected by
their votes. The candidates are Con-
servatives, and in favor of universal
amnesty. It is the impression that a large
number of whites who can take the test
oath.

Gen. Pope has issued orders revoking
temporarily so much of his jury order as
interferes with the present term of the
civil courts, as the registration lists are
not completed. White jurors are per-
mitted to serve exclusively provided they
have been registered.

The rains for the last two weeks were
unprecedentedly severe. The accounts
from Middle, Southern and Southwest-
ern Florida, where the cotton prospects
had been so promising, now give many
gloomy prospects. The continued rains
have beaten off the blooms and the
worm and caterpillar have also made
their appearance. It is believed, that
notwithstanding the heavy rains a fair
crop is already made. It is raining
hard.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The breach
between the President and Grant is
widening. Grant is on defiant grounds
in opposition to executive assignments.
He protests with some indignation ag-
ainst Hancock's removal from the De-
partment of Missouri. Grant has not
yet promulgated instructions in carrying
out the President's orders.

Capt. Anos, who had a fight recently
with Indians, arrived at Fort Hayes.
He reports three men killed, thirty-five
wounded and forty-five horses lost.
After the battle the Indians sent a flag
of truce and this message: "Tell your
officers we don't want peace. We shall
keep on fighting."

Three hundred men, including Kan-
sas volunteers, left Fort Hayes yester-
day after Indians.

The Sioux Indians are reported as in-
corrigible, but the Crows are friendly.
There are three hundred and thirty
deaths from cholera reported in the In-
dian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-
seven per cent. of the population at
Fort Gibson died. At Fort Arbuckle
60 soldiers and 75 Indians have died.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '67.

Brevet Major General Edwards R. S.
Cauby is hereby assigned to the com-
mand of the Second Military District,
created by an act of Congress of March
2nd, 1867, and of the Military Depart-
ment of the South, embracing the
States of North Carolina and South
Carolina. He will as soon as practica-
ble, relieve Major General Daniel E.
Sickles, and on assuming the command
to which he is hereby assigned, will,
when necessary to a faithful execution

of the laws, exercise any and all powers
conferred by the acts of Congress upon
district commanders, and any and all
authority pertaining to officers in com-
mand of military departments.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles is
hereby relieved from the command of
the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War ad interim will
give the necessary instructions to carry
this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '67.

Sir:—In consequence of the unfavor-
able condition of the health of Major
General George H. Thomas, as report-
ed to you in Surgeon Haddon's dispatch,
of the 21st inst., my order dated Aug.
17th, 1867, is hereby modified so as to
assign Major General Winfield S. Han-
cock to the command of the Fifth Military
District, created by the act of Con-
gress, passed March 2nd, 1867, and of
the military department comprising the
States of Louisiana and Texas. On
being relieved from the command of the
Department of the Missouri, by Major
General P. H. Sheridan, Major General
Hancock will proceed directly to New
Orleans, La., and, assuming the com-
mand to which he is assigned, will,
when necessary to a faithful execution
of the laws, exercise any and all powers
conferred by the acts of Congress upon
District Commanders, and any and all
authority pertaining to the officers in
command of military departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at
once turn over his present command to
the officer next in rank to himself, and
proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth,
Kansas, will relieve Major
General Hancock of the command of
the Department of the Missouri. Major
General George H. Thomas will, until
further orders, remain in command of
the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON

Gen. U. S. Grant,
Secretary of War ad interim.

To-day's Tribune hugs Grant. The
Herald drops him, saying the political
position assumed by Gen. Grant shows
our great soldier in a new light. It is
his first development of political genius;
his first and final political mistake.
The reply of the President has com-
pletely overturned him, and outflanked
him. Grant does not understand the
crisis; he clings to Sheridan and forgets
principles.

Richmond, Aug. 27.—Gen Schofield
last week, ordered a commission of ma-
jistrates in Hanover county, to investi-
gate whether colored military organiza-
tions existed. On investigation it was
found that secret military organizations,
of formidable strength, existed among
the blacks, which it is believed extends
throughout the State. The fact creates
alarm among the whites, who have nei-
ther organization or arms.

Augusta, Aug. 12.—The following
order was issued to-day.

Headquarters 3rd Military District
Georgia, Alabama and Florida—At-
tanta, Georgia, August 12.—General
Orders No. 49. 1. Commanding Gen-
eral has become satisfied that civil offi-
cers in this Military District are duly
observing his order prohibiting them
from using any influence to deter or
dissuade the people from reconstructing
the State governments under recent acts
of Congress, so far as their own person-
al conversation is concerned, and are at
the same time, by their official patron-
age, supporting and encouraging news-
papers which are, almost without excep-
tion, opposing reconstruction, and ob-
structing and embarrassing civil officers
appointed by the Military District Com-
mander in the performance of their du-
ties by denunciation and threats of fu-
ture penalties for their official acts.

2. Such use of patronage of their of-
fices simply an evasion. "perhaps unin-
tentional," of the provisions of general
order above referred to, is in fact an
employment of the machinery of provi-
sional State governments to defeat the
execution of Reconstruction acts.

3. It is therefore ordered that all
advertisements or other official publica-
tions heretofore or to be hereafter pro-
vided for by State or municipal laws or
ordinances be given by proper civil offi-
cers whose duty to have such publica-
tions to be made to such newspapers,
and such only as have not opposed and
do not oppose reconstruction under the
acts of Congress, nor attempt to ob-
struct, in any manner, civil officers ap-
pointed by the military authorities in
this district, in the discharge of their
duty, by threats of violence or persecu-
tion or other penalty, as soon as mili-
tary protection is withdrawn, for acts per-
formed in their official capacity.

4. All officers in the Third Military
District, and all officers of the Freed-
men's Bureau, and all Boards of Regis-
tration, or other persons in the employ-
ment of the United States under a mili-
tary jurisdiction, are directed to give
prompt attention to the enforcement of
this order, and to make immediate re-
port to these headquarters of any civil
officer who violates its provisions.

By command of Brev. Maj. Gen.
Pope.

Headquarters, Third Military Dis't
(Georgia, Alabama & Florida)
Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1867.

General orders,

No. 53.

Grand and Petit Jurors and all other
Jurors for the trial of cases, civil or
criminal, or for the administration of
law in the State of Georgia, Alabama
and Florida, will hereafter be taken
exclusively from the lists of voters,

without discrimination, registered by
Boards of Registration under the Acts.
Sheriffs and all other officers whose
duty it is to summon and empanel
Jurors, will be duly registered as above
indicated, specifying Precinct and Coun-
ty in which he was registered, which
affidavit will be placed on the official
files of the Court.

By command of Brevet Major Gener-
al Pope.

G. K. SANDERSON,
Capt. 38d U. S. Inf'y A. A. A. G.

HUNG.—The negro Paul Taylor, who
murdered a white peddler, some time
since and whose execution was suspend-
ed for a time by Gov. Patton, was hung
at Montgomery on Friday at one o'clock
his respite having terminated.—Times.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is
on the increase in New Orleans, but is
generally confined to the lower part of
the city.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous
times. The lion called the sheep to ask
her if his breath smelt. She said
"Aye," and he bit off her head for a
fool. He called the wolf and asked him
if he smelt. He said "No," and he tore him to pieces
for a flatterer. At last he called for the
fox and asked him. "Truly," said he,
"I have got a cold and cannot smell."
The fox knew what he was about.

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the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings,
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stamp.

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amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods
cannot fail to satisfy.

Just published—Stereoscopic Views of the
Interior of the Mammoth Cave of Ky, taken
by and of the most Magnificent Light.

August 31, 1867.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW WORK ON SINGING.

BASSINOPS

Twenty Melodie Exercises,

IN FORM OF

SOLEFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR

MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES,

INTENDED AS

Studies to acquire the Art of Sing-
ing.

These exercises were composed to be used
simultaneously with his system, "The Art
or Science," or with any other method for
the cultivation of the voice, and will take the
place of CONGREGATIONAL SONG BOOKS;
being more melodious and better adapted for
teaching.

Some of these exercises are specially beau-
tiful as well as useful, a mingling of the dulce
et utile, which secures the interest as well
as the improvement of the student. The va-
rious styles developed in these exercises ren-
der them invaluable in an educational point
of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelli-
gence of the pupil. They must be studied
carefully with reference to the numerous
marks of expression and of ornamentation.
Upon the minute accuracy with which
these are accomplished depends the actual
sterling advancement of the pupil; any evasion
or slurring in these respects is time and effort
utterly wasted, while, on the other hand a
faithful execution of them, will give unex-
pected power and facility, and open to the stu-
dent the means and resources by which great
artists produce their most brilliant and pro-
found respect.—Watson's Art Journal.

In Two Volumes,

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Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manu-
facturers of FLUTES, PIPES, FLAGEOLETS,
&c., &c. Send for catalogue of prices.

Important Notice.

I will meet the Tax payers of Calhoun coun-
ty at the times and places mentioned be-
low, for the purpose of collecting the State
and County Tax for the year 1867.

Pre No. 8—Walden's Shop, Monday Sept. 16

" 7—Vessels, Tuesday " 17

" 6—Peck's Mill, Wednesday " 18

" 21—Sulphur Sp'g's, Thursday " 19

" 5—Polkville, Friday " 20

" 2—Alexandria, Saturday " 21

" 10—Rabbit Town, Monday " 30

" 11—White Plains, Tuesday Oct'r 1

" 12—Davis Town, Wednesday " 2

" 13—Oxford, Thursday " 3

" 4—Madox, Friday " 4

" 3—June Bug, Saturday " 5

" 9—Ladiga, Monday " 6

" 1—Jacksonville, Tues & Wed. 8 & 9



POETRY.

The Dying Wife's Appeal.

The following beautiful lines were placed in a scrap book of a now deceased wife about a week before her demise. How beautiful and touching they are under the circumstances. She expected when placing them in the book to live but a short time:

Come near me, let me lay my hand
Once more upon thy brow,
And let me whisper in thine ear
Love's last and fondest vow
The lips that breathe these trembling words,
When they lie cold in death,
And thy dear cheek can feel no more
Their warm and loving breath.

I go from thee; God only knows
How I have longed to stay—
How I have shuddered thus to tread
The long and shadowed way,
Faith tells me that I soon must know
The joys the blessed find,
And yet I falter, while I cast
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,
In bitterness and tears;
But I can leave thee something still,
To light thy weary years;
Young tender forms will cling to thee,
Perhaps will miss my tone,
And though they may not share thy grief,
Thou wilt not feel alone.

Fold them closer to thy breast,
And soothe their childish woe,
And cheer the many lonely hours
The motherless must know.
The world, with all its hopes and joys,
Will sometimes make thee glad;
But they must linger round the hearth
Still desolate and sad.

And O, when time shall call thy grief,
Perchance the hour may come
When thou wilt win another form
To share thy heart and home—
When thou wilt welcome to thy board
A younger, fairer face,
And bid thy children smile on her,
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,
That I would frown or blame,
Though they should love the stranger
one,
And call her by my name,
For they will speak to thee of me,
My memory is their trust;
A word, a smile, a look like mine
Will call me from the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears,
But let the dear ones bring
To cheer their mother's lonely home,
The blossoms of the spring;
And there thou too may'st kneel,
And softly press the earth
That covers her, whose face once gave
A brightness to thy hearth.

Then will the forms of early years
Steal softly to thy side,
And for an hour thou canst forget
Thou hast another bride,
She may be all thy heart can ask,
So dear, so true to thee,
But O, the spring time of thy love,
Its freshness was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,
And with a gentle hand
Still guide our little trembling ones,
Who make our household band
She cannot know the tenderness
That fills their mother's breast
But she can love them for thy sake,
And make thee more than blest.

Josh Billings on Owls.
Birds are God's choiristers.
Tew the lion he gave majesty; tew
the elephant, strength; tew the fox, cunning;
and tew the tiger, deceit; But
tew the birds, his pets, he gave buty
and song.

And none so blest as the owl.
The owl is a game bird; he can
whip anything that wears feathers—
after dark.

He is a wise burd, and hoots at most
things.
He is a solemn burd, a cross between
a justice of the peace and a county
superior.

He is a stiff burd, and sits up as stiff
as an exclamation point.
He is a luxurious burd, and feeds on
spring chickens.

He is a long lived burd, and never
was known to take deth naturally.
He is a hardy burd, and groze tuff
by bilcing.

He is an honest burd, and alwaze
shoze an open countenance.
He is a prompt burd, and satizize at
onst his outstanding bill.

He is a comfortable burd, and alwaze
sleeps in feathers.
He is an attentive burd, and durin
the day can alwaze be found in.

He is a festive burd, and don't come
home till morning.
Thus the owl is a mistaken emblem
of solitude and sadness, and if we dig
into his nater clusly, is emphatically one
of the boys and belongs to the club.

Why do babies and wheat resemble
each other? Because neither are good
for much until they arrive at maturity.
Both are bred in the house, and the flour
of the family. Both have to be cradled
and both are generally well thrashed
before they are done with.

An Irishman's Letter.

New York, Jan. 14, '67.

MY DEAR MARY—The darlint of my
heart and soul—I am well, but had the
faver and ager, and hope you are in the
same condition, thanks be to God, I
wish you many happy New Years, and
the children, hope you'll have three
score and ten of them. We had Christ-
mas here, but the baythens don't keep
it like we used to at home. Divil rease
the one iver said to me, or any other
politeneess. I didn't get a Christmas
box until I was going home that night,
and a night-walking blagard gave me
one on the eye, and axed me for me
money. I gave him all I could, about a
score of pounds, which knocked the
sense out of him. They tell me that
the nager is going to be the white man
in future, and that the white nagers in
Congress (a big public house in Wash-
ington) are going to try the President
for being a white man.

If they find him guilty, and there is
no doubt about it, for they are accusers,
witnesses, lawyers, judges, all in one
they're going to execute the Executive,
make a fellow called Coldfacts President
and remove the sate of government to a
place called Bosh-ton, celebrated for its
Republicans and sinners. This is the
same as the ridiculous fellows they call
ridiculers—no radicals—saving your
presence. They want to continue their
own power—God betune us and all harm
They say the Southerners must go down
on their knees to them. They forget
that the poor devils are flat on their
backs in the dust already, and they're a
mane set to kick a man whin he is down.
Be jabbers it makes me blood bile to
think of it, and that is the reason I'm
running over on this paper. One war
is no sooner over than they commence
the beginning of another in Washing-
ton, and G. d. only knows where or whin
it may end. I lost one fine leg in the
last, but I have another left for a good
cause, and I'll fight for Johnson, for I
bear his great grandmother, by his
forefather's side, was an Irishman.

* * * We have snow and fr-st here
now and its likely we will have more
with'er. The temperance men—God
save the mark—in a place called Albany,
where the people sind Rep-rentatives to
clate them, have stopped our grog,
only by daylight.

Divil a much matter, any ways, for
they don't keep a drop of decent drink
in the country—no rale ould Irish po-
theen, a tumbler of which would charm
the heart of a wheel-barrow, or make a
shovel dance—nothing at all but stuff
that would kill a pig if he had to live
on it, much less a Christian baste. * *
Remember me to Jim. I tell him he's well
and ask him how I am. I'm sorry to
hear of the death of the bull, and hope
you are likewise. Her milk is a loss.
Tell Tady McPin if he comes he'll see
more of America in one day than if he'd
stayed at home all his life. I'm glad
his wife got over the two twins, and
hope she'll be better—next time—
There's room for improvement. I like
this country, but there's no place like
ould Ireland, where you get as much
whisky for a shilling as would make tay
for six papie. If you don't get this
write soon, I may be dead, for life is
uncertain under the Radicals; but dead
or alive, I will answer your letter. Ad-
dress your dear brother Jimmy, New
York, America, and I'll axe for a letter
from my darlint sister.

What is the difference between a
looker on at an auction mart and a mar-
iner? One sees the sale and the other
sails the sea!

The Thibadeux, La., Sentinel, of the
3d. says the cholera has broken out on
several plantations between Bayou Gou-
la and Plaquemine; as many as twenty
freedmen died on one plantation. Sick-
ness and fever exists at Brue, Guillet,
Chanchev and Bayou See, etc., where
the crevasse waters, which have cover-
ed the soil for several months, are leav-
ing the land covered with sediment and
decaying matter.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecsta-
tic bliss of courting? If you didn't,
then you had better get a little gall-an-
try.

O'Leary, gazing in astonishment on an
elephant in a menagerie, asked the
keeper, "What kind of baste is that
atin' bay with his tail?"

Not long since the manager of a
plantation near Guntersville, found all
the employes in the field with their
pistols strapped on them. Upon de-
manding the reason why they were
wearing arms, he was informed that
they were directed to do so by the offi-
cers of the "league," some of whom
were mentioned by name.

1,500,000 persons are said to have
died in the Orissa district and other
parts of India by the famine last year.
The most horrible scenes of suffering
are reported, hungry mothers having
been found eating the bodies of their
dead children.

SOCIALITY.—We are but passengers
of a day, whether it is in a stage coach
or in the immense machine of the uni-
verse. In God's name, then, why
should we not make the way as pleasant
to each other as possible? Short as our
journeys, it is long enough to be tedious
to him who sulks in his corner, sits
uneasy himself, and elbows his neighbor
to make him uneasy also.

Jones complained of a bad smell a-
bout the post office, and asked Brown
what could it be. Brown didn't know
but suggested that it might be caused
by the "dead letters."

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKibbin's old stand on
Choccolocco Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-
low Oxford and 2 1/2 above Mun-
ford. This Splendid Machinery
has been purchased from a view
to suit the wants of the Southern people,
being entirely of a superior quality
of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to
give satisfaction where the wool is properly
prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the
Depot at Munford and returned free of charge.
Our old friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine
our machinery.

MCKIBBIN & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort having been
placed in thorough repair, and furnished
with new furniture, will be opened for visit-
ors on the 1st of June under the direction and
control of the undersigned proprietors of the
American Hotel, Atlanta Ga.
Montvale presents the strongest attractions
to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no
less on account of its natural beauty and the beau-
tiful surrounding scenery, than of the re-
laxative powers of its waters. We have re-
duced the price of board to the lowest figures
consistent with a proper provision for the en-
tertainment of our guests.
Board per day \$3 00. per week \$20 00.
per month \$60 00, with an allowance for
families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs
by special conveyance from London, or by
regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville
Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.

E. GOCDE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood
ward's Store. June 16, 1868

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

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms
and two entries, suitable for a boarding
house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a
good garden, with choice fruit trees, and
well watered, will be rented on good
terms. For particulars enquire at this
office. April 20, 1868.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE,

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the
public that the above named COOK-
ING STOVES, which is rapidly
coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen
at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin
streets. Having the advantage of twenty-
five years' experience in the business, he can
safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as
being superior to any other offered in this
market. It is more convenient, durable and
economical, and therefore the most desirable.
Call and see for yourself. H. G. NOBLE.

SPUN COTTON; FOR SALE;

At Wholesale and Retail;
BY
E. L. WOODWARD.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A first-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing
Machine, in little worn and in good
order, for sale, very low.
Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 16 th

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock,
and shall need every dollar that has been
promised me at this time. I hope therefore
that none will fail to meet their engagements
promptly.
If you want cheap goods keep me in funds
and I will furnish them. P. ROWAN.

Boarding.

Five or six young men, who may wish
to go to school or study a profession, can
be accommodated in a private family in this
place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-
wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half
or more taken in produce at the market price.
For further information, enquire at this Office.
Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

"WANTED to make an arrangement"
with a live man in every county,
who wishes to make money, and can give
good references. No capital required. Will
sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month,
and rely on the profits for my pay. Address
J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice Law in the counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,
Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U.
S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-
sion of Alabama.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the
public, that they have procured the large
and commodious Livery stable recently kept
by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to
accommodate all persons who may wish to
hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle horses. They
will also feed transient horses and mules, and
be prepared to work Gardens and Patches,
and have horses and mules for sale upon ad-
vantageous terms to the purchasers.
They will endeavor to be at all times pre-
pared to accommodate promptly those who
may desire their assistance, and therefore so-
licit a liberal patronage.
R. H. WYNNE & CO.
Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price
six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature
of Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Seminal weakness, or Spermator-
rhoea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary E-
missions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Phys-
ical Incurability, &c. By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectually removed without
medicine, and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, bionics, instruments, rings, or cor-
dials, pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-
tain and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any
address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or
two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS. CALICOES, DOMESTICS &c.

Just Received and For Sale by

WOODWARD

June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat
is ready for market, and you can get a
fair price. I expect punctuality, for
"Old things are done away,"
So call in at once and pay.
E. L. WOODWARD.
July 20th. 1867.

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.—4f.

Empire Sewing Machine Co,

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-
chines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion
Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise-
less in action. Its motion being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine! Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Ag-
ents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No consignments made.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP-PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT
OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher Esq.:

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to
communicate to you the following resolution
of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our ap-
preciation for the zealous, faithful and effec-
tive service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as
Superintendent of this Association in years
past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this
Association, and confer upon him the com-
plimentary position of Agent of the Southern
Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in
the above resolution do no more than justice
to your labors and services during your Su-
perintendency—services which none can more
highly appreciate than myself. Should oc-
casion require, I shall be glad to avail myself
of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily,
tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and month-
ly journal South of the Potomac and Ohio
rivers and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of lat-
itude West of the Mississippi, to publish this
advertisement twice, and send to me at New
York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-
ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-
cure cheaper printing paper for our Southern
Journals, and I shall be glad to receive the full-
est information regarding the sizes of paper used
by the several publications, and I can procure it
in no other way than by requesting particu-
lar attention to the need of sending copy of
the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail
failures, and that they be postpaid to secure
prompt office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,

Box 5939 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$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.

will arrive at Blue Mount-
ain (except Sunday) at 12 night

will leave Blue Mountain

(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

will arrive at Selma (ex-
cept 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 5:15 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-

days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 7:30 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 Meridian Railroad for Vicks-
burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue

Mountain they connect with Taylor, 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 and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,

June 9, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

GROVESTEEN & CO. Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

499, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade
is invited to our New Scale, Seven
Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes,
which for volume and purity of tone are un-
rivalled by any hitherto offered in this mar-
ket. They contain all the modern improve-
ments—French grand action, harp pedal, iron
frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each in-
strument being made under the personal su-
pervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has
a practical experience of over thirty years in
their manufacture, is fully warranted in every
particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"

Received the highest award of merit at the
celebrated World's Fair,

Where were exhibited instruments from the
best makers of London, Paris, Germany,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York;
and also at the American Institute for five
successive years, the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS
from both of which can be seen at our ware-
rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we
make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by
manufacturing largely, with a strict cash sys-
tem, are enabled to offer these instruments at
a price which will preclude all competition.
Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper
than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free.

P. Jan. 12 1867.—1y

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE

POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

All the Cooking for a

family may be done with

Kerosene Oil, or Gas,

with less trouble, and at

less expense, than by any

other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is

warranted to perform all that is claimed for it

Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,

208 PEARL STREET N. Y.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People

420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public

and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos

in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round

corners, plain case, either octagon or

curved legs, straight bottom, bead mould-
ing on plinth.....\$450

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A,

with serpentine moulding on plinth,
carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large

round, serpentine bottom, mouldings
same as on style D, carved lyre and
desk, fancy carved legs.....\$650

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round

corners, finished back, mouldings on
rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, car-
ved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit
legs.....\$850

The above styles are all finished in elegant

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