

DECEMBER

File

Samuel I need to like to told him to kiss my ass

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31. JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 7, 1867. WHOLE NO. 1601.

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

IMPORTANT
 TO
COTTON PLANTERS.
 Under present regulations, parties can obtain Permits from Assessors to ship cotton from one District to another, without prepaying the tax, by consigning the cotton to the Collector of District to which cotton is shipped.
 I will pay the tax on all cotton thus consigned to "C. B. Andrews," Collector, Selma, Ala., if so instructed by consignors.
 Messrs. Smith & Riddle, Oxford, will store and ship all cotton consigned to me from that depot, free of charge to shippers.
 A liberal patronage is solicited.
ABNER WILLIAMS.
 Selma, Oct. 21, 1867.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,
GROCERY
 AND
 Commission Merchants,
 OXFORD, Ala.
 Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of choice Groceries, for sale on the most reasonable terms.
 They are also prepared to pay the Tax on Cotton and attend to its shipment to the best houses in Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.
 Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

E. L. WOODWARD,
 Is receiving his Stock of
Fall and Winter
GOODS,
 Which he offers as cheap as can be afforded.
His Assortment is General.
 If you consider him worthy of patronage, he will be pleased to receive it, and duly appreciate any favors received.
 —Terms, Cash. Oct. 12, 1867.

P. ROWAN
 Is now receiving the largest stock of
GOODS
 Ever brought to this market since the commencement of the war. All are invited to call and examine his stock, with the assurance that they cannot fail, out of the great variety, to be suited both in quality and price.
 Jacksonville, Oct. 5, 1867.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,
ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.
 Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
 Rev. R. J. C. HAI, 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, or
G. B. DOUTHIT,
 Secretary Board of Trustees.
 Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

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 ORIGINAL CASES, in the counties Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.
 Jan. 6, 1866.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW WORK ON SINGING.
 BASSINI'S
Twenty Melodic Exercises,
 IN FORM OF
SOLEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR
MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES.
 INTENDED AS
Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'The Art of Singing,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONI'S SOLEGGIOS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching."
 "Some of these exercises are especially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *duo utile et dulce*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the instrumental marks of expression and forms 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 close and patient investigation, and minutely faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound respect."
—Watson's Art Journal.

In Two Volumes,
 Price, each, in Boards, Retail, \$2.50
 do. do. in Cloth, Retail, \$3.50
 A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.
 Published by **WM. HALL & SON,**
No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.
 Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manufacturers of PLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, &c., &c., &c. Send for catalogue of prices.

Just Received,
Domestics,
Calicoes, &c.
 By
E. L. WOODWARD.

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,
 50 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 this 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 indistinguishable as the best refined 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., 37 Boston & New York.
 G. Whitlock, Brook-F. Long New York.
 J. V. Navy Yard, Mr. Cibus, of Pacific 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 3¢ 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.

The Speech of the Hon. George H. Pendleton.

We lay before our readers to day, the concluding portion of the speech of the Hon. Geo. H. PENDLETON, delivered on the 30th October last at Madison, Wisconsin. The part of it which relates to our finances, we may publish at a future time. We beg leave to ask the perusal by all our readers of this speech, and especially of that portion of it which relates to the Democratic party, and the Constitution of the United States. Our readers will recognize, some of our old foggy ideas, brought out here with great power and eloquence. There are some cringing worshippers of physical power, who can never comprehend the spiritual power of truth. They, therefore, support wickedness because it exists. There are others who resist wickedness because it exists; and strive for the ascendancy of truth, and the triumph of righteousness. Of such, is Mr. PENDLETON; and the late elections in Ohio, prove how powerful his efforts have been to save his State and the United States, from the vortex of despotism and ruin, the Radicals had prepared for both. Mr. Pendleton was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. They were elected by the bona fide votes of the country; but were beaten by frauds at the elections in the ballot-boxes.

Charleston Mercury.
 I will not stop now to analyze the Reconstruction bill. The news we receive by telegraph day by day, and the information we have of the acts of the Military Commanders, within the last two or three months, relieves me of any necessity of that kind. We hear that in one State of the Union a Military Commander has forbidden the Legislature to meet until he by general order shall authorize it to do so. And another State the trial by jury is to be suspended until the sheriff shall agree to strike from the jury lists the names of white men to put negroes in their place. [Cheers.] That in another State a Governor who was elected by 50,000 votes, is to be superseded, and in his place is to be put his competitor, who received but 15,000 votes. And still in another State civil officers shall not give their patronage of printing to newspapers which do not favour the Congressional measures of reconstruction. And if you will read the letter which was written by General Pope from his headquarters in Alabama to Gen Grant, in Washington, you will see that he says there are, in all of those States men who address their fellow-citizens, as I am addressing you, in opposition to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, he advises that they shall be arrested and put in prison, or banished from their homes.

But later and still further in this work of Congressional reconstruction, if you read the papers of this morning, you will discover that there is a committee now sitting in the city of Annapolis, Maryland to determine whether the State of Maryland has a "republican form of government." There is also a similar committee sent to Louisville by the Congress of the United States, to determine whether the persons elected as representatives from that State are loyal men. [Voice, "they will send one to Ohio next."] There might have been some danger of that, my friend, if we had not been so successful in Ohio. [Laughter and applause.] I think they will hardly attempt it in the present state of reaction in favour of free principles, to put their feet upon the neck of the proud people of the Buckeye State. [Enthusiastic cheers.] When you ask any Republican member of Congress why they passed these acts, they do not point you to the constitution of the United States. No authority for it can be found there. They do not point you to the principles of our government. No authority for it can be found there. But they do, as Mr. Stevens does, when he tells us, that Congress is acting upon a law that is outside of, and higher than the Constitution of the United States. He tells us, that "these laws seem to be the will of the nation." [A voice, "A lie." "Tarn him out," "Throy him out," and confusion.] Let that gentleman have his say: We Democrats believe in free speech. [Applause.] The only object I have to his speaking, is that both he and I are trying to talk at once and that we cannot do it. I know that he will be quiet until I get through; and then—will give place to him, so that he may have his talk.

"In accordance with the will of the nation!" Where will you find the will of the nation, except in fundamental law and in the written constitution? This pretence of the will of the nation is no new thing. We know that it is a pretence as false. We know that it is against the judgment of every white man, and every intelligent negro at the South. We know that it is against the will of every Democrat, and every con-

servative supporter of the administration at the North. We know it is against the will of all those honest Republicans who love liberty, and who hate the encroachments of a military despotism. [Applause.]

"The will of the nation!" Why, in 1809, when Napoleon had ascended the consular throne, and usurped the supreme authority, he put to death every one who insisted that his usurpation was in accordance with the will of the nation. In 1852 when Prince Napoleon threw around the French Republic his *coup d'etat*, he also sent into banishment everybody who would not agree that that usurpation was in accordance with the will of the nation.

And if you will go back in French history but a few years, you will find that in 1794 Robespierre was the master of the French Government. He ruled in the assembly. He was powerful in the committees and the tribunals. On the 27th of July, he sent to the guillotine, in Paris alone, forty men; as he had done on each one of thirty days preceding. And, when called to account in that assembly, which he had so often ruled, for this terrible massacre of his fellow-citizens, all bathed in blood he exclaimed, "It is the will of the nation." Tallien called him to account in the Assembly for his cruelty, and the cry of traitors resounded through that hall. He was impeached that night, and on the third day, he himself was beheaded on the guillotine, amid the joys and execrations of the nation, whose will he pretended to represent.

But why, my fellow-citizens is all this ruin wrought at the South? Why is it that all civil government is destroyed there? Why is it that "life, liberty, and property" is held in the hand of a military dictator? Why is it that the Constitution of the United States and the principles of free government are entirely abrogated all through the Southern country? If any Republican does me the honour to hear me to night if he is an honest man who is inclined to give a candid answer to this question, I will pause if he desires to reply.

Why is it that there is an entire dislocation of civil government at the South? It is because the Republican party is enforcing negro suffrage upon the Southern States; and the reason for their doing so is because they believe the negroes will vote with the Republican party. [Cheers.] And when I say they desire to enforce negro suffrage at the South, I do not mean what that means here; do not mean what it would have meant in Ohio—I mean they intend to deliver over the whole political power of those eleven States to the negro race. They intend to enfranchise 500,000 men who are just released from labour—to put them in power in these States—to enable them to make Senators and Representatives in Congress—and to enable them to enact laws to govern themselves in those States, and you in your federal relations in the United States. I tell you, gentlemen, this is an attempt to convert the white South, which has been governed by men of our own race and civilization, into a black South which shall be governed by the negro. [Loud applause.]

And why is this? New England understands this matter. The inducement for it is the belief that the negroes will vote with the Republican party. If it were certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favour of negro suffrage. I go further. It they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that with these States she can afford to lose—as she sees she soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees in him the means of power. She sees reflected in his face the perpetuation of twilfs, one hundred per cent dividends, exemption of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the hey-day of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labour may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believes that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England soothes them for a moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

But, gentlemen, how long is this disgraceful spectacle to last? How long is this government to exist in its present disrupted condition, in order that the Republican party may maintain its power? Gentlemen, it is not a question of moral suasion—not a question of country—it is a question of liberty and civilization. I do not profess to be more unselfish than other men, but I say to you, in all the sincerity of my heart that I would rather the Democrat-

ic party should be kept out of office for the rest of my natural life, if thereby we could induce the Republicans to restore our constitution, invigorate our Union, and give us everywhere the principles of free government.

I had occasion not long since to arraign the Republican party, and its policy, as I have been doing to-night, and an able and influential Republican paper published in the neighborhood in which I live, said, "what remedy does Mr. Pendleton propose? He exhorts us to stand by the Constitution of the United States; but we do not know exactly what he means by that." Gentlemen, there is exactly the difficulty. They do not know, and they never did know what it was to stand by the Constitution of the United States. [Laughter and cheers.] They know what it is to be faithful to their prejudices—faithful to their whims—faithful to their party interests; but they never knew for one moment what it was to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States.

In 1820 they opposed the establishment of the Missouri Compromise line. In 1834 they opposed its abrogation. In 1850 they opposed its re-enactment.

In 1846 they refused the use of State jails and State magistrates to execute the Fugitive Slave law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of the Federal Government. In 1850 they refused to vote a more stringent Federal law, on the ground that the return of fugitives was the duty of State governments. In 1856 they passed personal liberty bills, on the ground that the State should not assist Federal Government; and in 1861 they repealed all laws on the subject, on the ground that neither State nor Federal Governments should execute the constitution. [Cheers.]

In 1858 they had possession of the State governments; they magnified States' rights, adopted the resolution of '98 and '09 at their conventions, exalted the idea of confederation as against unity, and prepared to array the States in armed conflict with Federal authority. In 1862 they had possession of the Federal Government; they denounced State rights, called the Kentucky resolutions treason, and have, as far as is in their power by mere brute force, as well as by legislation, reduced and degraded the State governments.

In 1856 they declared "that no war could be right, and no peace could be wrong;" that if the South desired to change their political relations and form of government, their right could not be denied. In 1862 they declared that the trinity of our salvation was "taxation, emancipation and war." In 1854 they declared that the interest of the country required the restriction of suffrage, and that the German and Irish and Swede ought to be disfranchised. In 1867 they declared that the interest of the country requires its extension, & that it must be given even to the negroes.

In 1859 Mr. Chase, then Governor of Ohio asserted: "We have rights which the Federal Government must not invade; rights superior to its power, on which our sovereignty depends; and we mean to assert these rights against all tyrannical assumptions of authority." In 1867, General Hayes, who, I am sorry to say, is elected to be Governor of Ohio, asserts that the States have no sovereignty whatever.

In 1864 they asserted that the President had power, by proclamation; to emancipate four millions of slaves. In 1867 they deny that he has power to remove a member of his Cabinet. [Cheers.]

In 1862 party purposes required them to consider the Union unbroken. In Louisiana the Federal Government had possession of New Orleans alone. They admitted Hahn and Flanders to their seats as Representatives from their State. In 1866 it had possession of every foot of the State; these same men presented themselves as Senators and they are rejected because the State of Louisiana had ceased to exist. [Cheers.]

In 1862 they desired to create West Virginia—they must have the consent of the old States—they elect Governor Pierpont and a legislature, and take their law as the solemn act of the State of Virginia assenting to its own dismemberment. In 1866 they set up a military government over Pierpont and his legislature, on the ground that prior to his election, secession had destroyed the State. [Applause and Cheers.]

In 1861 and 1862 and 1863 & 1864 and 1865 and 1866, during the war, & after the war, they admitted Representatives from Kentucky, and now they reject them until a committee can enquire whether Kentucky has a republican government. [Cheers.]

In 1863 they established military commissions in Ohio for the trial of citizens, and, by their judgment, sent them to death or exile. In 1866, the Supreme Court, by an unanimous decision, declares these tribunals illegal and their sentences void. In 1863 they vexed us with many oaths, and in 1863 the Su-

preme Court refused to administer them. [Loud applause.]

For this they have threatened to impeach the judges, and they have actually reduced their numbers.

In 1861 they appealed to the patriotism of the people, and raised immense armies to maintain the constitution and the Union. In 1865 they preferred to continue the war rather than make peace, on the basis of maintaining the constitution and Union. [Applause.]

And, to-day, calling themselves, with ostentatious hypocrisy, the Union party, they would prefer to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, rather than restore the Union on the basis of the constitution. [Loud cheering.]

They have held and abandoned every theory of government and every political opinion.

"In the short space of one revolving moon Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon." [Laughter.]

They proclaim loudly that the constitution does not exist either in theory or practice in ten States of the Union; and their most trusted and able leader, in the fulness of his contempt for that instrument and for the few Republicans who are willing to obey it, declares in his own choice language that "some fragments of the old and broken constitution stick in their gizzards and trouble them of nights." [Laughter.]

Gentlemen, this is the charge we have always made. They do not understand what it is to stand by the constitution; and it is for this very reason, as we assert, that they have clothed our land in the mourning of civil war, destroyed our form of government, broken down the guarantees of liberty, and loaded us with this enormous burden of debt and taxation.

And yet, my friends, standing before you to-night, believing that I love my country more than I love my party; that I would be willing to sacrifice for its interest all the opinion, and prejudice and sentiment that I might have; I can only say to you again, as I said before, STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION. [Loud cheers.] It is the present remedy for all our wrongs. It is the panacea for all the ills under which we labour. STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION. Do not seek to change it. Do not seek to amend it. Do not seek to evade it. Obey it. It was good enough for your fathers. It is good enough for you. And if you obey it, it will be good enough for your children for a hundred years to come. [A. applause and cheers.]

One hour of just administration of the Federal Government, would restore the Union. One hour of just administration of the Federal Government, would reinvigorate our nation, and restore the harmony that we before enjoyed.

[Cheers.] I think I am justified, my friends, in the hope that you will soon be able to place that constitution upon that point of honour and power to which it justly belongs. But you who are Democrats; you who profess to revere it, I charge upon you, do not consent to its abandonment or disruption. Carry it about with you. Let it be with you in all your walks of life as a living presence. Carry it to your homes; read it to your wives; teach it to your children; put it upon your family altar; that when you bow down your head in humble prayer it may be there exalted near the majesty of God himself.

Do these things, and in time you will be able to raise it up to a place of power, as the brazen serpent was raised up in the wilderness that the plague might be stayed. Do it, and you will be able to raise it to that place of honour, even as the ark of the covenant was raised, around which all the unseemly legions of the Almighty kept watch and ward that he who touched it with an impious hand should die. [Applause.]

I know that the blackness of darkness is all around us. But I tell you, my friends, that the principles of the constitution are the ark of our safety in the midst of this flood. It may be tossed upon the watery wastes, amidst this darkness for many days, but it will settle upon the mountain top at last; the sun will shine, and the dove will leave it never to return—now as then the emblem of purity, and liberty, and peace. She will seek to rebuild her habitations in the scenes of her former life.

I do not despair. I think I see all around us signs of the coming day. "Sorrow endureth for a time, but joy cometh in the morning." Progress, eternal progress, our cry—ever press onward! Progress the destiny of our race.

"And from the sky, serene and far, A voice falls, like a falling star, Excelsior!"

High as the Eagle when he takes his flight to the sun; high as the stars when in their course they are circling the ever silent regions around the Eternal Throne; high as the soul of man when freed from this clay it seeks through chaos the joys of the skies, in the house of its Father and its God. [Tremendous and long continued cheers.]

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For three months, 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, 1 00

For 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. 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 correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

To Administrators and Executors,

Administrators and Executors who desire to publish notices of Grant of Letters, and Sales of Land and other property, in the Republican, can do so as heretofore. Such publications are required to be made, signed, and paid for by themselves, and not by the Judge of Probate—consequently they are not "of social patronage," and not affected by Gen. Pope's order 49.

FOR SALE.

Two valuable Town Lots, near the Spring, two acres in one, and half an acre in the other, with dwelling house, for sale low—enquire at this Office.

Nov. 30, 1867.

Several family rights, with

receipts for making and directions for using Jackson's Washing Compound have been left at this office for sale, by Capt. Wm. Johnston, the Agent for this County. The price is only one dollar, and it is the opinion of good judges, who have thoroughly tested it, that it is worth twenty times that amount in a single year.

J. M. Carroll has received a

fresh supply of Chewing Tobacco, of superior quality, and cheap as any heretofore.

We take pleasure in calling the

attention of business men, and those who have produce to consign, to the advertisement of Messrs. BLACK, SHERLOCK & Co. Wholesale Grocers, General Commission Merchants, Shipper, and Dealers in all kinds of Provisions, Western and Southern Produce.

This experienced and competent firm offer many advantages, including the important ones of the most liberal advances and immediate returns.

TOBACCO.—You can get an

article of choice Chewing Tobacco at the store of E. L. Woodward, as cheap as such quality is sold anywhere else in this section.

See advertisement for agents for

a book entitled "Gray Jackets, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy." This will doubtless be a very interesting and entertaining book, and find a ready sale.

NAME FOR THE CONVENTION.

The papers appear somewhat at a loss for a name sufficiently characteristic of the Radical Convention at Montgomery. It has been variously called the unconstitutional convention, the bogus, the piebald, menagerie, &c.

We see that a Mr. Datus E. Coon, a delegate all the way from Iowa, has been figuring extensively, wanting to disfranchise everybody, and hang somebody. We therefore propose that the name of the convention go down to posterity in honor of Mr. Coon, as the Un-Constitutional Re Coon-struction Convention.

ANTIPATHY TOWARDS CALHOUN COUNTY.

We have been told several times, within the last few weeks, that the Radicals have an intense hatred for Calhoun County, and we neither doubt it nor wonder at it. Well, hate on gentlemen, (?) we assure you there is no love lost—only this difference; the citizens of Calhoun hate all that is mean, sneaking, false, tyrannical and hypocritical; while they are hated by the Radicals for their intelligence, patriotism, virtue, and integrity.

We hoped that by the close of

this week we should have been enabled to give some synopsis of the most important features of the final action of the Convention; but that body, "like the wounded snake, still moves its slow length along," and blinded by its own poison, the further it goes the worse it gets. It is now considered a foregone conclusion that the people will not ratify the constitution, and in that case the

ten per cent. tax levied upon the people, will fail, than who will pay them, and who will refund to the State treasury the fifteen or twenty thousand dollars already illegally drawn out?

The political history of this country

for the past few years, furnishes a very forcible illustration of the tendency of men in official stations to transcend the powers and authority bestowed upon them. The people of the North and West elected a Radical Congress, and soon after were astounded at the lengths to which that Congress went in the tyranny and despotism of the military bills; so much so as to call forth from the people, in the very first elections in which they had an opportunity to speak, a stern rebuke, by overwhelming majorities against these measures. Military Commanders were appointed, and soon transcended the powers bestowed on them, so as, in several instances to constrain their dismissal. In this State, a convention has been called, and already in many instances transcended the law, their legitimate business, and instructions of the Commander. Gen. Pope is telegraphing to Swayne to get the convention to adjourn if possible, as it is doing infinite mischief to the cause of reconstruction. Gen. Pope finds it easier to start his machine than stop it.

The Convention has abolished

the Counties of Colbert, Jones & Baine. They are trying to abolish debts and courts, and would if they could, abolish what money there is in the State Treasury. But the people will abolish their constitution & ordinances—then what?

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement, that the Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy have re-elected the present Teachers for the next year, which will be highly satisfactory and gratifying to the public.

Arrangements are in progress to repair the present building, and erect an additional room.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—On

the 30th Nov. the Trustees of this institution elected Gen. John H. Forney, Principal, for the next year. A notice of his Academy, and time for commencement of next session appeared in our last paper.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.—We

are gratified in being able to inform our readers, that an establishment of this sort, which is so much needed in our Town, has been opened by Messrs. Horn & Turnley. We are glad too, that it is in the hand of those in whose integrity and accommodating disposition we can place the utmost reliance. They will keep their stock always full; and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage from the town & surrounding country.

POPE'S 49TH ORDER.—We are

informed by reliable authority, that Gen. Pope was recently called upon by the administration at Washington City, to explain why it was that civil county officers, in his military District, were forbidden to make their publications in others than those papers favorable to the Congressional plan of reconstruction.—Pope replied, we are informed, that order 49 was not intended for civil officers, whose advertisement were regulated by laws, but simply to military officers having advertisements to publish. As yet we have seen no order from Headquarters explaining the matter.

Gen. Pope owes it to himself and common justice to revoke this order, or to explain its intended application.

La Grange Reporter

To OUR FRIENDS.—As defenders of the people, and as sentinels upon the wall, it is plainly our duty to warn the public against a perilous foe in whatever shape or form he may present himself.

Harbingers of death are clustering thickly around you, and every family is in quest of some kind of reliable family medicine to stay the blighting hand of disease.

Just here, permit us to give you some honest advice—a number of Southern Physicians are now preparing a class of family medicines, specially adapted to the diseases of the South. See advertisement of the "Great Southern Preparation" in another column, and we take much pleasure in giving them hearty recommendation.

A HOME FOR THE NEGRO.—A

correspondent of the New York Times thinks that Mr. Seward's reiterated attempts to get a foothold in the West Indies are a part of the scheme for the acquisition of all the West India Islands as a future home for the negroes of our Southern States. The great bulk of the inhabitants of Cuba, St. Domingo, and adjacent islands, he says, are blacks; and the proximity of these negro countries to our Southern coast would make it an easy thing to bring about the migration and deportation of the two or three million negroes located in the States of our Southern seaboard. The tropical climate and luxuriant soil of these many islands would suit them exactly, and they would have a great advantage in settling down among people of their own race and nature. At the same time the South would be glad to get rid of a dangerous and antagonistic element, and the fear of "negro supremacy" would pass away.

LATEST NEWS

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Nov. 28.—The Reconstruction Convention, after a short session, adjourned till to-morrow, without transacting any business of importance.

The Convention drew fifteen thousand dollars in State money from the treasury to-day, its expense in part.

Gov. Patton started to Washington City this morning.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond county to-night, a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of universal amnesty, impartial suffrage, and the abolition of test oaths as a qualification for office; and urging the people of the State to organize and defeat Reconstruction under the military bills. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to the Convention at Macon. The meeting was largely attended.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Nov. 28.—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance abolishing the county of Colbert, which was created at the last session of the Legislature.

The action taken yesterday in reference to judicial officers including the Supreme Court judges, by the popular vote.

All officers, executive, legislative and judicial, are now to be elected by the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Revenue receipts to-day \$535,000. For the week \$3,113,000. For the year \$85,120,000.

The National bank circulation is 299,441,000.

The reading of the message will occupy two hours.

The Ways and Means Committee will report a bill preventing contraction and prescribing the time and manner of selling surplus gold.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas from Maryland.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is investigating the loyalty of Senator Thomas from Maryland.

Amount of customs received from the 18th to the 22d \$1,219,000.

Mr. Davis remains several days at Barnum's Hotel.

Lieut. Shaffy and forty soldiers were attacked at Puum Creek, two killed, and six wagons and twenty thousand dollars worth of goods taken.

Fourteen Indians ran off seventy head of stock from Fort Laramie.

The debt statement to be issued about the 5th will show a slight increase of the debt.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.—The steamer Bourbonnia exploded while raising steam to go to Greece. Seventy-two passengers were aboard, forty of whom it is thought were killed. She was loaded with arms and ammunition. She was blown in two.

She was built for Frazer as a transport to run the blockade, and named the Col. Lamb.

Canard steamers get \$80,000 weekly for mail service to New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The report of the Comptroller of the Treasury shows ten National Banks have failed since their organization. Their aggregate capital is one million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Public losses about one million dollars on deposit.—The Government and note holders lose nothing. Every failure is traceable to dishonest or incompetent officers.

The message contains twelve thousand words.

Both the President and Secretary of the Treasury are in favor of the resumption of specie payments.

The President thinks there need be no contraction of the paper circulation as a preliminary to the resumption.

The President's friends say his message will reiterate his views on reconstruction.

The entire message is represented as diffident, patriotic and kindly in its tone towards the South and argues for an early restoration on the Constitutional basis.

New York, Dec. 2.—Stocks dull and lower. Money easy. Gold 37 1/2.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president says the first duty at the close of the civil war was to repair mutual injuries and to secure to all the benefit of the civil laws at the earliest moment. This duty was promptly accepted by the President, and the States lately in insurrection. This, in the first moments of peace, was believed easy of attainment, and certain as indispensable. These expectations have been disappointed by the Legislature, and now there is no union in which each State is free to regulate its own internal affairs according to its own will, subject to the Constitution of the United States.

An elaborate argument follows to demonstrate that the Union and the Constitution are inseparable; that as long as the one is obeyed the other will be preserved; and that if one is destroyed, both must perish together.

The President maintains that there

is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South; and he expresses an earnest hope that Congress will ultimately concur in a plan of settlement consistent with our true interests and sworn duties.

Such a plan is too natural and too just to be easily abandoned.

It is clear to the President's apprehension, that the States lately in rebellion are still States in the Union.

"The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and all the heads of Departments, have adopted and acted upon the principle that the Union is not dissolved; and that it is indissoluble.—Congress submitted an amendment to the Federal Constitution to the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States as component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the Supreme law for them as for the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we."

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, the President recommends the repeal of the acts placing the Southern States under military masters.

The conflict between the reconstruction acts and the rights of the people under the Constitution is argued and illustrated at length. Alluding to negro suffrage, the President says:

"The subjection of the States to negro domination would be worse than the existing military despotism. The people will endure endless military oppression rather than degrade themselves by accepting subjugation to the negro race. The blacks are entitled to be well and humbly governed; but if it were possible to give them a government of their own, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But it is not proposed that they shall only govern themselves, but that they shall govern the white man, and in a greater or lesser extent control the whole country."

The President contrasts the negro character with the virtue, intelligence, spirit, and progress of the white race, and the negro population with white immigrants, and the different terms of acquiring citizenship and the privilege of the franchise, and says he yields to no man in his attachment to a system of general suffrage, but it requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To transfer our political inheritance to the negroes would be, in the President's opinion, an abandonment of the duty we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. Depicting the horrors inevitable to the proposed governments, the President says it will require a strong standing army, and probably more than \$200,000,000 per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. Without the support of the military power of the nation, they will be utterly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. The effect of the Congressional scheme on the trade of the country and the public credit is discussed, showing that it has been ruinous to both.

The President's financial policy has been truthfully foreshadowed. The Message makes no special allusion to the cotton tax.

Discussing the duties of the President, the message says:

"After grave consideration, I have come to the conclusion that in a possible case, where after laws had passed all constitutional forms and been placed on the Statute books, it would be the duty of the Executive to refuse to carry them out, regardless of consequences.—This would be involving the country in justifiable civil war."

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Dec. 2.—In the reconstruction (menagerie) convention a resolution was adopted that, when the convention adjourns, it shall adjourn subject to the call of E. W. Peck, president, or of the military commander of the State or district; but if not reconvened within one year it shall stand adjourned sine die.

A resolution to adjourn on the 4th inst. was rejected.

The oath of office, as finally adopted, requires officers to swear that they are not disfranchised by the constitution of Alabama, or the constitution or laws of the United States, and will support the union of the States, etc.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Dec. 2.—The negro who outraged Mrs. Baker, at Princeton, Ind., was caught the same night, confessed, and was stabbed, shot and hanged to death, and his body dragged through the streets.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Dec. 2.—Gen. Hancock has revoked some of Gen. Mower's removals and appointments, and has removed R. King Cutler from the bench of the 2d district and declared the office vacant.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Dec. 3.—Gen. Pope telegraphed Gen. Swayne yesterday, asking whether the convention can be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by its late action.

This is the second dispatch of the same tenor from Gen. Pope.

The convention has not yet fixed on a day for adjournment.

The members declare that Pope's dispatch is insulting to the convention.

An ordinance was passed to-day exempting \$1,000 worth of personal property and a homestead of eighty acres of land for the head of each family.

An ordinance was passed to its second reading suspending all the courts of the State except the supreme, criminal and probate courts.

An ordinance to prohibit marriages between blacks and whites was defeated, the blacks and the extreme whites strongly opposing it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 3.—Revenue to-day \$1,245,000.

Schenck, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill that all cotton raised in the United States after the year 1867 be exempt from tax. He refused an amendment making the same law apply to sugar.

Schenck proceeded to explain why it was not made to apply to the cotton raised this year. One-fifth of the crop was already on the market, and a very large portion passed from the hands of the producers, and they would derive but little benefit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 4.—SENATE.—The ratification of the fourteenth article of the Constitution by Nebraska was presented.

A memorial from some Kentucky soldiers relative to alleged Kentucky State officers was presented.

House.—The Secretary of the Treasury was called on for a report of the amount of Government funds deposited with national banks.

A bill for the better protection of American citizens abroad was referred.

The bill respecting the cotton tax was resumed.—An amendment reducing the tax to one cent per pound was lost. Mr. Brooks's substitute (telegraphed last night) was lost. An amendment, that Court of Claims shall have no jurisdiction over claims for cotton tax then collected or to be collected, and the bill as it comes from the committee, was adopted. The bill simply abolishes the tax, commencing with next year's crop, but continues it on the present crop.

After considerable filibustering and without reaching the impeachment, the House adjourned.

Revenue to-day \$1,313,000.

New York, Dec. 4.—Money more active at 7. Gold 36 1/2.

NEW FAMILY

Grocery.

THE undersigned have just opened, on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, a NEW FAMILY GROCERY, embracing every article usually called for—stock will be kept full—prices low—and liberal patronage solicited.

HORSE & J. B. TURNLEY.

Dec. 7, 1867.

LOOK AT THIS!

\$1.50 WILL PAY FOR THE MONTHLY

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

from this date to January 1, 1869:

14 Months for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—in advance.

48 Pages of reading in each number, handsomely illustrated, and largely composed of original contributions.

588 Pages of valuable and interesting Agricultural and Horticultural reading in the volume for 1867.

40 and upwards extremely Liberal Premiums offered for new subscribers.

1 new name for our list will entitle you to a premium.

3 cent stamp pays for specimen and circular.

34 Merchants' Row, Boston, the place of publication, and all letters should be addressed to

R. P. EATON & CO.,

Publishers N. E. Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

GRAY JACKETS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie,

with

Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy.

Comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure Army Life, Naval Adventure, Home Life, Partisan Daring, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War for Southern Independence.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if reserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of the women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The Valiant and Brave Hearted, the Picturesque and Dramatic, the Witty and Marvelous, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at the most ample, unique, brilliant, and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO.,

Atlanta, Ga.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

Black, Sherlock & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Provisions, Western

& Southern Produce

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, WINES, HOPS, &c., &c.

FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in Europe and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances

AND

Immediate Returns

ON ALL

Kinds of Produce,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders filled, from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends—

COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 2d, 1867, under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal,

MRS. MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, Instructress in Musical Department.

The course of instruction is substantially embracing the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respectively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class, \$19 00

2nd " 24 00

Muzzling the Press. General Pope's Order No. 49, for muzzling the press in his District that speaks for the people, has so far deprived this journal of the printing of the Probate Court, the sheriff, the General Administrator, the City of Mobile and of the Federal Departments, which had been ordered to us from Washington. The printing of the United States Marshal has also followed; although it is not seen what Pope and Swaine have to do with the deplorable order of a Federal Court, or how that tribunal for the Southern District of Ala. came under the jurisdiction of the military. This is a pretty bold and heavy attempt to starve this journal into silence and submission to the tyranny that vexes our State and people. But Pope will have to chop off these fingers and out of this tongue in addition to robbing this paper of its legitimate business before he succeeds. Meantime it is for the people of Alabama to determine whether they will stand by and see their press champions crushed under the hoof of this military elephant, and not make to them in support, what the tyrant has stolen from them because of their fidelity to their kindred and countrymen.

Party Name. Among the Conservatives of the South there are thousands of men, "good and true" who manifest considerable repugnance for the term "Democrat" as a party name. We confess to having had some feeling in this matter, but after seeing that Milard Filmore the old whig model, Geo. D. Prentice the embodiment of opposition to everything savoring of Democracy in times past, and hosts of other great lights of the Whig Party in halcyon days, have fallen into line and are now battling under the banner of Democracy, we dropped all our prejudices, for the sake of good company and we are willing to be called "Democrat" or anything else that means opposition to the unholty policy of Radicalism.

Henderson Times. GOVERN THYSELF.—An Italian Bishop, who had endured much persecution with a calm and unflinching temper, was asked how he attained such a mastery over himself. "By making a right use of my eyes," said he, "I first look up to heaven, as the place whither I am going to live forever. I next look down upon the earth, and consider how small a space of it will soon be all that I occupy or want. I then look around me, and think how many are far more wretched than I am."

The trial of ex-President Davis has again been postponed, and has been set for next March. The Chief Justice did not come to Richmond. Mr. Davis has not been tried, and in our opinion never will be, and should his trial ever come off Chase will certainly not preside at it. The man who once proposed to resist the United States with the militia of Ohio, will never preside on the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason.

MARRIED.—At the residence of Mrs. L. P. Fulenwider, on the 26th of Nov. by Rev. Wm. Taylor, Mr. J. R. Kirby, to Miss Jennie Fulenwider, of Calhoun County.

DIED, of Congestive Chills, in Union of Arkansas, Sept. 27th, 1867, after an illness of 32 hours, Hiram, son of James S. and Elizabeth Kelly, aged 11 years, 6 months and 8 days. He was a most interesting and extraordinary child, possessing superior and towering intellect; books were his favorite companions; he had advanced with rapidity far exceeding those of his age in the various branches of learning. He was of a pious disposition, regular in his devotions, never closing his eyes in sleep until he had commended his soul to God. His amiable and affectionate disposition, and great talents in one so young, had won the love and admiration of all who knew him. His parents thought that his life was not vain, for who would not be proud of such a child. His eulogies were left for others; but he has gone; their fond hopes, and bright anticipations are blasted. God in his wisdom has removed him from a world of sin ever his pure soul knew a blight, to the mansion of perpetual joy and happiness. Language is inadequate to describe the anguish at this bereavement. The crisis was at which the stoutest hearts would quake and tremble; but they mourn not as those without hope, having evidence to believe, that their great, irrevocable loss is his infinite gain. May God in his mercy heal their broken hearts, and enable them to bow with humble resignation to his will.

Oh stay thy tears, the best above, Has yielded a spirit's heavenly birth, And sing a song of joy and love, Then why should anguish reign on earth?

Nerves and No Nerves. There is no portion of the human body that comes in for so much daily abuse as the Nerves. Not only are the nerves made accountable for their own peculiar ills, but to them are attributed all the shortcomings of the corporeal system. What is called the nervous system, is a mere name, in reality, a man without nerves. Such a person, for instance, as Dr. Holmes has happily sketched in one of his humorous lyrics. This person is driven to the verge of distraction by those common sights and sounds which have no power to rattle well-conducted, gentlemanly nerves. "Life becomes a burden to him because of children, with drums Strapped round them by the fond parental ass Peripatetics with a blade of grass. Between their thimblets."

manner to state the claims of his clients. He observes that the objects of sympathy are the objects of sympathy, and that the objects of sympathy are the objects of sympathy. He observes that the objects of sympathy are the objects of sympathy, and that the objects of sympathy are the objects of sympathy.

And yet these admirable nerves which do everything worth doing are held responsible for half the unpleasantness of life. Our ability is considered in the light of a disease, and lamented and doctored, literally doctored. That the majority of people regard their nerves as things to be tamed and held in control, is made manifest by an entertaining circular of Dr. Turner, in which are found several letters from gentlemen well-known in the medical, legal and other professions, acknowledging that they have successfully combated with their nerves, and speaking of Dr. Turner's Universal Nerve Pain with the same ardor that a miller would discuss a newly invented conical steel shot, or a particularly efficacious minnie ball! Perhaps, indeed, these gentlemen were overburdened with nerves; for it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Too much thought, strictly speaking, is too much nerve, but, before now, not to the saddest results. Dr. Turner's essay in riddles is with some notable examples: "Swift dying in moody mania;" "Sir Isaac Newton with intellect temporarily shattered;" "Johnson oppressed by thick coming fancies;" But then these are exceptional cases, and there is no saying what the result might have been, could they have availed themselves of the recent discovery in pharmacology. In the mean while no reasonable person will look upon Mr. Brewer's "Apology for the Nerves" as either untimely or injudicious.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 163 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

ERRORS 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.

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 823 Broadway, New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL. The Publishers of the Southern Home Journal design making this paper strictly a literary production of the South, not in a spirit of "contention, but rather emulation," avoiding every thing of a political nature, to be devoted to choice Literature, Biography, History, Poetry, and the News of the day. Our aim will be to make the Home Journal as useful and entertaining as a paper of its kind can be made, and we shall spare neither pains nor expense in the accomplishment of our object. There is not a weekly paper of this class published in the South, the Publishers ask for the liberal patronage of all who feel an interest in the advancement of the South to that high standard, in every respect, to which the intelligence of her people entitles her, and which she ought ever to occupy among the peoples of the world. Let it not be a regret that the Southern section of the country is dependent on Eastern enterprises for everything that is to be a choice family paper. The following distinguished writers will be regular contributors to the Home Journal. Major John Estlin Cooke, W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., Paul H. Hayne, Esq., Charles H. Smith, Esq. (Bill Arp.) Professor James Wood Davidson, George H. Miles, Esq., T. C. De Leon, Esq., Thomas E. Van Bibber, Esq., Rev. J. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, A. J. Ryan, Author of the Conqueror's Banner, William H. Carpenter, Esq., Rev. James B. Averitt, Edward Spencer, Esq., Edward A. Pollock, Esq., Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Professor M. Schele De Vere, John B. Thompson, Esq., Rev. E. J. Stearns, James Hungerford, Esq., John C. Carpenter, Esq., Miss Fannie Fielding.

TERMS: Single Copies 6 cents, to be had of all News Dealers; to Subscribers, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20. The person who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies, (all sent at one time,) will be entitled to one extra copy free. Postmasters, and others who get up clubs in their respective towns, can afterwards add single copies at \$2.50. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year.—When a draft or money-order can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss money by mail. The postage of the Home Journal to all parts of the country is only twenty cents a year, or five cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered. To the person who sends us \$75 for a club of twenty-five subscribers, from a district where the paper cannot be obtained as a Newsdealer, we will send as a premium, a No. 23 G. over & Baker SEWING MACHINE, the retail price of which is \$55. We prefer to sell our paper solely through the Newsdealer, but believing that through the interest themselves in obtaining subscribers for any paper should be paid for their trouble, we are induced to offer the above liberal premium to those who do so for us. All who feel an interest in the success of this enterprise, and desire to become contributors to its columns, will please address J. Y. SLATER & CO., Publishers, 203 West Baltimore St., Baltimore.

NEW FIRM, New Goods, AND NEW LOCATION. D. P. GUNNELS & E. G. ROBERTSON. HAVING associated themselves in the Dry Goods business in the south room of their New Brick Building, call the attention of the public to their Large and carefully selected stock of Goods, comprising every thing usually kept in a village house. When visiting our Town, give us a call. D. P. GUNNELS & CO. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY. M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY. TURNLEY & SON, Attorneys at Law AND Solicitors in Bankruptcy. HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867. They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Cente—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found. Nov. 9, 1867.

J. G. BELL & BRO., COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA. Special attention given to the Sale & Shipment of Cotton. Consignments respectfully solicited. Sept. 8, 1866.

Fresh Supply OF Dry Goods, GROCERIES AND CLOTHING! Received this week By P. ROWAN. Nov. 30, 1867.

We copy the following sales from the Talladega Reporter, for the information of the public, and benefit of parties concerned. REGISTER SALES.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree from the Chancery Court held at Jacksonville, for the 36th Dist. of the Northern Chancery Div. of Ala. at the July Term, 1867, in favor of G. J. Cooper, and vs. Sam W. Andrews, Nancy Anderson and Beaz. Johnson, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. within the usual hours of sale, on Monday the 6th day of January, 1868, the following described Land, to-wit: The north east fourth of sec. 26, T. 16, R. 8 east in the Coosa Land Dis. Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on the same terms, under another decree rendered by said court, in favor of Joel R. Love, as the Adm. of the estate of John Love, deceased, and vs. James M. Eain, F. E. Eain et al. I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: The south half of the N E fourth of sec. 15, T. 14, R. 7, also the N half of the N E fourth of sec. 3, T. 14, R. 7, east in the Coosa Land Dis. Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on the same terms, under another decree rendered by said court, in favor of C. B. Sisson and vs. Martin O'Keefe, I will sell the following described Lands, to-wit: The W half of the N E fourth, and the E half of the N W fourth and the W half of the S E fourth, and the W half of the N W fourth of sec. 9, T. 14, R. 9, also the E half of the South W fourth and the W half of the S W fourth of sec. 4, T. 14, R. 9 east in the Coosa Land Dis. Calhoun co. Ala., to satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on the same terms, under another decree rendered by said court, in favor of Mandeville and Stewart and vs. Sabrina Buttram, et al. I will sell the following described Lands (except a dower interest of one-third of said Lands) to-wit: The S E fourth of the N E fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the E half of the S E fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the S E fourth of the S E fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the W half of the S W 1-4, and the S half of the N W fourth of sec. 26, T. 13, R. 11; also the W half of the N E 1-4 and the W 1/2 of the SE 1/4 of sec. 34, T. 13, R. 11, east in the Coosa Land Dis. Cleburne co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register. Nov. 28, 1867.

The Polytechnic Academy. THE first session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence in Jacksonville, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1868. JOHN H. FORNEY, Instructor in Math, Ematics, Penmanship & Military Discipline. H. A. RUTLEDGE, Instructor in Ancient Modern Languages, Composition & Elocution. Teachers for the Preparatory Department, and Assistant Instructors will be employed as the necessities of the Academy may demand. The second session will commence 4th Monday in July. TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30. BOARD in private families can be obtained at low rates. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. FORNEY, Nov. 30, 1867. B. L. JACKSON, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Through Rates Freight ON COTTON. FROM GREENSPORT & GADSDEN, ALA. VIA ROME, Ga. & CHARLESTON, S. C. TO NEW YORK, per Bale of 600 lbs. or under, \$8 74. THROUGH bills Lading given, necessary permits to accompany, and cotton bagged. No insurance necessary on Rail Roads from Rome to Charleston.—Agents of the different lines will attend to receiving and forwarding. To prevent extra charges for mending Cotton in transit, shippers will save by putting their Cotton in perfect order. Would recommend the bales should be well covered with bagging.

J. M. ELLIOTT, Supt. Coos Steamboat Line, C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Sup., Rome R. R. PECK, M. T., W. & A. R. R. E. W. COLE, Gen. Ga. R. R. H. T. PEAKE, Supt., S. C. R. R. E. N. FULLER, R. & F. Agt., Charleston, S. C. Oct. 19, 1867.—5t.

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

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, 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 Division of Alabama.

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 guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 206 PEARL STREET N. Y.

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

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered needless 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, or Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No assignments 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 appreciation for the zealous, faithful and efficient 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 complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

Very Respectfully, 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 rivers and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude West of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me at New York, each time, a copy of the paper containing it, post paid, with bill for the same. It is desirable in my combinations to secure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the sizes of paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY. A LECTURE on the Natural Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Emissions, impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, Rugs, or catheters, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, safe, 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, G. & A. S. CLINE & CO. 127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

SELMA Advertisements. Woolsey, Walker, & Co. COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, SELMA and MOBILE. Are prepared to advance Bagging, Rope, Ties, Supplies & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE. Sept. 7, 1867.—3m.

BOGGS, MOFF & WOODS, GROCERS AND Commission Merchants, Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, Ala. Will keep on hand a complete assortment of Groceries, and will give prompt attention to all orders sent them for shipment. Will also receive and sell on Cotton sent them for shipment. Will also receive and sell on Cotton sent them for shipment. Will also receive and sell on Cotton sent them for shipment.

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 constantly 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 Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Troy House."

ARE now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates. Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respectfully 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 24, 1867.—1y.

ABNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant, Selma, Ala.

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

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

Solicitors 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.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE, (Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.) RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant, Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road. Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarding promptly and as low as through any house in Selma. Feb. 16, 1867.—4t.

G. MCCONNICO, Selma. J. A. JONES, Bibb Co. R. H. CROSWELL, Selma. RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND GENERAL Commission Merchants, SELMA, ALA.

SPECIAL attention given to the sale and purchase of merchandise and supplies of every description. We respectfully solicit consignments, on which liberal cash advances will be made, and close storage given in a fire-proof warehouse. All Goods consigned to Central Ware House will be received directly from Steamboats on a first class Wharf Boat, and not exposed to the weather. No charges for drayage to Railroad depot. March 2, 1867.

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.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS & PLANTERS! ABSOLUTE necessity in times gone by, forced you to purchase, at occasional supply of such medicines as might be administered to the various members of your family by yourself, without the aid of a Physician. Various purgative Pills, Cough Mixtures, Chill Medicines, Diarrhoea Compounds, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, and many other articles, have been prescribed for you at a northern stand-point, and in many cases, those who prepared them knew nothing about the treatment of diseases in any climate, and in the absence of better compounds, they in many instances, met with your A P P R O V I N G S M I L E S.

Now, gentlemen, by your assistance and your influence, which we intend to MERIT, we wish to effect a slight change in the programme; and so long as we give satisfaction shall hope to be the recipients of public patronage. Our plan is, that the

Medical Profession. Those who are experienced in Southern treatment, and have been and are in every respect identified with the southern people, and who are known and acknowledged as such, shall, as far as possible, manufacture & supply that demand, thus enabling every family to procure at all times, a class of Medicines, that are likely to give, by far, more satisfaction than if prepared in a locality where diseases are treated differently. We are well aware that there will be arrayed against us an army of

Northerd Nostrum Venders, Who are making every appeal that imagination can invent, in order to win the confidence of the southern people; but we are determined to be REPRESENTED in the matter, and call upon the PEOPLE to decide. There are three members composing our firm, all graduated and experienced southern Physicians, and with all our ability and experience we have prepared and now offer you a class of

FAMILY MEDICINES, Not secrets nor patents, which we think are honestly required by every farmer, planter & family throughout the southern country, and an assortment of the GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS should be in every house.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S English Female Bitter, Is a powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator, and is just the Medicine so much needed by the female community; both old and young, throughout the South. It relieves all irregularities, removes obstructions, cures painful or suppressed Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Chlorosis, Hysteria; Palpitation of the Heart; & all that class of complaints peculiar to females. It restores; induces and invigorates the womb, thereby producing regularity and health.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S KING OF CHILLS. Absolutely cleanses your stomach, arouses your torpid liver, opens the bowels, carries off the bile, makes quick and permanent cures, never affects the head, nerves, or ears, gives tone to the system, and can be administered to infants. It cures all forms of Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Congestive Chills, Dumb Chills, and no family should be without it. CHILLS AND FEVER can be permanently cured, whether of recent or long standing. Do not shirk any longer, get a bottle and be cured.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S AMYGDALINE PECTORAL. A scientific preparation for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hooping Cough, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, Dry Cough, Pain in the side, Tightness in the Chest, Influenza, spitting of Blood, and for all other Pulmonary Affections. It immediately loosens the phlegm, relieves the cough, and promotes free expectoration. It soothes and quiets the troubled nervous system, enabling them to sleep at night. Price \$1.00.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S Fluid Extract Bearberry, Cubes & Buchu FOR THE KIDNEYS. For all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, whether affecting old or young, male or female; for gravel, urinary deposits of all kinds, retention of urine, frequent inclination and pain in urinating, pain in snout of the back, and all those troublesome symptoms arising from excesses, effects of early indiscretion or habits of dissipation. Gleet, Leucorrhoea, evil foreboding, melancholy, sleepless nights, nervousness, etc., can be cured by using this medicinal compound. Large bottles \$1.00.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD Must be purified by using DROMGOOLE & CO'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH. Which will immediately eradicate all impurities of the Blood, Constitutional Derangements, skin Diseases and Eruptions, Scrofula, Camp Itch, Tetter, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Syphilis and all Syphilitic Diseases, Effects of Mercury, Tumors, Boils, old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Enlargements, and all those diseases requiring a Blood Purifier. It is composed of Stillinger's, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock and Iodide Potash. Price \$1.50.

Our other Preparations of equal Purity are as follows: Dromgoole & Co's RED DIARRHOEA REMEDY, for all forms of Diarrhoea, Vomiting, etc. Dromgoole & Co's DYSENTERY COMPOUND, for Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Mucous Diarrhoea. Dromgoole & Co's VEGETABLE ANTI-HILLIUS PILLS, a safe, sure and effectual compound for family use. Dromgoole & Co's LIVER PILLS, for ailments of the Liver, cleansing the stomach and bowels of all bilious matter, etc. Dromgoole & Co's EUREKA SECRET CURE, for a certain class of troublesome diseases. Price \$2.50. Dromgoole & Co's TONIC HAIR RESTORATIVE, for restoring the hair to its natural color and preventing baldness. Dromgoole & Co's LONE STAR LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE—a certain, safe and effectual remedy, for all forms of Piles. Orders solicited—none sent out on commission.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn. Sold Wholesale and Retail by EDWIN MORRIS & Co., Louisville, Ky. I. C. DUBOSE & Co., Mobile, Ala. EARNES, WARD & Co., New Orleans, La. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo. And Druggists generally.



POETRY.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

All's for the best! be sanguine and cheerful,
 Trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise;
 Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful;
 Courage forever is happy and wise.
 All's for the best—if a man would but know it,
 Providence wishes us all to be blest;
 This is no dream of the pundit or poet;
 Heavens gracious—and all's for the best!

All's for the best! set this on your standard,
 Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of love,
 Who to the shore of despair may have wander'd,
 A way-weary swallow or heart-stricken dove;
 All's for the best—be a man, but confiding,
 Providence tenderly governs the rest;
 And the frail bark of his creature is gliding
 Wisely and warily all for the best.

All's for the best! then fling away terrors,
 Meet all your tears and woes in the van,
 And in the midst of your dangers or errors
 Trust like a child while you strive like a man.
 All's for the best—unbiased, unbounded,
 Providence reigns from east to the west,
 And by both mercy and wisdom surrounded
 Hope and be happy—that all's for the best.

Coleridge was descending, in the presence
 of Charles Lamb upon the repulsive
 appearance of the oyster. "It isn't
 handsome, Coleridge," said Lamb; "but
 it has the advantage of you in one
 thing." "What is that?" queried Coleridge,
 who as everybody knows, was an
 exhaustless talker. "It knows when to
 shut its mouth," was the reply.

THANK YOU!—As usual, at a Female
 Sewing Society in this city, a few days
 since, the church members there had
 "Brock" Pomeroy up for discussion and
 dissection, when it was suggested that
 he could make better use of his money
 than building such an extravagant
 printing office, buying Brussels carpets
 for it, &c. One of the deacons present
 volunteered to suggest to us that we
 give a liberal donation to their church.
 Thank you! Now we suggest that you
 keep your ministers out of jails, love
 Jesus more than lambs, let politics alone
 in the church, keep your sisters from
 gabbling scandal, and not try so hard to
 reach Heaven by the use of other peo-
 ple's money.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

HOW TO KEEP MEAT FRESH—Simply
 immerse it in buttermilk. This will
 keep it for several days, when the milk
 should be changed, and fresh milk sub-
 stituted. In this way beef, veal, &c.,
 can be kept for several weeks and it
 will be as sweet and fresh at the end of
 that time as when it was first put in.—
 The whole neighborhood is now saving
 its meat in this way. It is equally effi-
 cacious in the hottest weather.
Rural World.

Thad Stevens has been making inquiries
 about ex-Governor Jack Hamilton,
 of Texas. He says Jack borrowed five
 hundred dollars from him under false
 pretences and if he don't pay he will
 disgrace him when he meets him. Jack
 is as bad a Rad as old mad Thad. In
 fact he is a perfect black-Jack.

MONTANA—The political complexion
 of the Montana Legislature stands as
 follows: The Council, which consisted
 of seven members, is unanimously Dem-
 ocratic. The House, which consists of
 fifteen members, will stand fourteen
 Democrats and one Republican.

A young lady at a fashionable dinner
 party pestered Dr. Johnson with a coun-
 undrum—a thing the bluff old philoso-
 pher utterly detested. "Why is the
 letter J like the end of Spring, Doctor?"
 was the question. Of course, the Doc-
 tor couldn't tell. "Because its the be-
 ginning of June," was the solution.
 "Now, Miss, will you tell me why the
 letter K is like a pig's tail?" sternly asked
 the Doctor. "The young lady had to
 give it up." "Because it's the end of
 pork, Miss." The Doctor was bothered
 with no more counundrums.

Serious Affray Near Quitman—Two
 Men Killed. The Savannah Republic-
 can of Thursday after noon, says: On
 Tuesday we learned that a fatal affray
 had occurred at Nankin, about ten miles
 from Quitman, the facts of which were
 enshrouded in so much mystery that we
 refrained from making the report public.

We learn that there was some diffi-
 culty about the crops on the plantation
 at Nankin; that there was a fight, partici-
 pated in by both whites and blacks.
 A Mr Wade, of Nankin, shot and in-
 stantly killed a man named Dendard,
 also a resident of that place. Another
 man, whose name we could not learn
 was also killed.

A request was sent to the military
 headquarters in this city for troops to
 quell the disturbance. The dispatch
 contained no particulars. A sergeant
 and thirteen men were immediately sent
 down, and by dispatches received at
 headquarters we learn that they have
 arrested quite a number of persons con-
 cerned in the affair, who they will bring
 to this city.

By the fire at Quitman last week the
 telegraph office at that place was de-
 stroyed, so that there is no telegraphic
 communication between this city and
 Quitman. The operator at Thomsville
 knew only the facts which we have stated.

The number of persons engaged must
 have been large, as the military had ar-
 rested some twelve or thirteen. The
 military dispatches must have been for-
 warded by train to Valdosta, and sent
 by telegraph from there, but they con-
 tain no particulars of the affray.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,
 Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.
 BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.
SPUN COTTON;
FOR SALE;
 At Wholesale and Retail;
 BY
 E. L. WOODWARD.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.
 The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now
 manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and
 most DURABLE Paint in use; two coats well
 put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will
 last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or
 beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed
 to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,
 to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable
 for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages &
 Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agri-
 cultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels
 and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle
 Roof, (it being Fire and Water-proof)
 Floor Oil Cloths, (the best year,) and as a paint
 for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, du-
 rability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl.
 of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for
 years to come. Warranted in all cases as re-
 ceived. Send for a circular which gives full
 particulars. None genuine unless branded
 in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint.
 Address DANIEL BIDWELL,
 Nov. 16 -6m. 254 Pearl St. New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., of
HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.
 By Henry Cleveland,
 Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitu-
 tionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and
 a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Feb. 16, 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.
 Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,
 Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-
 shall; also in the Superior Court of the State
 Prompt attention given to the collection of
 all claims.

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, &c.**

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, Painesville, and
 Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or
 four should desire it. Feb. 23, '67

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 Pessally, 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 run-
 ning at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating
 the outraged law, and having the murderer
 brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. Pat-
 ton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by
 virtue of the power and authority in me ves-
 ted, 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 custo-
 dy of the Sheriff of Cleburne county.

Given under my hand and the
 Great Seal of the State, at this
 day of June, A. D. 1867, and
 of the Independence of the U-
 nited States of America the
 ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.
 By the Governor,
 MICAH TAUL,
 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.

H. L. STEVENSON,
 Attorney at Law,
 AND
 Solicitor in Chancery,
 JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun
 and adjoining Counties; and give
 prompt and faithful attention to all business
 confided to his care.
 Particular attention given to the col-
 lection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

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

House and Lot to Rent.
 A house containing four large rooms
 and two entries, suitable for a boarding
 house, with kitchen, smokehouse, 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.

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.

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 favor-
 able as any other workmen. 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. HUKK.
 Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,
 At McKibbin's old stand on
 Choclocco Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-
 low Oxford and 2 1/2 above Man-
 ford. This Splendid Machin-
 ery 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
 Depot at Manford 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.

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

Tax Notice.
 I will be in Jacksonville, on Monday the
 11th December, and will remain there dur-
 ing the same week for the benefit of those
 who wish to pay their tax for the year 1867.
 H. GRAHAM, T. C.

I will also attend at the following times &
 places, for the same purpose. H. G.
 June Bug, Dec. 2, 1867.
 Madison, " 4 & 5 "
 Oxford, " 4 & 5 "
 Yields Roads " 6 "
 White Plains, " 7 "

SMITH & RIDDLE,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
 Hardware and
Commission Merchants.
 We are now receiving and will continue
 to receive fresh lots of Groceries and
Plantation Supplies
 Every week, which they offer to Planters and
 Country Merchants at as low figures as can
 be bought in the city country. Call and ex-
 amine before purchasing elsewhere.
 We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton con-
 signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,
 New Orleans or New York.
 Will soon have a large Ware-house com-
 pleted in rear of our building for storing
 Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867.—6m.

Notice.
 THOSE indebted to the estate of Sims
 Kelly, dec'd will save cost by calling on
 me at Jacksonville and settling. I have wait-
 ed long, and have been hard pressed to get
 money enough to pay the taxes. Securities
 may save money by urging the principals to
 pay up.
 S. C. KELLY, Ex'r.
 Oct. 12, 1867.

GROVESTEEEN & 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-
 rivaled by any hitherto offered in this mar-
 ket. They contain all the modern improve-
 ments—French grand action, hard pedal, iron
 frame, over-string bass, &c.—and each in-
 strument being made under the personal su-
 pervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEEN, who has
 a practical experience of over thirty years in
 their manufacture, is fully warranted in every
 particular.

The "Grovesteeen 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 MEALS
 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 \$109 to \$200 cheaper
 than any other first-class Piano-Forte.
 TERMS—Net cash in current funds.
 Descriptive circulars sent FREE.
 P. J. H. GROVESTEEEN, Jan. 12, 1867.—ly

DENTISTRY.
 ARTIFICIAL TEETH \$25 00 to \$35 00 a Set.
 Warranted to fit and of best quality.
 Teeth filled and warranted \$1 00 to \$3 00
 Teeth pulled scientifically. From many years'
 experience. Irregularities and discharges of
 the teeth properly treated by H. T. SPAULDING, at
 W. C. Land's, Corner Public Square.
 Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 26, 1867.

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 8, 1867.

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

"White Men must Rule America."
THE SELMA MESSENGER,
 DAILY AND WEEKLY,
 BY M. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
 ROBERT MCKEE, Editor.
 Terms.—Daily, one year, in advance, \$10 00
 Weekly, " " " " " 3 00
 Two copies, " " " " " 5 09
 Five " " " " " 10 00
 The terms are invariable.
 Advertisements inserted in either the
 Daily or Weekly, or both, at reasonable rates.

The Daily Messenger
 Has been considerably improved, and the
 Proprietors contemplate making further im-
 provements at an early day. It contains the
 very latest intelligence from all parts of the
 world. In fact, it is a perfect epitome of the
 current events of the day.

The Weekly Messenger
 Is published every Friday morning. Each
 number contains from twenty-eight to thirty-
 two long columns of reading matter, consist-
 ing of editorials on all important topics of
 discussion, selections from all the best papers
 in the United States, full telegraphic reports,
 poetry, miscellaneous matter, the Selma mar-
 ches corrected carefully by the Chamber of
 Commerce, the Markets in all the principal
 cities of America, &c., &c.

In short, its editor spares no labor, and its
 publishers no expense, to make it a perfect
 newspaper for the farmer, the merchant, the
 lawyer, and the friend.
 Address:
 M. J. WILLIAMS & CO., Selma; Ala.

**THE
 MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.**
 A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the us-
 ual 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 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 politics of the Advertiser are thorough-
 ly 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
 " " " " " " " " " " " 2 50
 " " " " " " " " " " " 5 00
 " " " " " " " " " " " 10 00

WEEKLY.
 One copy, three months \$ 1 50
 " " " " " " " " " " " 2 50
 " " " " " " " " " " " 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 fore-
 going 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.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and
 a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
 Atlanta, Ga.
 Feb. 16, 1867.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
 HAS resumed the duties of his
 profession in all his branches.
 Office, N. W. Corner of Public
 Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
 November 18, 1865.—1f.

M. P. STOVALL. D. E. BUTLER.
 Of Augusta, Ga. Of Madison, Morgan co. Ga.
STOVALL & BUTLER,
COTTON WAREHOUSE,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP for
 the purpose of conducting the above
 business. They will devote their best en-
 ergies to advance the interests of their custom-
 ers in the STORAGE AND SALE OF COT-
 TON AND OTHER PRODUCE.
 M. P. Stovall is well known as having been
 successfully engaged for many years in the
 business.
 D. E. Butler is also favorably known as
 long connected with the Planting interest
 and public enterprises of the State.
 Office and Sales Room, corner of Jack-
 son and Reynolds streets, now occupied
 by M. P. Stovall. Sep. 28, '67.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
 Manufacturers of Photographic Mate-
 rials,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of PHOTO-
 GRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for
 the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPIES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.
 Of American and Foreign Cities and Land-
 scapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,
 From negatives made in the various cam-
 paigns and forming a complete Photographic
 history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,
 Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the
 Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to
 any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
 We manufacture more largely than any
 other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents
 to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputa-
 tion of being superior in beauty and durabil-
 ity to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, States-
 men, Actors, &c. etc. etc.
 Our Catalogue embraces over five thousand
 different subjects, including reproductions of
 the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings,
 Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of
 stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods
 C. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent of the
 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 aid of the new Magnesium Light.
 August 31, 1867.

BLANK DEEDS,
 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Afflicted.
DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-
 ses a new system of cure in place of the
 vast internal doses which excite the stom-
 ach, poison the blood, and endanger the life.
 He can be consulted at any time in Jack-
 sonville, personally or by letter, giving name of
 the person, whether over or under 35 years of
 age, and the disease. He cures cancer, wens,
 ulcers, straggles, diseases of the lungs, spine,
 kidneys, and some others; charging
 but a very small amount in advance, after-
 wards if no cure no pay. He has a number
 of testimonials of cure—has recently treated
 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entire-
 ly well and the others getting well.
 G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

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

**JOSEPH HODGSON, } Editors.
 J. F. WHITFIELD, }**

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 as 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 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 having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.
 In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and in-
 dependent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSER-
 VATIVE 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
 every kind, 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.

CHOICE HOTEL,
 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo-
 sit free of charge. Aug. 25, 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 1f

DRUGS, DRUGS.
P. L. TURNLEY,
 (Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

Announces to the public that
 he has and is receiving a very
 superior stock of Drugs, medi-
 cines, chemicals, Paints, Oils,
 Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes,
 Oils, Lamps, also Clover and
 Grass Seeds of all kinds and feels
 confident that he can please all
 of his Alabama Customers and
 Friends that will call on him or
 send their orders. Recollect he
 may be found at his old commodious stand
 No. 3, under the CHOICE HOTEL, Rome, Ga.

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 Offensiv-
 ous Smell. No Grease. No Chim-
 ney. 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.,</

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 14, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1602

Jacksonville Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY J. F. GRANT.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Pinner, Cooper & Co. Wholesale and Retail GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 51st Street, New York.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Under present regulations, parties can obtain Permits from Assessor to ship cotton from one District to another, without paying the tax, by consigning the cotton to the Collector of District to which cotton is shipped.

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawhurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder. "TABLE MANNIA" for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID" "STARCH POLISH" "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID" "INDIAN PAIN 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.

Fresh Supply OF Dry Goods, GROCERIES AND CLOTHING!

Received this week By P. ROWAN. Nov 30, 1867.

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 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.

Bills, 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.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED. NEW WORK ON SINGING. BASSINI'S Twenty Melodic Exercises, IN FORM OF SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES, INTENDED AS Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'The Art of Singing'... The exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *ad libitum* style, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these exercises are performed depends the actual advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted. While, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and minutely faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound results.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

In Two Volumes, Price, each, in Boards, Retail, \$2.00 do. do. in Cloth, Retail, \$2.50 A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.

Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manufacturers of FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, &c. &c. &c. Send for catalogue of prices.

Just Received, Domestic, Calicoes, &c

By E. L. WOODWARD. DURYEE'S VIOLINE, 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 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 boasts, but leave the merits of our oil to such as will use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weathers, 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 Dammar 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-F. Long, New York. Lyn Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific 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, 31 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., 40 Liberty St., New York.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, has yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untired by ourselves, is not now in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which our energetic nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law.

When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was upon the termination of the rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the insurgent and States themselves, and restoration, in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligation to the Constitution, to withhold my assent.

It is, therefore, a source of profound regret that, in complying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment, satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, our discord compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be under God by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress; where one State is as free as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own will; and where the laws of the central Government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact; and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his kindest Providence, could bestow on this nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation.

The Union and Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties, the other will be preserved, and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements in all parts of the country and acquiescence in these great ends—without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force. There is no military or other necessity, real or imaginary, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practical and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be

garded and violated. The mere will of the Government or of one or more of its branches, is the obstacle that can exist to a perfect obedience of all the States. In this momentous question, and of the measures growing out of it, we have had the misfortune to differ in Congress, and have expressed our opinions without reserve, though becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative Department. These positions are not only unchanged, strengthened by subsequent events, but further reflection. The transcendence of the subject will be a constant excuse for calling your attention to the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all finally concur in a mode of settlement, consistent at once with our true interests and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is not natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the Nation. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinance of secession," adopted by a portion (in most of them a very small portion) of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit a law that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was asserted by this Government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the battlefield was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the executive, do anything which would have the effect directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any Department of this Government, or to all of them united.

This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive (my predecessor as well as myself) and the heads of all the Departments have uniformly acted upon the principle that the Union is not only undissolved but undissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted the acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress, in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly *in banc* and elsewhere, exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless these States are States of the Union.

If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through, and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law, we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our power within its limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interest, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give it at least the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality, and rights of the States or of individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this

declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it is a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end disastrous to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failure, but a fraud.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of these acts, I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized. To dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitution of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice-President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of the domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate our trust by assuming them as palpably as we would by acting in the face of a positive interdiction; for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation; and usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, arrested without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace; and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power, more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. In denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property, and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice, or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder, or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. Those wrongs, being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any por-

tion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they be in the States, Territories, or Districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of the great crime those who engaged in the rebellion against the Government, or a mode of punishment the most reasonable that could be invented. Many of those people are innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the end; many were incapable of any legal offense; a large proportion even of the rebels were forced to bear arms, and were not guilty against their will, and the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character. But these acts of Congress have found them all together in one class: indiscriminate vengeance, without classes, sects and parties, or regard to communities, for offences committed by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed no duty, was common in the barbarous ages of the world.

But Christianity and civilization have made such progress that reprobation and punishment so cruel and unjust cannot meet with the condemnation of a just and prejudiced and right-minded people. Punitive justice of this age, and of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their rights, and reducing all their people to a distinction, to the condition of a conquered people. It deals separately with each individual, confines itself to the forms of law, vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent judicial tribunal. It does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels, let us examine ourselves by reflecting that a free constitution, triumphant in war and unshaken in peace, is worth far more to our children than the gratification of our present feeling.

I am aware that it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be permanent. It is true this military government is only provisional, but it is this temporary evil that a good government is to be made perpetual. The guarantees of the Constitution are broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they usually change for the worse. It is a curse of deep tism that it has no lasting place. The intermitted exercise of power brings no sense of security to the objects for they can never know when more they will be called to endure what their red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victims. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment; for if the Constitution does not protect all, it protects none.

It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is important, that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil, as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to military domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression, for any length of time, rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But, under the circumstances, this is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands.

The peculiar qualities which should characterize people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a greater State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts—if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government any form has been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left, to their own devices, they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether, as a class, they know more than their ancestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so utterly ignorant of public affairs that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed to deposit it. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism, and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust artificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought therefore to be reposed in none except those who are fitted morally and mentally to administer it well; for if conferred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventually in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have therefore urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of slavery that has existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which, it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people—the source of all political power—speak, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability. "I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its overthrow and destruction."

I repeat the expression of my willingness to join in any plan within the scope of our constitutional authority which promises to better the condition of the negroes of the South, by encouraging them in industry, enlightening their minds, improving their morals, and giving protection to all their just rights as freemen. But the transfer of our political inheritance to them would, in my opinion, be an abandonment of a duty which we owe alike to the memory of our fathers and the rights of our children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly, and the General Government partially, into the hands of ne-

groes, is proposed at a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war. Industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institution originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency.

The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtains the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests—for it will recognize no common interests—and creates such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right. But the expenses incident to "reconstruction" under the system adopted by Congress aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the Treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of negro governments as they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years.—It is in vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves. Without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South.

I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt, and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too cautious of a policy which might, by possibility, impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, which we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet-anchor of our political equality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings, and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. We repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for more pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will certainly diminish the market value of our other promises.— Besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and ban them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended.— The financial honor of a great commercial nation, largely indebted, and with a republican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such un-speakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

The great interest of the country requires immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation, and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great profit under a government of law, still languishes, and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all of its operations unsafe. That rich country—the richest in natural resources the world ever saw—is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion on this subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience to itself, sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed

by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it.

The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American People are distinguished above all others in the world.

How far the duty of the President "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution," requires him to go in opposing an unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is generally enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collisions between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war; and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious Magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but which, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government—in such a case, the President must take the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly ignorant of the power of self-defense. In all the Northern States they still hold in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their wisdom and virtue seems not to have been misplaced.

GRIMBLERS—These are everywhere, and they seize upon everything which goes wrong, to find fault with. If a musician flits across their pillow, the announcement is made next morning that not a wink of sleep had they during the night. A slight pain is magnified into excruciating torture. If the sun shines it is too hot, and if it rains it is too wet. If they lose a dollar, ruin strikes them in the face, and anticipated sickness is kept constantly on the slate.

MURDER AND SUICIDE DEATH IN DECATUR COUNTY.—We learn from the *Baldwin Georgian*, that Mr. Jesse Snydes of that county, was murdered on Saturday night of last week by some one who entered his sleeping apartment in woman's clothes.

From the same paper we learn that a young man named Henry Dixon, while putting on his boots before the fire, fell in, probably in an apoplectic fit, and was burnt to death before his situation was discovered.

FLORIDA.

A freedman went to the Redoubt speaking at Campbellton a few days since, and for some reason carried a pistol, which, for convenience, he placed in the box of his boot, already cocked, with the muzzle up. In walking around the trigger was struck, and the contents of the pistol forced into his leg and side, from which death ensued shortly afterward.

The cotton crop in southern Illinois is excellent; three thousand bales have been shipped at Carbondale alone.

It is computed that the average growth of London is at the rate of two miles of finished buildings per day.

Modesty in woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

T. FRED WYNN,
Jacksonville.

CHAS. G. WYNN,
New York.

New Store—New Goods.

The greatest attraction now in Jacksonville is the new **STOCK OF GOODS** JUST RECEIVED AND OPENING AT THE STORE OF

T. F. WYNN & CO.

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of **Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.**

And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for Cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with **CHEAP GOODS**, we solicit a liberal share of patronage.

Our Terms are **Exclusively Cash.**

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & J. B. TURNLEY,

INFORM the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, H. K. Cakes, Oysters and Sardines, Fruits and Confectionaries.

With every other article usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. We intend to keep up our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and extensive sales to be enabled to sell low.

We sell **EXCHANGE** Groceries, &c. for every description of **COUNTRY PRODUCE.** We sell **TRUST** Groceries, &c. for every description of **COUNTRY PRODUCE.** Our establishment being a convenient distribution, long needed and desired by the citizens of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, which will mutually benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent.

Call in and examine our stock—and buy your **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

LOOK AT THIS!

\$1.50 WILL PAY FOR THE MONTHLY NEW ENGLAND FARMER from this date to January 1, 1868:

- 14 Months for One Dollar and Fifty Cents—in advance.
- 48 Pages of reading in each number, handsomely illustrated and largely composed of original contributions.
- 588 Pages of valuable and interesting Agricultural and Horticultural reading in the volume for 1867.
- 40 and upwards extremely Liberal Premiums offered for new subscribers.
- 1 new name for our list will entitle you to a premium.
- 3 cent stamp pays for specimen and circular.
- 34 Mercuries' Row, Boston, the place of publication, and all letters should be addressed to **R. P. EATON & CO., Publishers N. E. Corner.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GRAY JACKETS, And how they Lived, Fought and Died for Dixie, with Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy.

Comprising Narratives of Personal Adventure, Army Life, Navy, Adventure, Home Life, Partisan, Barring, Life in the Camp, Field and Hospital, Together with the Songs, Ballads, Anecdotes and Humorous Incidents of the War for Southern Independence.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, nor be embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if received, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the *gossip*, the *fun*, the *pathos* of the war. This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of our heroes, and the bravos of men, the perk of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service.

The *Vidant and Brave* featured, the Picturesque and dramatic, the *White and Marvellous*, the Tender and Pathetic, and the whole Panorama of the War are here thrillingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at once historical and romantic, rendering it the most ample, unique, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

Send for circulars and our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, **JONES BROTHERS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

Empire Sewing Machine Co., Principal Office, 616 Broadway, New York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machine. *Empire Sewing Machine Co.* Sewing Machine. It is easy and useful in its 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, or *Patent* and *Best* Sewing Machine. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made. **EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.**

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

Black, Sherlock & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL **Commission Merchants, SHIPPERS,** AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF **Provisions, Western & Southern Produce**

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, WINES, HOPS, &c., &c.

FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, BEEF, EGGS, FRUITS, GRAIN.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances AND **Immediate Returns** ON ALL **Kinds of Produce,** and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

59 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders unfilled, from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends—

COTTON, RICE, TOBACCO, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.

ALSO ISSUED A **PRICE CURRENT,** Which they will be happy to furnish **Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.**

S. & T. J. MORGAN, GROCERY

AND **Commission Merchants, OXFORD, Ala.**

Keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of choice Groceries, for sale on the most reasonable terms.

They are also prepared to pay the Tax on Cotton and attend to its shipment to the best houses in Selma, Mobile or New Orleans.

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

All persons indebted to the old firm of C. G. Morgan & Co., and to S. & T. J. Morgan, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment.

The Polytechnic Academy.

The first session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence in Jacksonville, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1868.

Instructor in Mathematics, Philosophy & Military Discipline.

Instructor in Ancient and Modern Languages, Composition & Elocution.

Teachers for the Preparatory Department, and Assistant Instructors will be employed as the necessities of the Academy may demand.

The second session will commence 4th Monday in July.

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30, in private families can be obtained at low rates.

For further particulars apply to **JOHN H. FORNEY,** Jacksonville, Ala.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY, TURNLEY & SON, Attorneys at Law AND **Solicitors in Bankruptcy.**

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready to file applications for all who desire relief under the Bankrupt Act of 1867.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centre—and may be consulted at their office in Jacksonville, where one of them may always be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

Darkswallow

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 21, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1603

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. E. GRANT.

JUST PUBLISHED NEW WORK ON SINGING. BASSINI'S

Twenty Melodious Exercises, IN-FORM OF SOLEFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES.

INTENDED AS Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, "The Art of Singing," or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCOPE'S SOLEFEGGIOS: being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the dulce et utile, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the entire advancement of the pupil; any deviation or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, close and patient investigation, and minute faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and proud results.—Watson's Art Journal.

In Two Volumes, Price, each, in Boards, Retail, \$2.00 do. do. in Cloth, Retail, 2.50

A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.

Published by WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manufacturers of FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLLS, &c., &c., &c. Send for catalogue of prices.

GROVESTEEN & CO. Piano Forte Manufacturers, 499, Broadway, New York.

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 hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of 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 the American Institute for five successive years, the Grand and silver medals from both of which can be seen in our show-rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a strict cash system, 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.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S Improved Billiard Tables, With his PATENT CUSHIONS, Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactory, 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, his guaranteed Tables, 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.

J. SHARP, 43 Mercer Street, New York.

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

Enquire at this Office. Feb. 16 67

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, 50 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 abundant fires of oil from linseed oil is its lasting virtues; therefore a chemical combination of alumina with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the oilium 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 Mostly Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook. F. Long, New York. I. N. May, Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO., I have 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, 31 cents per lb. Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLE BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, & MANUFACTURED BY The Manhattan Paint Oil Co., 49 Liberty St., New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Wholesale and Retail.

501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of photographic materials we are Headquarters for the following, viz: STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR, From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS, Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to \$50 each; Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Ambassadors, etc. etc.

Our Catalogue embraces over five thousand different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

The price and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

Just published—Stereoscopic Views of the Interior of the Mammoth Cave of KY, taken by aid of the new Magnesium Light.

August 31, 1867.

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 1/2 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. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO., 206 PEARL STREET N. Y.

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 of Calhoun, Tallapoosa, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1868.

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthorn's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANN" for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INFANT PAIN 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 presented to the public. Profit large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustration. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address: New York Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., OF ROH. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland, Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 16, 1867.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others. The Green Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and most DURABLE Paint in use. Two cents well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages & Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (It being Fire and Water-proof) Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per lb. of 50 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade-mark Griffin Mineral Paint. Address: DANIEL BIDWELL, Nov. 13—6m. 254 Pearl St. New York.

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. No 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.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS For Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Agents wanted. Address: EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York.

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 Spermatorrhea, induced by self-abuse; of Emission, Impotence, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Pits, Mental & Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain 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, post-paid, 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.

Pope's Edicts Concerning the Press.

Among the many tyrannous and oppressive acts of Gen. Pope, not the least creditable is his partisan effort to forbid the Radical party in the South from giving their advertisements in the Radical presses. The effect of this edict is to rob some two hundred conservative papers of the patronage which justly belongs to them by their situation and influence, and to bestow it on some fifteen "Radical sheets," which have only a limited circulation, and derive their support from foreign subsidies. Such interference with the functions of civil officers is, of course, new in the land, and it is the shame of General Pope, that not even his co-satraps thought it a decent resort. It is a more direct blow at the liberty of the people than has been struck for some time, with one solitary disgraceful exception in Mississippi.

The State laws very properly require civil officers to make publication in papers of their own county where there is one. As there is rarely over one paper in a county this order, in effect compels Sheriffs to send their advertisements out of the county where the sales are to be made, and thus, not being seen by the parties or neighborhood interested, for want of bidders and illegality of sale property is sacrificed, and creditors fail to receive what is due them. In cases of sales by Register in Chancery they are compelled to disobey both the civil law and the decrees of the court, with the hazard that these acts may some day, when law is restored, be set aside as null and void.

It is one of the curses of military rule that the parties who administer it are not able to appreciate the grave considerations we have mentioned. Looking to the end only, and at one side of a case, oftentimes heady and violent, impatient of counsel, and irritated to madness by hostile criticism, they proceed by rash and arbitrary edicts to inflict the most serious mischiefs on a community. A step of folly once taken, pride comes in to preclude those corrections which reflection and public opinion suggest to the statesman.

We appeal to the more decent and reflecting men of the Republican party whether measures of tyranny and partisanship, such as this order, meets their approbation. If the executive officers were in its due degree of vigor and authority we should look to that quarter for a prompt and efficacious remedy. An officer who thus prostrates his functions to partisan ends should be removed as promptly as if, after the indulgence of a vain rhodomontade, he had by his imbecility brought reproach upon the national arms, and put the very existence of the government in peril.

National Intelligencer.

In Huntsville, Indiana, a man named Barlow had felled a sapling in the woods which lodged in its fall, and on being released, knocked the ax out of Bar ow's hands and up into the air. He threw his head to one side to look up for it, when the blade of the falling ax cutured his neck, between the ear and collar bone, severing the jugular vein, and he bled to death.

SHARP JUVENILE PRACTICE.—Two boys who were in jail at Danbury, Conn. for picking pockets last week, forged a letter ordering their release, to which they signed the name of V. Carter, State Attorney, at Norwalk, and sent it to Norwalk, where it was mailed by some friend, directed to the jail-keeper at Danbury. If, supposing it was all right, released the sharp youths on the forged order, and they are still at large.

Judge Hamlin, and we suppose other officers of Baine County, have received orders from the Military authorities to proceed in the performance of their duties, without regard to the Ordinance abolishing Baine, until the ratification of the Constitution.—Gadsden Times.

Gen. Hancock Revokes the Jury Order.

Gen. Hancock has revoked Sheridan's order placing negroes upon juries. He says that he has been officially informed that the administration of justice, and especially of criminal justice, in the courts, is clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by the enforcement of the order relative to the qualification of persons to be placed on the jury lists of the State of Louisiana. He says that the qualification of a juror, under the law, is a proper subject for the decision of the courts, and that in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, he will maintain the just power of the Judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference.

We hope the President will remove Gen. Pope and put in his place a man like Hancock. Pope is a disgrace to the army and the Radical party. He is

too much of a politician to be an officer, and has too little sense to be a leader of a political party.

Even the recent Alabama Menagerie treated him with contempt. When Pope goes it is with the hope that Swayne will go with him. If the President had labored to carry out the Radical policy he could not have done so more effectually than by permitting Pope and Swayne to rule this portion of the South.—Montgomery Mail.

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man, lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quiet of dew-fall around him; always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy. He has no conception that this enemy is within his own bosom, in the sourness, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit and character.

I speak not here of some single burst of passion, into which a man of amiable temper may, for once, be betrayed; but I speak more especially of the angry characters, always brewing in some temper of vitiated feeling. They have no suspicion that they see and suffer bad things because they are bad, that being ill-natured is about the same thing as receiving ill-treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer from are snugly closeted in their own evil temper.

The same is true of fretful persons—men and women that wear away fast and die, because they have worried life completely out. They are pricked and stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that others are permitted to float along so peacefully, and they never suffered to have a moment of peace in their lives. And the very simple reason is, that life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worryng tempers are always prickling out through the tender skin of their uneasiness. Why, if they were set down in paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the colors even of the roses.—Dr. Bushnell.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—It is our pleasure to record, to day, one of those rare instances of generosity which stand out in the great ocean of selfishness which surrounds us all like the solitary ark of the Patriarch on the swelling waters of the great flood. In the case to which we here refer the feature most peculiarly pleasing was the patriotic impulse that dictated the gift. Of course a gift is always gratefully received, even when personal kindness or regard alone prompts its bestowal, but when to that feeling is superadded an expressed admiration of the principles of its recipient it ought to, and does, bear a double significance.

Last Monday, our friend, William H. Capley, handed the Commonwealth Office an order of which the following is in substance a copy: Messrs. L. & H.—

Let the Commonwealth Office have One Hundred Dollars worth of goods on my account. This is given as a token of my appreciation of the manliness and boldness of the Commonwealth in denouncing the cause of our common country—the South.

Has any man in the South shown a higher appreciation of the services of the press in his behalf, or done a more noble and generous deed for its permanent support than Judge Capley? If so, we want his name. He merits commendation, and to the best of our ability he shall have it.

Marion Commonwealth.

The President in his message says it will require a large standing army to maintain the supremacy of the negro governments after they are established, and that the money that will be required to support this army would pay the national debt in 15 years.

Judge Busted is reported to have decided that juries in his courts would be selected according to the laws of Alabama, and not in accordance with Pope's orders. Consequently white men only will compose the juries of the Federal courts in this State.

DEFEAT OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Vicksburg Herald, of the 26th November, says: "We learned from a well informed source yesterday, that information had been received at Headquarters of the defeat of that Convention. The precise majority is not known, though it is estimated from five to eight hundred. It is also stated that sixty two thousand votes were cast, which makes a discrepancy with the number of the majority above given, as 133,360 names are reported to have been registered, which increases the majority to about 4500.—Thus seals the fate of the Mississippi State Convention.

Late accounts from England presents quite a gloomy state of affairs. Numbers of mill and manufacturing establishments have been closed up, and hundreds of operatives and employees are thrown

out of employment. Great want and suffering are anticipated this winter. Already serious bread riots have taken place.

The Impachers Impached.

If there is going to be anybody tried for high crimes and misdemeanors, says the New York Express, it is moved that not the President of the United States, but the Rump Congress, be placed in the prisoner's box forthwith and arraigned.

For high treason, in leaving war against the United States and giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Specification: 1st. The upsetting of civil government in ten States of the Union by force of arms. 2d. Maintaining a Freedmen's Bureau in those States for the "comfort" of a class of harpies who are nothing, if not the enemies of this Union.

Specification: Violating the constitution of the United States, and usurping powers and prerogatives wholly unknown to, and unauthorized by that instrument. Refusing to permit ten States of the Union to have Senators or Representatives in Congress—though subjecting the people of said States to taxation. An official and other declaration calculated and designed to deprive the President of the United States of the confidence of the people, as well in his patriotism as in his constitutional right to exist and to act as the department of the government which, under the constitution, possesses exclusive executive powers, and all this with the intent of rendering him incapable of resisting either said usurpation of power, or of providing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union.

The "Rump," instead of worrying the President, had better get ready for trial on these charges and specifications. For whatever disposition may be made of Andrew Johnson, of this, at least, they may rest assured—their day of judgement now is not far off.

"White Men must Rule America."

THE SELMA MESSENGER, DAILY AND WEEKLY, BY M. J. WILLIAMS & CO., ROBERT MCKEE, Editor.

Terms:—Daily, one year, in advance, \$10 00 Weekly, " " " " " " " " 2 50 Two copies " " " " " " 5 00 Five " " " " " " 10 00

The terms of subscription are in advance. Advertisements inserted in either the Daily or Weekly, at reasonable rates.

The Daily Messenger has been considerably improved, and the Proprietors contemplate making further improvements at an early day. It contains the very latest intelligence from all parts of the world. In fact, it is a perfect epitome of the current events of the day.

The Weekly Messenger is published every Friday morning. Each number contains from twenty-eight to thirty-two long columns of reading matter, consisting of editorials on all important topics of discussion, selections from all the best papers in the United States, full telegraphic reports, poetry, miscellaneous matter, the Selma market corrected weekly by the Chamber of Commerce, the markets of all the principal cities of America, &c., &c.

In short, its editor spares no labor, and its publishers no expense, to make it a perfect newspaper for the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, and the fireside.

Address: M. J. WILLIAMS & CO., Selma, Ala.

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 politics 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, in advance, \$1 00 " " " " " " " " 2 50 " " " " " " " " 5 00 " " " " " " " " 10 00

WEEKLY. One copy, three months, in advance, \$1 50 " " " " " " " " 2 50 " " " " " " " " 4 00 " " " " " " " " 5 00

Post office address sent to one of the following: 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.

REID & SCRIBNERS, Editors and Proprietors.

FROM LONDON.

London, Dec. 14, Noon.—A barrel of powder exploded under the wall of the prison at Clerkenwall, where Burko was confined. The wall was blown down and twenty houses shattered. Firemen are digging for the dead. No prisoners escaped. Forty men, women and children were wounded. The man who lit the fuse escaped.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, Dec. 14, Night.—The republican reports that a collision occurred between a party of negroes and the civil authorities at Elberton, Elbert county, in which Sheriff George Allen was killed, and several others, white and black, were wounded. The difficulty originated at a ball. Three persons implicated have been arrested.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Dec. 14, Night.—John E. Hayes, editor of the Republican, was attacked by Chas. H. Hopkins this evening. Hayes was badly but not dangerously hurt by a blow on the head with a loaded whip.

FROM ATLANTA.

Atlanta, Dec. 14, Night.—In apparent defiance of the relief ordinance, adopted on last Thursday by the Convention, the sheriff levied on a store here to-day, and closed it. Gen. Pope was appealed to, and replied that he could not intervene in the ordinance, merely saying that levies shall be suspended but not prevented from being made. This construction is sustained by the bar and under it the ordinance defeats its own end.

The following preamble resolution were adopted at a large and enthusiastic public meeting of the Conservative party, assembled at Mobile on the 12th inst.

Conservative meetings are being held all over the State, for the purpose of inducing energetic and concerted action on the part of the conservative party in voting upon the ratification of the Constitution and ordinances adopted by the late Convention. We hope the public men of our County will arrange for a meeting at this place at an early day for the purpose of accomplishing the same desirable object.

WIRIAS. A momentous crisis has arrived in the affairs of this people, and it is fitting that they should assemble in primary meetings to declare their political views and defend their rights as American citizens, this assembly of citizens fully acknowledging its obligations to adhere to the American Union, support the general Government in all its legal and proper measures, and to refrain from the Government and the extension to us in common with the people of the whole country the protection guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers; and,

WIRIAS. A manly protest against bad public policy, is the duty as well as the right of every American citizen, and silence under wrong may be construed into endorsement, and that silence should be broken without factious opposition to the Government or untimely disturbance of the public harmony; be it therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recognize it as our duty to sustain law and order, and to support cheerfully all constitutional measures of the United States Government, and to maintain the rights of all classes under enlightened and liberal laws.

2. That the people of Alabama accept in good faith the legitimate results of the late war, and renew our expressions of allegiance to the United States, and reiterate our determination to maintain inviolate the Constitution framed by our fathers!

3. That we protest dispassionately, yet firmly, against the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, and against the vindictive partisan administration of those acts, as wrong in principle, oppressive in action, and ruinous to the States of the South, as well as to every portion of our common country, leading directly, if not intentionally, to the permanent supremacy of the negro race in all the States where these laws are enforced.

4. That we protest in a like spirit and manner against the policy of the dominant party in Congress, which inflict upon the States of the South a bad government, as wrong, not only to both races in the South, and the people of all parts of the Union, but a crime against civilization and humanity, and which it is the duty of all right-minded men everywhere to discountenance and condemn.

5. That we enter on record, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, our solemn protest against the action of a so-called State Convention just adjourned at the capital of Alabama—a convention packed against the wishes of the great mass of the people of this State, and by means of their exclusion from the right of suffrage—an exclusion extended by an unscrupulous registry far beyond the requirements of the acts of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts, and that in view of the solemn responsibilities and the issues involved, we do hereby declare that we will forever hold the work of framing a Constitution by such authority, with the intent to be forced by military power on the free people of this Commonwealth, as a crime against our people, against the peace of society, against the purity of the ballot box, and against the character of our representative institutions.

6. That inasmuch as the time is too short and the pecuniary necessities of the people are too pressing to make it desirable to invite a Convention of the Conservative masses for the purpose of advising upon and organizing for the momentous political campaign before us, that having full confidence in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of the Conservative State Executive Committee, of which Gen. James H. Clanton is Chairman, we hereby entrust to it the duty of watching over the people's interests and of laying down a programme of action to which the whole people of the State are invited to conform.

7. That the Conservatives of the State, in all its counties and towns, be urged to an immediate organization, by Conservative Clubs, and report such organization to the Executive Committee at Montgomery.

8. That the heartfelt thanks of this assembly be hereby tendered to the Conservative and Democratic citizens of the North and West, for their manly and emphatic support of the principles of free government in the late elections, and for this proof that down-trodden people of the South are not forgotten, but are still held in remembrance in the bonds of fraternity and a common political ancestry.

9. That this assembly has no purpose in this defensive movement to deprive the negro population of a single right that legitimately flows from the late war, nor a single privilege that will conduce to their happiness and prosperity, and their general welfare. That we are struggling, not to destroy black, but to maintain white rights, and that there can be no peace in society, stability in Southern governments, or happiness for either race so long as the effort is maintained to subordinate the civil and political rights and interests of the Caucasian race to those of the colored man.

Thus closed the first great meeting of the Conservative men of this city, who are determined to maintain inviolate the Constitution of the United States, as framed by our forefathers.

The Montgomery Conference. This able body of ministers met at Opelika last Wednesday, and adjourned on Monday night, to meet next year at Greenville. The session was perfectly harmonious and the attendance of ministers and laymen larger than ever before or since the organization of the Conference. Bishop Wightman presided, and Rev. John Matthews was the Secretary. We take great pleasure in publishing the complete list of appointments for the ensuing Conference year.

Mont. Adv. Montgomery District—M. S. Andrews, P. E. Montgomery Station—J. Matthews. Barron Street—J. H. Ledbetter. J. W. Jordan, Agent Montgomery Bible Society. Auburn—A. J. Wood. E. J. Hamill, Agent E. A. College. Tuskegee—O. K. Blue. Tuskegee Circuit—B. B. Ross. Mt. Meigs—W. C. Rowland. Mt. Meigs Circuit—to be supplied. Opelika—J. W. Glenn. E. D. Pitts, Principal of Opelika High School. F. H. Warshaw, Sup. Oak Bowers—E. B. Norton. Col'd Circuit, S. W. Harris. Russell—J. H. Lockhart. Crawford—W. B. Neil. Loachapoka—L. F. Dowdell. J. A. Pace, Sup. Union Springs District—J. B. Cottrell, P. E. Union Springs—W. M. Motley. Brundridge Circuit—W. G. Perry. Mt. Hilliard—J. W. Shores. Greenville Circuit—B. L. Selman. Mt. Vernon—H. M. Gillis. Mt. Ida—R. N. Rowell. South Butler Mission to be supplied. Greenville and Ft. Deposit—C. A. King—W. H. Morris, Sup. Pine Level—A. Dowling. Line Creek—J. I. Tatum. Rocky Mount—J. A. Weathers. Troy—J. F. Dickerson. Rauer—R. Seales. Elba Mission—W. C. Robinson. Wetumpka District—D. M. Hudson, P. E. Wetumpka—C. D. Oliver. Prattville—A. J. Briggs. Antaugaville and Ivy Creek—S. A. Pillely—G. R. Talley, Sup. Kingston—J. G. Walker. Saicm—U. R. Williams; T. L. Denoler, Sup. Soaponty—W. H. Edwards. Carolina—J. T. Jones. Tallassee—R. A. Timmons. Lowndesboro and Hayneville—B. F. Perry. Pleasant Hill—E. A. West; P. R. McCrary, Sup. La Fayette District—J. T. Curry, P. E. La Fayette—E. L. Lovelless. Fredonia—L. G. R. Wiggins. Wedowee Mission—W. D. Nicholson. Pinckneyville—L. R. Bell. Chandler's Springs—G. J. Mason. Marble Valley—T. H. Timmons. Dadeville—W. S. Turner; J. N. Dupree, Sup. Lineville—T. M. Towles. Arbacooclie—to be supplied. Montevallo—R. S. Woodward. Isabella Mission—J. T. Talley. Montevallo Circuit—J. C. A. Bridges. Eufaula District—W. A. McCarty, P. E. Eufaula—Wm Sheppard. Greenville—R. B. Crawford. Clayton and Louisville—W. H. Ellison. Hamiter—M. C. Turrentine. Vinita—J. P. Dickerson. Perote—W. H. Wild. Enon and Midway—W. K. Norton. Lawrenceville—J. W. Solomon.

Close observers of changes in the seasons predict that next year will be the best for crop since 1861, and fully make up for the drouth of the past season. This prediction is based on the fact that an abundant yield invariably follows a drouth, because the land has been rested and the soil thoroughly pulverised.

Gen. Pope's Axe. The telegraph informed us briefly the other night, that "Gen. Pope's axe was still swinging."

By this, we understood that he was engaged in the praiseworthy work of removing honest men from civil offices and appointing in their stead such carpet-baggers, adventurers, and thieves as had proved themselves the existing order.

The information did not surprise us. We know that many honest men have been so far permitted to retain the places to which they were elected by the people; but so many civil officers have been removed for no other reason than that they were honest, that a year or two hence the fact that one was not promptly removed may excite suspicion of his integrity and manhood.

Walker is on record in his own county as a brewer and thief. A deserter from the Confederate service, into which he had voluntarily entered, and in which he had voluntarily served as a private and a recruiting agent, now under bonds to keep the peace against old Mrs. Dover, and but recently (since the war) indicted for stealing eight bales of cotton, he was a fit subject for a seat in the late Convention, and these facts having been published, the Commanding General deems him sufficiently "loyal" to supersede the "rebel" sheriff of Shelby county in his important and responsible office.

Is Gen. Hancock the only humane and just man in the army of the rank of Brigadier General? Or, since the President is in no danger of impeachment, has he become blind to the extraordinary conduct of his subordinates in the South? Gen. Grant can reverse the action of the District Commander, if Mr. Johnson dare not remove that officer—will he stand responsible before the world for such appointments as Pope is making in Alabama.—Selma Messenger.

Two Cheering Signs. The telegraph announces simultaneously a decided rise in cotton and a steady fall in gold. These two facts afford good ground for the belief that the turning point in the long line of adversity, which the Southern people have tried so patiently, is near at hand, if indeed it be not already reached. The stiffening of the staple in Liverpool is the herald of revival of business and a renewal of confidence throughout these Southern States. Not only with the great planting interest, now prostrate and disheartened, experience immediate relief, but all the branches of trade; the prosperity of which hinges, more or less

rate everything that we eat and wear to use. These may not be welcome to the holders of large stocks of goods, but consumers, who for the vast majority of our people, will rejoice at the news. The days of bitterest trial directly upon the production and price of cotton, will feel the same invigorating influence. The decline of gold means that we shall be able to buy at a cheap for the South, we trust, are over; and, cheered by the signs of a speedy and favorable reaction in trade, and of the to us, scarcely less important political reaction which has set in at the North, we can brace ourselves for the work of 1868, and prepare with fresh courage and determination to carve out for this Southern country a worthy destiny.

Charleston News. We trust that our able and watchful Charleston cotemporary is not mistaken in its news, as embraced in the foregoing—that its "cheering signs" may be followed, not only by speedy and favorable reaction in trade, but by such enhanced prices for cotton, as will bring relief to its growers all over the South. The assurances which the same paper gives, that "Southern Cotton is slowly but surely regaining its ascendancy in the British market," and that the "latest statistics show that the supply of American cotton in England this year, has been five per cent. beyond that of last year, while the quality from India has experienced a reduction of twenty-nine per cent.," are also encouraging signs for the future.—Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

MARRIED—On the 5th inst., by Geo. STEBER, Esq., at the residence of the brides father, Mr. BENJ. W. TURNER to MISS URENA E. WOODLEY.

SWORD, TORCH AND COMPASS.—"The sword to kill, the torch to burn, and the compass to divide out the beautiful Lands of the South." This is the emphatic language used against a Southern people. Shall we calmly submit and permit those making use of such language to prescribe and prepare all of our Pills, Gitters, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, Cough Syrups, Chill Medicines, &c., at a time when better Medicines are prepared and offered by our own "kith and kin"? The "Great Southern Preparations" are made in the South and embrace a class of select family medicines. See advertisement.

GOOD THINGS FOR Christmas!

J. M. CARROLL is receiving a select and choice stock of Candies, Raisins, Nuts, Canned Goods, Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Cheese, Crackers, Canned Fruit "Peaches," and Green Apples. Also, Coffee, Candles, Hemlock Leather, and a desirable recruit to his stock of Dry Goods, all of which were bought low, and will be sold cheap for cash. He invites his friends and customers to call and see for themselves. No. 1 Chewing Tobacco still on hand at 50cts. per Plug.

Pay Up. I expect new debts, to be punctually paid. Reflect, are you not honorably bound to do this, as far as possible. Please call and settle accordingly with E. L. WOODWARD. Dec. 14, 1867.

Woolsey, Walker, & Co. COTTON FACTORS AND Commission Merchants, SELMA and MOBILE. Are prepared to advance Baggging, Rope, Ties, Supplies, & Money to their friends, and to sell at the highest market price all Cotton and Produce consigned to them at either SELMA or MOBILE. Sept. 7, 1867.—3m.

Commission Merchants, SELMA and MOBILE. With keep on hand a complete assortment of Flour, Meal, Corn, and other provisions. Will pay Revenue Tax on Cotton seed them for shipment. Will advance liberally on consignments of Cotton and other produce left with them for sale.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE, (Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.) RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant, Selma, Alabama. Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road. Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma. Feb. 16, 1867.—1f.

ABNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant, Selma, Ala. THANKFUL for the patronage heretofore extended him again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c. Will advance Baggging & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. Aug 5th, 1867.

T. FRED WYNN, Jacksonville. CHAS. G. WYNN, New York. New Store—New Goods. The greatest attraction now in Jacksonville is the new STOCK OF GOODS JUST RECEIVED AND OPENING AT THE STORE OF

T. F. WYNN & CO. One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of Dry Goods. Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

And in fact every thing usually found in a well selected Stock, all of which have been purchased exclusively for Cash, by one of our firm who resides in New York, and possessing the advantage of being always in market, ready to take advantage of every decline in prices; we feel confident, with such facilities we can keep our Stock constantly replenished at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Being determined to spare neither capital or pains to supply our friends and the public generally with CHEAP GOODS, we solicit a liberal share of patronage. Our Terms are Exclusively Cash. T. F. WYNN & CO. Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE. HORN & J. B. TURNLEY. Inform the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that they have just opened on the east side of the public square, a large, varied and well selected stock

FAMILY GROCERIES. Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, Mackerel, Oysters and Sardines, Fruits and Confectionaries. With every other article usually needed or called for in a well assorted Family Grocery. We intend to keep our assortment at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and extensive sales to be enabled to sell low. We will EXCHANGE Groceries, for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Terms CASH, where exchange is not made. Our establishment being a convenient desideratum, long needed and desired by the citizens of the Town and vicinity, we expect and solicit a liberal and generous patronage, which will mutually benefit both buyer and seller in proportion to extent. Call in and examine our stock—and buy your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS & PLANTERS!

ABSOLUTE necessity in times gone by, forced you to purchase an occasional supply of such medicines as might be administered to the various members of your family by yourselves, without the aid of a Physician. Various purgative Pills, Cough Mixtures, Chill Medicines, Diarrhoea Compounds, Tonics, Blood Purifiers, and many other articles, have been prescribed for you at a southern standpoint, and in many cases, those who prepared them knew nothing about the treatment of diseases in any climate, and in the absence of better compounds, they in many instances, met with your APPROVING SMILES. Now, gentlemen, by your assistance and your influence, which we intend to MERIT, we wish to effect a slight change in the programme; and so long as we give satisfaction shall hope to be the recipients of public patronage. Our plan is, that the

Medical Profession. Those who are experienced in Southern treatment, and have been and are in every respect identified with the southern people, and who are known and acknowledged as such, shall, as far as possible, manufacture & supply that demand, thus enabling every family to procure at all times, a class of Medicines, that are likely to give, by far, more satisfaction than if prepared in a locality where diseases are treated differently. We are well aware that there will be arrayed against us an army of

Northern Nostrum Vendors, Who are making every appeal that imagination can invent, in order to win the confidence of the southern people; but we are determined to be REPRESENTED in the matter, and call upon the people to decide. There are three members composing our firm, all graduated and experienced southern Physicians, and with all our ability and experience we have prepared and now offer you a class of

FAMILY MEDICINES, Not secrets nor patents, which we think are honestly required by every farmer, planter & family throughout the southern country, and an assortment of the GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS should be in every house. DROMGOOLE & CO.'S English Female Bitters, Is a powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator, and is just the Medicine so much needed by the female community, both old and young, throughout the South. It relieves all irregularities, removes obstructions, cures painful or suppressed Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Chlorosis, Hysteria, Palpitation of the Heart, & all that class of complaints peculiar to females. It restores, arouses and invigorates the womb, thereby inducing regularity and health.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S KING OF CHILLS. Absolutely cleanses your stomach, opens your torpid liver, opens the bowels, carries off the bile, makes quick and permanent cures, never affects the head, nerves, or ears, gives tone to the system, and can be administered to infants. It cures all forms of Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Billious Fever, Congestive Chills, Dumb Chills, and no family should be without it. CHILLS AND FEVER can be permanently cured, whether of recent or long standing. Do not shake any longer, get a bottle and be cured.

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S AMYGDALINE PECTORAL. A scientific preparation for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hooping Cough, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, Dry Cough, Pain in the side, Tightness in the Chest, Influenza, spitting of Blood, and for all other Pulmonary Affections. It immediately loos-

ens the phlegm, relieves the cough and pain, promotes free expectoration, and soothes and quiets the troubled nervous system, enabling them to sleep at night. Price \$1.00. DROMGOOLE & CO.'S Fluid Extract Serraria, Cubebs & Buchu FOR THE KIDNEYS. For all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, whether affecting old or young, male or female; for gravel, urinary deposits of all kinds, retention of urine, frequent inclination and pain in urinating, pain in small of the back, and all those troublesome symptoms arising from excess, effects of early indiscretion or habits of dissipation. Gleet, Leucorrhoea, evil furothing, melancholy, sleepless nights, nervousness, etc., can be cured by using this medical compound. Large bottles \$1.00.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD Must be purified by using DROMGOOLE & CO.'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH. Which will immediately eradicate all impurities of the Blood, Constitutional Derangements, skin Diseases and Eruptions, Scrofula, Camp Itch, Tetter, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Syphilis and all Syphilitic Diseases. Effects of Mercury, Tumors, Boils, Cold Sores and Sores, Pimples, Blisters, Enlargements, and all those diseases requiring a Blood Purifier. It is composed of Silliting, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock and Iodide Potash.—Price \$1.50.

Our other Preparations of equal Purity are as follows: Dromgoole & Co.'s RED DIARRHOEA REMEDY, for all forms of Diarrhoea, Vomiting, etc. Dromgoole & Co.'s DYSENTERY COMPOUND, for Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Mucus Diarrhoea, etc. Dromgoole & Co.'s VEGETABLE ANTI-HILLIOUS PILLS, a sure, safe and effectual compound for family use. Dromgoole & Co.'s LIVER PILLS, for arousing the Liver, cleansing the stomach and bowels of all bilious matter, etc. Dromgoole & Co.'s EUREKA SECRET CURE, for a certain class of troublesome diseases. Price \$2.50. Dromgoole & Co.'s TONIC HAIR RESTORATIVE, for restoring the hair to its natural color and preventing baldness. Dromgoole & Co.'s LONE STAR LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Pains, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Dromgoole & Co.'s FILE SALVE—a certain, safe and effectual remedy for all forms of Piles. Orders solicited—none sent out on commission. J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO. Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn. Sold Wholesale and Retail by

Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky. J. C. Dullos & Co., Mobile, Ala. EARNES, Ward & Co., New Orleans, La. Collins Bro. & Co., St. Louis, Mo. And Druggists generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER, Wholesale and Retail GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN Western Produce. Corner Water and Washing Streets, directly opposite the "Trotter House."

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates. Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respectfully 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 24, 1867.—1f.



POETRY.

DEATH BED OF AN INFANT DAUGHTER.

Corrie are not angels here,
Around thy tender sleeping form?
Faces strange—yet familiar and fair:
They wait to take your spirit home.

TREASURE.

What I spent, that I had; what I
kept, that I lost; that I gave, that I
have.—Old Epitaph.

Every coin of early treasure
We have lavished upon earth
For our simple worldly pleasure,
May be reckoned something worth;

All the gold we leave behind us
When we turn to dust again,
(Though our avarice may blind us,)
We have gathered quite in vain;

But each merciful oblation
(Seed of pity wisely sown,)
Which we gave in self-negation
We may safely call our own.

PROSPECTUS

SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.

The Publishers of the Southern Home
Journal design making this paper strictly a
literary production of the South, not in a
spirit of "contention, but rather emulation,"

As there is not a weekly paper of this class
published in the South, the Publishers seek for
the liberal patronage of all who feel an interest

Major John Esten Cooke,
William H. Carpenter, Esq.,
Rev. James B. Averitt,
Edward Spencer, Esq.,
Edward A. Polard Esq.,
Mrs. Fanny Downing,
Mrs. Margaret J. Preston,
Prof. W. M. Schiele De Vere,
John R. Thompson Esq.,
Rev. E. J. Starnes,
James Hunterford Esq.,
John C. Carpenter, Esq.,
Miss Fannie Fielding.

Single Copies 6 cents. To be had of all
News dealers; to subscribers, \$3 per annum;
four copies, \$10; eight copies, \$20.

TERMS.
We prefer to sell our paper solely through
the Newsdealer, but believing that parties
who interest themselves in obtaining subscrip-

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPE & Co.
E. GOOD, Artist.
(Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store.

BLANK BEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS
TO
Black, Sherlock & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Provisions, Western
& Southern Produce

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SPICES, RICE, TOBACCO, WINES, HOPS, &c., &c.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.
Having the most extensive connections in Euro-
pean and South American ports, are now
prepared to make the

Most Liberal Advances
AND
Immediate Returns
ON ALL
Kinds of Produce,

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.
50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK

Having immense orders unfilled, from our
correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St.
Thomas, St. Domingo and several South A-
merican ports, we are in immediate want of
the above mentioned articles of produce.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.
ALSO ISSUE A
PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish
Free of Charge to their Friends and
Customers.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,
GROCERY
AND
Commission Merchants,

OXFORD, Ala.
Keep constantly on hand a fine assort-
ment of choice Groceries, for sale on the
most reasonable terms.

They are also prepared to pay the
Tax on Cotton and attend to its ship-
ment to the best houses in Selma, Mo-
bile or New Orleans.

The Polytechnic Academy.
THE first session of the "Polytechnic
Academy," will commence in Jack-
sonville, on the 2nd Monday in January,
1867.

JOHN H. FORNEY,
Instructor in Math-
ematics, Philosophy &
Military Discipline.
H. A. RITLEDGE,
Instructor in Ancient
Modern Languages,
Composition & Elocu-
tion.

Teachers for the Preparatory Department,
and Assistant Instructors will be employed
at the necessities of the Academy may be
demanded.

TURNLEY & SON,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held
by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and
Centerville—and may be consulted at their office
in Jacksonville, where one of them may al-

PITNER, COOPER & Co.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.
Will Receive and Sell, Ship or
Store COTTON and other
Produce for the Planters, Mr.
J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience
in the Cotton trade, will give his special at-
tention to that branch of the business.

Through Rates Freight
ON COTTON.
FROM GREENSBORO & GADSDEN, ALA.
VIA ROME, GA. & CHARLESTON, S. C.
TO NEW YORK, per Bale of 50
lbs. or under, \$8 74.

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, 1866—67.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

STOVALL & BUTLER,
COTTON WAREHOUSE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP for
the purpose of conducting the above
business. They will devote their best en-
ergies to advance the interests of their custom-
ers in the STORAGE AND SALE OF COT-
TON AND OTHER PRODUCE.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,
Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.
BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

SPUN COTTON;
FOR SALE;
At Wholesale and Retail;
BY
E. L. WOODWARD.

JOHN W. INZER and LEROY F. BOX,
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
OF ALABAMA,
Has located in the country near Seoba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

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

On the first week
in every month—
Room, the same
formerly occupied
by him on the
north-west corner

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 favor-
able 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.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,
At McEwen's old stand on
Chuculocra Creek, 7 1/2 miles be-
low Oxford and 2 1/2 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
Depot at Manford and returned free of charge.
Our old friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine
our machinery.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

SMITH & RIBBLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
Hardware and
Commission Merchants.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.

DRUGS, DRUGS.
P. L. TURNLEY,
(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

Rev. E. B. McClendon,
has been appointed 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 Society
to the confidence, friendship, co-operation
and assistance of members of all religious
denominations, and benevolent friends of wor-
ship and religion generally.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business above McClendon'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. 21, 1866

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.

H. I. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, Ala.
WILL practice in the Courts of Calhoun
and adjoining Counties; and give
prompt and faithful attention to all business
connected to his care.

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.
do will arrive Blue Mountain
(except Sunday) at 12 night
do will leave Blue Mountain
(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.
do 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 7:50 P. M.
Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-
days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with
boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with
the Selma and Meridian Railroad for York-
burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue
Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer
& Co's splendid line of Coaches from there
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. BARNY,
Agent for Lessee.

To the Afflicted.
DR. GEORGE W. LEACH
A new system of cure in place of the
old internal doses which enfeeble the stom-
ach, poison the blood and endanger the life.
He can be consulted at any time in Jack-
sonville, personally or by letter, giving name of
the person, whether over or under 35 years of
age, and the disease. He cures cancer, wens,
ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs,
spine, kidneys, and some others; charging
but a very small amount in advance, after-
wards if no cure no pay. He has a number
of testimonials of cure, even of those who
were ill and the others setting well.

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

JOSEPH HODGSON,
J. F. WHITFIELD, Editors.
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 75
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
UNRIVALLED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is
officially recognized by the Legislature, and is
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 having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.
In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and inde-
pendent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY
AND JUSTICE.

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 en-
tirely 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.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons,
that I will not pay, or be responsible,
for any debt of any character, contracted by
my wife Ann Turner, nor for any supplies
furnished her, as necessary or otherwise, by
any person or persons, as she has voluntarily
and without the slightest consent, and ag-
gravated my positive wishes and will, on the
27th, 1867—at.
MATHEW TURNER.

REGISTER SALES.
UNDER and by virtue of a decree from the
Chancery Court, held at Jacksonville,
to the 30th Dist. of the Northern Chancery
Div. of Ala. at the July Term, 1867, in favor
of J. C. Cooper, and vs. Isham W. Andrews,
Nancy Anderson and Benj. Johnson, I will
sell to the highest bidder for cash before the
court house door in the town of Jacksonville,
Ala. within the usual hours of sale, on Mon-
day the 6th day of January, 1868, the follow-
ing described Lands, to-wit: The north east-
fourth of sec. 28, T. 16, R. 8, East in the Coosa
Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said
decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on
the same terms, under another decree of said
court, in favor of Joel K. Luce, vs. the Adm.
of the estate of John L. Luce, deceased, and vs.
James M. Fain, F. G. Fain, and vs. The
following described Lands, to-wit: The
south half of the N E fourth of sec. 15, T. 14,
R. 7, also the N half of the N E fourth of sec.
3, T. 14, R. 7, East in the Coosa Land Dist.
Calhoun co. Ala. to satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on
the same terms, under another decree read-
ed by said court in favor of G. B. Sisson and
vs. Martin O'Keefe; I will sell the following
described Lands, to-wit: The W. half of the
N E fourth, and the E half of the N W fourth
and the W half of the S E fourth, and the E
half of the S W fourth, and the W half of the
N W fourth of sec. 2, T. 14, R. 9, also the E
half of the South W fourth of sec. 2, T. 14, R.
9, East in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala., to
satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on
the same terms, under another decree read-
ed by said court, in favor of Mandeville and
Stewart and vs. Sabrina Batten and et al. I
will sell the following described Lands (ex-
cept a dower interest of one-third of said
Lands), to-wit: The S E fourth of the N E
fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the E half
of the S W fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; al-
so the S W fourth of sec. 2, T. 14, R. 9, East
in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala., to
satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on
the same terms, under another decree read-
ed by said court, in favor of W. M. Andrew
and vs. Sabrina Batten and et al. I will
sell the following described Lands (ex-
cept a dower interest of one-third of said
Lands), to-wit: The S E fourth of the N E
fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the E half
of the S W fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; al-
so the S W fourth of sec. 2, T. 14, R. 9, East
in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala., to
satisfy said decree.

ALSO—at the same time and place and on
the same terms, under another decree read-
ed by said court, in favor of W. M. Andrew
and vs. Sabrina Batten and et al. I will
sell the following described Lands (ex-
cept a dower interest of one-third of said
Lands), to-wit: The S E fourth of the N E
fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; also the E half
of the S W fourth of sec. 27, T. 13, R. 11; al-
so the S W fourth of sec. 2, T. 14, R. 9, East
in the Coosa Land Dist. Calhoun co. Ala., to
satisfy said decree.