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LAW CARDS.

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

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA. Baskerville, Sherman & Co. Wholesale Grocers, AND Commission Merchants, 260 Canal Street, New York.

J. M. ELLIOTT & CO., WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Rome, Ga.

Coosa River Steamboat Mail Line. FREIGHTS REDUCED!

Etowah Undine. Great Through Freight Line. NEW YORK & BALTIMORE, TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on Delivery of Goods at Greensport.

J. M. ELLIOTT, General Supt. Steamboat Line.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA. Court of Probate for said county, April 23, A. D. 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TURNLEY & SON, Attorneys at Law.

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Washington News and Gossip.

The King of the bondholders Flies the Track.—Scheme of the Reconstruction Committee—The Chase Platform—The President and the New York Convention.

Washington, June 22, 1868.—There is trouble in the radical camp.

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A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Fatal Affair Between an Ex-Confederate Officer and a Freedmen's Bureau Agent.

THE DANGER OF REVIVING WAR ANIMOSITIES.

From the Washington Banner.

We learn from Detective Barnore, who returned from Russellville, Kentucky, yesterday, that a shocking tragedy occurred at that place yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, under the following circumstances:

It appears that at the close of the war Captain Wm. McCarty, of the Confederate Army, returned home, and having no money with which to purchase citizens' clothing continued to wear his uniform.

It appears that Lawrence went to the store where McCarty was employed as clerk, and abused him on account of his former "rebel" proclivities.

As soon as Lawrence had stepped outside the door he turned and fired at McCarty who was still inside, inflicting a mortal wound in the part of the body where he had been wounded during the war.

McCarty, a lieutenant and thirty men of the United States regulars, went to Russellville on the first train and stationed guards around the house where McCarty had been carried to prevent his escape.

Cromwell's Address to Parliament.

In view of the corruption that now prevails at Washington, the address of Oliver Cromwell when dispersing the Long Parliament, will strike sensible people as being a very appropriate way in which to talk to the American Congress.

It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place, which you have dishonored, by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by the practice of every vice.

THE GRAC.—Passing by the negro Methodist Church a few nights ago, we saw a crowd of the stars and the pupit draped with the star-spangled banner.

Of the Chase movement the World speaks as follows: "If it could be shown that the Southern people, or any considerable portion of them, admit the wisdom or perceive the necessity of giving over a hopeless struggle against negro suffrage for the sake of securing ends equally important and more attainable, the nomination of Chief Justice Chase would not be so entirely beyond the limits of a supposable event as we deem it."

The Washington correspondence of a Georgia paper says that Senator Doolittle and Gen. Butler recently met at the same dinner table. It must have been a place of "accommodation for man and beast."

The following comments of the New York Courier upon General Grant's declaration for peace will strike the reader as being both pertinent to the occasion and forcible.

On THE TRACK.—The other day I heard a mother ask her little son to do something. "In a minute," he said. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he minded her.

It makes me think of a switch-tender's boy. What if he waited a minute before minding his father? A switch-tender in Prussia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train of cars on a side track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track.

Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he killed? Was he crushed to pieces? No; for he did just as his father told him, and did it instantly.

How they Talk in Indiana.

A Convention of the Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Indiana, met at New Albany last week and re-nominated Mr. M. C. Kerr for Congress.

I care not, in this contest, who shall lead us to victory, whether it be the distinguished and noble son of Ohio, George H. Penleton, or the gallant son of Pennsylvania, Gen. W. S. Hancock, or that greater man than either, as a practical statesman, as a man having power to direct and control the destinies of this country as a Chief Magistrate—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, who was also present, said: I say to you, as a citizen and a man, that the men who to-day control the destinies of this country, from their highest representative man to their lowest are, in their principles, their motives, and their impulses and purposes, enemies of our country, and our Constitution and our liberty.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Alabama, and he is hereby requested to enjoin said parties controlling the assets and resources of said Ala. & Tenn. River R. R. Co., now called the Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R., from any further expenditure of said resources except it be applied to the extension of the said Road in the direction of Gadsden, and that such action be taken by the Governor as will secure this end, and that in addition to the Bill of Enjoinment, an action be had against said parties controlling said Co., for a misappropriation of the fund already used in the extension of said Road beyond Jacksonville and in the direction of Rome, Ga.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions of His Excellency, R. M. Patton, Gov. of Alabama.

CURIOUS COMPUTATION.—We see this calculation in print: The world is reputed to be 5868 years old. Reduce to days would be 2,138,170 days. This reduced to hours of the world's age 51,216,080. Reduce this to minutes 3,098,864,800. Prodigious figures!—The national debt is about one dollar for every minute of the world's reputed age—5868 years. The United States owes one dollar for every minute the world has existed.

At a public meeting held in the town of Gadsden, Baine county, on the 16th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The character of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers Railroad as originally granted, and all legislation granting aid to said Railroad, was granted and given with the express condition that the Road should be built from Selma, Ala., to Gadsden, Ala., and

Whereas, The last appropriation of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand (255,000) Dollars, was made with the condition that the pro rata share of the said appropriation should be applied to the building of the Road from Jacksonville to Gadsden, counting the whole to be applied from Talladega to Gadsden, and further, that, on the completion of the Road to Jacksonville, every resource of the Co., should be applied to the completion of the Road to Gadsden: And

Whereas, No part of said appropriation was applied between Jacksonville and Gadsden, and the Officers now controlling said Co., are and have been applying the resources of the Co., to the building of the Road from Jacksonville to Rome, Georgia, and making no effort to continue the Road in the direction of Gadsden; and, to avoid liability under the Acts referred to, are only running construction trains above Blue Mountain, though the Road-bed is completed, and the track laid some 9 miles above Jacksonville in the direction of Rome: And

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"Let Us Have Peace."

The following comments of the New York Courier upon General Grant's declaration for peace will strike the reader as being both pertinent to the occasion and forcible.

"PRACE! PEACE!!—General Grant in his letter of acceptance says, 'Let us have peace.'—Certainly—by all means. Why don't we? We don't ask for the military snarup and Freedmen's Bureau despotism. Instead of them, let us have peace. We don't want to have two millions of whites disfranchised that five hundred thousand blacks may rule. Let us have peace.—We don't ask for a large standing army, that home guard political Major Generals may wear two stars on their shoulders. Let us have peace. We don't ask to have the national faith, pledged to our brave foes at Lee's surrender, turned into a base and cowardly lie. Let us have peace. We don't ask for Jacobinism, Red Republicanism, and a saturnalia of stealing and debauchery. Let us have peace. We don't ask a sectional faction to seize the whole power of the Republic and use it to rule or ruin. Let us have peace. We don't ask for new and accumulated taxes; a monthly increasing public debt; a Congress of imbecile, one-idea raving lunatics; a depreciated currency; a destroyed marine; a perishing manufactures; public officers, seven-eighths of whom their own Congressmen say are thieves, a universal deterioration of public morals and private happiness. We ask for none of these things. They are war. War to the knife. War to the household and the heart. War to the body and soul.—We ask to have them cease and vanish forever. We ask for peace, and we thank the General for lending us that word. Peace! Peace!! Peace!!!"

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Terms of Subscription

For one year, in advance, \$3.00 For 6 months, " " 1.75

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One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, 1.50 Each subsequent insertion, .75 Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5.00 Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Mr. D. M. FULENIDER is our authorized Agent, to receive and receipt for subscription, advertising, &c. for the Jacksonville Republican.

Agricultural Implement Agency.

We have so often expressed our opinion of the importance and necessity of the use of improved labor-saving implements, in the present changed condition of our labor system, as to render its repetition unnecessary now; but we are glad to have it in our power now to inform our readers that they can be supplied through the Agency of E. L. WOODWARD, jr. of the firm of Woodward & Son, with every description and variety, including the "Victor Grain Drill," which will soon be brought into requisition in sowing wheat. It is believed, and in fact has been actually demonstrated by experiment, that the use of this implement is not only a great saving of labor, but of about two-thirds of the seed, while it nearly doubles the crop. Call upon Mr. W. and get descriptive catalogues, and any other information desired.

After the issue of our present number, it is our purpose that our paper shall assume a more interesting political aspect. Should the National Convention which assembles this day in New York, present the Southern people with a platform and candidate affording any hope of relief, we shall then have something to contend for, and we hope also, some liberty in its exercise.

New Daily Stage Line.

It is with much pleasure that we invite the attention of the travelling public to the advertisement of the new Daily Mail Line, by Stage and Steamboat between Jacksonville and Decatur, via Gadsden and Guntersville. This line will shorten the old routes, either North or South, at least one hundred and fifty miles, and be a great saving of time and money. It will be seen by reference to the schedule, that there are no stoppages or delays on the route, and that the time, in proportion to the distance is quicker than almost any other in the South. We are gratified too, that the contract is in the hands of the well known and deservedly popular firm of Hinds Bros., who for business capacity, energy, public spirit and whole-souled liberality are unsurpassed, and insure permanency and regularity. They will have fine new coaches, splendid teams and experienced drivers—the accommodations on the route will be good. The route is through a healthy and picturesque region, passes several valuable mineral springs, also Black Creek Falls and other natural curiosities.

The Chancery Court for this County, Chancellor S. K. McSpadden, presiding has been in session several days of this week. We suppose it will be about the last session he will hold, as he will be supplanted by the inauguration of the new government. The people of the entire District and Division will regret the loss of this able and faithful officer—never expecting (at least under Radical rule) to "look upon his like again."

Boys' and Girls' Literary Journal.—We have received several numbers of a new paper of the above title, published in Montgomery, Ala., by W. W. Beasley, and edited by Miss Letitia Tyler. It is a neat handsome and interesting sheet, and bears on its face incontrovertible evidence of being edited with no ordinary ability; Miss Tyler has in fact, already won the reputation of being one of the very best and most interesting female writers of the South. The literary articles contained in the numbers which have reached us, are pure and chaste, well calculated to convey some moral lesson, and to do good.—We heartily commend it to the patronage of our friends, and are pleased to learn that a friend has already procured a considerable club of subscribers at this office.

Turnip Seed of superior quality, fresh and sound, of last years growth,

raised by a gentleman of an adjoining county, deposited for sale at the Store of Woodward & Son—supply yourselves while you have the chance.

J. B. Turnley & Co.—This energetic, enterprising and accommodating firm have just received a large lot of superior Liverpool Salt, which they offer at wholesale and retail, very low for cash.

Also a lot of fine and genuine Sugar House Molasses, an article not often met with of late, owing to frequent adulteration with sorghum.

T. F. WYNN & CO. wish to exchange Goods of superior quality at low prices for Wheat. Give them a call.

EXAMINATION.—It having been entirely out of our power to avail ourselves of the polite and friendly invitation by the Principals, and many citizens of Oxford, to attend the examination of the pupils of the Oxford Collegiate Institute, we are gratified in being able to give the following favorable notice by two of our friends who attended on the third day:

All the pupils through the entire exercises, did credit, both to themselves and their able and faithful preceptors. The attendance was large even to an overflowing of the school house, which was very large itself, and each house in town seemed jammed and crowded, but through the abundant hospitality of her generous citizens, there was room for all, and no one was crowded while there was any visitor or stranger unlearned. Such was the marked hospitality that, we are told, it reminded one of the reception so universal in Ky., or the Old Dominion.

In the afternoon of the last day, a large and appreciative audience were addressed by Capt. Wm. M. Hames, who in a very appropriate style, complimented them for their successful efforts to build up a good and thriving school, and in a few cogent remarks, exhorted them to not slacken their efforts in the future, until they shall have established a well organized and permanent institution of learning, which we have no doubt, will be headed by the faithful preceptors now in charge of this laudable enterprise and her zealous patrons.

The dinner on Wednesday, spread in a grove near the church, was abundant for all, numbering 800 or 1,000 persons. The exercises of Wednesday night, consisting of speeches by the young men, and compositions and music by the young ladies, passed off most pleasantly with honor to those participating, and gratifying to all present.

Lost! Lost!

One fine green silk umbrella in or near Jacksonville Ala., within the last two days. Two dollars reward will be paid to the finder of the same, by the Editor of this Paper.

The "True Blue Base Ball Club" Co. D. "33" Infantry, will play a match game of Base Ball on the 4th of July, 1868 on the common situated in the rear of Mr. Williams residence.

The club will assemble on the ground precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.

All who are desirous of witnessing the game are cordially invited to attend.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS Secretary, T. B. B. C.

From the Montgomery Mail, 17th. Sub-Satrap Johnson at Large.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA. June 12, '68.

Dear Mail: In behalf of the law-abiding people of this place, it is my duty to make known the following facts, hoping that they may reach the eyes, if not the hearts, of those who have it in their power to punish the offender and prevent their repetition:

There is a company of soldiers here, commanded at present, by one Lieut. Johnson. This is the same turbulent official who arrested Judge Pope, some weeks ago, in North Alabama; the same who took from an old cripple, his crutch, and beat the helpless old man over the head therewith; who arrested two white men in Georgia, during the late election, for fighting negroes who had attacked them.

Johnson has already begun to play his old game here, by insulting ladies, bullying men, and arresting children. A few days ago, he arrested the negro barber, Dossie Roberts, without having any decent pretext therefor, whatever Roberts, it will be remembered, refused to vote for the negro Constitution last February and has thereby increased the bitter hatred of negroes and radicals. The editor of the negro organ in this city, has been abusing Roberts, by using such epithets as "a Mobile negro thief," etc; therefore, Roberts retaliating through the columns of the Monitor, getting the better of his adversary.—As soon as Capt. Hadberg—who is much liked by us—was called off to Selma, Johnson had Roberts arrested and thrust into jail, where he now is. This is acknowledged, even by the Radicals, to be the greatest outrage yet perpetrated by the Military authority.

Johnson has caused two large flags to be hung across the side-walks of the main street. School girls pass up this street, en route for the Baptist College. Some of them are in the habit of avoiding passing under these flags, because

of the fact that they were hung out for the purpose of making them do so.—On several occasions, soldiers, by order of Johnson, have pursued these girls, threateningly with bayonets, endeavoring to force them to walk back and pass under the flag. One lady was chased several hundred yards by one of these minions, whilst Johnson sat in his office chuckling at the cowardly sport. He sends his orderly after gentlemen, with orders for them to report at his quarters, for no other purpose than to insult and goad them to say or do something that may give him a shallow pretext for perpetrating some deed of violence, under cover of sixty or seventy bayonets at his disposal.

Mr. Editor, I cannot enumerate the grievances suffered at the hands of this petty despot, who seems to act on his "own hook," and is not responsible to any superior for his conduct. We believe that he was sent here purposely to involve our community in trouble and if it be suffered to remain, he will do it. Tuscaloosa has incurred the displeasure of the Military simply because she has been grossly misrepresented by a few of the meanest white villains that ever disgraced any locality in Christendom before.

This man Johnson has been publicly reprimanded for acts that should, at least, have caused him to be stripped forever of the uniform he disgraces.—It does seem, that such a tool is rather preferred by the General commandant, in order to humiliate us as much as possible. Johnson has been publicly reprimanded, but is now being privately patted on the shoulder in token of said approval of his cruelty. If Gen Meade be not lost to every sense of justice—of honor—humanity—he will ride the United States Army—or, at least, Tuscaloosa—of this oppressor of the helpless.

What will Democrats Do? It has been asked, "What will the Democracy do if we help to place them in power?" The question is so well and appropriately answered and so satisfactorily summed up by Gen. W. A. Graham, of Minnesota, in a late speech, that we insert the answer here:

If the Democracy get power in the government, they will reduce the tariff tax on your tea, and what you drink and wear.

They will restore the Union, and turn over all the Southern States' expenses to be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish ten thousand abolition Freedmen's Bureau office holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets. We will let the South support themselves, and go by raising cotton and sugar, and we will continue to raise produce to feed them.

We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, and thus save millions more in the pockets of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay you in gold. If we pay you in paper money we will pay plottish bond-holders in paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get the best prices.

We will protect labor from the encroachment of capital. We will leave each State to govern itself, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army in the South and send them to the plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the Far West.

We will restore commerce, peace and good will between the North and South. We will reduce taxes, both State and National.

We will lesson the office-holders, and release you from taxation to support them.

We will enact laws inside and not outside the Constitution.

We will restore peace at home and maintain your honor abroad.

We will inaugurate a day of moderation, order and good will, instead of hate and ill will, as now taught by Jacobin politicians.

We will give equal rights to all, and grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets no longer of negroes at the expense of the whites, nor force suffrage for them at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the Government. THE FALL OF A NATION.—The more intelligent writers for the English press point with very great truth and force to the rapid disintegration of the government of the United States, as furnishing a mournful illustration of the rapidity with which modern nations go to the dogs. Before gunpowder, the printing press, the steam engine and the telegraph wires were discovered or invented, nations slowly increased in strength and greatness, and having thus arisen slowly to opulence and grandeur, declined and fell to utter ruin by slow gradations. Gibbon, in moralizing upon the causes which destroyed the most famous of ancient nations, after summing up the various causes, tells us that "the Senate, once the most grave, stern and just assembly that the world had ever seen, was now a timid, faithless and licentious oligarchy; while—name whitewash so majestic and mighty!—the people—the great Roman people—was but a mob, a vile colluvium of Africans, Greeks, barbarians, enfranchised slaves, Syrians, liberated gladiators, made worse because their affinities were not natural, and their national legislators were personally corrupt and politically dishonest. This is a faithful photograph

of another nation which, without having achieved the greatness of Rome, having grown rich and exceedingly corrupt in less than a century, is now perishing from having cheapened and degraded the social rights of citizenship, and yielded to the despotic pretensions of a most corrupt and demoralized national legislature.—Richmond Examiner.

JOHN MAOR, who died recently at his residence in Watkins, Schuyler county, New York, the owner of property estimated to be worth \$40,000,000, commenced life without a cent. And he takes out of the world no more than he brought into it. What a blessing it is that these millionaires must leave their millions behind. If that were not so, this would be a poor world indeed.

IMPORTANT

To the Travelling Public.

Jacksonville & Decatur

DAILY MAIL LINE,

By STAGE and STEAMBOAT.

We take pleasure in informing the public that this Line is now in operation. Parties travelling North will find it greatly to their advantage to go by this line, as both

Cheaper & Quicker

Schedule Time to Decatur

and Huntsville,

EIGHTEEN HOURS.

To Nashville.

TWENTY-FOUR.

Leaving JACKSONVILLE every morning (except Sunday) passing GADSDEN and BLACK CREEK FALLS, arriving at GUNTERSVILLE on the Tennessee River in the evening; there connecting with our new Steamboat, built with an eye exclusively to fast running on low water—time to Decatur only six hours—connecting there with Nashville and Decatur Railroad, going North, and Memphis and Charleston East and West. Give us one trial and be convinced.

HINDS BROS. & CO. I. M. HINDS, Supt.

July 4, 1868.—1y.

1000 BUSHELS

Wheat

WANTED,

In Exchange for Goods, by

T. F. WYNN & CO.

July 4, 1868.

100 SACKS

OF LIVERPOOL

Salt.

Also a quantity of genuine Sugar House

Molasses,

Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, very low for Cash, by

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

July 4, 1868.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

OF THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of \$250,000

Every Ticket Draws A Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, Each \$10,000

10 " " " " " 5,000

20 " " " " " 1,000

40 " " " " " 500

200 " " " " " 100

250 " " " " " 50

450 " " " " " 25

600 " " " " " 25

30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, Each \$300

35 " " " " " \$500

150 Sewing Machines, " 75 to 175

250 Musical Boxes, " 60 to 150

300 Fine Gold Watches, " 25 to 200

150 Fine Silver Watches, " 30 to 50

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at \$1,000,000.

A Chance to Draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Sealed Ticket for 25 cts. Tickets describing each Prize are sent in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a Sealed Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be changed for another of the same value.

No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. References.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,500; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano, valued at 650; Robt. Jackson, Dubuque, Iowa, Gold Watch, \$250; Phillip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, \$600; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass., Silver Tea Set, \$175; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis., Piano, \$700; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, Melodion, \$125.

We publish no names without permission. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Feb. 8, 1868. "We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 28, 1868. "Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, Mar. 3, 1868. Send for circular giving many more references and favorable notices from the press. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for \$1; 13 for \$2; 35 for \$5; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, WILSON & CO. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT

Southern Preparations

COMPRISE a class of pure and select Family Medicines, prepared from pure Drugs, by a class of experienced Southern Physicians, specially for the diseases incident to a Southern locality. They are not secret nor patent mixtures, and are recommended to be used in lieu of those prepared by our Northern friends, who know but little about Southern treatment. Ours is the only class of Family Medicines ever offered to the public which were prepared by the Medical Profession.

FEMALES OF THE SOUTH.

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all localities, culled from the passing breeze that fans you with its perfumed breath, or snatched from some pendant dew-drop; are to you a constant and abiding trouble. Whether an inhabitant of city or country, hill or dale, palace or hovel, disease rankles and preys upon your vitals. Gloom and despair are your constant companions. Your pale and ghastly countenance, your colorless cheeks, your lifeless eye, your feeble and tottering walk, your palpitating heart, your dejected brow, all tell of that disease which is gradually and steadily making inroads upon your declining system.

The Sunshine of Hope

Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that hangs as a heavy pall of gloom upon your brow can be driven back, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur, are offered you. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS

Is the only combination that actually and positively arouses and restores the womb to its natural healthy condition. It removes all unnatural obstructions, relieves painful or suppressed Menstruation, cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Chlorosis, Euphorbia, Nervousness, Swimming and Giddiness of the Head, Melancholy, Ulceration and Irritation of the Womb, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—afflicting old or young, married or single. Seud and get one Bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD

Must be changed in order to be relieved of that troublesome class of diseases requiring pure blood. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Constitutional Monarch

Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST and most CERTAIN Blood Purifier now before the public, and why? Simply because it is composed of the best medicines for that purpose, viz: Sillington, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and Iodide of Potash. For Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumor, and Swellings, old Ulcers and Sores, Constitutional Derangements, etc., it acts like a charm.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Fluid Ext. Bearberry, Cubeb and Buchu.

A highly concentrated medicinal compound, expressly for affections of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER, such as Incontinence, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Urinary Deposits, Thick or Milky Urine, Effects of early Dissipation, Nervous Trembling, Gravel, Gout, Pains in the Back, Gleet, Loss of energy, Strangury, and all affections requiring a quick and reliable Diuretic.

In all cases of want of action on the part of the Kidneys and Bladder, affecting old or young, male or female, this compound can be relied on.

CHILLS AND FEVER

Can be easily cured by using one Bottle of Dromgoole & Co's KING OF CHILLS, which never fails to arouse the Liver, cleanse the Stomach, open the Bowels and relieve the most inveterate cases of Chills. One Bottle will cure a case of six months standing.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Red Diarrhoea Remedy.

The most certain and effectual cure for all forms of Diarrhoea, Nausea and Vomiting, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, pain in Stomach, summer complaint of children while teething, etc. It is exceeding pleasant, cools and quiets the stomach, is not an alcoholic preparation, contains no kina, catechu, galls, tanin, logwood, etc. It imparts tone to the already debilitated stomach and bowels, and no family should be without a bottle. It never fails to cure.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

PILES! PILES!!

Why is it you continue to suffer with Piles, when the remedy to cure you can be so easily obtained? Do not suffer another day; send immediately and procure one box of Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE and be cured. Internally or externally, Piles, whether recent or long standing, can be cured immediately. Cannot Southern Physicians cure the Piles as well as any one else? Try our remedy, then.

Those Who Do Not Think

Gray hairs honorable, can have them restored to their natural color without staining the skin, or scalp. It does not dye the hair, but simply RESTORES to its former color, and at the same time prevents its from falling out, cleanses the scalp of all dandruff and scurf, imparts a beautiful gloss and comes as near restoring hair to the bald as any other preparation. It is Dromgoole & Co's Tonic Hair Restorer; It is warranted.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS,

as a class of Family Medicines should be used by every body.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Sold Wholesale by

Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky. J. C. DuBose & Co., Mobile, Ala. BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La. COLLINS BRO.'S, St. Louis, Mo.

Also for sale in JACKSONVILLE at the Drug Store. Mar. 1868. And by Druggists everywhere.

Iron

AND

Castings

Of various descriptions and superior quality for sale by

WOODWARD & SON.

June 20, 1868.

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 Notices of the Peace.

Address

HENRY R. COSTAR, 612 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by NISBET, VANDIVER & CO., JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in MOBILE, ALA. And in all the large cities. BARNET WARD & CO. New Orleans, La. Wholesale Agents for Southern States.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington June 25.—The Speaker has decided that the Arkansas members are entitled to pay from the date of their election. They claim pay from the commencement of the session. The Speaker referred the dispute to the Judiciary Committee.

FROM HAVANA. Havana, June 25.—Venezuela advices have been received to the 7th instant. General Managás was before the gates of Carracas demanding an unconditional surrender.

FROM RICHMOND. Richmond, June 25.—The following letter has been written by Senator Sumner to a citizen of Norfolk: Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 18th, in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground on which he could be excluded from his seat if duly elected; and I should welcome the election of a competent representative of the colored race to either House of Congress as the final triumph of the cause of Equal Rights. Till this step is taken our success is incomplete.

SENATE. Washington, June 25.—The Appropriation bill was discussed all day. An amendment was passed increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston from \$2,500 to 4,000. The Omnibus bill was passed, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, yeas 33, nays 18.

HOUSE. Washington, June 25.—Mr. Paine asked leave to introduce a bill to supply the militia with arms. Mr. Eldridge demanded that the bill be read. Mr. Paine withdrew the bill. A bill to divide Illinois into two federal judicial districts was passed and sent to the President.

The tax bill was taken up. An amendment forbidding removals from the distillery until the tax is paid, anything in this bill to the contrary notwithstanding, and allowing fifty cents drawback on exportations, was adopted.

A message was received from the President vetoing the omnibus bill. The bill was passed, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, yeas, 104, nays 80.

Washington, June 25.—The omnibus bill having become a law, Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who is here, has issued a proclamation convening the Georgia Legislature on the 4th of July. The veto is very brief. The objections to the Arkansas bill, without restating them, apply to this bill, and especially to Alabama, the admission of which, as provided for in this bill, in addition violates the pledged faith of Congress.

The President has sent special agents to Georgia to report the circumstances connected with the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Columbus. It is understood the Ways and Means Committee have determined to let all purely financial questions, affecting currency, bonds, and banking, go over to the next session.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, June 25.—The steamer Selma, with cattle for New Orleans, sunk at 2 p. m. yesterday, one mile from the Brazos. Capt J. E. Thomas, Steward John McLean, and two Chinese cooks, and one passenger name unknown, were lost. The body of Capt. Thomas has been found.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, June 27.—Ex-Mayor Wallace was held in a \$3,000 bond today for knocking down his successor in office.

Col. Lamar, who has been here and in New York in the interest of the Columbus prisoners, leaves for home to-night. Prominent lawyers in New York have volunteered to defend the prisoners.

One of the agents sent to Georgia to investigate the recent arrests there is an army officer, and the other is a brother of Gen. Schofield.

SENATE. Washington, June 27.—Mr. Sumner presented memorials from Boston merchants, stating that the pending legislation on rum exportation was very injurious to commerce.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to increasing Federal Jurors fees. The Committee on Claims reported a bill compensating Joseph Légar for property used by the Government at Fortress Monroe.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was resumed. After exhaustive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The Committee on Claims reported a bill granting \$16,000 to the owner of the bark Barry, which was destroyed at sea by the Confederate cruiser Florida.

The River and Harbor bill was resumed, when much confusion ensued. Nearly every member has a pet harbor or river needing money. The opponents of the bill vote for every proposition, in the hope of loading it so that it will ultimately fall, which result is probable. Adjourned.

FROM PARIS. Paris, June 27.—Napoleon celebrated the battle of Magenta by a grand review at Chalons.

Pottstown, Pa., June 27.—The Rail and Nail works at this place were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$1,500,000.

New York, June 27.—Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of tea was destroyed by fire last night, at No. 225 Fulton street.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 27.—Two car loads of Fenian arms which were stored at St. Albans, were quietly removed by Fenian teams last night.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Corruption Committee will report Wednesday. There is a growing desire that both in consultations and ballottings the Southern delegates to the Democratic Convention should act precisely as they would do if no war had taken place.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The President's family has gone to Tennessee to spend the Summer. A general court martial has been ordered to meet at Fortress Monroe, July 1st.

Gen. Breckinridge is at Toronto, Canada, where he will remain some time. The Tribune, referring to Gen. Grant's order placing the recently elected officers in office in Louisiana, says he will soon issue an order of the same nature applicable to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

The deficiency bill reported to the House to-day appropriates \$325,000 to reconstruction purposes. A great many delegates to the Democratic Convention are here. Nearly all of them have visited the President.

The Military After Ryland Randolph TUSCALOOSA MONITOR SUPPLEMENTED The Papers Seized on the Streets and sent to Headquarters! TUSCALOOSA, ALA., June 22d, 1868

Editor Times and Messenger.—By yesterday's mail an order was received here by Capt Hedberg from General Ka Cux Shepherd to again put the Editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor under military duress. The pretended charge is a violation of General Order No. 51, issued by Gen. Meade, in reference to the "publication of articles tending to produce intimidation, riot, or bloodshed." The obnoxious article is found in the first issue of the Monitor after the release of Mr. Randolph by the Military Commission which tried him at Selma. The following extract is the basis of the charge:

"As for carpet-baggers, scallawags and political niggers—I will give them no quarter. They must either leave Tuscaloosa County, or remain and quit politics, or remain and risk the chances of suspension with hemp during the fierce retribution that is just beginning to set in."

This morning as the newsboy was distributing the Monitor, he was arrested on the streets, and the papers seized and taken from him. A file of soldiers then went up and closed the Monitor office, and seized every issue upon which they could lay hands. Headquarters where they will doubtless be consigned to the flames.

Mr. Randolph properly declined to walk into the parlor of the military spider. He has evaded an arrest, and will go directly to Gen Meade or his successor, and also to the President, and lay his complaint before them.—He stands no chance before the sub-sarap and subornate terrors whose purpose is, of course, to utterly destroy this newspaper, the broadsides from whose port-holes has so terribly annoyed the minions of Radicalism for months past. Thus the petty despots who rule the South with an iron rod, are perpetrating a wrong which is forbidden to Congress itself by the Constitution of the country, not only "abridging the freedom of the press," but seizing and destroying newspaper presses because they oppose the cruel tyrannies of the party in power.—JUNUS.

Since 1020, that is to say a period of 839 years, 130 famines have occurred, in Russia; ten arising from climatic causes, being general and extending over the whole country. Partial scarcities, it has been remarked, are becoming more and more frequent. In the 13th century there were only three, while in the 16th there were eleven, and in the 18, thirty-four. The existing famine is the fortieth since the commencement of the 18th century.

John Bunyan, while in Bedford jail, was called upon by a Quaker, desirous of making a convert of him.—"Friend John, I have come to thee with a message from the Lord, and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out; for the Lord knows I have been here for twelve years."

Call of the Governor Elect ASSEMBLING THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA. MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 26th, 1868. WHEREAS, by the terms of an Act of the Congress of the United State, entitled an "Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," it is provided as follows:

"That, if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States, by the Constitution, or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this Act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this Act takes effect, unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same."

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM H. SMITH, Governor elect for the State of Alabama, by the power and authority in me vested by said act of Congress, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State at the Capital, at the hour of 12 M., Monday, July 13th, 1868

W. H. SMITH, Governor Elect. Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Emphysema, and Piles, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cts. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. G. KLINE & CO. 127 Bowers, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586. THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY. Court of Probate for said County, May 29th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Benjamin Johnson, Adm'r of the Estate of E. S. Simmons deceased, and presents and files in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his testate deced, seized and possessed of the following Real Estate situated in the Town of Oxford, and situated as follows, to-wit: The lot in said town known as the "Square," dwelling house and notes thereon, containing one and a half acres more or less.

One lot lying on east side of the public square, fronting 35 feet and running back 66 feet.— One lot lying North of Choctoloco street, fronting 100 feet east and west by lots belonging to John Deary, fronting 50 feet and running back 100 feet to dwelling house. One lot lying south of same street fronting 50 feet and running back 100 feet and being east of Luttrell's Store; and four lots lying north of Choctoloco street, three of them fronting 50 and all 45 feet and all running back 100 feet, and all lying east of John Deary's lot.

One lot lying north of the east end of a new street lately laid out, the east end of which lies adjoining the Mill field lying west of said Mill field and containing four acres more or less, the next west of the first, containing four acres more or less, the third west of the second, containing five acres more or less, the fourth including some fractions and embracing the mountain, containing six acres more or less.—one lot fronting Mechanics street on the north, west of Mrs. Vire's lot and east of Gummel's lot containing three-fourths of an acre more or less; also lots lying west of the Railroad, to-wit: One lot lying west of Doctor Williams's stable lot fronting 40 feet on Mechanics street, and running north 12 feet—one lot lying north of Doctor Williams's stable lot, bounded by new streets on the north and west fronting on the street north 260 feet and the street west 115 feet.—one lot lying north of Spencer & Luttrell's lots, bounded on the east by a new street and on the north by a new street, and one lot lying north of Doctor Henton's lot, bounded by street on the north and west; two lots adjoining the Railroad being bounded on the east by the Railroad, on the south by a new street and west by a new street and north by an alley, adjoining Hamant's line. Said lots contain one and a half acres each more or less.—four lots bounded on the east and south by new streets and by an alley adjoining Hamant's Lot on the north, and on the west by a street between the Lot of said intestate and Land belonging now to Wm. Henry, and said Lots containing one and a half acres more or less each. Also one undivided half interest in 80 acres of woodland lying west of Oxford, the number at present unknown. Said administrator alleges that there is a large amount of debts against said estate, the greater portion of which are in judgments against him as administrator of said Estate, that there is no personal property or other assets out of which to raise money to satisfy said indebtedness without selling said Real Estate, and he therefore makes this application for the purpose of obtaining an order of court authorizing him to sell said Real Estate to pay debts, &c., and that he be directed to sell the same at public outcry, one half for cash, and the remaining half on a credit of twelve months with interest from date.

Said administrator further states, that the said decedent left the following named persons as his heirs and next of kin, to-wit: Martha Simmons, widow of decedent, of full age, and several children, the names, ages, and sex of whom are unknown to said administrator, supposes the children to be minors, and all of said heirs reside in Lamar county in the State of Texas; Thereupon, the premises considered—it is ordered by the court, that the 13th day of July, 1868 be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition and application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly Newspaper published in said county, for four successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said heirs and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court, to be held at the seat of said county on said 13th day of July, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. JUNE 6, 1868—4t.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE. J. B. TURNLEY & CO. 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, 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, &c 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 SUPPLIES. Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

"Look out for the Cars when you hear the Whistle Blow." And be sure and call to see that NICE LOT of

SUMMER CLOTHING, AND THOSE NEW AND DESIRABLE LADIES DRESS GOODS, Mozambique, Grenadines, Swiss, Nanook, Berages, Muslins, Prints, &c.

Just received and for sale VERY CHEAP for CASH, or in exchange for HIDES and COUNTRY PRODUCE by T. F. WYNN & CO. Jacksonville, Ala. May 1867.

ISBELL & SON, BANKERS, Talladega, Ala. ARE now Discounting Bills on Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York. Checking on all these cities at Sight, and furnish Exchange on Europe. They buy GOLD, SILVER, Old Bank Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty Notes. They receive Gold, Silver and Currency on Deposit—guaranteeing safety, and pay back same in sums to suit parties, free of any charge. Feb. 8, 1868.—17. Prompt attention given to collections.

M. R. BOGGS. A. E. MOTT. BOGGS & MOTT, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. No. 3, Central Block, Water St. Selma, Ala. May 16th, 1868.—6m.

News Agency. MRS. M. E. ROWLAND, having established a NEWS AGENCY in Jacksonville at her Millinery Store is prepared to furnish at the cheapest rates, a great variety of the Latest and most popular Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers; also Music, School and Miscellaneous Books, and an assortment of Stationery. Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. May 20.

NEW GOODS. I am just receiving an additional supply of FRESH GOODS, direct from New York and other markets. Among the variety is a superior article of Rio Coffee, Pulverized and Coffee Sugar, Golden Syrup and Molasses, English Soda, &c. &c. A new supply of German Ret Anker Bolting Cloths. JNO. D. HOKE. June 20, 1868.

Look Before you Leap! LIFE INSURANCE COMES directly to all men can execute themselves from at once attending to the most important call; and the thinking portion of any community will naturally ask themselves, what company shall we insure in—we say insure in the SOUTHERN LIFE OF MEMPHIS, A Strictly Southern Company. And offered by men who are "Natives of the soil, and to the manor born." It has within the last 12 months done more business by one than any company doing business south.—It relies on Southern people for support—its capital is ample and securely invested—then patronize a good home company, and keep your money in your own country. Southern Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky. and Memphis, Tenn. Net Assets for 1868, \$256,917 94. F. M. WHITE, Pres. SAM TATE, Vice. R. C. BRINKLEY, } Pres. BEN. MAY, Secy. GEN. N. B. FORREST, General Traveling Ag't. P. B. SHEPARD, Dist. Ag't. Local Ag't. Dr M W. FRANCIS, Med. Ex. June 20, 1868.—1m.

Great Bargains ARE NOW OFFERED By J. B. TURNLEY & CO. In the Exchange of BACON and GROCERIES for Wheat And other articles of PRODUCE. Bring on your Wheat without delay and avail yourselves of the advantages offered before the opportunity is withdrawn. June 14, 1868.

A Fresh Supply OF Bacon, Lard and other FAMILY GROCERIES, just received by J. B. Turnley & Co. Which they will sell low for cash or exchange for Ginseng, Fur Skins, Beeswax And various other descriptions of Produce. May 2, 1868.—3t.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The Southern Life Assurance & Trust Company, of MOBILE, Ala. Capital paid up \$500,000.

THIS RELIABLE HOME COMPANY has been issuing Policies during the last fourteen months to hundreds of the best citizens of the State, and is under the control of some of the most experienced and enlightened gentlemen in the Southern country. It is to the interest of every Southern man to encourage home enterprises, and check the flow of their capital to the development of Northern Institutions.

Officers of the Company. Robt. S. BUNKER, President. S. C. DONALDSON, Secretary & Actuary. ROBT. H. SMITH, Counsel. DANNY HERNIXON & G. A. KETCHUM, Moral Examiners. CAPT. JAS. D. JOHNSTON, Gen'l State Agent.

TRUSTEES. Chas. Walsh, A. J. Ingersoll, W. D. Mann, Moses Waring, Robt. H. Smith, Peter Hamilton, Joel W. Jones, S. J. Murphy, Sam'l. G. Battle, S. C. Witherspoon, Henry Hall, A. A. Winston, W. M. Brooks, Jonathan Bliss, C. J. Shephard, J. M. Billups, W. J. Ledyard, Chas. P. Gage, Geo. A. Ketchum, Willis G. Clark, Peter Stark, G. M. Parker, Henry Watson, James Crawford, R. S. BUNKER. JOHN M. WYLY, Agent for Calhoun and adjacent counties. Dr. J. Y. NISBET, Medical Examiner. May 30, 1868.—3m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, Court of Probate for said County, June 11, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Samuel C. Kelly, Executor of the Estate of Sims Kelley, deceased, and presents and files in court his petition in writing, representing that his Testator, Sims Kelley, deceased, died seized and possessed of a large Tract of Land, lying and being in said county of Calhoun, and known and distinguished as the North half of Section 33; and also the north east fourth of the south west fourth of said section 33; also the south east fourth of the north west fourth of said section 28; and the east half of the south west fourth of said section 28; also the east half of the north east fourth of section 32, all in Township 14 of Range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing about 340 acres.

And said Executor further states, that his said Testator directs in his will, that all of said Lands be sold together, and the proceeds of the sale of the same, divided among certain of his heirs, &c.; and he now asks that an Order and Decree of this court be made, authorizing him to sell said Lands, in accordance with the directions of the will of his said Testator.

Said Executor further states, that Albert G. Kelley, and children of Elizabeth McLenore (names unknown) Robert S. Miller, Fannie Mankin, formerly Fannie Miller, and Sarah Key Miller, Sarah Moore, wife of Aaron Moore, Nancy Meek, Benjamin G. Key, James S. Kelley, Emma Draper, wife of Joshua Draper, Foster Kelley, Texana Kelley, and ——— Kelley, are non-resident Legatees of the Estate of said Testator, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama.

The premises considered—it is Ordered by the Court, that the 21st day of July, 1868 be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident Legatees and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of July, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 13th, 1868.—4t.

Notice. APPLICATION having been made by A. James Baker, administrator of the Estate of Kellek Coker, deceased, on the 3rd day of July next, to the Probate Court of Calhoun county, for an order to sell the real estate of Kellek Coker, deceased, for distribution amongst the heirs of Kellek Coker, the following Lands, viz: The north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the north east fourth of the north west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south east fourth of the north west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south east fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south west fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—the south east fourth of section 16, township 15, and range 11.—and the one half interest in a house and Lot at Fair Play; and that James Thomas and Nancy Thomas are over twenty-one years old and reside in the State of Georgia, Spaulding county; that D. Coker is over twenty-one years old, and resides in the State of Georgia, Coweta county; May Driver is over twenty-one years old and resides in Cleburne county, Alabama; James Coker is over twenty-one years old and resides in Cleburne county, Alabama; Joseph Coker is over twenty-one years old and resides in Carroll county, Georgia; and the minor heirs of Abner Coker who reside in Coweta county, Georgia, who are under twenty-one years old who are the heirs of Kellek Coker, deceased—June 3rd, A. D. 1868.

A. CHANDLER, Judge of the Probate court of Cleburne county. June 6, 1868.—4t.

WOODWARD and SON Are now Receiving their SPRING GOODS; To which they invite attention. Their Stock is general, embracing as it does about all the different lines of Goods needed in this country. All are invited to call. April 4th, 1868.



POETRY.
SLANDER.

'Twas but a breath—
And yet a woman's fair fame wilted,
And friends, once fond, grew cold and stilled,
And life was worse than death.

One venomed word,
That struck its coward poisoned blow
In craven whispers, lashed and low,
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whisper'd—
That muttered low, for very shame,
The thing the slander dare not name,
And yet its work was done.

A hint so slight,
And yet so mighty in its power,
A human soul, in one short hour,
Lies crushed beneath its blight.

That's what it is—In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Sanbury, of Delaware, very indignantly denounced the letting up of "pardon brokerage" in the Capitol. He asked Mr. Stewart (ultra Radical), from Nevada, whether his invariable rule in recommending disabilities had not been the fact that the individual was ready to vote the Radical ticket? Mr. Stewart bowed assent, and none of his party associates objected. This the world knew, but it is still of some interest to get the acknowledgment which in other days would have damned any party that made it.

Mr. Buchanan's Last Illness.—Ex-President Buchanan died of pleuro pneumonia. He had been ill for some months, but was getting better, until the recent damp spell caused a relapse. On Sunday his physician had hopes of his recuperation; but toward night he began to sink rapidly and exhibit the symptoms of early dissolution. Such of his relatives and friends as could be summoned were with him in his last moments. He prayed and took the sacrament at six o'clock on Monday-morning. "God bless my country" were the last words expressed by him, and they were repeated by him several times in a whisper. One of his latest requests was, that ex-President Pierce, Fillmore, and President Johnson be invited to attend his funeral. His funeral will take place at Wheatland on Thursday.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Fearful Outrage in Kershaw District.—Two Citizens Hanged and one Killed.

We learn, upon authority that we consider indisputable, that dispatches were received in Columbia Monday night from Camden, stating that an outbreak had occurred amongst the negroes in that vicinity, in the progress of which several of the most prominent citizens were forcibly incarcerated, and two of them hung, and that the sheriff of the district, in a futile effort to command the peace, had been fatally shot. It appears that the company of Federal soldiers which had been sent to that point at the earnest solicitation of the citizens to quell the disturbances which were threatened in consequence of the killing of S. G. W. Dill last week, had received notice that they were to be relieved by a company from Columbia, and without waiting for the relief to arrive, had started from Camden. The negroes taking advantage of their absence, rose en masse, and committed the horrible outrage to which we allude.—At this hour it is impossible to learn of the details or the names of the victims, and we await with solicitude further reports of what seems to us to possess every probability of truth.
Charleston News, 17th.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS.—We copy the following from the Nashville Gazette, of the 14th:
An old and experienced farmer of Williamson county gives it as a fact that the following method is a sure prevention of the insect weevil in wheat. In piling up your wheat, after it has been cleaned with the fan, to every three bushels put in a good hard brick, well dried by the sun, and be sure it is perfectly dry at the time you use it. The brick absorbs the moisture that naturally accumulates in the grain and causes it to become so hard and flinty that the insect or fly cannot penetrate the outer covering. We are assured by persons who have made the experiment it is so easy and simple, we would advise our friends who grow or deal in wheat to try it.

THREE IMPORTANT THINGS.—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness and affection.
Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.
Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.
Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness and freedom.
Three things to wish for—Health, friends and cheerful spirit.
Three things to pray for—Faith, peace and purity of heart.
Three things to like—Cordiality, good humor and purity of heart.
Three things to avoid—Idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.
Three things to cultivate—Good books, good friends and good humor.
Three things to contend for—Honor, country and friends.
Three things to govern—Temper, tongue and conduct.
Three things to think about—Life, death and eternity.

Ladies Depository,
Baltimore, Md.
THIS institution was organized in Baltimore, in February 1867, for the relief of Ladies who, in consequence of the late disastrous war, have been unexpectedly obliged to rely upon the work of their own hands for support. This relief is given by putting out sewing, selling preserves, jellies, &c., and relics, such as paintings, silver, china, &c.—Permits are first obtained either to do sewing, or to deposit, after which any work or article is sent over the express lines free of charge.
At the earnest request of the President of the Depository and his own solicitude for our Sunny South, I make known the existence of this institution to those parts of Alabama with which I am acquainted, and also my readiness to aid any or all who desire to enjoy its benefits. Further information may be obtained by addressing Ladies' Depository, 234 North Chandler st., or the undersigned, 234 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
Miss CLEMENTINE SNOW
May 4th, 1868.

New Goods.
An additional Lot of
PRINTS, &c.
Just Received.
We do NOT wish to sell on time, but DO intend offering Goods for CASH, as cheap as can be AFFORDED.
WOODWARD & SON.
May 2, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Cathoon County.
Court of Probate for said County,
May 4th, A. D. 1868.
THIS day came G. W. P. and P. M. Phillips, Administrators of the Estate of Jane Phillips, deceased, and filed in court their petition, asking a certain promissory note made by G. W. Phillips, John M. Love, and J. N. Phillips, for the sum of fourteen hundred and five dollars, dated 17th December, 1860, and due the 17th day of December, 1861, with interest from that date, to be taken as Administrators as aforesaid.
It is thereupon ordered by the Court, that the 20th day of June, 1868, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that publication thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 20th day of June, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 20, 1868—31.

LAW & HUDSON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.
Cash Advances made on Cotton consigned to us for sale in Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.
Office near T. K. Ferguson's Bank, Broad Street.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.,
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
SELMA, ALA.
Having removed from the old stand near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot to the house formerly occupied by LYLES & MITCHELL, at the head of the City Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights consigned to them with dispatch.
R. A. PETTIBONE & Co are not Steamboat Agents, and their patrons may rely upon having their interests looked after in freights and charges.
The very liberal patronage heretofore extended by the friends of this House is respectfully solicited.
R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.
Mr. W. V. R. WARREN, of the old firm of Eager, Warren & White is with this House.
May 23, 1868.—14.

Notice to Creditors of Estate of
John M. Neighbors, dec.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of John M. Neighbors, dec. having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 29th day of April, 1868: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to me, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.
JAMES B. NEIGHBORS, Adm.
May 2, 1868.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS,
Practising Physician,
OXFORD, Ala.
Is now receiving a large assortment of
MEDICINES,
Which he offers low for Cash.
May 30, 1868.—31.

NEW GOODS.
JOHN D. HOKE
IS receiving and will continue to receive from New York and other markets, a stock of Goods suited to the Spring and Summer Trade.
Long experience, and the assistance of first class merchants in the importing cities, will enable him to give good bargains to his customers.
Besides the usual articles kept in country stores, he keeps an assortment of
Het Anker Bolting Cloths,
Hoe's C. S. Mill Saws & Screen Wire.
If you want the value of your green-backs call upon him.
JNO. D. HOKE,
Jacksonville, Ala.
May 2, '68.
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 Office for Justices of the Peace

SMITH & RIDDLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROGERS,
Hardware and
Commission Merchants.
We are now receiving and will continue to receive fresh lots of Groceries and Plantation Groceries
Every week, which they offer to Planters and Country Merchants at as low figures as can be bought in the up country. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton consigned to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile, New Orleans or New York.
Will soon have a large Ware-house completed in rear of our building for storing Cotton.
Roxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867—5m.

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 and Tennessee Rivers Railroad.
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—14.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROGERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.
Corner Water and Washing ton Streets, directly opposite the "Troy House."
Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in P. charges 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 21, 1867—17.

THE OLD
"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"
BY
J. D. HAMMOND.
I respectfully announce to the traveling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this side the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can afford to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction. I solicit a liberal share of patronage. Connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.
J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1866.

Economy & Home Industry.
SAVE YOUR RAGS!
THE CHICKASAGUO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ARE now prepared to purchase GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS in any quantity, and to pay for them the Highest Market Price in Cash.
They have established a Depot at No. 51 North Water street for the receipt and storage of Rags and Paper stock of all sorts, under the immediate charge of Capt. Thomas Bass, who is authorized to pay a liberal price for all stock required for the Company's Mills, and brought him in suitable condition.
Rags may be either white, colored or mixed, but they must be free of woollens, clean and well washed.
Dealers in paper stock in the city and interior will find it to their advantage to communicate with us before disposing of their stock elsewhere.
Newspapers will advance their own interests by lending their influence to secure the saving and collection of all the rags to be found in their respective localities. We will reward them in exchange for paper at liberal rates for all the merchantable rags they may send us.
Rags sent by the rivers and Great Northern Railroad, should be addressed to the Company at Mobile.
All shipments by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be directed to Beaver Meats' Warehouse, the location of the Company's Works.
For further information apply to the Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water st., or to the undersigned, in person or by letter, at the Office of the Advertiser and Register.
W. G. CLARE, President.
All new papers publishing this advertisement month and calling attention to it will receive credit for the same at their regular rates, payable in paper as soon as the Mills get into full operation.
Feb. 1.
J. G. BELL, W. T. BELL.

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.

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.

DR. M. W. FRANGIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.
Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865—14.

DRUGS, DRUGS—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.
S. & T. J. Morgan are personally requested to send forward and make payment.

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, medicines, chemicals, Paints, Brushes, Oils, Lamps, also Glass and Glass Scales of all kinds and feels confident that he can please all of his Alabama Customers and Friends their orders. Recollect he may be found at his old commodious stand No. 3, under the Clock Tower, Rome, Ga.
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County,
Court of Probate for said county, May 18th, A. D. 1868.
THIS day came W. F. Hanna, adm'r of the Estate of J. Williams Hanna, dec., and tenders his resignation as such administrator, accompanied with his accounts & vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate. It is thereupon ordered by the court, that the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, be set for hearing said application and making said final settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said 16th day of June, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 23, 1868—31.

AYER & HILLS,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
ROLYE, &c.
Agents for
BUCKEYE & WOODS' MOWERS and REAPERS.
PITTS, SWEEPSTAKES & KENTUCKY Threshers and Cleaners, RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS, Grain Drills, Horse Rakes and Riding Plows, Victor Cane Saws & Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, &c. &c.

Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.
Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.
May 16, 1868.—14.

TIN-WARE
For Sale by
WOODWARD & SON.
HOW TO GET RICH or
"The Road to Wealth."
Just Published—A NEW BOOK, by a Young Man, who commenced business with a capital of but \$15, and attained in five years the handsome fortune of 40,000. This book contains information by which a sufficiency of this world's goods may be obtained in a fair and legal manner. It also shows the other side of the picture—that of the numerous schemes and dodges whereby thousands are yearly becoming wealthy without labor; together with information for the manufacture of articles which meet with a ready sale at all seasons of the year, where any one can clear at least \$5,000 annually. Also 150 secrets of business, never before published. We cannot attempt to give a full description of the contents, but suffice to say that it opens an avenue to all which, pursued will surely lead to wealth. Young men, out of employment, do not fail to secure your investment.—Price, 25¢. Address,
E. B. TAYLOR & SON, Meriden, Conn.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.
DAILY AND WEEKLY
A JOURNAL FOR THE FARMER THE BUSINESS MAN, POLITICIAN, AND FAMILY CIRCLE.
TERMS:
DAILY, One Year \$10 00
" Six Months 5 00
" Three Months 2 50
" One Month 1 00
WEEKLY, One Year 4 00
" Six Months 2 50
" Three Months 1 25
" One Month 50 00
Six copies twelve mo sent to one Postoffice address 20 00
" Ten copies 12 mo sent to one P. O. ad. 30 00
Clubs received for six months at the above rates.
All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.
Remittances may be made at our risk, when sent by Express, in Postoffice Money order, or in Registered Letter.
W. W. SCREWS,
Montgomery, Ala.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR
Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, & Full Length. She will colour in water chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.
Photographs coloured in all the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.
Mrs. F. has for the last few years been associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what her profession, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 506, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.
Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.
N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerrotypes, Ambrotypes and Photograpls.

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

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.
S. & T. J. Morgan are personally requested to send forward and make payment.

MUSIC LESSONS
ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the Year. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '68

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

TAILOR SHOP.
M. A. TURNER, having determined to locate at this place, most respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in this place for the purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business; and if strict attention to business, good work and neat fits will secure him patronage, he will merit it, and always be found ready to cut and make work in the latest and most fashionable style. Particular attention paid to repairing. For recommendation he refers to his work.
M. A. TURNER,
Jacksonville, April 25, 1868.

WHEAT WANTED!
We will exchange Groceries at cash prices for WHEAT of good quality.
We have also just received and offer for sale, an assorted lot of

IRON
Of superior quality.
SMITH & RIDDLE,
Oxford, Ala. June 20, 1868.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Many persons do not understand what is meant by the "Great Southern Preparations." Let us explain.—At Memphis, three experienced Southern Physicians, one of Memphis, one from Mississippi and the other from Louisiana, united their mental powers, their money and their experience, for the purpose of preparing for the Southern people a class of reliable Family Medicines, to be used in lieu of the many that are from those who know but little of our diseases, and they are called the "Great Southern Preparations," being eighteen or twenty in number. They are neither secrets nor patents.
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

In Chancery
Wm. Crutchfield, Thomas Crutchfield, et al., vs. Joseph B. Forney, Isaac Frank, Elias Hinn, Thomas D. Fister, Assignee, &c.
At Jacksonville, Ala.

In this case it is made to appear to the Court, by affidavit of G. C. Ellis, (one of Complainant's collectors,) that the said Defendant, Elias Hinn, is a non-resident of this State, and that his particular place of residence is Albany, in Baker county, State of Georgia, and further, that the said Defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.
It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a Newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said Elias Hinn to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this case, by Monday the 27th of July, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be done against him.
Done at office, this 30th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
June 6th, 1868.—14.—\$15 00.

Extensive Sale of TOWN LOTS,
AT
CROSS PLAINS,
Calhoun County, Alabama.
THE undersigned will offer for sale at public outcry, in the Town of Cross Plains, on Monday the 20th day of JULY, 1868, a number of desirable Business Lots, lying along the line of the S. R. & D. Railroad.
Persons desirous of establishing a business in this part of the State, have only to examine the location of the Town to foresee its future growth and business importance.
Any one desiring to purchase at private sale before the time specified, can call on the undersigned, who can be found at the McClellan Hotel, Jacksonville, Ala. at any time to day of public sale.
J. S. D. McCLELLAN.

NOTICE.
To all whom it may Concern.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and the firm name and style of Horn & J. B. Turnley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. B. HORN,
June 1st, 1868.
I return to the public my thanks for their past patronage; and on retiring from the firm, most heartily recommending my former partner as worthy the confidence of the public, and hope he may receive a liberal share of patronage while he continues the business.
I. N. HORN.

FREIGHTS REDUCED
FOR SPRING OF 1868
PER STEAMERS
GREAT THROUGH FREIGHT LINE
FROM
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE,
To Greensport, Ala.,
VIA VA. AND TENN. AIR LINE
And Coosa River Steamboat Mail Packet Company.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENS. PORT.
From New York Philadelphia Baltimore
1st Class, \$2 70 \$2 88 \$2 71
2d Class, 2 28 2 16 2 28
3d Class, 1 96 2 00 1 88
4th Class, 1 49 1 90 1 74

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPERS OF GOODS.
Mark via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, care of J. M. ELLIOTT & CO, Agents, Rome, Georgia.
All Through Freight can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO., on delivery of Goods at Greensport.
COTTON—Through Bills of Lading given at Greensport.
Rates of Freight guaranteed to New York over this line at \$8 74 per bale of 500 lbs. or under.
N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 10 A. M.; leave Gad-den every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.
Marine Insurance between New York and Norfolk 1/2 of one per cent.
J. M. ELLIOTT,
Gen. Supt. Steamboat Line,
Rome, Ga. Feb. 29, 1868—5t.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of STEVENSON & PINSON, is this day mutually dissolved by the withdrawal of Shelton J. Stevenson.
All claims against the late firm will be paid by F. M. Pinson, who is authorized to receipt for all amounts due.
S. J. STEVENSON,
F. M. PINSON.
In retiring from the firm of Stevenson & Pinson, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner, Francis M. Pinson, to my friends and the public generally.
SHELTON J. STEVENSON.
The undersigned will continue merchandizing under the name and style of F. M. Pinson. By prompt attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.
FRANCIS M. PINSON.
May '08 1868.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868.

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 long affliction 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 cure them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—
Place address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, New York.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25—14

If you want Cheap Goods And a good Article, CALL ON
J. M. CARROLL & CO.
Who are receiving and have now in Store, a fine supply of Spring and Summer Goods; Consisting in part of
Ladies Dress Goods, Prints, Domestics, "Brown & Bih," Ladies & Gents Hosiery and Gloves, BOOTS & SHOES, Clothing, Hats & Notions.
Also a fine assortment of
Family and Plantation Groceries, Coffee, Sugars and Golden Syrup, Soda, Candles and Soaps, Rice, Fresh Peaches & Oysters, Nails Rope and Leather, Drugs, Dye Stuffs & Perfumery, Crockery, Tin Ware and Tobacco, Sockeye Blades, Axes, Hoes & Drawing Chains, Carpenters Tools, Cutlery, &c. &c.
All of which we are offering cheap for Cash, and to which we invite the attention of Every Body.
J. M. Carroll desires to return thanks to the people of Jacksonville and of Calhoun county, for their liberal patronage, and asks for the firm of J. M. Carroll & Co., doing business at his old stand, a liberal share of their patronage at this old stand, as the store west side of the Public Square, second door North of the Hotel.
J. M. CARROLL & CO.
April 18th, 1868.

NOTICE.
To all whom it may Concern.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and the firm name and style of Horn & J. B. Turnley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. B. HORN,
June 1st, 1868.
I return to the public my thanks for their past patronage; and on retiring from the firm, most heartily recommending my former partner as worthy the confidence of the public, and hope he may receive a liberal share of patronage while he continues the business.
I. N. HORN.

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 11, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1631.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

LAW CARDS.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law.

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

H. L. 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. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY,
H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law

Solicitors in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

JOE. H. FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in Baine and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the filing of petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty; Back pay, &c.

Office—Probate Office Building.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX,
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, Ala.

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

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

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY,
TURNLEY & SON,
Attorneys at Law

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.

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates.

S. D. McCLELEN,
Jan. 4, 1868.

DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,
Practising Physician,
OXFORD, Ala.

is now receiving a large assortment of MEDICINES,

which he offers low for Cash.

May 30, 1868.—3m.

J. C. Francis, Jr.
ALABAMA.

Waskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,
New York.

J. M. Elliott & Co.,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Rome, Ga.

Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the Coosa River. J. M. ELLIOTT & CO. March 21, '68.

Coosa River Steamboat Mail Line.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga. For Spring of 1868.

PER STEAMERS

Etowah Undine.

Great Through Freight Line.

FROM

NEW YORK & BALTIMORE,

TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

1st Class, \$2 50

2d Class, 2 18

3d Class, 1 90

4th Class, 1 64

5th Class, 1 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

Mark via Charleston, care of J. M. ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Ga., and Greensport, Ala.

All Through Freights can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery of Goods at Greensport.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 7 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.

J. M. ELLIOTT,
General Supt. Steamboat Line.

C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Sup. R. R. R.

J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R.

R. W. COLE, Gen. Supt. Ga. R. R.

H. T. PEAKE, Supt. S. C. R. R.

Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—1m.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO

CROSWELL & CO

HAVING rented the Ware-House, known as the "Pettibone Warehouse," belonging to the Selma Rome and Dalton R. R. Co. for a term of years, we are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Calhoun, Talladega, and the northern part of the State generally, accommodations superior to any they have ever had, in the way of taking care of, and forwarding Goods. With the large and commodious floating Wharf Boat "Magnolia," at the foot of the slide, we are prepared to store any amount of Freight, well protected from rain, a good watchman, efficient Clerks, and immediately at the Depot, where the usual amount of handling and dravrage is avoided; nothing more being required when your Goods are consigned to Croswell & Co., and they will be forthcoming in due time. The Cabin and State Rooms of the Magnolia are in good repair, and under the supervision of Lynch & Nelson, two of the best Stevedores on the Alabama River, who are prepared to furnish good clean Beds, and meals to the travelling public, who may wish to be sure of getting a Boat, arriving at any time of the night, and upon reasonable terms. Selma, March 28, 1868.—1y.

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

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.

I have Just Received

A Fresh Supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Clothing Boots, and

Shoes, Drugs & Medicines,

Saddlery, Coffee, Sugar,

Molasses, Tobacco, &c.

I also have a lot of fine CINCINNATI BACON.

All of which I want to sell Cheap for Cash.

May 23, 1868.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—1f.

Ladies Depository,

Baltimore, Md.

THIS institution was organized in Baltimore, in February 1867, for the relief of Ladies who, in consequence of the late disastrous war, have been unexpectedly obliged to rely upon the work of their own hands for support. This relief is given by putting out sewing, selling garments of various descriptions—selling preserves, jellies, &c., and relics, such as paintings, silver, china, &c.—and to deposit, after which any work or article is sent over the express line free of charge.

At the earnest request of the President of the Depository and my own solicitude for our Sunny South, I make known the existence of this institution to those parts of Alabama with which I am acquainted, and also my readiness to aid any or all who desire to enjoy its benefits. Further information may be obtained by addressing Ladies' Depository, 52 North Chancery St., or the undersigned, 233 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md.

Miss CLEMENTINE SNOW

May 4th, 1868.

New Goods.

An additional

Lot of

PRINTS, &c.

Just Received.

We do NOT wish to sell on time, but DO intend offering Goods for CASH, as cheap as can be AFFORDED.

WOODWARD & SON.

May 2, 1868.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.,

Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA.

HAVING removed from the old stand near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot to the new premises, formerly occupied by LYLES & MITCHELL, at the head of the City Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights consigned to them with dispatch.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO. are not Steamboat Agents, and their patrons may rely upon having their interests looked after in freights and charges.

The very liberal patronage heretofore extended by the friends of this House is respectfully solicited.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.

Mr. W. V. R. WARREN, of the old firm of Esger, Watson & White is with this House. May 23, 1868.—1f.

THE OLD

"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

BY

J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the travelling public and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare neither capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished with carriages and horses; and supplied with the usual conveniences for travellers off the usual routes.

J. D. HAMMOND,
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1866.

Economy & Home Industry.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

THE CHICKASAGOUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE now prepared to purchase GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS in any quantity, and to pay for them the

Highest Market Price in Cash.

They have established a Depot at No. 51 North Water street for the receipt and storage of Rags and Paper stock of all sorts, under the immediate charge of Capt. Thomas Bass, who is authorized to give a liberal price for all stock required for the Company's Mills, and brought him in suitable condition.

Rags may be either white, colored or mixed, but they must be free of woollens, clean and well handled.

Dealers in paper stock in the city and interior will find it to their advantage to communicate with us before disposing of their stock elsewhere.

Newspapers will advance their own interests by lending their influence to secure the saving and collection of all the rags to be found in their respective localities. We will credit them in exchange for paper at liberal rates for all the merchantable rags they may send us.

Rags sent by the rivers and Great Northern Railroad, should be addressed to the Company at Mobile.

All shipments by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be directed to Beaver Meadow Station, the location of the Company's Works.

For further information apply to the Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water st., or to the undersigned, in person or by letter, at the Office of the Advertiser and Register.

W. G. CLARE, President.

All newspapers publishing this advertisement one month and calling attention to it will receive credit for the same at their regular rates, payable in paper as soon as the Mills get into full operation. Feb. 1.

TIN-WARE

For Sale by

WOODWARD & SON.

His Speech.

Grant made the following speech on being visited by the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination: "You'd scarce expect one of my age to speak in public on the stage, and if I chance to fall below Charles Sumner and Galusha Grow, don't view me with Ben. Butler's eye, or pass my imperfections by."

Marshall's pups great dogs do blow;

From little colts great horses do grow. As you'll agree, it is too late For me to try to cultivate

The art of speaking. Therefore, I Will let the little job go by, I'll only say that I'll fulfil

Whatever you, my friends, may will. And it is now my full intent, If I am chosen President,

To so discharge official duty, That every act my friends will suit you.

The editor of the Louisville Journal says, if he possessed the most valuable things in the world, and was about to will them away, the following would be his plan for distribution:

I would give the world truth and friendship, which are now so very scarce. I would also give an additional portion of truth to lawyers and merchants. I would give to physicians skill and learning.

I would give to printers their pay. To gossiping women good sense, modesty, large waists and natural teeth.

To young sports and dandies commonsense, little cash and hard labor.

To old maids good tempers, little talk, smooth faces, and excellent husbands.

To old bachelors love of virtue, children and wives.

Reconstructed Alabama.

Scene. A Union soldier, who has moved to Alabama, and bought a farm there, wants to register as a voter.

Soldier. John Smith.

R. Age?

S. Twenty five.

R. Native or naturalized?

S. Born in New York.

R. Ever given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

S. No! I served in the Union army from Bull Run to Appomattox.

R. Can you take and subscribe to the registration oath?

S. What is it?

R. I, John Smith, do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, that I am not excluded from registering or voting by any of the clauses in the first, second, third, or fourth subdivisions of article VIII of the constitution of the State of Alabama; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition of any political or civil right, privilege, immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person or persons, on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, or the laws of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party.

S. I can't take that oath. I don't believe in any such equality at all. I am better than a nigger, and so were my father and mother before me. I demand, sir, to be registered here as a loyal citizen of the United States, an ex-soldier in the Union army.

R. Can't help it. That's the registration oath, and if you don't take it you can't vote, hold office, or sit on a jury in Alabama. It's in the constitution and Congress has approved it.

S. D—n such a constitution and d—n Congress too. If this is the ticket Grant is running on he can't have my vote.

New York World.

NINETEEN NEGROES DROWNED.

From a gentleman who reached our city yesterday we learned the particulars, as far as could be gathered up to the time of his departure, of the drowning of nineteen negroes.

On Sunday last a party of twenty-five negroes, many of them under the influence of liquor, started from Burgess Mill, on the Satilla River, in a small sail boat, to attend a meeting at Jeffersonton. On the way the boat, through the mismanagement of those who were sailing it, capsized, and nineteen of the party were drowned. The others saved themselves by clinging to the boat until help arrived. Of those drowned eleven were men, the rest women and children.

Everything was done to recover the bodies, and up to two o'clock Wednesday afternoon eleven bodies had been found.—Savannah News 26th.

The Athens Acre Crops.

We copy from the Athens Southern Watchman the following report upon the competing acre crops in that city:

PREMIUM WHEAT.—We have not received a full report of the contestants for the silver pitcher, but the following will show what Athens can do in the way of producing wheat:

Dr. J. S. Hamilton, bushels 45 1/2

Edward Baucroft, " 43 1/2

A. P. Dearing, " 40 1/2

Alfred L. Dearing, " 36

Wm. M. Browne, " 30

Col. D. C. Barrow, " 27

Henry A. Gattrell, " 20 1/2

John W. Nicholson, " 21

Taking into consideration the fact that all the above lots were more or less injured by rust, we think the experiments are very encouraging. It is the opinion of many that the yield would have been fifty per cent greater if the season had been favorable. This would give as large a yield, we believe, as has ever been produced anywhere, and demonstrates the fact that this section of Georgia is as well adapted to the production of wheat as any part of the world.

Will our farmers take the hint, and learn to make great crops on small areas? This is the road to success where and high.

A correspondent from Florida craves a hearin:

"I think the Northern tax-payers, who make their living by honest toil, should know that for two months the Government has been distributing free rations to negroes in this State. In Leon county where the negroes registered about 2,700 voters (1,666) some 25,000 rations were issued last month alone. Do you give free rations to the laborers of the North?"

No, but we, the saints, tax 'em on everything they eat and wear, and then tax 'em again to feed the gemmen, this new aristocracy of the South.

New York World.

Truth from a Strange Source.

Don Platt, a radical writer in the Cincinnati Commercial, who seems to have more honesty than generally falls to the lot of mongrel politicians, says of his party:

"We have developed more rascality than any other organization ever called into existence. We have organized rings that in turn create office-holders and control the government. Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the government from hard earned taxes, hundreds stick to the dry fingers of official scoundrels."

What do our "loil" neighbors think of this? Remember this is not the charge of "a rebel" but of a "truly loil." The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the barefaced robberies, swindles. The leaders too of this party have the effrontery usually to justify or approve of the whole system and they now ask the people to continue them in power by electing GRANT and COLFAX the candidates of the plunderers and their party.

Starb County (O) Democrat.

Four men have been arrested in New York and held to bail for carrying on a distillery on board a ship. They would take in a cargo of material, make a short cruise, during which the still was operated, and then return with spirits.

Some very heavy frauds have been discovered in the War and Treasury Departments at Washington. With Stanton and McCulloch at the head of these Departments, such a discovery is not surprising.—Selma Times.

Gen. Hancock is in favor of repudiating the whole of the negro-radical work of reconstruction.—Times.

Mr. Seward is reported to have committed himself to the support of Grant and Colfax. This will surprise but one man in the United States—Andrew Johnson.—Selma Times.

A Nashville editor has discovered the origin of scawlags. In a dream he was transported to where things were made, and in one room they were making dogs, and the spoiled dogs were turned over to the apprentices to practice on, and they made scawlags of them.

HUMBOLDT regards the climate of the Caspian Sea as the most salubrious in the world. Here he found the most delicious fruits that he saw during his travels, and such were the purity of the air that polished steel would not tarnish even by night exposure.

The grasshoppers are destroying the growing garden and farm crops in Central Iowa.

Jacobins—Nothing but Jacobins.

Under this appropriate head the New York Evening Express has the following article, which gives the Radicals the title which justly belongs to them. The Express says:

We like the ring of that resolution adopted yesterday by the Maine Democracy in State Convention, at Augusta.

"That the time had come for all to band against the Jacobins."

"Jacobins" is the very best word in the language, because it is the word that has the most meaning, to properly characterize the Radical party. They call themselves Republican, but to that character, we all know, they have really no claim. There is positively nothing Republican about them, unless it be Red Republicanism.

They are Jacobins—because they seek to govern the people through the instrumentality of a Central Directory, or a Rump Congress from whose decrees there is no appeal.

They are Jacobins—because under the rallying cry of liberty, equality and fraternity they have, since their accession to power, helped to deluge the land with fraternal blood.

They are Jacobins—because under pretence of giving liberty to all men, they have set up military despotism, which leave millions of men of their own race, practically, no liberty whatsoever.

They are Jacobins—because they rule, and seek to rule, by force, intimidation and terror.

They are Jacobins—because they have set up, and seek to set up, the power of the few over the wishes of the many.

They are Jacobins—because they are constantly seeking to stir up strife, and to excite the passions and prejudices of one class of people against another class.

They are Jacobins—because they are eternally attempting mischievous experiments in government, politics, finance, incessant agitation being an ailment without which they cannot exist.

They are Jacobins—because of the conscriptions and forced lev

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

National Democratic Convention.

Candidates Nominated for President and Vice-President.

We have kept our paper open until Saturday morning, in order to give our readers the latest news from the National Convention. On the 9th at 16 minutes after 1 o'clock, the Convention unanimously nominated Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York for President, giving him 317 votes, amidst the wildest enthusiasm and applause in the Convention, and the booming of cannon without. An hour later, GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, receiving 317 votes, amidst like scenes of enthusiasm. Gen. Wade Hampton cast the vote of South Carolina, and Gen. Forrest of Tennessee, amidst shouts of applause.

Gen. Blair is said to be the author of the noble platform unanimously adopted. Every body in and out of the Convention seemed highly pleased and gratified with the nomination, and pledged themselves each to the other, the most hearty co-operation and earnest work for success.

The election of Seymour and Blair is considered as certain as it is possible for any future event to be.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.—The second session of the "Polytechnic Academy," under the management of those accomplished scholars and deservedly popular teachers, GEN. JOHN H. FORNEY and COL. H. A. RUTLEDGE, will commence on the 4th Monday of the present month. We hope for a large increase in the number of pupils, and that the time may not be far distant when our citizens will have erected a College edifice, worthy of such competent teachers, and the many and great advantages of the location.

See advertisements of Administrator's sales by G. I. Turnley, Adm'r. and Mrs. Lucinda Borden, Adm'r.—Some of these Lands have on them Saw and Grist Mills, and valuable water power, and are situated near the Arbacochee gold mines.

J. M. Carroll & Co. have just received, and offer for sale, a nice lot of Clarified Sugar, choice Rio Coffee, Bacon, Va. Leaf Tobacco for chewing or smoking at 50c per lb. Apple Vinegar at 60c per gal. A splendid lot Factory Thread, manufactured in Alabama. Also Hoop Skirts and various other articles. Call and examine for yourselves.

T. F. Wynn & Co. wish to purchase a large quantity of Beeswax, for which they propose to give the highest market price in cash or Goods.

Woodward & Son wish to purchase Beeswax, for which they offer the highest market price.

The President issued another amnesty Proclamation on the 4th of July, which includes all persons, except those under actual presentment or indictment.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, July 4th, 1868.

Mr. GRANT:

Ed. Republican.—I had the pleasure, on Tuesday the 30th ult., of witnessing the terminating exercises of the school at "Four Mile Church," which has for the past five months been under the very successful supervision of Mr. L. C. Mitchell, a citizen of this county. To speak the truth, I was not only agreeably disappointed, but very much surprised, to see such a profuse fund of mental training and culture, as was manifested upon the part of the rising young hopefuls of "June Bug." I have witnessed many pleasing exhibitions of this character, never one before, in which my ideal was so fully realized. I am not able or prepared to comment upon individual efforts. Each and every one acted his (or her) part in a very creditable manner, and not a single blunder was committed. From the easy self-possession and off-hand manner in which they delivered orations and read compositions, I am fully persuaded that there is much latent talent in that section, that became savory and useful in the hands of so skillful a manipulator. Mitchell has undoubtedly struck his talent; he is worthy of patronage and support, and should be engaged in a more extended field of usefulness. H. L. S.

THE ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

Protest of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives Against their Admission.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The following is the protest which Mr. Brooks proposed to offer in the House to-day against the admission of the Representatives of the State of Arkansas:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadier General of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the Representatives from the free States, in the imposition of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty, in this the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly and to protest as solemnly against the perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self-government.

The so-called reconstruction acts which created the military governments in Arkansas and like governments in other Southern States to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Public Declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching jurisdiction from the Court in the McCrady case, when such a public decision was about to be made.

Of the three great branches of the Government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetoed these acts as unconstitutional, the judiciary adjudicated them to be so, while a Congress, the creation of but twenty-seven of the thirty-seven States of the Union, overrides these equal and co-ordinate branches of that Government, first by voting down the vetoes, next by nullifying the Judgment of the Court. In an era of profound peace, when not an armed man rises against the Government from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, there, in ten States, our American historical way of creating the organic law has been utterly subverted by an exception—and even amid the battles of the Revolution, conventions have been convoked through, and constitutions created by, the electors of the States, the only authorized depositories of the sovereign power of every State, without exterior dictation, as under the existing Federal Constitution. The hardest and harshest test oath required from 1776 to the peace of 1783 was an abjuration oath of allegiance to George the Third, while some of the so-called bayonet-made Constitutions from the South propose absurd and cruel tests—absurd, as in Arkansas, where is interwoven in the organic law as a mere party test between the Radical Reconstructionists and the Democratic Conservatives, such as would exclude from voting, if living there, the thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Democrats in the free States, (article 8, section 4) or cruel, as in Alabama, where no white man can vote who will not forever forswear his own race and color and perjure himself by swearing in defiance of the law of God, that the negro is his equal, and forever to be his equal, at the ballot box, in the jury-box, with the cartouch box, in the school, in the college, in house and home by the fireside—in short, in every way, everywhere—(article 7, section 4.) Now, these and the other Southern States, in the midst of war, President Lincoln, in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, offered amnesty and pardon to rebels then in arms if they would lay down their arms and take an oath of fidelity, while now not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote unless in the first place he swears allegiance to the majesty of this Congress, and in the next swears off his Americanism and Africanizes himself. Hitherto, Constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exuberance of our enterprise and energy in the settlement of the forests or prairies of our country; but here before us now are nine constitutions with one, if not three, more to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military straps or Pentacles in the manner never before known under our law, but borrowed at best from imperial Roman civilization, or from the worst precedents of the French revolution. France is then recorded to have had five constitutions in three years; so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the periodical literature of the day.—Louisiana, a colony of that France, has had four constitutions in four years, and a constitution there has now become periodical literature, as in great revolution. Laws were France in the agonies and throes of the statute laws, which can never be created by constitutions, are appended, more or less, to all these constitutions; and these bayonet-created, one branch governments, with no Executive, no Senate, no House of Representatives, no Judiciary, have ordained irreparable, irreversible laws in the very organism of the State—such as cannot be created by the Executive, the Senate and the House of Representatives of legitimate government; when acting in unison and all combined. All this has been done without regard to preceding constitutions or precedents, or to the common law of the States, or the law of nations: The military, which under legitimate institutions can

only be used in times of peace to conserve or preserve the State, have been used to destroy States. The General of the army, who represents the sword, and only the sword of the Republic, has been exalted by acts of Congress above the constitutional Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in order to execute those military decrees, and as the surer way to throw out every vestige left of constitutional law or liberty, the same General of the army, in order to prolong or perpetuate his military domination, North and West, as well as South, has been selected in party Convention at Chicago to head the electoral vote for Presidency in ten of our States, which are as much under his feet as Turkey is under the Sultan, or Poland under the Czar of Russia. But, as if only to add insult to the injury of this military outrage upon the popular Government in these ten States either by act of Congress or by these Congress-soldier made State Constitutions, at least 250,000 whites have been disfranchised, while 750,000 negroes, inexperienced in all law making, and more ignorant than our children, have been enfranchised in their stead, and have thus been created absolute masters and sovereigns over the whole white population of the South.

Because of all this, and in opposition to all this, we, Representatives of the people from the free States, in behalf of our constituents, and of thousands and tens of thousands of others who would be here represented if the popular power without could now constitutionally act here, within, earnestly and solemnly protest against this violence upon our Constitution and upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force and fraud only until at the ballot-box, operating through the elections, this great wrong can be put right. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law; there is no government except constitutional government; and hence all bayonet-made, all Congress-imposed constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction, save that enforced by arms, an element of power unknown to Americans in peace, and never required but as it acts in and under the supreme civil law, the Constitution, and the statutes enacted in pursuance thereof.

We protest, then, in behalf of the free people of the North and West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansas or elsewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us, through Congress, taxes, customs or other laws to maintain this oligarchy or its Freedmen's Bureaus.

We protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government. We demand in the name of the fathers of the Constitution and for the sake of prosperity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument which has been to us all a pillar of fire from 1787 on to its present overthrow; and in all solemnity before God and man, under a full sense of the responsibility of all we utter, we do hereby affix our names to this protest against the admission of these three persons claiming to be members of Congress from Arkansas

- James Brooks, W Mulligen, Stephen Taber, M C Kerr, John Fox, J A Johnson, J V R Prayn, W E Ribinson, B M Boyer, G W Woodward, J R McCornick, Lewis M Ross, D M Van Aulken, Demas Barnes, J M Cavanaugh, J P Knott, J S Colladay.

Papers Suppressed by Stanton.

Edwin M. Stanton will be remarkable in history as the first man in this country who has retired from a high position of responsibility and trust in which he had been prominently before the public for years, and immediately upon his retirement, or virtual ejection from office, has subsidized into utter insignificance.—When we consider that there are hundreds of men who have been imprisoned in the modern American Radicals Bastiles, or who were otherwise victims of Stanton's tyranny during his lease of licentia unrestrained, we can readily conceive that to Stanton, stripped of the power which he assumed, once more a mere citizen, and liable to such suits for damages as his victims may choose to bring, obscurity and insignificance and the very contempt of oblivion are conditions to be fairly courted. But in the present mania for investigation—a mania most manifest in managers of the Butler breed—Stanton should not be permitted to slink away to the obscurity to which he has been consigned, and which possibly he seeks, till he is compelled to show whether he has carried away or has destroyed certain papers and reports which are known to have been suppressed from the public and withheld even from Congress in the Department lately under his charge and absolute control. Prominent among these papers is the report of Senator Reverdy Johnson and others on the civil and military doings of Butler in New Orleans, and the same report is believed to throw more or less light up

on the civil administration in the same State of Butler's successor, Nathaniel P. Bank. If we use words in their accepted significance, it is quite impossible that there can be anything in this report which can be discreditable to Butler; but there is a remaining reputation attaching to Banks which should prompt him, for his own sake, and to clear his skirts from such association with Butler's in the same report would naturally suggest, to call for the production of this paper. If after a long suppression the report has been finally destroyed, the country should hold Stanton to strict accountability, and Senator Reverdy Johnson should feel at full liberty, before his departure for England, to publish the duplicate, no doubt in his possession, of this important paper. A. Y. World.

To the Southern Press. I am too fully assured of the interest the Press of the South feels in the success of legitimate Southern enterprises, to apologize for asking general publication of the following resolution and brief summary in compliance therewith: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Life Insurance Company, held at their office in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th day of June, 1868, the following preamble and resolution was offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is reported to this office that many prominent men in every section of the South desire to insure in the "Southern Life Insurance Company," provided it is ascertained to be both reliable and strictly Southern in character. Therefore,

It is resolved by the Board of Directors of the "Southern Life Insurance Company," that the President be requested to furnish to the public such facts as in his judgment will place the company in its true light before the Southern people.

It would really seem that the names of the directory should be a sufficient guaranty both in respect to reliability and the Southern character of this Company. As to reliability, I wish to make this general remark, that all well managed Life Insurance Companies are reliable. Those of the South as well as those of other sections. How long shall the South be taunted with the idea that her organizations are all unreliable, and how long will our people continue to encourage these charges by withholding patronage from their own people and sending their capital away to other sections? Will no solid minded basis—no array of names of honorable men, and able financiers suffice? What are the facts? Are Southern Insurance Companies unreliable? Do the "Planters Fire," the "Herrando" the "Southern Mutual Fire," the "Georgia Home" and others which I might mention, settle losses less promptly or less fairly than Companies of other sections? Away with this pernicious idea!

But to the Southern Life. It began business with a larger cash capital than any Northern Company of which I have any knowledge—some of the strongest and most successful of these gigantic institutions commencing on less than half of the capital of this Company.—It has promptly adjusted an amount of losses, or payments due policy holders rarely equalled in the history of such companies. Its financial condition challenges the closest scrutiny and the fact reflects the highest credit upon the financial ability of the Memphis Directory.

It cannot yet boast of its millions of accumulations, but it is abundantly able to pay all its policies, and if the people will appreciate the scope of its patriotic purposes, will soon have for investment the vast sums now being taken from this section by foreign companies. As to the second point in question, it is simply purely Southern. Every stockholder, with one exception, is a resident of a Southern State, and that one has been removed from the South since he became a subscriber to the stock. All of its investments are, and will continue to be, made in the Southern States—all of its accumulations are retained here for the benefit of our own impoverished section.

It is the fixed determination of the Directors—who are known to the people—as well as the stockholders, that none of its accumulations shall constitute any portion of that vast sum—the six million dollars—of which the South is annually drained by insuring life in foreign corporations. As to this department, consisting of the States of Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Florida, it stands upon the records of this office, that the accumulations of this department shall be invested in the States named.

Expressing the hope that this will be a sufficient and satisfactory answer to those who honestly desire information on the subject, as well as to that class who would continue, by misrepresentation of the character of this Company, to beguile our poverty stricken people into the continuance of the suicidal policy of sending their money away from our section, I request that all papers willing to aid in checking this enormous drain on our resources, give this circular insertion and circulation.

J. B. GONDON. Atlanta, Ga., June 18, 1868. Diarrhea.—Why will our friends permit the various members of their family to suffer with Diarrhea, Nausea and Vomiting, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Cholera Infantum, and the Bowel complaint among children, when a pleasant and effectual scientific preparation can be had that will give immediate relief? No family should be without a bottle. Thousands of bottles were sold during the cholera season last summer in Memphis, with the happiest results. We allude to Dromgoole & Co's Red Diarrhea Remedy, which we cheerfully recommend.

Polytechnic Academy.

THE second session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence in Jacksonville, on the 4th Monday in July, 1868. Terms per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30 00. JOHN H. FORNEY, H. A. RUTLEDGE, } Instructors.

Last Notice.

To the citizens of Calhoun County. ALL persons indebted to the U. S. Government for Revenue Tax for the years 1867 and 1868, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and settle immediately they must abide the penalty of the law—(ten per cent. additional tax)—Delay is dangerous. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector. Per H. F. VERNON, D. C. Jacksonville, Ala. July 7th, 1868.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Isaac McKee, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours for such sale, on the premises of said decedent, on Tallapoosa river, some six or eight miles from Arbacochee, in Cleburne county, Alabama, on Tuesday the 11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, on a credit of twelve months, bearing interest from date, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said Estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The south half S. E. N. W. S. E., and south half N. E. and S. E., S. W., S. 13, and S. W., N. W. 1-4 of sec 17, township 16, range 11, containing 26 2/3 acres, more or less—also eighty acres, more or less, lying in the south east corner of section 10, township 16, range 11.—Also a part of the east half section 19, township 16, range 11—7 acres.—Also a part of the east half section 19, township 16 R., 120 acres, upon which said Lands above described, is situated a Grist and Saw Mill. There is upon said Lands excellent water power for Mills, or Machinery of any kind, to which the attention of capitalists seeking opportunity for investment is invited. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. G. I. TURNLEY, Adm'r. July 11, 18 68-51.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable, the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, on the premises of said decedent, some three miles from Arbacochee, on Tallapoosa river, in Cleburne County, Alabama,

On Wednesday the 12th day of August, 1868,

On twelve months credit, (except ten per cent of the purchase money, which must be paid on day of sale.) with interest from the day of sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The east half of section 27, and also two acres off the south west fourth of the north west corner of section 25, and the south east fourth of section 22, Township 16, Range 11, east in the Coosa Land District; also the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 22, Township 16, Range 11 east. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest from day of sale, with two approved sureties—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. I. TURNLEY, Administrator. July 11, 1868.—51.

Administratrix Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administratrix of the Estate of Joel Borden, late of the county of Calhoun, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, on the 6th day of July, 1868, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, 6 miles east of Jacksonville, in said county,

On the 15th day of August, 1868,

- 1st. The south east fourth of north east fourth of section 3; Township 14, Range 9—40 acres. 2. All of the north half of north east fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what was conveyed by decedent in his life time to George W. Anderson, about 40 acres. 3. All of south west fourth of north east fourth, and south east fourth of north west fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what decedent in his life time conveyed to Joseph Borden, about 30 acres. 4. The north half of south east fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what decedent in his life time conveyed to Nancy Dickinson across the south side of said north half—about 54 acres. 5. Also about ten acres in the north east corner of the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 3, township 14, Range 9, known as the Johnson tract. In all about 175 acres, all east in the Coosa Land District. LUCINDA BORDEN, Administratrix. July 11, 1868—51.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Cleburne County.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of David Black deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of July 1868, by the Honorable A. D. Chandler, Judge of the Probate Court of Cleburne County; Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. This the 6th July, 1868. JAMES EMM, Adm'r. July 11th, 1868.—61.

M. R. BOGGS. A. E. MOTT

BOGGS & MOTT, Wholesale Grocers AND Commission Merchants. No. 3, Central Block, Water St. Selma, Ala. May 16th, 1868.—6m.

Advertisement for a medicine or product, mentioning "COSTAR'S" and "Preparations".

"COSTAR'S" Preparations.

EVERYBODY—Tries Them! EVERYBODY—Uses Them! EVERYBODY—Believes in Them! EVERYBODY—Recommends Them! Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants? Costar's Exterminators. Only Infallible Remedy. Free from Poison. "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights? Costar's Bed-Bug Exter. A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woollens, Cats, Pets, &c.

Costar's Insect Powder. Destroys instantly Flies and all Insects on all Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"A sure thing," Thousands can testify.

Costar's Corn Solvent. For Corns, Blisters, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with pain? A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house.

Costar's Buckthorn Salve. Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Rashes, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula, and Cancers, Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice.

Costar's Bishop Pills. Of extraordinary efficiency for Costiveness, indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping, Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will kill you." Don't neglect it.

Costar's Cough Remedy. The children cry for it—its "Soothing Syrup." For Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Singers, Speakers, and all troubled with Throat Complaints, will find this a beneficial Pectoral Remedy.

Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness.

Costar's Bitter Sweet and ORANGE BLOSSOMS. Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle and see its wonderful quality.

!!! Beware !!! of all Worthless Imitations. None Genuine without "COSTAR'S" Signature.

\$1 sizes sent by mail on receipt of price.

\$2 pays for any three \$1 sizes by Express.

\$5 pays for eight \$1 sizes by Express.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 612 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale by NISBET, VANDIVER & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists in MOBILE, ALA. And in all the large cities. BARNET WARD & CO. New Orleans, La. Wholesale Agents for Southern States.

LATEST NEWS

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION

A Platform Adopted

The Ring of the Pure metal

Balloting for the Nomination

Pendleton Running Ahead

A Terrible Accident

An Eminent New Yorker Killed

Alexander Stephens' Name Cheered

&c. &c.

FROM NEW YORK

New York, July 7.—Peter Cagger and John F. Devlin were thrown from a carriage this morning and Mr. Cagger was instantly killed.

Mr. Cagger's death was announced in the Convention.

A resolution offered by Alexander H. Stephen was read and referred.

The name of Mr. Stephens was loudly cheered.

The platform reported from the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted amid immense cheering.

The following are the leading points of the platform:—

1. Slavery and secession are regarded as dead issues.

2. The bonds of the United States are payable in lawful money, unless upon their face they call for coin.

3. Equal taxation of all property, including bonds.

4. One currency for all.

5. Economy in the administration of the government.

6. Reduction of the army and navy.

7. Abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and of inquisitorial modes of collecting the revenue.

8. A tariff for revenue.

9. Subordination of the military to the civil authority.

10.—Restoration of all the States to the Union.

11.—Amnesty for all political offences, including the restoration of suffrage in all the States.

12.—The control of suffrage belongs to each State exclusively for itself, and Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution.

13.—THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND VOID.

14.—Thanks Mr. Johnson.

15.—Invites all parties to unite on this platform.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President.

Messrs. English, of Connecticut, Richardson of Illinois, Hancock, of Pennsylvania, Pendleton, of Ohio, Parker, of New Jersey, Packer, of Pennsylvania, Church, of New York, Johnson, of Tennessee, and many others were put in nomination.

Mr. Chase's name was not mentioned.

On the first ballot, Pendleton received 105 votes.

The Southern delegates nearly all voted for Mr. Johnson.

On the second ballot, Pendleton received 903, Packer 20, Johnson 52, the rest scattering.

The Democratic Convention.

Further Important Proceedings

Six Ballots Taken

No Nomination yet Made

The First Ballot By States

The Politicians at Sea

Chase's Friends Yet Confident

Hendricks' Friends Looking Ahead

Seymour Positively Declines a Nomination

FROM NEW YORK

New York, July 7.—The following is a partial report of the first ballot:

For Mr. Johnson.—Alabama, 8 votes; Florida, 3; Georgia, 9; Maryland, 2; Michigan, 8; Missouri, 3; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 6; Virginia, 10.

For Mr. Pendleton.—Maine, 4; Missouri, 5; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; North Carolina, 9; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 3; West Virginia, 5.

For Gen. Hancock.—Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 2; New Hampshire, 2.

The rest were scattering, Arkansas casting 4 votes for English, of Connecticut.

The sixth ballot resulted.—Pendleton, 123; Parker, 13; Church, 33; Packer, 27; Johnson, 21; Doolittle, 12; Hendricks, 30; Blair, 5.

The balloting during the day was mere skirmishing, and at the adjournment there was no indication of the final result.

On the third ballot nine votes were cast for Seymour, who again positively declined the nomination.

No mention has yet been made of Chase.

The vote of Virginia for Pendleton on the third ballot was received with cheers.

On the fourth ballot, Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle.

The Carolinas gave Pendleton 23 votes each, and Arkansas 3.

Georgia voted for Blair.

FROM NEW YORK

New York, July 8.—On the seventh ballot, Indiana split, a minority voting for Hendricks. Mississippi voted for Pendleton, who also got 43 votes from Tennessee.

On the 8th ballot, New York voted for Hendricks, amid the wildest excitement, and mingled cheers and hisses.

Louisiana voted for Pendleton. The result was—Pendleton 156; Hendricks 97.

On the 18th ballot, New Jersey gave Hancock 3 votes, and Illinois voted solid for Hancock; the result as follows:—Pendleton 56; Hendricks 72; Hancock 144.

LIFE INSURANCE

—We would remind our readers that the Insurance Company upon the subject of which we publish the communication of Gen. Gordon in to-day's paper, is the Memphis and Louisville company, and of which Capt. P. B. Shepard, is an efficient and liable District Agent for this section.

Capt. Shepard is now in our place, and will be pleased to attend to any business in the Insurance line.

—We are compelled from want of room to defer until next week several communications.

RAIN

—After several light showers during the few preceding days, we had a rain commencing on Friday morning and continuing some six hours. The rain appeared to be general and we now have hope of a fair average corn crop in this section.

The New Orleans Times of the 30th

gets off the following to be sung upon the opening of the Legislature:

From New Hampshire's green mountains,

From the old Nantucket's strand,

From Lake Ontario's fountains,

And Huron's golden sand;

From old Wisconsin river

And famed Iowa's plains,

We are coming to deliver

This State to negro chains!

We love the spicy breezes

That blow from Africa's shore,

A scent that so well pleases

Who would not thirst for more.

Thick lips and coal black faces,

The gifts of God are shown,

We'll take these dusky races

And mingle with our own.

Should we whose souls are lighted

With wisdom from on high,

Wait still to be invited

Before we hither hie?

When offices are waiting,

And plunder is to reap,

Not at the present staving,

When carpet-bags are cheap.

Text of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The following is the fourteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution, which the Radicals are moving heaven and earth to have adopted. In view of the fact that the Southern States are likely soon to be admitted, and the amendment in question will immediately thereafter be declared adopted, the reading public will be glad to have the exact terms of the article:

Art. 14, Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States incurred for law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article

WANTED

500 POUNDS BEESWAX, for which the highest market price, in Cash or Goods, will be paid by T. F. WYNN & CO.

July 11, 1868.

BEESWAX WANTED

Bring your Beeswax to WOODWARD & SON, Who will buy any quantity.

News Agency

MRS. M. E. ROWLAND, having established a NEWS AGENCY in Jacksonville, at the Agency Store is prepared to furnish, at the cheapest rates, a great variety of the Latest and most popular Magazines, Periodicals and Newspapers; also Music, School and Miscellaneous Books, & an assortment of Stationery.

Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. May 30.

NEW GOODS

I am just receiving an additional supply of FRESH GOODS, direct from New York and other markets.

Among the variety is a superior article of Rio Coffee, Pulverized and Coffee Sugar, Golden Syrup and Molasses, English Soda, &c. &c.

A new supply of German

Hot Anker Boiling Cloths.

JNO. D. HOKE.

June 20, 1868.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

OF THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the Amount of \$500,000

Every Ticket Draws A Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, Each \$10,000

20 " " " " " 5,000

10 " " " " " 1,000

200 " " " " " 100

300 " " " " " 50

450 " " " " " 25

600 " " " " " 15

25 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, Each \$200

25 " " " " " 150

25 " " " " " 100

150 Sewing Machines, " 60 to 175

250 Musical Boxes, " 25 to 200

300 Fine Gold Watches, " 75 to 300

750 Fine Silver Watches, " 50 to 250

Fine Oil Paintings, Framed Engravings, Silver Ware, Photograph Albums, and a large assortment of Fine Gold Jewelry, in all valued at \$1,000,000.

A Chance to Draw any of the above Prizes by purchasing a Seal Ticket for 25 Cts. Tickets desirable each Prize are sealed in Envelopes and thoroughly mixed. On receipt of 25 cts. a Seal Ticket will be drawn without choice and delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes will be immediately sent to any address, as requested, by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize may be changed for another of the same value. No blanks.

Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. Refer to us.—We select the few following names from the many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them:

S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, N. Y., 1,500; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Ill., Piano, valued at \$200; Robert Johnson, Lubbock, Iowa, Gold Watch, \$25; Phillip McCarthy, Louisville, Ky., Diamond Cluster Ring, \$500; R. A. Patterson, New Bedford, Mass., Silver Tea Set, \$175; Miss Minna Walworth, Milwaukee, Wis., Piano, \$500; Rev. T. W. Pitt, Cleveland, Ohio, \$125.

We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"They are doing the largest business; the firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—Weekly Tribune, Feb. 8, 1868.

"We have examined their system, and know them to be a fair dealing firm."—A. J. Herald, Feb. 23, 1868.

"Last week a friend of ours drew a \$500 prize, which was promptly received."—Daily News, Mar. 3, 1868.

Sent for circular giving many more references and testimonials from the press. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Six Tickets for \$1; 15 for \$2; 25 for \$3; 110 for \$15. All letters should be addressed to HARPER, HILSON & CO., 137 Broadway, N. Y.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Cathoon County.

Court of Probate for said County, June 11, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Samuel G. Kelly, Executor of the Estate of Sims Kelly, deceased, an executor and files in court his petition in writing, representing that his Testator, Sims Kelly, deceased, died seized and possessed of a large Tract of Land, lying and being in said county of Cathoon, and known and distinguished as the North half of section 28, and also the north east fourth of section 33, and also the south east fourth of said section 33; also the south east fourth and the north west fourth of section 28; and the east half of the south west fourth of said section 28; and so the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, all in the Township 11 of Range 8 east in the County of Land District, and containing about 80 acres.

And said executor, further states, that his said Testator directs in his will, that all of said lands be sold together, and the proceeds of the sale of the same, divided among certain of his heirs, &c.; and he now asks that an Order and Decree of this court be made, authorizing him to sell said lands, in accordance with the directions of the will of his said Testator.

Said executor further states, that Albert G. Kelley, and Elizabeth McLennore (names unknown), Robert S. Miller, Fannie Anklin, formerly Fannie Miller, and Sarah Key Miller, Sarah Moore, wife of Aaron Moore, Nancy Meek, Benjamin G. Kelley, James S. Kelley, Emma Drake, wife of Joshua Drake, Foster Kelley, Texas Kelley, and the Estate of said Testator, residing beyond the limits of the Tute of Alabama.

The premises considered.—It is Ordered by the Court, that the 21st day of July, 1868 be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident Legatees and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on the 21st day of July, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 13th, 1868.—dt.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE. J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

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. 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.

ISBELL & SON, BANKERS, Talladega, Ala.

ARE now discounting Bills on Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York. Checks on all these cities at sight, and furnish Exchange on Europe.

IMPORTANT To the Travelling Public. Jacksonville & Decatur DAILY MAIL LINE.

WE take pleasure in informing the public that this line is now in operation. Parties travelling North will find it greatly to their advantage to go by this line, as both

Cheaper & Quicker. Schedule Time to Decatur and Huntsville, EIGHTEEN HOURS. To Nashville, TWENTY-FOUR.

Leaving JACKSONVILLE every morning (except Sunday), passing GADSDEN and BLACK CREEK FALLS, arriving at GUNTERSVILLE, on the Tennessee River, in the evening; there connecting with our new Schedule, built with an eye exclusively to fast running on low water—line to Decatur only six hours—connecting there with Nashville and Decatur Railroad, going North, and Memphis and Charleston East and West. Give us one trial and be convinced.

1000 BUSHELS Wheat WANTED, In Exchange for Goods, by T. F. WYNN & CO. July 4, 1868.

100 SACKS OF LIVERPOOL Salt. Also a quantity of genuine Sugar Hons: Molasses, Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, very low for Cash, by J. B. TURNLEY & CO. July 4, 1868.

LIFE ASSURANCE. The Southern Life Assurance & Trust Company. Of MOBILE, Ala. Capital paid up \$500,000.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

WOODWARD and SON. Are now Receiving their SPRING GOODS, To which they invite attention.

THE GREAT Southern Preparations. COMPRISE a class of pure and select Family Medicines, prepared from pure Drugs, by a class of experienced Southern Physicians, specially for the diseases incident to a Southern locality.

THE SUNSHINE OF HOPE. Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that hangs as a heavy pall of gloom upon your brow can be driven back, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur, are offered you. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS. Is the only combination that actually and positively arouses and restores the system to its natural healthy condition. It removes all obstructions, relieves painful or suppressed menstruation, cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Chlorosis, Prolapsus, Nervousness, Swelling and Giddiness of the Head, Manichy, Tumor, and Swellings of the Womb, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—afflicting old or young, married or single. Send and get one Bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD. Must be changed in order to be relieved of that troublesome class of diseases requiring pure blood. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Constitutional Monarch. Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST and most CERTAIN Blood Purifier now before the public, and why? Simply because it is composed of the best medicines for that purpose, viz: Stillingia, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and Iodide of Potash. For Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumor, and Swellings, old Ulcers and Sores, Constitutional Derangements, etc., it acts like a charm.

ARE NOW OFFERED In the Exchange of BACON and GROCERIES for Wheat. And other articles of PRODUCE. Bring on your Wheat without delay and avail yourselves of the advantages offered before the opportunity is withdrawn. June 14, 1868.

Look Before you Leap! LIFE INSURANCE. COMES directly to all, none can excuse themselves from at once attending to this most important call, and the thinking portion of any community will naturally see themselves, what company shall we insure in—we say insure in the

PILES! PILES!! Why is it you continue to suffer with Piles, when the remedy to cure you can be so easily obtained? Do not suffer another day; send immediately and procure one box of Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE and be cured. Internal or external Piles, whether recent or long standing can be cured immediately. Cannot Southern Physicians cure the Piles as well as any one else? Try our remedy, then.

Those Who Do Not Think Gray hairs honorable, can have them restored to their natural color without staining the skin or scalp. It does not dry the hair, but simply RESTORES to its former color, and at the same time prevents it from falling off, cleanses the scalp of all dandruff and scurf, imparts a beautiful gloss and comes as near restoring hair to the bald as any other preparation. It is Dromgoole & Co's Tonic Hair Restorer; it is warranted.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotence, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

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WOODWARD and SON. Are now Receiving their SPRING GOODS, To which they invite attention.

For the Jacksonville Republican,
NO TIME TO SPARE.

A SEQUEL TO NOTHING TO WEAR.

A Rhyming Epistle, Dedicated to my Nieces.

There's a gay dashing Lady, who lives on blank street,
She is young and she's pretty, she's graceful and sweet;
She has been to big schools too, to get her head stuffed
With all that in schools is so very much puffed,
As being the learning that must now stand in lieu
Of all they once used to keep foremost in view,
For training young ladies, for such mothers and wives
As descend to the useful in spending their lives,
And were taught—silly things! to deem that good spelling,
Was far more important than dancing and flirting,
And had scarce ever heard tell of all the hard names,
Which the young ladies now learn to addle their brains—
The ologies, otophies, etries and such like;
Full enough to make all the men colleges strike,
As being more learning than they ever could master;
In seven long years of the harder and faster.

But all this is not, what I most wanted to say—
For my heart is quite full, of the why and the way,
These poor creatures have come to so dreadful a pass;
That they have not a moment to spare—but alas!
Must still keep going one round or another,
(Though sometimes they say 'tis a very great bother!)
Or else when at home, 'tis the one dreadful ditty;
Of stitching and stitching—Ah! me, what a pity!
On fine bands for the sleeves, for the skirts for the neck;
Without which you could not but fear, the entire wreck
Of the Universe broad would need forthwith ensue
Should those matters now go, as they once used to do,
In the time of their mothers, who were nothing wiser
Than to work for their father, their brother, their sister,
And then could spare time to work for the needy,
The sick and the suffering, both far off and near by,
Nor ever thought more of their own darling sweet self,
Than of brothers and sisters and every one else.
And in fact, 'twas better to make aprons and shirts,
Than to weigh down their bodies with manifold skirts—
Skirts of whalebone, or steel, or spiral brass wire,
Without much regard to the accidents dire,
Which often fill out the lists of catastrophes—
Throwing our gents into all sorts of rhapsodies—
Sometimes of the comic, sometimes of the tragic
And sometimes of such other as to make us quite sick,
Of crinolines, skeletons, and all the hoop list.

But on this for the present I will not insist,
For would these gay belles get something to wear,
That would not at all times be in need of repair,
There would be less to complain of—I freely confess
For then there'd be time for something else beside dress.
And I can't help but hope, now this Atlantic cable
Has been made to hold out, their inventors are able,
To get up some hoops, that will collapse and extend,
Till the fashion of tub-forms, shall come to an end.

Now in sober entreaty, dear girls of this town,
Why don't you all try to put these false customs down?
For why should you ape the vain city pretensions
Of those who are led by ridiculous fashions?
Or at least, I beseech you to keep them in check
Nor madly thus follow that base humbug; and wreck
Health, fortune and peace, with all sober good sense,
At the shrine of that vampire, the taste for expense!
Still the foremost in getting, and first in the storm
To scramble your persons into Lady Book form,
For there's nothing so good, so graceful, so neat—
That can pass muster at all, out of Godey Book print.

Yet believe me, there's nothing on earth more absurd
Than for folks at the South to go muffled and furred,
Because those at the North, to keep from congealing,
Are induced to this course by natural feeling.
Moreover, to me, its not little the wiser
For those in the country to keep the same stir,
That city belles make about Paris made hats,
Dresses, mantles and all else, from shoes up to caps.
Though for that 'tis well known by every milliner,
These come from the Palais, and are nothing better
Than the castaway shop-keepers, laid aside yearly.
By the Boulevard ton, though here prized so dearly.

But now then, to return to this lady of mine,
Though of every ten, I dare say there are nine
So every way like her, in the very great fact
Of dressing up churr fashion, and walking with tact
So to turn all the corners with flippity flap,
And throw out the long train in drawing-room order;
To show to advantage, one ankle or tother.
For all should be taught it is not modest to show
The two sides, at one time, of the tip of the toe.
So the empress appendage trails three quarters or so,
On the stones, round the feet, in the dirt or the snow
And indeed, to say, only truth, wherever they go,
Neither are these nine like her in this,—but ah! more,
They are like her in what I still further deplore,
As the hardest of fates,—not one moment to spare,
And believe me 'tis worse than the nothing to wear.

Our Miss Blank, the poor girl, was indulging in tears
Sadly bemoaning the fate of some pretty dears,
Whose mamma was so cruel she made them lay by,
The work they were doing, she observed with a sigh
To make themselves decent,—for embroidery to buy,
Their papa was so horrid, he would not consent,
And now, only think, they're forced to sew through all lent,
To make up warm clothes for the blind, deaf, sick and poor,
Though she said there was nothing on earth could be lower!
But for her, though 'twas true, her father was richer,
Not richer alone, but both kinder and wiser,
And allowed her, beside, much money to spend,
All her time to herself, to shop, visit or wend
Wherever she fancied, from morning to night,
She never was able through the longest day-light,
From eating and chatting, and walking and dressing
Tho' this may seem something too hard for believing—
For painting or drawing 'e'en one moment to spare—
Any more than poor Flora of 'Nothing to wear!'
So of course all her pity but ended in tears—
For how in creation could she help the poor dears?
With all she was forced to manage still for herself,
To keep from the sad fate of a place on the shelf!
For who could e'er think of being caught in the fact,
Of wearing a garment not ruffled or tacked?
Nor trimmed up with something of the very last pattern,
For other than this would be out of all fashion."

"It was true though, she said, it might look well enough,
In sermons, or tracts, and such other solemn stuff,
For church ladies to give of the fruits of their hands,
To civilize heathens and send out to far lands,
The bible, and books and assist to build churches,
But these people, she said, 'twas hoped kept clean faces!
And at any rate, lived so far over the sea,
There was no earthly fear they'd come troubling me;
Or ever be rude enough, the awful poor creatures,
To show me their rags, or their pale, sickly features.
Yes, this sort of humbug may succeed in its way,
For old maids, and all such as have nothing to pay,
For cluny and Ginpure, and Valenciennes lace
And such other mode things, as are needed to grace,
A lady of ton, and keep up her position;
In the circle she moves in the upper ten station."

Not content too, to heap up brocades and antiques,
On the yards in her dress, Miss Blank herself piques,
Ah! no wonder there's trouble in Bank and in stock,
When round hundreds are spent on one lady's frock!
And more money and goods are used up for one belle,
Than would clothe, feed and shelter, more than I dare tell,
Of the poor, starving creatures, now left in distress,
Because upper ten circles can't do with aught less.
For who in this epoch of refinement and grace
Could suppose a fine lady, would dare show her face,
Unless she were rigged from the head to the toe,
In pine apple, or cashmere, or something to show,
She can spend with the best, and throw away dollars,
On what is most needless of tissues and collars—
Or ever would think—in her dress code—a great waste,
Of buying such dressing, as is not the *last taste!*

She says too, 'tis most shocking to think of Miss Bliss—
Who is neither ugly nor old, and only for this—
Would pass for society, quite above common—
But really it is something, too antic for fun—
She,—now could you believe it? sent all she could raise
And some to the measure pretend to give praise,
To pay a colporter [and then, help to defray,
The losses incurred at the Quarantine Bay.
To be sure 'tisn't pleasant to hear of sick people!
Of their dying and burning—when all too, is real—
But there is surely no need of such things to talk
As they've nothing to do with the upper ten walk!
And it cannot be right on our cars to intrude,
Such poor paltry matters as belong to the rude,
For how soon we rich people find time for aught else;
Than what must be done every day for one's self?
In fact, tho' it is not in the very best taste,
To go early to church, or to seem in great haste,
There is not one moment we ever can spare,
Still excepting the time devoted to prayer,
To think over the all we must do the next week,
What cards to acknowledge, and what visits repeat;
To examine new costumes, and make out with care,
The programme of dressing for next Sunday's wear."

But now dearest ladies, to go on with my tale,
Tho' my powers of description must utterly fail,
To do the facts justice, or to bring to full light
The awful ingratitude—the malice downright,
That exists in big cities, amongst all the poor,
Who have the effrontery to throng round your door,
And seem not to know, that it is truly unpleasant,
To have them approach you—in despite of the count
Of some men, I know of, of very bad manners,
And of course cannot know of any such matters!
As if one could believe those of plebeian birth,
Could with us e'en be made of the same sort of earth!

Nor is this my dear ladies a fiction of mine,
For I received it myself from one of the nine,
Tho' now, and alas! her poor head lies in the dust,
Which she shares with the lowest. For us let our trust
Be placed on a far better foundation than this
For our happiness here, or eternity's bliss.
But now let us go back to the thread of my tale,
Tho' should I fail to strike right on the head of the nail,
I can tell you some facts, you will marvel to hear,
Of the crosses and losses, Miss Blank had to bear.
But first, let me tell you of Mr. Hoop later,
The horrible monster, staid later and later—
In spite of all hints of the why, where and when,
The ladies would certainly need follow the men,
And then when they wished, but for modesty's sake,
To go on in advance, and the precedence take—
No, he allow'd her no chance to manage her hoops—
Tho' of Empress extension, and all sorts of loops—
For how could she possibly, get down to dinner
When he, the vile savage, descended before her?
For he said, the base reptile! he never could see,
What these hoops were all good for, if not to display,
The trimmed underskirts to the turn of the knee,
For beyond this grave purpose they sure did not pay
And indeed he could prove it on any fair day,
When the women, kind creatures! seemed willing to walk,
Around and around again, to make the men talk,
And would sooner have gone to bed without supper
Than leave the poor fellows for their absence to suffer!

And again our Miss Blank, had big troubles besides,
She had troubles in walks, and she'd troubles in rides.
And over all this, she had many distresses,
Of the how and the way to get all her dresses,
Finished up in good time, and made up in good taste;
And yet after all this, and in spite of great haste,
She fell often was left in a very sad plight,
And had to stay home, or go out quite a fright!
After coaxing, and tripping to let all oth'r work stay,
As of minor importance to some future day,
For the dumpy Miss Patty—and gawky Miss Paul,
It mattered not how they dressed for the ball—
In plain fact no one cared, if they went not at all;
For how could they make any sort of impression,
Rigged out as they were in such dowdy old fashion!
But for her, 'twould be shocking to think of things made
Except by men milliners, and first of the trade.
It is certain, she said, give your work to the poor,
You still must expect to be hated at No. 1,
And then to trust satins, and blouses and illusions,
To such filthy hands was the worst of delusions—
Besides she said laughing, 'I have no time to play,
With their nasty sick brats while they work in my pay,
Tho' this I've been told, but not at all to her credit—
Was done by Miss Bliss, though I hardly believe it.
And I'll make her deny it this very same night,
Or I'll cut her acquaintance forthwith, and out right.

With your leave, I digress for I still have to tell,
How the worst of catastrophes, to her befell,
'Tis truly a story so very pathetic,
I know it must touch every heart sympathetic:
The dreadful *accident* of one Opera night,
When our heroine's dress, bought and trimmed by gas light,
After all was a failure by some oversight,
In the best model artist of lady's apparel
But this vampire, no doubt was corrupted to sell,
Her a pattern he said of the Rastor border order.
When 'twas afterwards proved to be an old order.
Miss Gawky, the creature! broke out in rude laughter,
To find how the cleaner, had found herself cheated,
And by her own arts, had been herself defeated!

But now I must close my account for the present,
For I never could dwell on the sad or unpleasant;
Suffice it to say, for I can't paint in tragedies,
Miss Blank acted the scene in Opera hysterics!
So I trust you'll allow me, the *no time to spare*,
Is sadder by all odds than the *nothing to wear*.

NOTICE,
To all whom it may Concern.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Horn & J. B. Turnley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
I. N. HORN,
JAS. B. TURNLEY.

June 1st, 1868.

I return to the public my thanks for their past patronage; and on retiring from the firm, most heartily recommend my former partner as worthy the confidence of the public, and hope he may receive a liberal share of patronage while he continues the business.

I. N. HORN.

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.

R. C. KEEBLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
WATER STREET,
Opposite the Troup House,
SELMA, ALA.

May 23, 1868.—2m.

Iron
AND
Castings

Of various descriptions and superior quality for sale by
WOODWARD & SON.
June 20, 1868.

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, medicines, chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, Laups, 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.

AYER & HILLS,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
ROME, Ga.

Agents for
BUCKEYE & WOOD'S
MOWERS AND REAPERS,
PITTS, SWEEPSTAKES & KENTUCKY
Threshers and Cleaners,
RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS,
Grain Drills, Horse Rakes
and Riding Plows.
Victor Case Mills & Evaporators,
Corn Shellers, Feed
Cutters, &c. &c.

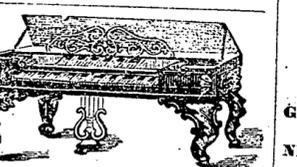
Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.
Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.
May 16, 1868.—1f.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,
GROCERY

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.



MUSIC LESSONS
ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the sessions of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Produce at the market price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '68

TAILOR SHOP.

M. A. TURNER, having determined to locate at this place, most respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he has opened a shop in this place for the purpose of doing a general Tailoring Business; and if strict attention to business, good work and neat fits will secure him patronage, he will obtain it, and always be found ready to cut and make work in the latest and most fashionable styles. Particular attention paid to repairing. For recommendation he refers to his work.
M. A. TURNER.
Jacksonville, April 25, 1868.

WHEAT WANTED!

We will exchange Groceries at cash prices for WHEAT of good quality.
We have also just received and offer for sale, an assorted lot of

IRON

Of superior quality.
SMITH & RIDDLE.
Oxford, Ala. June 20, 1868.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Many persons do not understand what is meant by the "Great Southern Preparations." Let us explain.—At Memphis, three experienced Southern Physicians, one of Memphis, one from Mississippi and the other from Louisiana, united their mental powers, their money and their experience, for the purpose of preparing for the Southern people a class of reliable Family Medicines, to be used in lieu of the many that are from those who know but little of our diseases, and they are called the "Great Southern Preparations," being eighteen or twenty in number. They are neither secrets nor patents.

Extensive Sale of TOWN LOTS,
AT
CROSS PLAINS,
Calhoun County, Alabama.

THE undersigned will offer for sale at public outcry, in the Town of Cross Plains, on Monday the 20th day of JULY, 1868, a number of desirable Business Lots, lying along the line of the S. R. & D. Railroad.
Persons desirous of establishing a business in this part of the State, have only to examine the location of the Town to foresee its future growth and business importance.
Any one desiring to purchase at private sale before the time specified, can call on the undersigned, who can be found at the McClellan Hotel, Jacksonville, Ala. at any time up to day of public sale.
June 23, 1868.
S. D. MCCLELLAN.

LAW & HUDSON,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
SELMA, ALA.
Cash Advances made on Cotton consigned to us for sale in Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.
Office over T. K. Ferguson's Bank, Broad Street.

PAINTING,
Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR

Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, & Full Length. She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.
Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.
Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 596, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.
Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.
N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.
June 16, 1866

NEW GOODS.
JOHN D. HOKE

Is receiving, and will continue to receive from New York and other markets, a stock of Goods suited to the Spring and Summer Trade.
Long experience, and the assistance of first class merchants in the importing cities, will enable him to give good bargains to his customers.
Besides the usual articles kept in country stores, he keeps an assortment of
Hot Anker Bolted Cloths,
Hoe's C. S. Mill Saws & Screen Wire.

If you want the value of your green-backs call upon him.
JNO. D. HOKE.
Jacksonville, Ala.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!
For Spring of 1868,
FER STEAMERS

Great Through Freight Line FROM
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND BALTIMORE,
To Greensport, Ala.,
VIA VA. AND TENN. AIR LINE
And Coosa River Steamboat Mail Packet Company.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

From New York	Philadelphia	Baltimore
1st Class, \$2 70	\$2 88	\$2 71
2d Class, 2 28	2 50	2 28
3d Class, 1 98	2 16	1 98
4th Class, 1 49	1 90	1 74

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPERS OF GOODS.
Mark via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, care of J. M. ELLIOTT & CO. Agents, Rome, Georgia.
All Through Freight can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery of Goods at Greensport.
COTTON—Through Bills of Lading given at Greensport.
Rates of Freight guaranteed to New York over this line at \$8 74 per bale of 500 lbs. or under.
N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 10 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.
Marine Insurance between New York and Norfolk 1/2 of one per cent.
J. M. ELLIOTT,
Gen. Supt. Steamboat Line.
Rome, Ga. Feb. 29, 1868—5t.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,

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

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

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

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROGERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.

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—ly.

Jacksonville

Republican

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J. C. Francis, Jr.
ALABAMA,
Baskerville, Sherman & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
AND
Commission Merchants,
260 Canal Street,
New York.

J. M. Elliott & Co.,
WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
Rome, Ga.

Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the
Coosa River. J. M. ELLIOTT & CO.
March 21, '68.

**Coosa River Steamboat Mail
Line.**
FREIGHTS REDUCED!
Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga.
For Spring of 1868.
PER STEAMERS

Etowah Undine.
Great Through Freight Line
FROM
NEW YORK
& BALTIMORE
TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.
From New York. From Baltimore.
1st Class, \$2 50 \$2 10
2d Class, 2 18 1 88
3d Class, 1 90 1 65
4th Class, 1 64 1 49
5th Class, 1 34 1 24

Directions to Shippers of Goods.
Mark via Charleston, care of J. M.
ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Ga.,
and Greensport, Ala.
All Through Freights can be paid to
JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery
of Goods at Greensport.
N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every
Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
leave Greensport every Wednesday at 7
A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at
7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every
Thursday and Monday.

J. M. ELLIOTT,
General Supt. Steamboat Line.
C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Sup. R.R.R.
J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R.
R. W. COLE, Gen. Supt. Ga. R. R.
H. T. PEAKE, Supt. S. C. R. R.
Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—1m.

**CONSIGN YOUR GOODS
TO
CROSWELL & CO**

HAVING rented the Warehouse, known
as the "Petition Warehouse," belong-
ing to the Selma and Dalton R. R. Co.
for a term of years, we are now prepared
to offer to the citizens of Calhoun, Talladega,
and the northern part of the State generally,
accommodations superior to any they have
ever had, in the way of taking care of, and
forwarding Goods. With the large and com-
modious floating Wharf Boat "Magnolia,"
at the foot of the slide, we are prepared to
store any amount of Freight, well protected
from rain, a good watchmen, efficient
Clerks, and immediately at the Depot, where
the usual amount of handling and drayage
is avoided; nothing more being required
when your Goods are consigned to Croswell
& Co., and they will be forthcoming in due
time. The Cubic and State Rooms of the
Magnolia are in good repair, and under the
supervision of Lynch & Kelson, two of the
best Stewards on the Alabama River, who
are prepared to furnish good clean Beds, and
meals to the travelling public, who may
wish to be sure of getting a Boat, arriving at
any time of the night, and upon reasonable
terms.
Selma, March 28, 1868.—1y.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

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

I have Just Received
A Fresh Supply of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Clothing Boots, and
Shoes, Drugs & Medicines,
Saddlery, Coffee, Sugar,
Molasses, Tobacco, &c.
I also have a lot of fine
CINCINNATI BACON.

All of which I want to sell Cheap for
Cash.
P. ROWAN.
May 23, 1868.

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

Ladies Depository,
Baltimore, Md.

THIS institution was organized in Balti-
more, in February 1867, for the relief
of Ladies who, in consequence of the late dis-
astrous war, have been unexpectedly obliged
to rely upon the work of their own hands for
support. This relief is given by putting out
sewing, selling preserves, jellies, &c., and re-
lics, such as paintings, silver, china, &c.—
Permits are first obtained either to do sewing,
or to deposit, after which any work or article
is sent over the express lines free of charge.
At the earnest request of the President of
the Depository and my own solicitude for our
Sunny South, I make known the existence of
this institution to those parts of Alabama
with which I am acquainted, and also my
willingness to aid any or all who desire to enjoy
its benefits. Further information may be ob-
tained by addressing Ladies' Depository, 52
North Chancery street, or the undersigned, 373
West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
MISS CLEMENTINE SNOW
May 4th, 1868.

New Goods.
An additional
Lot of
PRINTS, &c.
Just Received.

We do NOT wish to sell on time, but DO
intend offering Goods for CASH, as cheap as
can be AFFORDED.
WOODWARD & SON.
May 2, 1868.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.,
Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
SELMA, ALA.

HAVING removed from the old stand
near the S. R. & P. Railroad depot
to the house formerly occupied by
Lyles & Mitroff, at the head of the City
Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to
RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights
consigned to them with dispatch.
R. A. PETTIBONE & CO. are not Steamboat
Agents, and their terms will vary upon
having their interests looked after in freights
and charges.
The very liberal patronage heretofore ex-
tended by the friends of this House is respect-
fully solicited.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.
Mr. W. V. R. WARSON, of the old firm of
Eagar, Watson & White is with this House.
May 23, 1868.—1f.

THE OLD
"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"
BY
J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the trav-
elling public, and citizens of the
Town and Country generally, that I
am still keeping this House. I shall endeav-
or to have my table furnished with every-
thing this and the city markets afford. I
have purchased my supplies for the year very
low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as
the cheapest. Being determined to spare nei-
ther capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I
solicit a liberal share of patronage.
There is a good "Livery Stable" con-
nected with this House, plentifully furnished to
take care of horses; and supplied with var-
ious conveniences for travellers off the usual
routes.
J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1866.

Economy & Home Industry.
SAVE YOUR RAGS!
THE CHICKASAGOGE MANU-
FACTURING COMPANY

ARE now prepared to purchase GOOD
CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS
in any quantity, and to pay for them the
Highest Market Price in Cash.
They have established a Depot at No. 51
North Water street for the receipt and storage
of Rags and Paper stock of all sorts, under
the immediate charge of Capt. Thomas Biss,
who is authorized to pay a liberal price for
all stock required for the Company's Mills,
and brought him in suitable condition.
Rags may be either white, colored or mixed,
but they must be free of woollens, clean and
well handled.
Dealers in paper stock in the city and im-
terior will find it to their advantage to com-
municate with us before disposing of their
stock elsewhere.
Newspapers will advance their own inter-
ests by lending their influence to secure the
saving and collection of all the rags to be
found in their respective localities. We will
credit them in exchange for paper at liberal
rates for all the merchantable rags they may
send us.
Rags sent by the rivers and Great North-
ern Railroad, should be addressed to the Com-
pany at Mobile.
All shipments by the Mobile and Ohio
Railroad should be directed to Beaver Mill-
creek Station, the location of the Company's
Works.
For further information apply to the
Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water st.,
or to the undersigned, in person or by let-
ter, at the Office of the Advertiser and Reg-
ister.

W. G. CLARE, President.
All newspapers publishing this adver-
tisement one month and calling attention to
it will receive credit for the same at their
regular rates, payable in paper as soon as the
Mills get into full operation. Feb. 1.

TIN-WARE
For Sale by
WOODWARD & SON.

Gov. Seymour's Speech.
Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank
you for the honor you have done me in
making me your presiding officer.—
[Cheers.] This convention is made up
of a large number of delegates from all
parts of our land. To a great degree
we are strangers to each other, and
view the subjects which agitate our
country from different stand points—
We cannot at once learn each other's
mode of thought, or grasp all the facts
which bear upon the minds of others.
Yet our session must be brief, and we
are forced to act without delay upon
questions of an exciting character and
of deep import to our country. To
maintain order, to restrain all exhibi-
tion of passion, to drive out of our
minds all unkind suspicions, is at this
time a great duty. [Cheers.] I rely
upon your sense of this duty and not
upon my own ability to sustain me in
the station in which I am placed by your
kind partiality.

Men never met under greater
responsibilities than those which now weigh
upon us. [Applause.] It is not a mere
party triumph we seek. We are trying
to save our country from the dangers
which overhang it. We wish to lift off
the perplexities and the shackles which,
in the shape of bad laws and of crush-
ing taxation must paralyze the business
and labor of our land. [Loud cheers.]
We hope too that we can give order,
prosperity and happiness to those sec-
tions of our country which suffer so
deeply to-day in their homes and in all
the fields of their industry, from the
unhappy events of the last eight years.
I trust our actions will show that we
are governed by earnest purpose to help
all classes of our citizens. Avoiding
harsh invectives against men, we should
keep the public mind fixed upon the
questions which must now be met and
solved. [Cheers.]
Let us leave the past to the calm
judgment of the future and confront
the perils of the day. [Cheers.] We are
forced to meet the assertions in the res-
olutions put forth by the late Republican
Convention. I aver there is not in this
body one man who has it in his heart to
excite so much of angry feeling against
the republican party as must be stirred
up in the minds of those who read those
declarations in the light of recent events,
and in view of the condition of our
country.

In the first place, they congratulate
the perplexed man of business, the
burdened tax payer, the laborer whose
hours of toil are lengthened out by the
growing cost of the necessities of life,
upon the success of that reconstruction
policy which has brought all these evils
upon them by the cost of its military
despotism and the corruption of its Bu-
reau agencies.
In one resolution they denounce all
forms of repudiation as a national crime.
Then why did they put upon the statute
books of the nation the laws which in-
volve the citizens who borrow coin to force
their creditor to take debased paper,
and thus wrong him out of a large share
of his claim in violation of the most
solemn compact? [Loud cheering.]
If repudiation is a national crime, it
is a crime to invite the citizens of this
country thus to repudiate their individ-
ual promise. [Applause.] Was it not
a crime to force the creditors of this
and other States to take a currency at
times worth no more than forty cents on
the dollar in payment for the sterling
coin they gave to build roads and canals
which yield such ample resources of
wealth and prosperity? [Applause.]
Again they say it is due to the labor-
er of the nation that taxation should be
equalized. Then why did they make
taxation unequal. Beyond the injustice
of making one class of citizens pay for
another the shares of the cost of
schools, of roads, of the local law, which
protected their lives and property, it
was an unwise and hurtful thing.—
[Cheers.] It sunk the credit of the
country as unusual terms are always
hurtful to the credit of the borrower.
They also declare the best policy to
diminish our burden of debt is to im-
prove our credit that capitalists will seek
to loan us money at lower rates of in-
terest than we now pay, and we must
continue to pay so long as repudiation
is threatened or suspected. Then why
have they used five hundred millions of
the tax drawn from the people of this
country to uphold a despotic military
authority, and to crush out the life of
States, when, if this money had been
used to pay our debts capitalists would
now seek to lend us money at lower
rates of interest. But for this covert
repudiation our national credit would
not be tainted in the markets of the
world. [Applause.]
Again they declare of all who were
faithful in the trials of the late war
there were none entitled to more especial
honor than the brave soldiers and sea-
men who endured the hardships of
campaign and cruise and imperiled their
lives in the service of the country.—
The bounties and pensions provided by
the laws for the brave defenders of the

nation is an obligation never to be for-
gotten. The widows and orphans of the
gallant dead are the wards of the peo-
ple, a sacred trust bequeathed to the
nation's care. Have these sacred trusts
been performed? They pay to the
maimed man, to the widow or orphan,
a currency which they have sunk one-
quarter below their thoughtful value by
policy of hate, of waste and military
despotism. The pittance to the wound-
ed soldiers is pinched down twenty per-
cent. below the value of that coin which
he had a right to expect. [Loud
cheers.]
Is there no covert repudiation in this?
[Applause.] Again, they say foreign
emigration, which in the past has added
so much to the wealth, the development
of the resources and increase of power
to the republic—the asylum of the op-
pressed of all nations—should be fostered
and encouraged by a liberal and a
just policy. Is this foreign emigration
fostered by a policy which is a mockery
of the laws just passed declaring eight
hours to be a legal day's labor. The
cost of the Government and of the
swarms of officials so swells the cost of
living that men must toil on to meet
the exaction. [Cheers.] The time was
when we could not only invite the Eu-
ropeans to share with us the material
blessings of our great country; but
more than this, we could tell those who
fled from oppression that we lived under
a Government of laws administered by
the judiciary which kept the bayonet
and the sword in due subordination.—
[Cheers.]

We could point to a written constitu-
tion which not only marked out the pow-
ers of the government, but whose an-
xious care secured to the humble man
the right of property, of person and
conscience. Is emigration encouraged
by trampling that Constitution in the
dust, treating it with contempt, shack-
ling the judiciary, insulting the Execu-
tive, and giving all the world to under-
stand that the great guarantees of po-
litical and civil rights are destroyed?
[Applause.]
But the crowning indictment against
the follies and crimes of those in power
is in these words: "That we recognize
the great principles handed down in the
Declaration of Independence as the true
foundation of democratic government,
and we hail with gladness every effort
toward making these principles a living
reality on every inch of American soil."
If, within the limits of the ten States
of this Union, an American citizen,
stung by a sense of his wrongs, should
publicly and truthfully denounce the
men in power, because in the very lan-
guage of this declaration of independ-
ence they have created a multitude of
officers and sent thither swarms of off-
icers to harass our people and eat out
their substance, he would in all human
probability be dragged to a prison;
or if, in the indignant language of our
fathers, he should exclaim that they
have affected to render the military in-
dependent or superior to the civil power,
have abolished the free system of En-
glish law as established here in arbitrary
government for the offense of asserting
these principles, he would be tried and
punished by a military tribunal. [Great
cheering.]
Having declared that the principles
of the Declaration of Independence
should be made a living reality on every
inch of American soil, they put in nom-
ination a military chieftain who stands
at the head of that system of despotism
that crushes beneath its feet the great-
est principle of the Declaration of In-
dependence. [Cheers.]
It is held by military orders to be a
crime to speak out the indignation and
contempt which burn within the bosoms
of patriotic men. If to-morrow a mili-
tary order should be put forth in that
State where the ashes of Washington
are entombed, that will be an offense to
declare that the military should ever be
subordinate to the civil authorities, to
speak the sentiment that it was a dis-
grace to our country to let hordes of offi-
cials eat up the substance of the peo-
ple, he who uttered these words could
be dragged to prison from the very grave
where lie the remains of the author of
the Declaration of Independence.—
[Loud cheering.]
From this outrage there can be no
appeals to courts; and the Republican
candidate for the Presidency has ac-
cepted a position which makes a large
share of our people dependent on his
will. [Applause.] In view of these
things, can there be one man in this
convention who can let a personal am-
bition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him
aside one hair's breadth in his efforts to
wipe off the wrongs and outrages which
disgrace our country. [Cheers.]
Can there be one man whose heart is
so dead to all that is great and noble in
patriotism, but that he will gladly sacri-
fice all other things for the sake of his
country, its liberty and its greatness?
Can we suffer any prejudices growing
out of the present differences of opinion
to hinder us from uniting now with all

who act with us to save our country?
[Cheers.]
We meet to-day to see what measures
can be taken to avert the danger which
threatens our country, and to release it
from the toils and burdens resulting
from had government and unwise coun-
sels.
I thank God that the strife of arms
has ceased, and that once more, in the
great conventions of our party, we can
call through the whole roll of States
and find men to answer for each. Time
and events in the great cycles have
brought us to this spot to renew and in-
vigorate that constitutional government
which nearly eighty years ago was in-
augurated in this city. [Loud cheers.]
It was here that George Washington,
first President, swore to preserve, pro-
tect and defend the Constitution of these
United States, (cheers), and here this
day we as solemnly ourselves swear to
uphold the rights and liberties of the
American people. Then as now a great
war which had desolated our land had
ceased. Then as now there was in many
patriotic breasts a longing for the bless-
ings of good government; for the pro-
tection of laws, and for a sentiment of
fraternal regard and affection among
the inhabitants of all the States of the
Union.
When our Government in 1779 was
inaugurated in this city there were glad
processions of men and those manifesta-
tions of great joy which a people show
when they feel that an event has hap-
pened which is to give lasting blessings
to the land. (Cheers.) To-day, in
this same spirit, this vast assemblage
meets, and the streets of this city are
thronged with men who have come from
the utmost borders of our continent.—
They are filled with the hope that we
are about by our action and our policy
to bring back the blessing of good gov-
ernment.
It is among the happiest omens which
inspire us now that those who fought
bravely in our late civil war are fore-
most in their demands that there shall
be peace in our land. The passions of
hate and malice may linger in meaner
breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in
our generous purposes by those who
showed the true courage and manhood
of battle. [Cheers.]
In the spirit then of Geo. Washing-
ton, and of the patriots of the revolu-
tion, let us take the step to reinvigorate
our Government, and to start it once
again on its course to greatness and
prosperity. [Cheers.]
May Almighty God give us the wis-
dom to carry out our purposes; and may
he give every State of our Union the
blessings of peace good order and frat-
ernal affection.

Treasury Frauds.
The Washington correspondent of
the Louisville Journal, in a letter dated
the 28th ult., says:
When a history of the administration
of the Treasury Department for the
past three years shall come to be fully
written the country will stand aghast.
We all know the doings of the
whisky ring; there are grave and well-
founded suspicions of a large issue of
spurious bonds and coupons from gen-
uine plates; but the sum total of the
performances in the cotton line remains
a sealed book to the public. Shortly
after the close of the war the Chief of
the Produce Loan of the Confederate
States, by whom all the cotton belong-
ing to that Government had been pur-
chased, offered under the advice of high
Confederate officials, to discover to Mr.
McCulloch all the bona fide Confed-
erate cotton in the South, which was es-
timated at 110,000 bales this side of the
Mississippi river. Mr. McCulloch re-
fused the offer, saying that he had his
own agents, and intimating that they
would secure the property. Now, mark
the result. The South was over-
run by a band of legalized robbers who
stole (that is the word for it) not less
than 100,000 bales of private cotton,
whilst by some locus procus the public
cotton disappeared—not 20,000 bales
of it having found their way into the
Government stealeries. But little of
the private cotton, or the proceeds
thereof, has ever been restored to the
owners, and it is this money which it is
alleged Mr. McCulloch has had depos-
ited for so long a time with his friends
Jay, Cooke & Co., they allowing him
four per cent. per annum, whilst thou-
sands of widows and orphans to whom
it appropriately belongs, are on the
verge of starvation. The Southern
delegates know all about this, and Mr.
Johnson must get rid of McCulloch if
he would secure the confidence of the
sufferers.

All the magistrates elect in Shol-
by county, Ala., are negroes, and not
one of them can read and write.
Mr. Seward is reported to have
committed himself to the support of
Grant and Colfax. This will surprise
but one man in the United States—
Andrew Johnson.

FOR PRESIDENT. HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR OF MISSOURI.

PROGRESS OF OUR RAILROAD.—On Tuesday last, for the first time since the road passed this place, we passed up the entire distance of the construction of the road up to that time, about 26 or 28 miles to near the State line; we also passed some two miles above where the iron was laid down, to an extensive rock cut, some 43 feet deep, where a number of hands were engaged, and had this gigantic work almost completed, sufficient in fact for the passage of cars and the continuance of the work of construction. It had been estimated that this work alone would occupy four months for completion; but under the almost magic wand of that energetic and efficient superintendent of excavation and grading, Mr. Cury, six weeks only had been occupied in work upon it, just the time to a day he said it would take him, with the force at his command.

We found the road thus far neatly and substantially finished, and work progressing with all the regularity of the hands of a clock, at the rate of about one half mile per day, which will complete the road to Rome about the first of September; but as the distance is shortened and the force concentrated, the work will progress more rapidly.

We were in company almost the entire day with Capt. E. G. BARNEY, the energetic and efficient General Agent and Superintendent of construction, from whom we obtained much valuable and interesting information, on many but particularly the subjects of the construction and building of canals and railroads, and the sources of prosperity for cities, towns, villages and communities. With a mind eminently practical, an energy and perseverance that knows no such word as fail, and from whose vocabulary the word discouragement has long since been discarded, he brings everything to the touchstone of utility. With these qualifications and the super-added advantages of 32 years practical experience, we doubt whether he has a superior in the construction of railroads in the United States. Such a man we regard as a public benefactor, and deserving of more esteem and honor than all the sporting politicians of the 40th Congress put together.

We also had the pleasure during the day of becoming acquainted with that intelligent, affable and friendly gentleman, Capt. M. STANTON, who is the capable and efficient Agent of Transportation at Selma; and who also has the advantage of some ten years' experience in his complicated, laborious and responsible branch of business. Altogether, we passed a very profitable, and also pleasant day, barring the fatigue of some five miles walk over some pretty rough places, which was relieved and alleviated however, by the valuable information received from Capt. B. and the interesting conversation and spicy jokes of our old friend Warren Harris.

This work, so long and ardently desired by our citizens, is now rapidly drawing to a successful close. We look back upon its commencement as upon the days of our youth. It will almost not quite double the value of every acre of land for several miles on either side—add fifty per cent. to the value of that further off—put a new face upon almost every thing, and promote the prosperity of all branches of business. We congratulate our fellow-citizens on this consummation, and assure them that we rejoice now, as we have ever done, in all that promotes their happiness and prosperity.

The Republican in a New Dress. We feel so perfectly satisfied with the nominations made by our National Democratic Convention, for President and Vice President, and so perfectly hopeful and confident of success—never more so in the last forty years—that we feel encouraged to make some improvement in our paper. We design in a few weeks to purchase an entire new set of type, of a size between the largest and smallest now in use—large enough to be read with ease by the oldest class of our readers, and yet small enough to contain about one-fifth more than at present. We will also at the same time purchase an additional supply of the

most beautiful and latest style of display type for advertisements and job work.

These purchases will of course necessitate a considerable cash outlay, and as it will be made almost exclusively for the benefit of our subscribers, to adorn and increase the interest of their paper, we earnestly solicit, and confidently hope for some assistance from them. Two or three dollars from each one who is now in arrears, will enable us to accomplish the object without embarrassment, and encourage us in the earnest and ardent, but hopeful political struggle upon which we have entered. If you cannot attend to it personally, send by mail or by hand, and you shall not only have due credit on our books, but our most cordial and hearty thanks.

The Democratic Candidates for President and Vice-President.—Our paper would not hold one half or one-tenth of the articles we see in our exchange papers, heartily endorsing and ratifying the nominations of Seymour and Blair; we must therefore content ourselves with assuring our readers that every where, by the great mass of democrats and conservatives, these nominations have not only been cordially endorsed and ratified, but received with demonstrations of the wildest enthusiasm, coupled with the most unbounded confidence of success and victory. Everywhere, from Maine to California, monster ratification meetings have already been held by the people, who by music, illuminations and the firing of guns, have proclaimed their unbounded satisfaction with the action of the National Convention, and their enthusiastic admiration of the great and good, and true men nominated; and that too on a platform, not false, swindling, equivocal and two-faced like the Radical, but bold, honest, candid and truthful—dodging no issue, and evading no responsibility—promising equal and exact justice to all, and the restoration of constitutional government in that pristine purity in which it was handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers. We publish the platform in this paper, together with the speech of Gov. Seymour to the Convention, and the letter of Mr. Blair, in all of which our readers will find perfect concord and harmony, and in sentiment and principle all that they could hope for and desire. The address of the soldiers and sailors Convention and speech of Thomas Ewing, jr. they will also find exceedingly interesting and cheering.

The Radicals say, that in 1861, there was a great uprising of the people to save the Union. But time and events have proven, that a Union without a Constitution, governed by the despotic usurpations of a corrupt party, held together only by the "cohesive power" of public plunder, was not worth saving. Now, indeed, there is a great uprising of the people, combining the intelligence, honor and virtue of the nation, to save both the Union and the Constitution; and when the news of a great victory by that party shall be flashed by the electric current from ocean to ocean, all over this broad land, a shout will go up to heaven that will make the angels glad.

Something New Useful and Valuable. A newly invented Churn Dasher has been introduced into this section, called Finley's Patent Churn Dasher, a very ingenious instrument which has proven by actual use thus far made to be a great improvement on the old plan. The labor of churning can be performed in about one-third of the time occupied in the old mode, and considerably more butter obtained from the same quantity of milk. In any ordinary sized family it will pay for itself in a week. These results, not of conjecture, but by practical experience of reliable persons in our midst. One of the Dashers has been in use for a short time in the family of the publisher of this paper, and we can vouch for the correctness of the advantages claimed by the patentee. We cannot without occupying too much space, give an accurate idea of this ingenious invention, but any one can see it at a glance by an examination.

Mr. W. W. Eraper, has purchased the right for this and Talladega counties, and will have them on hand and deposited for sale, at the business houses in all the Towns and villages of the two counties: from him also, any information can be obtained by addressing him at Oxford, Ala.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We publish in this paper a table of standard U. S. Weights and Measures which will be useful to all classes. We would advise our friends, as we shall publish it but once, to cut it out and preserve it for future reference.

LARGE TOMATO.—A tomato has been laid on our table, raised in the garden of Hon. T. A. Walker, of this place, weighing one pound, and we suppose had lost one or two ounces of weight at the time we weighed it. Who can beat this?

THE HOTTEST DAY YET.—On Thursday evening last the Thermometer stood in the shade, at the Drug Store in this place at 100 deg. This we believe is the highest ever known here.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We have not room this week for the publication of Gov. Smith's Message to the Legislature now in session. We are gratified to see that he recommends the removal of all disabilities imposed by the new constitution, and a just and conciliatory course generally, on the part of the members.

FINE COTTON.—Jesse U. Bryan, Esq. left at our Office last week, but too late for mention in our paper, a cotton stalk, pulled up out of a row where too thick, five feet in height, and having on it 65 bolls, blooms and squares.

J. A. Weatherly has also left with us a stalk raised on the Pinson place, four feet in length, and having 75 bolls, blooms and squares; and which he says is but a fair specimen of the field.

These specimens we should think, together with the late seasonable weather, is a pretty fair indication and promise of a good cotton crop in this section the present year.

Ratification Meeting. We are requested to give notice, that a meeting of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, will be held in Jacksonville on Saturday the 25th of July inst., for the purpose of ratifying the action of the late Democratic National Convention, in the adoption of their platform, and nomination of Seymour and Blair. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The District Meeting for the Jacksonville Dis. Montgomery Conf will be held at Oxford, commencing on Friday August 28th. Pastors will please come prepared to make the usual reports. Elected delegates, and all official members are expected to attend. Ample accommodation will be provided for all.

L. M. WILSON, P. E. Columbia, Ala., July 13th, 1868.

Editor Jacksonville Republican:

DEAR SIR.—The age of Jacksonville is not known to the writer; it is said she has attained the years of her majority, but her public walks do not indicate it.

If she is 21, she should be up and doing. She has lain in the mud long enough—the irregularities and improprieties of her walks and ways should be corrected—she should be chaste in all her ways. It is bad to indulge in habitual improprieties and irregularities of conduct when strictly confined to the family alone; but Jacksonville now has visitors from abroad, and will doubtless have others, and to make her visitors feel pleasant, and for her own character she should be chaste in all her ways; her public walks should be of a proper grade, and all improprieties removed.

To whose training she is indebted for her former course is not known to the writer, nor is it worth enquiry. The question is how will she conduct herself in the future?

It is said she has a number of Councilors, to regulate & control her walks. Is this so? How long has she had them? Who constituted them her Council? Has she followed their advice? Has her walks been regulated by them? Bad Council do you say? Some old fogies of '76 concluded that, whenever a government became destructive of, or failed to effectuate the objects of its creation, it is the privilege, nay the duty of that people to change the form, or abolish altogether, and establish a new one, suited to their wants. Does the government of Jacksonville fail to effectuate the objects of its creation?

The writer, by your permission, will pursue this subject still further.

In the mean time, should be pleased to hear from you, on the subject, and to learn the age of the town, and anything else you deem proper.

Respectfully, &c. CROSS TIE.

Homicide of a Negro.

On last Sunday evening an altercation took place between Dick Stevens, (colored,) and Dick Houston, (colored,) at the corner of E. T. Bramby and Son's drug store which resulted in the death of the latter. It seems that Dick Stevens had in his possession some candy, which he was gnawing on greedily to the satisfaction of his own appetite, when Dick Houston came up, and, his African taste for "sweet things," being strong, insisted that he must divide.—Dick Stevens could not "see it," and refused unhesitatingly to comply. Dick Houston did not like such an unneighborly act in his "brudder," and he showered abusive language, which had no effect, and he thought he would try what "virtue there was in stones," and struck him on the back of the head with a stone of no small size which enraged his barbarous nature to such an extent,

that he "went for him," and gave him cold steel, instead of candy. The knife which he used severed a blood vessel in the breast, which caused the blood to flow freely, and fatally. After he had stabbed him, he proceeded on towards home, but was pursued and overtaken by Sheriff Johnson, brought back and incarcerated safe in jail.

Marietta Journal, 10th.

Stonewall Institute.

We invite attention to the advertisement, giving notice of the commencement of the next session of this Institute. We copy the following notice from the Selma Times and Messenger, we heartily endorse, and would say more if at all necessary. We can say from a personal acquaintance with Rev. Mr. Connerly, and his eminent qualifications and abilities, that persons who desire to send their sons to a distance to school, could not do better than send them to Stonewall Institute.

The Stonewall Institute.—The Close of the Session.

A two hours' drive, on Thursday, over a fine road, running beyond Summerfield, over a rolling, almost broken, country, took us to Stonewall Institute—a school already famous.

There it stands, in the woods, yet almost a town of itself—a community without shops, or bar-rooms, or gambling houses, or any of the vices, or even the temptations to vice, peculiar to towns—a community of young men, devoted to intellectual pursuits, in training for the great battle of life.

This school was founded by Mr. Connerly in 1865 on the idea that young men isolated almost for the time being from the world would be enabled to concentrate their minds on the business of acquiring an education, and consequently, would make a more rapid advancement in their studies, while, at the same time, their morals and habits would be fixed for life under the care of pious preceptors and safe from all corrupting influences.

With these ideas in view, Mr. Connerly erected the necessary buildings, and opened his school, at a point five miles North of Summerfield, in the midst of hills which are almost mountains, where the water is good, the air is pure, and malarious disease are unknown; and here he has since labored with characteristic energy and zeal and ability, not so much for a temporary success, as to lay broad and deep the foundations of an enduring reputation and of a school whose name shall in future years wherever it is mentioned carry with it the idea of excellence.

Here he has gathered around him good boys, devoted to them all his time and all his ability as a teacher labored with them in the school-room and out of it, watched with paternal solicitude over their morals, cared for their physical wants with anxious diligence, and, while storing their memory with useful knowledge, trained their minds to habits of thinking and reasoning on all the affairs of life.

The course of instruction at Stonewall is eminently practical; and while nothing is neglected, the mathematics, the English language, the power of expressing thoughts or conveying knowledge with the pen or the tongue, and ideas of business, have received special attention. Hence composition and declamation, so much neglected in our schools, and book keeping and penmanship still more neglected, form important features in this school.

The examination of the classes had been concluded on the preceding days, and Thursday was devoted wholly to declamations and orations. The "little ones" had spoken their pieces before we reached Stonewall, but we were in time for the orations of the more advanced pupils, whose names and subjects we give, viz:—

R. McPadden, *Aves, E. Cade, Poverty*; W. Stallworth, *Men of Business*; E. Davidson, *Love of Liberty*; J. Hollis, *Character*; F. Bates, *Crime*; W. Randall, *Love of Truth*; Robt. Ware, *Oratory*; David Smith, *No Excellence Without Labor*; W. Phillips, *Our Country*; J. Stausell, *High Aims*; J. McCraw, *How Are the Mighty Fallen?*; James Moore, *Laban Omita Vindict*; Henry Hybart, *Alm the Architect of His Own Fortune*; Knox Lee, *The Destiny of the South*; W. S. Neal, *Something New*; W. L. Sink, *Valedictory*.

We pay no constrained compliment to these young gentlemen when we say, that in the matter of the orations and in the manner of delivery these exercises were of a high order—that the excellence was so general that we cannot particularize our praise without conscious injustice to those not mentioned. The self-possession, the ease, the dignity, and the manliness of the speakers were noticed by all; and the orations were less florid, and the delivery, in almost every case, less declamatory and artificial, more matured, better adapted to an audience of men, than is usual in the efforts of young men.

The past year has been a hard one on all our schools, and Stonewall has suffered with others. The partial failure of the cotton crop of '67, and the low prices at which planters sold, left thousands without the ability to educate their children; but the prospect is more favorable now, and it is to be hoped that this fall every young man in the country will fill his proper place in the classes of some institution of learning. Stormy times are ahead of us, and the storm of the South in the years to come will be educated mind.

As no one can say how soon stern duties will again claim our young men, parents and guardians should make every sacrifice to give them the educational benefits of these uncertain days of quasi peace.

The success of the Stonewall during the past session is due, next to Mr. Connerly's personal efforts, to Mr. J. H. Jones, the experienced and capable teacher of mathematics, and we are glad to know that he will remain with the school during the next session, which will commence on the 1st Monday in October.—Selma Times.

THE PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled and never to be renewed or reargued, do, with the return of peace, demand,

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the removal of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inequitable levies for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for controlling the State militia into National forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon the people and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to the people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after which most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American Capitol into a bastille.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarch of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judicial Tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charge preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjugation to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinions, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

DEED.—On 11th inst. near Jacksonville, Ala., Mrs. Mary E. McCain, wife of Robert McCain.

The home of her birth was in Anderson District, S. C. In the gladsome moments of youth she began a christian life, and as years of failing strength crept on, those christian graces that so early budded, continued to unfold their petals, and as they reached the falls of death expanded among the eternal beauties of Heaven. Distinguished for her piety, christian rectitude and religious devotion, the Methodist church has lost one of its most valuable members. A wife, a good, a noble and faithful wife, she leaves a bereaved husband to mourn her irreparable loss—a mother so fond and tender, she comes no more to the altar with her soft and earnest pleadings in behalf of her three sons who made her the object of merited love and affection—a bright and happy home has grown dark and cheerless. Active and ready in her ministrations of kindness, she drew around her the numerous friends, and loved associates of a long and joyous life who feel keenly the pangs of separation.

Ever must the memory of one so worthy and true be cherished by those who knew her, and with pleasing recollections will they revert to the days in which she lived, and mark to profit by her christian example.

Gen. Blair on the Situation.

Loyal Voters Fearfully Expressed. How a Brave Man would Save the Constitution. The following letter from Gen. Frank P. Blair, the democratic candidate for Vice President, was published in the New York papers on the morning of the 3d inst.

WASHINGTON, June 30. Col. Jas. O. Broadhead.

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest: The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election, the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted; negro suffrage established and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overturned? It can only be by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that it is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the cooperation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration. It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, bold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, cut up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle. Your friend, FRANK P. BLAIR.

Victory! Victory! The Vicksburg Herald is enthusiastic over the great Democratic triumph in that State. It holds forth in this glowing strain: Glorious, gallant, Mississippi has crushed the dragon of Radicalism. Proudly she can proclaim that, undismayed, she went gallantly into the contest, and came forth victor. An exultant and presumptuous horde of greedy adventurers proclaimed that they could ride rough-shod over every right of freemen, and with arrogance and presumption threw down the gauntlet. Gallant Mississippi accepted the gage, and meeting the vain tyrant, overthrew and crushed him in battle. Hang your heads in shame, ye vile pilferers and plunderers, for your villainy has been exposed upon you, and defeat, full and complete, has been your only spoils. Go back to that obscurity to which your crimes consign you; and never again come forth into the glorious light of day. Infamy is stamped upon your brow. Time cannot remove the hatred which your crimes and vices have engendered. Go down and grovel in the dust, you are abhorred to the sight of virtue, truth and justice. Beware every day the glad tidings

reach us of overwhelming majorities.—It is no longer a question of doubt; it is clearly established to the mind of the most sanguine and hopeful among the Radicals that the Constitution has been ferriously defeated. The mighty East, with her great energy, patriotism and industry, has piled up a very mountain of votes against the Constitution. Mississippi has spoken in thunder tones, and Radicalism is dead forever in the State—no chance to ever reestablish a foothold again.

Matters at Washington.

The Radical Game—What Gen. Meade is Doing in Georgia—Fraud, Conspiracy and Treason.

Special Dispatch to the Mont. Advertiser.] WASHINGTON, July 11, 1868.

The game of the radicals is a deep and dangerous one, and looks to nothing more nor less than a restoration of State and National Governments by force.

Louisiana is an example, Georgia is about to furnish an instance of most daring radical outrage. Joe Brown and Gen. Meade, thinking, when the Legislature met, that the radicals had a majority only required members of the Senate and House to take the oath required by the new Constitution of Georgia. Soon after the election, General Meade appointed a committee to investigate all contests and to report on the eligibility of candidates. Gen. Meade issued an order and named as duly elected and entitled to their seats the members who went forward and qualified at the assembling of the Legislature. Everything seemed promising then, but a few votes developed the fact that the democrats controlled the House. Then Bullock, Brown and Meade set their heads to work, and the result is that enough democrats in the face of Meade's order, declaring them elected, are to be turned out, in order that the 14th amendment may be ratified and Joe Brown and the Augusta perjurer, Foster Blodgett, be elected to the United States Senate.

This is the game that is being played. The only advice we can give the Georgia democrats is to retain their seats and never yield them except at the point of the bayonet. Let Gen. Meade send his soldiers into the Georgia Legislature and turn men already declared entitled to their seats out of them, in order to secure a radical majority, and it will make for Seymour a quarter of a million of votes.

The scheme of revolution contemplates another grander outrage, which if consummated may involve the nation in war. Thad Stevens has introduced additional articles of impeachment and for the present they are quietly resting for the Southern bogus congressmen to all get in their seats. As soon as about 15 additional Senators and 40 members are sworn in, the new articles are to be hurried through and the President again put on trial. This time he is to be convicted, and then by radical legislation, his place is to be usurped by some one who will field it to Grant, even if Seymour is fairly elected.

This is the plan by which the Grant faction hope in spite of the popular will to retain power and to outrage public opinion. The day they undertake it, there will be such a storm as has seldom passed over any country. The democrats here understand their deep laid plan, and will never consent to the inauguration of Grant unless he is fairly elected. This you may rely on. The Georgia democratic members were all relieved by the bill which relieved Brown, Bullock & Co., of their political disabilities, from all persons, who were elected to any position who have not publicly declined to accept—Let the Georgia Democrats act on this and "Suck." They will be sustained by the democrats of the North.

Grant and the Jews.

The following from the Warwick (Igd.) Herald, a Republican paper dyed in the wool, shows in what estimation Grant's party holds the Israelites.—It says:

"GRANT VS JEWDOM. The Evansville Courier is trying to make capital against General Grant because he would not let Jewish army-thieves and blockade-runners carry on their unlawful trafficking unmolested.—The Jews, as a class are distinguished pre-eminently above all other people for their characteristic dishonesty and thieving propensities. It is a part of their faith to pray upon and rob Christians. After having violated every military law pertaining to trade in the Department of Tennessee, during the war, General Grant banished them from the Department, and forbid them ever returning to it. We say good!"

The above is bold language to be used towards an industrious, enterprising class of our citizens, amongst whom a pauper is not to be found. Before the close of the campaign the Republicans will be on their knees, begging the votes of these people. Dayton Ledger.

There no longer appears any reason to doubt that the constitution is defeated in Mississippi by in the neighborhood of 10,000 majority. The radicals are resorting to the old "stop thief" cry of "frand" to cover up their ignominious defeat; but Gen. McDowell declares that the election was fairly conducted; and there does not seem to have been a serious disturbance or difficulty worthy of note in the State during the canvass or while the votes were being polled.—Scima Times.

Weights and Measures as Recognized by the United States.

Table listing various commodities and their weights in pounds. Items include Wheat, Shelled Corn, Corn in the ear, Rye, Barley, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, White Beans, Castor Beans, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Hemp Seed, Millet Seed, Peas, Blue Grass Seed, Buckwheat, Dried Peaches, Onion, Salt, Stone Coal, Malt, Bran, Plastering Hair, Turpentine, Unshelled Lime, Corn Meal, Fine Salt, Hungarian Grass Seed, Ground Suet, A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 bushel, A box 16 by 16 1/2 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel, A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 1/2 deep, contains 1 peck, A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 1/2 deep, contains 1 quart.

Factory Thread.

J. M. Carroll & Co., are the Agents for the Shelby Manufacturing Co., located at Montevallo, Ala. The Thread is of superior quality and Manufactured in our own State. They are now prepared to sell at Wholesale or Retail.—Merchants here and in the country can purchase from them on as good terms as any Factory can sell, either in the State or out.

Spinning cotton taken in exchange for Thread at 20c. per lb.

Diarrhea.—Why will our friends permit the various members of their family to suffer with Diarrhea, Nausea and Vomiting, Cholera Morbis, Cramps, Cholera Infantum, and the Bowel complaint among children, when a pleasant and effectual scientific preparation can be had that will give immediate relief? No family should be without a bottle. Thousands of bottles were sold during the cholera season last summer in Memphis, with the happiest results. Write to Dromogole & Co's Red Diarrhoea Remedy, which we cheerfully recommend.

STONEMAN INSTITUTE.

The regular scholastic exercises of this institution will re-open the first Monday in October next.

This School for Boys is situated 13 miles north of Selma, in the quiet country of the State of Alabama. The reputation of its Teachers rests upon labors of nearly 20 years. The students prepared at this school for College, always stand high when admitted into Colleges. The Teachers and Students constitute a community. The School belongs to no sect, and is controlled by no Trustees. It is the sole property of the Proprietor.

CHARGES, \$300 per year, covering Board and Tuition, payable in advance. Circulars will be sent upon application to the Proprietor. We refer here, to Messrs: E. L. Woodward, W. B. Forney, and Dr. Miller Francis. D. C. B. CONNERLY, President. Near Selma, Ala. July 18, 1868.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County. Probate Court of said county.

Curtis G. Benson, deceased, Estate of. THIS day came William S. and Jasper N. Reason, Administrators of said Estate, and filed their statements and report, setting forth that the said Curtis G. Benson, deceased, had by his last will and testament, appointed that it may be so decreed: It is ordered, that the 24th day of August, 1868, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

THOMAS A. RAMSEY, Judge of Probate. July 18th, 1868.—3t.

Finley's Patent Churn Dasher

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the Right of this truly ingenious and valuable invention, for the Counties of Calhoun and Talladega, and is now prepared to furnish them to all who may desire to purchase, at the principal places of business in the two Counties. They will be found by practical experience to save twenty times the amount of labor than the old plan. It is believed that no modern invention will pay so great a per cent. in proportion to the small cost, in its retail price, for itself in one week. The uniform retail price, established everywhere is two dollars. Call at any of the stores and examine for yourselves. W. W. DRAPER, Oxford Ala., July 18, 1868.—

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Cleburne County. Letters of Administration upon the Estate of David Black deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of July 1868, by the Honorable A. D. Chandler, Judge of the Probate Court of Cleburne County: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. This the 5th July, 1868. JAMES KEMP, Adm'r. July 11th, 1868.—6t.

M. H. BOGGS. A. E. MOTT

BOGGS & MOTT,

Wholesale Grocers AND Commission Merchants. No. 3, Central Block, Water St. Selma, Ala. May 18th, 1868.—6m.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE. J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

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. CONSULTING 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 SUPPLIES. Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

ISBELL & SON, BANKERS, Talladega, Ala.

ARE now Discounting Bills on Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York. Checking on all these cities at sight, and furnish Exchange on Europe. They buy GOLD, SILVER, Old Bank Notes, Compound Interest and Seven Thirty Notes. They receive Gold, Silver and Currency on Deposit—guaranteeing safety, and pay back same in sums to suit parties, free of any charge. Feb. 8, 1868.—ly. Prompt attention given to collections.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Isaac McKee, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours for such sale, on the premises of said decedent, on Tallapoosa river, some six or eight miles from Arabacoochee, in Cleburne county, Alabama, on Tuesday the 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, on a credit of twelve months, bearing interest from sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said Estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The south half S. E., N. W. S. E., and south half N. E. and S. E., S. W., S. 18, and S. W., N. E. 14 of sec. 17, township 16, range 11, containing 263 acres, more or less,—also eighty acres, more or less, lying in the south east corner of section 19, township 16, Range 11.—Also a part of the east half section 19, township 16, Range 11.—741 acres.—Also a part of the east half section 19, township 16, Range 11, 120 acres, upon which said lands above described, is situated a Grist and Saw Mill. There is upon said Lands excellent water power for Mills, or Machinery of any kind, to which the attention of capitalists seeking opportunity for investment is invited. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. G. I. TURNLEY, Adm'r. July 11, 18 68.—5t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Joel Borden, late of the county of Calhoun, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, on the 6th day of July, 1868, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, 6 miles east of Jacksonville, in said county, On the 15th day of August, 1868, on a credit until the 1st day of January, 1869, bearing interest from sale, to be secured by note with at least two good and sufficient sureties, the following described Lands, to-wit: 1st. The south east fourth of north east fourth of section 3; Township 14, Range 9—40 acres. 2. All of the north half of north east fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what was conveyed by deed in his life time to George W. Anderson, about 40 acres. 3. All of south west fourth of north east fourth, and south east fourth of north west fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what was conveyed in his life time conveyed to Joseph Borden, about 30 acres. 4. The north half of south east fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what decedent in his life time conveyed to Nancy Robinson across the south side of said north half—about 54 acres. 5. Also about ten acres in the north east corner of the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 3, township 14, Range 9, known as the Johnson tract. In all about 175 acres, all east in the Coosa Land District.

LUCINDA BORDEN, Administratrix. July 11, 1868.—5t.

WANTED:

500 POUNDS BEESWAX, for which the highest market price, in Cash or Goods, will be paid by T. F. WYNN & CO. July 11, 1868.

BEESWAX WANTED.

Bring your Beeswax to WOODWARD & SON, Who will buy any quantity. Polytechnic Academy. THE second session of the Polytechnic Academy, will commence in Jacksonville, on the 4th Monday in July, 1868. Terms per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30 00. JOHN R. FORNEY, H. A. RUTLEDGE, } Instructors.

Last Notice.

To the citizens of Calhoun County. ALL persons indebted to the U. S. Government for Revenue Tax for the years 1867 and 1868, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and settle immediately they must abide the penalty of the law—(ten per cent. additional tax)—Delay is dangerous. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector. Per H. F. VERNON, D. C. Jacksonville, Ala. July 7th, 1868.

IMPORTANT To the Travelling Public.

Jacksonville & Decatur DAILY MAIL LINE, By STAGE and STEAMBOAT.

WE take pleasure in informing the public that this Line is now in operation. Parties travelling North will find it greatly to their advantage to go by this line, as both

Cheaper & Quicker. Schedule Time to Decatur and Huntsville, EIGHTEEN HOURS. To Nashville, TWENTY-FOUR.

Leaving JACKSONVILLE every morning, (except Sunday) passing GADSDEN and BLACK CREEK FALLS, arriving at GUNTERSVILLE, on the Tennessee River, in the evening; there connecting with our new Steamboat, built with an eye exclusively to fast running on low water—time to Decatur only six hours—connecting there with Nashville and Decatur Railroad, going North, and Memphis and Charleston East and West. Give us one trial and be convinced. HINDS BROS & CO. I. M. HINDS, Supt. July 4, 1868.—1y.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Southern Life Assurance & Trust Company, of MOBILE, Ala. Capital paid up \$500,000.

THIS RELIABLE HOME COMPANY has been issuing Policies during the last fourteen months to hundreds of the best citizens of the State, and is under the control of some of the most experienced and enlightened gentlemen in the Southern country.

It is to the interest of every Southern man to encourage home enterprises, and check the flow of their capital to the development of Northern Institutions.

Officers of the Company. Robt. S. BUNKER, President. S. C. DONALDSON, Secretary & Actuary. ROBT. H. SMITH, Counsel. DABNEY HERNON & G. A. KETCHUM, Medical Examiners. CAPT. JAS. D. JOHNSTON, Gen'l State Agent.

TRUSTEES.

Chas. Walsh, A. J. Ingersoll, W. D. Mann, Moses Waring, Robt. H. Smith, Peter Hamilton, Joel W. Jones, S. J. Murphey, Sam'l. G. Battle, S. C. Witherspoon, Henry Hall, A. A. Winston, W. M. Brooks, Jonathan Bliss, C. J. Shepherd, J. M. Billups, W. J. Ledyard, Chas. P. Gage, Geo. A. Ketchum, Willis G. Clark, Peter Stark, G. M. Parker, Henry Watson, James Crawford, R. S. BUNKER.

JOHN M. WYLY, Agent for Calhoun and adjacent counties. Dr. J. Y. NISBET, Medical Examiner. May 30, 1868.—3m.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Gonorrhoea, Erysipelas, and Etc., induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cts. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates (from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO. 127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

Look Before you Leap! LIFE INSURANCE.

COMES directly to all, none can excuse themselves from at once attending to this most important call; and the thinking portion of any community will naturally ask themselves, what company shall we insure in—We say insure in the

SOUTHERN LIFE OF MEMPHIS. A Strictly Southern Company.

And offered by men who are "Natives of the soil, and to the manor born." It has within the last 12 months done more business by one half than any company doing business south.—It relies on Southern people for support—its capital is simple and securely invested—its patronage a good home company, and keep your money in your own country.

Southern Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky. and Memphis, Tenn. Net Assets for 1868, \$256,917 94. F. M. WHITE, Pres. SAM TATE, } Vice R. C. BRINKLEY, } Pres. BEN. MAY, Sec'y. GEN. N. B. FORREST, General Traveling Ag't. P. B. SHEPARD, Local Ag't. DR. M. W. FRANCIS, Med. Ex. June 29, 1868.—1m.

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

In Exchange for Goods, by T. F. WYNN & CO. July 4, 1868.

Great Bargains ARE NOW OFFERED By J. B. TURNLEY & CO. In the Exchange of BACON and GROCERIES for Wheat

And other articles of PRODUCE. Bring your Wheat without delay and avail yourselves of the advantages offered before the opportunity is withdrawn. June 14, 1868.

100 SACKS OF LIVERPOOL Salt. Molasses,

Also a quantity of genuine Sugar House Molasses, Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, very low for Cash, by J. B. TURNLEY & CO. July 4, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. Court of Probate for said County, June 11, A. D. 1868. THIS day came Samuel C. Kelly, Executor of the Estate of Sims Kelley, deceased, and presents and files in court his petition in writing, representing that his Testator, Sims Kelley, deceased, died seized and possessed of a large Tract of Land, lying and being in said county of Calhoun, and known and distinguished as the North half of Section 33; and also the north east fourth of the south west fourth of said section 33; also the south east fourth and the north west fourth of section 28; and the east half of said south west fourth of said section 28; also the east half of the north east fourth of section 32, all in Township 14 of Range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing about 840 acres. And said Executor, further states, that his said Testator directs in his will, that all said Lands be sold together, and the proceeds of the sale of the same, divided among certain of his heirs, &c.; and he now asks that an Order and Decree of this Court be made, authorizing him to sell said Lands, in accordance with the directions of the will of his said Testator. Said Executor further states, that Albert G. Kelley, and children of Elizabeth McLemore (names unknown), Robert S. Miller, Fannie Mankin, formerly Fannie Miller, and Sarah Key Miller, Sarah Mopre, wife of Aaron Moore, Nancy Meek, Benjamin G. Kelley, James S. Kelley, Emma Draper, wife of Joshua Draper, Foster Kelley, Texana Kelley, and Kelley, are non-resident Legatees of the Estate of said Testator, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama. The premises considered—It is Ordered by the Court, that on the 21st day of July, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, there be a public sale, to be held at the court house of said county, to be held at the special term of said county, on said 21st day of July, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper. J. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 13th, 1868.—4t.



POETRY.

For the Republican.

Memory.
The following lines are affectionately dedicated to Miss LAURA M. PORTER.
How sweet to muse at the close of day,
In the twilight dim at even,
Of the friends we love, that have gone before,
To their far off homes in heaven.

We know they are there, yet their voices come
To us in days of yore,
Their loving eyes, and joyous smiles,
We see again once more.

And far removed from the busy world,
We dwell with them awhile,
Nor care nor thought of the coming days,
Can from them our hearts beguile.

Memory, fond memory, in a world like this,
With so much of sorrow and pain,
Is a spot ever green in the desert wild,
Where we meet our lost loved ones again.

Jacksonville, Ala. July, 6th, 1868.

Noble Sentiments.

On Tuesday last the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, in answer to an invitation to attend the Democratic Convention, sent in the following address:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—We are instructed by the unanimous vote of the Convention of Union soldiers and sailors now in session at Cooper Institute, to return to you our thanks for extending to us the privileges on the floor of your Convention. The objects for which we are assembled, are clearly set forth in the address of our presiding officer.

Our Convention is composed of two thousand delegates, elected to present every State and Territory in the Union, who have served in the Union army and navy, every one of whom believes that in co-operating at this time with the Conservative party of the country, he is still engaged in the same cause for which he risked his life during the war, viz:—To preserve the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

We believe that the crimes now being perpetrated in the name of Republicanism and loyalty, are not less alarming than were those committed by the armed foes of the Government during the war. The party now in power has destroyed the equality of the States, has forced Southern States to submit to have their constitution and laws framed by ignorant negroes, just released from servitude, while at the North it has denied the negro, although comparatively educated, the right of suffrage.

It has attempted to influence the highest tribunal of the land by calling meetings of excited partisans to condemn all members of the court who might refuse to act in accordance with their dictation, while all the leading journalists of the party, since the close of the impeachment trial, have denounced and vilified, in the most unmeasured terms, the once chosen leaders of their own party, going so far, in some instances, as to threaten personal violence, and for no other reason than that they were unwilling to perjure themselves at the behest of party.

It has freely removed political disabilities from men of the South, who before and during the war, were the most violent, malignant rebels, but have since become the sympathizers of the party in power, while it persecutes those in the same localities who have always been true to the Union, but are unwilling to be ruled by their recently emancipated slaves.

At the North it has denied official positions to hundreds of the veterans of the war, most of whom are disabled by wounds received in battle, while it has foisted into place partisans of its own, having no claim on the Government, many of whom, fortunately for the country, have during the past few months, become inmates of our penitentiaries.

It has placed the General of the armies beyond the control of the President of the United States, to whom the Federal Constitution makes him subordinate; has nominated him for the Presidency, and the events of the last four months indicate that, by the use of the army under his supreme control, there is a determination to cause the electoral votes of the Southern States to be cast for himself through force and fraud.

We solemnly declare our convictions, that the free institutions of the country have never been in greater jeopardy than at this time, and we look to the deliberations of the Democratic party now assembled in convention, with the deepest anxiety, feeling that in its action depends the future prosperity of our country. We earnestly trust and believe that no devotion to men or adherence to past issues will be permitted to endanger the success of the great party to which the country now looks with anxious eye, for permanent peace and the perpetuity of our institutions. We believe that there are living half a million of men, who served in the Union army and navy, who are in sympathy and in judgment opposed to the acts of the party in power, and at least another half million who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but who, viewing with alarm the recent acts of that party, are now anxious for a change of administration.

"With a platform of principles reviving no dead issues, and looking only to the arrest of existing evils, and with candidates whose fidelity to the Constitution and devotion to the country can not be questioned, we shall co-operate with you in the campaign with the enthusiasm and confidence that will

bring victory and salvation to the country.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address three cheers were given for the soldiers and sailors, and calls were made for Thomas Ewing, jr., of Ohio, who was introduced to the Convention and was greeted by a round of applause.

Mr. Ewing said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—If it were appropriate for me it would be impossible, for lack of voice, to express to this Convention the thankfulness which I and the members of the Committee feel for the enthusiastic manner of this reception—We feel that the members of the two conventions, however separate their paths may have been in the past, will march henceforth in one line. [Applause.] We earnestly wish to accomplish the purpose of the war as we understand them—[Applause]—the truly cordial and unconditional restoration of this Union. [Applause.] We have no sympathy for those purposes that have been falsely and dishonestly substituted by the Republican party, for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.]—We care not for their dogmas of negro suffrage; we abhor their measures of white disfranchisement. Applause.—We look upon them as enemies of the Republic, when we see them endeavoring by means of that power which a great, confiding people intrusted to them, to undermine and overthrow the settled foundations of our government. [Applause.] We can not, we will not associate with them longer; (applause) we earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democracy, North and South; [applause] with thousands against whom we fought during the war; [applause] with thousands who felt perhaps, coldly in the North toward the Union cause, while the war went on; with all those who maintain cordially, as the established theory of the Constitution, that the Union is irrevocable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the Government and the Supreme Court. [Applause.]

"Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent Generals of the Confederate army. [Applause.] Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of this Government coincide we will take them by the hand as brothers. [Applause.] Forgetting past issue and passions, we will recognize political enemies only in those who are plotting to overthrow the union of the States and our constitutional form of government, and we will recognize political friends in all those who will sustain us in endeavoring to overthrow that party. Applause.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the very unexpected honor of being called upon to address you, and beg you will excuse me for this extempore effort."

Hard on Betts.

The father of George Betts, one of the Columbus prisoners, now turned State's evidence, came down from Atlanta yesterday, and confirms the rumor we mentioned in Sunday's paper, in regard to Betts. The father of George says that his son has been suborned, and that he will swear falsely on the trial now progressing in Atlanta. He says further that his wife and two of George's sisters will swear positively that George was at home on the night of the assassination and that he did not leave there, and it is impossible that he knows anything of the murder as an eye-witness.

The father further states that his son is a worthless vagabond, whom he would not believe on oath, and that all his acquaintances entertain the same opinion of him. He is satisfied that George will be convicted of perjury, in the matter, and that his own testimony will do it. As will be seen by the testimony of Sergeant Marshall, his statements are wholly unreliable, as Mr. Stephens made him tell two or three different tales about the difficulty he had with Ashburn, and all the time admits that he was so drunk he did not know what passed between them.

And these are the witness that are to convict the prisoners!—*Macon Tel.*

PURGENT.—Did you ever hear the story of the Irishman and the horse-raddish?

"No; how was it?"

Well, seeing a dish of grated horse-raddish on the table where they had stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the *source*, supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first putting a knife into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trousers and commenced wiping his eyes.

"What troubles yer, Jemmy?" inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and I was a thinkin' of my poor old father's death when he was hung!" he replied shrewdly.

Presently the other takin as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had as sudden use for the handkerchieves, whereat Jemmy as coolly inquired "and what troubles yer, Pat?"

"Troth," he replied, "that you wasn't hung with yer father!"

SUDDEN DEATHS.—We heard yesterday that Mrs. Willis and a couple of gentlemen of Illinois, had died from eating fruit which had locust eggs on it. Mrs. W. died at church several hours after eating some plums. The two gentlemen died in a few hours after eating some mulberries.

Puduch Kentuckian.

THE GREAT Southern Preparations

COMPRISE a class of pure and select Family Medicines, prepared from pure Drugs, by a class of experienced Southern Physicians, specially for the diseases incident to Southern localities.

They are not secret nor patent mixtures, and are recommended to be used in lieu of those prepared by our Northern friends, who know but little about Southern treatment.

Ours is the only class of Family Medicines ever offered to the public which were prepared by the Medical Profession.

FEMALES OF THE SOUTH.

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all localities, called from the passing breeze that fans you with its perfumed breath, or snatched from some pendant dew-drop, are to you a constant and abiding trouble. Whether an inhabitant of city or country, hill or dale, palace or hotel, disease raffles and preys upon your vitals. Gloom and despair are your constant companions. Your pale and ghastly countenance, your colorless cheeks, your lifeless eye, your feeble and tottering walk, your palpitating heart, your dejected brow, all tell of that disease which is gradually and steadily making inroads upon your declining system.

The Sunshine of Hope

Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that hangs as a heavy pall of gloom upon your brow can be driven back, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur, are offered you. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS

Is the only combination that actually and positively arouses and restores the womb to its natural healthy condition. It removes all unnatural obstructions, relieves painful or suppressed Menstruation, cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Chlorosis, Palpitation, Nervousness, Swelling and Giddiness of the Head, Melancholy, Ulceration and Irritation of the Womb, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—afflicting old or young, married or single. Send and get one Bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD

Must be changed in order to be relieved of that troublesome class of diseases requiring pure blood. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Constitutional Monarch

Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST and most CERTAIN Blood Purifier now before the public, and why? Simply because it is composed of the best medicines for that purpose, viz: Sillina, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and Iodide of Potash. For Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumor, and Swellings, old Ulcers and Sores, Constitutional Derangements, etc., it acts like a charm.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Fluid Ext. Bearberry, Cubeb and Buchu.

A highly concentrated medicinal compound, expressly for affections of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER, such as Incontinence, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Urinary Deposits, Thick or Milky Urine, Effects of early Dissipation, Nervous Trembling, Gravel, Gout, Pains in the Back, Gleet, Loss of energy, Strangury, and all affections requiring a quick and reliable Diuretic.

In all cases of a want of action on the part of the Kidneys and Bladder, affecting old or young, male or female, this compound can be relied on.

CHILLS AND FEVER

Can be easily cured by using one Bottle of Dromgoole & Co's KING OF CHILLS, which never fails to arouse the Liver, cleanse the Stomach, open the Bowels and relieve the most inveterate cases of Chills. One Bottle will cure a case of six months standing.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Red Bismarck Remedy,

The most certain and effectual cure for all forms of Bismarck, Nausea and Vomiting, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, pain in Stomach, Summer complaint of children while traveling, etc. It is exceeding pleasant, cools and quiets the stomach, is not an alcoholic preparation, contains no kino, catechu, galls, tannin, logwood, etc. It imparts tone to the already debilitated stomach and bowels, and no family should be without a bottle. It never fails to cure.

PILES! PILES!!

Why is it you continue to suffer with Piles, when the remedy to cure them can be so easily obtained? Do not suffer another day, send immediately and procure one box of Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE and be cured. Internal or external Piles, whether recent or long standing can be cured immediately. Cannot Southern Physicians cure the Piles as well as any one else? Try our remedy, then,

Those Who Do Not Think

Gray hairs honorable, can have them restored to their natural color without staining the skin or scalp. It does not dye the hair, but simply RESTORES to its former color, and at the same time prevents it from falling off, cleanses the scalp of all dandruff and sebum, imparts a beautiful gloss and comes as near restoring hair to the bald as any other preparation. It is Dromgoole & Co's Tonic Hair Restorer. It is warranted.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS,

as a class of Family Medicines should be used by every body.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.
Sold Wholesale by
Erwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
I. C. DeBose & Co., Mobile, Ala.
Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, La.
Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Also for sale in JACKSONVILLE at the Drug Store. Mar. 1868.
And by Druggists every where.

WOODWARD

and SON

Are now Receiving their

SPRING GOODS;

To which they invite attention. Their Stock is general, embracing as it does about all the different lines of Goods needed in this country. All are invited to call. April 4th, 1868.

New York Column.

'COSTAR'S' Preparations

EVERYBODY—Tries Them!
EVERYBODY—Uses Them!
EVERYBODY—Believes in Them!
EVERYBODY—Recommends Them!

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants?
Costar's Exterminators.
"Only Infallible Remedies," "Free from Poison," "Not dangerous to the Human Family," "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights?
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A Liquid "destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs," "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c.
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Destroys instantly Fleas and Insects on all Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"A sure thing," Thousands can testify.
Costar's Corn Solvent.
For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with pain? A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house.
Costar's Buchu-Root Salve.
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

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Beautifies the Complexion, giving to the skin a transparent freshness.
Costar's Bitter Sweet and ORANGE BLOSSOMS.
Renders the skin clear, smooth and soft. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, &c. Ladies, try a bottle and see its wonderful quality.

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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, medicines, 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.

AYER & HILLS,

DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
ROME, GA.

Agents for
BUCKEYE & WOOD'S
MOWERS and REAPERS.
PITTS, SWEEPSTAKES & KENTUCKY
Thrashers and Cleaners,
RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS,
Grain Drills, Horse Rakes
and **Riding Plows.**
Victor Case Mills & Evaporators,
Corn Shelters, Feed
Cutters, &c. &c.

Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.
Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.
May 16, 1868.—U.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 25, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1633.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

LAW CARDS.

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, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

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 collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

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.

JOE H. FRANCIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT, Gadsden, Alabama.

WILL practice in Barne and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the filing of petitions in Bankruptcy. Will prosecute claims against the Government for Bounty, Back pay, &c. Office—Probate Office Building.—35

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 & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

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

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISABELL 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.

NEW HOTEL IN JACKSONVILLE.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a HOTEL in the large and commodious Brick Building on the north-east corner of the public square, which was built and fitted up expressly for that purpose. His table will be furnished with the best that the market affords, and no expense or effort spared for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Permanent boarders will be taken at fifteen dollars per month; and transient customers at corresponding reasonable rates. S. D. MCLELEN. Jan. 4, 1868.

Dr. S. C. WILLIAMS, Practising Physician, OXFORD, Ala.

Is now receiving a large assortment of MEDICINES, which he offers low for Cash. May 20, 1868.—3m

J. C. Francis, Jr., ALABAMA.

Wholesale Grocers, AND Commission Merchants, 260 Canal Street, New York.

J. M. Elliott & Co., WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Rome, Ga. Also Agents for the Steamboat Line on the Coosa River. J. M. ELLIOTT & CO. March 21, '68.

Coosa River Steamboat Mail Line.

FREIGHTS REDUCED! Via Charleston, S. C., & Rome, Ga. For Spring of 1868. PER STEAMERS

Etowah and Undine. Great Through Freight Line.

FROM NEW YORK & BALTIMORE, TO GREENSPORT, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

Table with 2 columns: Class and Rate. 1st Class, \$2 50; 2d Class, 1 50; 3d Class, 1 00; 4th Class, 64; 5th Class, 1 34.

Directions to Shippers of Goods. Mark via Charleston, care of J. M. ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Ga., and Greensport, Ala.

All Through Freights can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery of Goods at Greensport.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 7 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.

J. M. ELLIOTT, General Supt. Steamboat Line.

C. M. PENNINGTON, Eng. & Sup. R.R.R. J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R. E. W. COLLE, Gen. Supt. Ga. R. R. H. T. PEAKE, Supt. S. C. R. R. Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—1m.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS TO GROSWELL & CO

HAVING rented the Ware-House, known as the "Petibone Warehouse," belonging to the Selma Rome and Dalton R. R. Co. for a term of years, we are now prepared to offer to the citizens of Calhoun, Talladega, and the northern part of the State generally, accommodations superior to any they have ever had, in the way of taking care of, and forwarding Goods. With the large and commodious floating "Wharf Boat" "Magnolia," and the northern part of the State generally, accommodations superior to any they have ever had, in the way of taking care of, and forwarding Goods. With the large and commodious floating "Wharf Boat" "Magnolia," and the northern part of the State generally, accommodations superior to any they have ever had, in the way of taking care of, and forwarding Goods.

Store any amount of Freight, well protected from rain, a good white Watchman, efficient Clerks, and immediately at the Depot, where the usual amount of handling and drayage is avoided; nothing more being required when your Goods are consigned to Groswell & Co., and they will be forthcoming in due time. The Cabot and State Rooms of the Magnolia are in good-repair, and under the supervision of Lynch & Nelson, two of the best Stewards on the Alabama River, who are prepared to furnish good clean Beds, and meals to the travelling public, who may wish to be sure of getting a Boat, arriving at any time of the night, and upon reasonable terms. Selma, March 23, 1868.—1y.

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.

I have Just Received A Fresh Supply of DRY GOODS,

Hats, Clothing Boots, and Shoes, Drugs & Medicines, Saddlery, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, &c. I also have a lot of fine CINCINNATI BACON.

All of which I want to sell Cheap for Cash. May 23, 1868.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS, HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA. November 18, 1865.—1f.

Ladies Depository, Baltimore, Md.

THIS institution was organized in Baltimore, in February 1867, for the relief of Ladies who, in consequence of the late disastrous war, have been unexpectedly obliged to rely upon the work of their own hands for support. This relief is given by putting out sewing, selling garments of various descriptions—silk, silver, jellies, &c., and relics, such as paintings, silver, china, &c.—Permits are first obtained either to do sewing, or to deposit, after which any work or article is sent over the express lines free of charge.

At the earnest request of the President of the Depository and my own solicitude for our Sunny South, I make known the existence of this institution to those parts of Alabama with which I am acquainted, and also my readiness to aid any or all who desire to enjoy its benefits. Further information may be obtained by addressing Ladies' Depository, 54 North Chancery st., or the undersigned, 233 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md. Miss CLEMENTINE SNOW

New Goods. An additional Lot of PRINTS, &c.

Just Received. We do NOT wish to sell on time, but DO intend offering Goods for CASH, as cheap as can be AFFORDED. WOODWARD & SON. May 2, 1868.

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO., RECEIVING and FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

SELMA, ALA. HAVING removed from the old stand near the S. R. & D. Railroad depot to the house formerly occupied by LYLES & MURPHY, at the head of the City Wharf, are prepared with equal facilities to RECEIVE and FORWARD all freights consigned to them with dispatch.

R. A. PETTIBONE & Co. are not Steamboat Agents, and their patrons may rely upon having their interests looked after in freights and charges.

The very liberal patronage heretofore extended by the friends of this House is respectfully solicited. R. A. PETTIBONE & CO. Mr. W. V. R. WARREN, of the old firm of Eager, Watson & White is with this House. May 23, 1868.—4f.

THE OLD "JACKSONVILLE HOTEL," BY J. D. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the travelling public, and citizens of the Town and Country generally, that I am still keeping this House. I shall endeavor to have my table furnished with every thing this age and the city markets afford. Having purchased my supplies for the year very low, I feel confident I can board as cheap as the cheapest. Being determined to spare neither my capital nor pains to give satisfaction, I solicit a liberal share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable connected with this House, plentifully furnished to take care of horses; and supplied with various conveniences for travellers on the usual routes. J. D. HAMMOND. Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1866.

Economy & Home Industry. SAVE YOUR RAGS! THE CHICKASAGO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ARE now prepared to purchase GOOD CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS in any quantity, and to pay for them the Highest Market Price in Cash.

They have established a Depot at No. 51 North Water street for the receipt and storage of Rags and Paper stock of all sorts, under the immediate charge of Capt. Thomas Bass, who is authorized to pay a liberal price for all stock required for the Company's Mills, and brought him in suitable condition.

Rags may be either white, colored or mixed, but they must be free of woollens, clean and well handled.

Dealers in paper stock in the city and interior will find it to their advantage to communicate with us before disposing of their stock elsewhere.

Newspapers will advance their own interests by leading their influence to secure the saving and collection of all the rags to be found in their respective localities. We will credit them in exchange for paper at liberal rates for all the merchantable rags they may send us.

Rags sent by the rivers and Great Northern Railroad, should be addressed to the Company at Mobile.

All shipments by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be directed to Beaver Meadow Station, the location of the Company's Works.

For further information apply to the Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water st., or to the undersigned, in person or by letter, at the Office of the Advertiser and Register.

W. G. CLARE, President. All newspapers publishing this advertisement one month and calling attention to it will receive credit for the same at their regular rates, payable in paper as soon as the Mills get into full operation. Feb. 1.

TIN-WARE For Sale by WOODWARD & SON.

A WONDERFUL SNAKE STORY. From the Nashville Banner.]

TRUNE, TENN., July 5, 1868. A most surprising circumstance occurred in this neighborhood last Friday, which has created intense excitement. Believing it may interest your readers, I have taken the trouble to collect the facts and visit the locality, and in order to put the truth of the narrative beyond cavil, you will find appended thereto the affidavits of the gentlemen before Esquire Page, of this place. I will premise the occurrence with a short history of what is known in the community as the "Big Snake."

About twenty-five years ago as a Mr. Vernon was returning from his workshop near Lindall's Mill, on the Franklin and Murfreesboro road, at the foot of a large hill, it being one of the range known as the Burke Hills, he saw the track of some immense serpent, leading toward a large thicket on the hill-side. It measured about nineteen inches across, and seemed to press into the dust as if a great weight had passed over it. Mr. Vernon collected the people of the neighborhood the next morning, and well armed, they made a close search for the monster, but without success. About ten years afterward his track was again seen by several men about a mile from the former place. Some five years later, as a Mrs. Barnes was in her garden gathering vegetables, she saw the monster lying along a cabbage row, but was so badly frightened that she was unable to form even a conjecture as to his size. Her husband quickly ran to the garden when the alarm was given, but the snake had disappeared, leaving, however, his immense trail.

In the fall of the same year, as Mr. Allen was cutting a pole in a thicket of Mr. Boyd Barnes', with whom he was living, he heard in the thicket what he supposed to be a cow or a horse, and the thicket being in his cornfield, he started in to run the creature out. What was his horror on taking a few steps, to see the head of the veritable big snake, reared about eight feet high, and gazing upon him intently. Of course, he fled at the top of his speed, and did not turn to see what course he would take. A few men on horseback went to the place, but could only find by the broken bushes what route he took.

These broken circumstances, following close upon each other, greatly excited the neighborhood, and mothers became fearful of leaving their little ones alone, lest they should be swallowed by the terrible animal. Mr. Allen described him to be as thick as a large man's thigh, and said his head was about the size of a frying pan, and nearly flat.

Nothing more was seen or heard of the snake before or during the war. People hoped he had died in his den from old age. But it remained for Messrs. W. S. Robinson and J. W. Lisle, of this place, to catch the next glimpse of him, and it occurred in this wise: Last Friday Messrs. Robinson and Lisle were riding towards Nashville on the pike, and as they neared the gap of the Burke Knobs, they saw what they supposed to be a large pole stretching across the pike, not thinking of the improbability of a pole being in such a locality, as the pike has a large field on either side. To their surprise they saw the supposed pole, when they got within sixty or seventy paces of it, suddenly raise its head above the top of the fence on the west side of the pike, and commence moving slowly over it. Although the two gentlemen were badly frightened, they determined to see more of his snakeship, and as soon as he had got about one hundred yards into the field, they passed beyond him on the pike and quickly got to the top of the hill, some two hundred yards above him. The serpent did not seem to care for their proximity, but quietly pursued his way, which lay about half way down the hill-side through the field, until he came to the bushes in the woods. Here he stopped a while, and lay very still and quiet until the gentlemen began to think he had put up for the day. But they waited patiently above, ready for a quick retreat should he start toward them. He remained here nearly two hours, until midday, when he raised his head fully fifteen feet, looked around slowly, and resumed the same course through the woods, with head erect. This position he did not change for nearly half a mile, when they saw him dart suddenly forward with great velocity and strike toward the ground. When he again raised his head he had a hare in his mouth. He halted here a while, and lowering his head, they supposed he swallowed it, for, after remaining down for fifteen or twenty minutes, he raised his head and moved slowly forward.

The woods here becoming open and free from bushes, they had a fine view of his size and length, and becoming cooler and more self-possessed, they were able to come to some conclusion as to their course. Being both of venturers spirit, they determined to watch

him to his den, and if possible effect his capture. Their determination being made, they, without a great deal of difficulty, kept in sight at a safe distance, until they passed what is known as the Moreton Graveyard Hill, when the serpent passed through the gap beyond that, and directed his course in a westerly direction, along the north face of the hills. He was often hidden from their view by intervening thickets, but knowing of his previous appearance, they supposed he was going to his den in that direction, and thus, by getting a clear view beyond the place where he was hidden, they soon would be able to see him emerge.

When the ground was clear of obstructions, he traveled with his head near the earth, raising it as he approached a fence or bushes. Thus they followed him up near two and one-half miles, until he came to a large hill that overhangs the residence of Mr. Burke. The hill is very rocky and precipitous, and has numerous fox holes in its sides. When about half way up this hill, the snake stopped in a perfectly open place, and looking all around he gave forth a low bellowing sound like the suppressed howling of a cow, and then thrusting his head into a hole that was invisible to them, he slowly drew himself into it.

Mr. Robinson now remained on guard while Mr. Lisle, with the assistance of Mr. Thomas Burke quickly aroused the neighborhood, and coming to the place each with a large rock in his arms, they quickly stopped up the hole. It was about two feet in diameter, and seemed from the place being worn smooth around to have been occupied for some time. Mr. Burk had noticed the hole frequently, and supposed it to have been occupied by ground hogs.

All yesterday was occupied by the neighbors in constructing a long box, of heavy two inch planks, one-end of which was thrust into the hole, and rocks piled around, the other end crossed with iron bars so as not to obstruct the light. A sliding door next the hole, and a piece of mutton at the far end attached to the door by triggers, gives them hope the monster may be caged. The box is fifty feet long, and about eighteen inches square, heavily bolted together. The gentlemen think the serpent is fully thirty-five or forty feet long, and about eight or ten inches in diameter.

Where he came from, or to what species he belongs, can be only left to conjecture. He was of a uniform dirty black color. A close watch will be kept on the box, and if their expectations are realized, you yourself may yet have a glimpse of this extraordinary creature. I will report to you what success they may meet with, and only hope it may be captured and carried to your city for the inspection of your savans.

Respectfully, J. L. SCALES.

STATE OF TENN., WILLIAMSON Co., July 4, 1868.

Personally appeared before me, an acting Justice of the Peace for said county, Messrs. W. S. Robinson and J. W. Lisle, who made oath that the circumstances related in the communication of Mr. J. L. Scales to the REPUBLICAN BANNER are substantially true, as far as it relates to them, and I certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named gentlemen, and know them to be gentlemen of veracity. S. H. PAGE, J. P.

TRUNE, July 8, 1868.

I hasten agreeably to my promise to inform you of the success we met with in our attempts to capture the "big snake." The box was watched at various times during the day, but nothing was seen or heard of him until late Monday evening, when a Mr. Palmore, who lives near, visited it, and as familiarity with danger lessens fear—having been there so often and seen nothing—carelessly threw himself before the open end, placed his face to it and looked in, but only looked in, for there, within less than three feet of his face was a pair of blazing eyes like coals of fire, glaring at him. He did not stop to see how large the head was, but threw himself down hill with such headlong speed as to catch a series of falls, in one of which he very seriously injured his head. Had it not been for the accidental visit of Mr. Palmore, he would very quickly have taken the bait. But it seems he got a scent of it, for as the sequel shows he soon came back. This morning Mr. Thomas Burke got up when it was fairly light, and while putting on his clothes he heard the most singular noise—a low deep bellowing quickly given, and then a crashing sound. He ran to the door and looked out to see the cause. It was quickly revealed to him, for, after a tremendous crash as of a breaking tree in the direction of the trap, he saw the awful monster coming down the hill with the most frightful leaps and bounds, writhing and twisting his huge body as if in great pain. He passed across the road

about two hundred yards north of Mr. Burke's, sweeping down the fences and other obstacles in his pathway.

But this Mr. Burke did not see, for with the first glance at the serpent, consciousness left him; and he remained for some time in convulsions from the fright.

It was late in the day before any one would venture to the trap, but at last some went up, and they found it lying with one end still in the hole, but the other riven as if struck by lightning, some of the bars of iron being found full fifty steps off. Thus the capture is a failure, and the serpent is at large, and the country excited to the last degree. Many speak of leaving the neighborhood of the hills, and serious fears are entertained of the effect on the mind of Mr. Burke. No one supposed for a moment that he would be able to break the immense cage prepared for him—it would have held a lion. But we miscalculated his power, and he is free.

J. L. SCALES.

The Radical Steam Torture Box at Fort Pulaski.

When we republished, a few days since, from the Washington National Intelligencer, a statement that Instruments of Torture had been applied, in Fort Pulaski, to the government witnesses in the Ashburne case, we did it entirely upon the responsibility of that paper, and with an honest incredulity of the whole thing.

It seemed to us impossible of belief that Torture should be applied to witnesses in legal or military investigation under the authority of the United States Government, in this 19th Century of the Christian era. But incredible as this horrid stigma upon civilization, Christianity and republicanism may appear, we are compelled to believe it, and that the dungeons of Fort Pulaski have reverberated with the half stifled groans and screams of victims tortured for a contrivance brought there for the purpose, in order "to make them tell the truth," or, in other words, give testimony as was desired by the prosecutors.

In conversation with one of the most eminent citizens of Macon yesterday, he assured us that General Meade explained to him in Atlanta, week before last, the whole modus operandi of this instrument of torture. Meade described it as a box sufficiently capacious to admit the victim, and then arranged for compression by screws, by which a force could be brought upon the prisoner sufficient to "squeeze the breath out of him." It was also provided with a steam apparatus connected with the throttling box by pipes, and upon turning a fuset jet of steam were thrown in, which added materially to the anguish of suffocation. This machine was applied to three of the witnesses—Betts Marshal and a negro, with entire efficacy—the negro gave in, in a moment, and cried out that he would swear to anything if they would only let him out of that box.

The foregoing is the statement of a leading citizen of Macon—a man whose word no body doubts—as to what was voluntarily said in his hearing by Gen. Meade himself. Are more words wanted by way of improvement? Is it possible to add to the force of the facts themselves in showing the depth of degradation to which radical rule has brought the American government.

Macon Tel.

General Eliza and Her Army.

The statement that Lopez was arming the Paraguayan women to protect his communications and defend his frontiers is given in a letter to the New York Herald. They number four thousand and are under command of Brigadier General Eliza Lynch.

"Her headquarters are in the rear of the principal ford across the Tebicuari, the immediate defence of that pass being entrusted to Lieut. Colonel Marguerite Ferreira and Captainess Anita Gill, with their commands of women, while a division under Colonel Horroiro is posted so as to attack in flank the invaders, who might perchance drive back Mmes. Ferreira and Gill. Women are also charged with the duty of guarding the country and forwarding supplies to the male camps, the principle one of which covers Villa Rica, at which are Lopez' great internal arsenals. Thus the disputed story of the Amazonian nation living on the south side of the great river Amazon, is about to be realized upon the great river of Laplata, and the world is going to see men and women pitted against each other by so-called civilized nations in South America."

Mrs. Shepperd, who testifies in the great trial at Atlanta that Dr Kirksey was at her house at the time Ashburn was killed is one of the first ladies in Georgia. Her word will be taken against a thousand Marshalls and Benetts.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—We publish this week, from the Montgomery Mail and Advertiser, extracts from the proceedings of a public character, of the Legislature now in session; not because we believe it a legal and constitutional body, but because we know our readers have a curiosity to see what it is doing, composed as it is of thirty negroes, a number of carpet-baggers from Maine, Michigan, Iowa, and the northwest, and a sprinkling of native scoundrels. They have voted themselves eight dollars a day, and 40 cents per mile mileage, more than double the amount with which our old democratic legislators were content, and seem very anxiously devising means to get their pay, having passed resolutions prohibiting the Treasurer from paying out money on any account, even withholding the school fund from teachers, already earned.

If they succeed in devising means to get their pay, they will no doubt continue in session a good while, having scarcely yet mentioned the important subjects of taxation, the new complicated school and militia systems, the latter of which was designed to take the place of U. S. soldiers in keeping the people in subjection and depriving them of the right to vote except for Radicals.

This Legislature is not only the creature of an unconstitutional law of a Rump Congress, but the new State constitution under which they claim to act, was fairly and squarely defeated under the well defined terms of that law.

Examination of Students of Jacksonville Female Academy.

We were present during a considerable portion of the time occupied on Wednesday and Thursday last in the examination of the pupils of the Female Academy of this place, of which Rev. D. F. Smith is Principal and Miss Mary A. Turnley, Assistant.

The students of the various classes were submitted to a thorough examination, and acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to both classes and teachers. The examination was attended throughout by a large and interested audience, among whom we were pleased to notice some experienced educators from a distance—Rev. Jno. Massey, Principal of Centenary Male Institute, Summerfield, Ala., Rev. Mr. McVoy, Prof. Borden and Dodson, of Oxford, Mr. J. A. Fleming, School Supt. for this County; also Miss Broyles and Miss Fullenwider, experienced and successful female teachers.

At the close of the exercises, by request of the Principal and call of the audience, Rev. Messrs. Massey and McVoy delivered brief, but forcible and appropriate addresses, in the course of which they both highly complimented and eulogized some of the more advanced classes; and manifested their full understanding and appreciation of the advantages of this locality for schools of the highest order.

Altogether, it was manifest that a deeper interest has been awakened in our community on the important subject of education; and now that the Academy has been enlarged, so as to accommodate from 125 to 150, it is hoped that the number will be doubled for the next session. Remember, that no better or enduring investment can be made for children or wards.

At the close, Mr. Smith announced the time of the commencement of the next session, and the employment of Miss Fullenwider as Assistant.

Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, has lately written letters to his political allies in the South, urging them to procure the election of a negro to the United States Senate. Why does he not resign his own seat and let negro-loving Massachusetts fill the vacancy? We have no doubt it would be much more honorably filled.

THE RAIL ROAD.—In our article on the progress of the Railroad last week, we made some mistakes in speaking of the Rock cut, which to prevent any misapprehension we think it proper to correct.

The force at rock cutting at Ferguson's, broke ground April 1st, not expecting rock in the deepest part, on the

12th of May, the work was visited by the President of the Road, Mr. Delano, and other gentlemen from New York, at which time the rock was fully exposed, and the opinion was expressed that four or five months would be required to enable the track to be laid through the cut, and it was then that Mr. Cary said he would have a hole through wide enough for the track in six weeks, which promise he kept to a day. In a little over two months, he has removed about 6000 yards of rock from a through cut, about 43 feet deep, without a single accident or injury to man or beast, though much of the work seemed to us to be dangerous to both.

Mr. Coon of Iowa, Senator in the present Congressional Legislature of Alabama, avowed openly in a debate on the bill to remove political disabilities, that he was opposed to removing disabilities from any but those who would vote the Radical ticket for Grant and Colfax. This exhibition of meanness and proscription on his part, makes his name still more "suggestive of negroes and dogs" as stated by one of the Montgomery papers during his occupation of a seat in the Convention. Figuratively speaking, we think this Coon had better go back to the hollow log in Iowa that he came from.

We acknowledge the receipt, and return our thanks for a waiter of large and fine tomatoes raised in the garden of Mrs. Walker, the same, in which grew the large tomato mentioned in our last paper.

LARGER STILL.—Mr. W. B. Wynn has laid on our table a tomato raised in his garden weighing 19 ounces.

Woodward & Son have just received a fresh supply of seasonable New Goods.

The Congressional Ala. Legislature has adopted the 14th article, by a vote in the Senate of 27 to 14; and in the House by 59 to 60. George E. Spencer, of Nebraska, late a sutler of the First Nebraska Infantry, has been elected U. S. Senator for the long term, and it is almost certain that Warner, of Ohio, will be elected for the short term, he having received on the first joint ballot on the 22 inst. 43, Coon 11, Pennington 22, Reynolds 27, Felder 9. It is plain now we think that the carpet-baggers have the advantage, and do not intend to give the negroes or native scoundrels any chance for the more important offices.

We understand from some northern travelers that there is a company of capitalists ready to take hold of the Jacksonville, Gadsden & Guntersville railroad, should the present company not be able to carry out their plans.—We don't know particulars.

Col. J. J. Grems, P. O. Agent, has been dangerously sick with bilious fever at Selma, but we are glad to hear that he is now better. He came up from there last night and we hope he will be able to reach home. He looks very badly.

We return our thanks to Mrs. Rowland of the News Agency for Putnam's Monthly for August, and several late New York papers. We would remind our readers that they can at all times obtain a great variety of the latest Papers and Magazines at this establishment.

THE SNAKE KILLED.—Information of a reliable character reached the city, yesterday, of the certain destruction of the big snake which has been the source of so much fear and fun in the neighborhood of Triune. He was discovered on Monday last by a couple of young men who were out hunting him. They were armed with muskets, and as soon as they got a glimpse of the monster, they commenced a lively attack on his vitality. It was necessary to shoot him eight or ten times before he was finally dispatched. A note from a friend describing the occurrence says it is certainly the largest one ever seen in this country, being twenty-nine and a half feet in length by actual measurement. The young men who killed him are preparing the body for exhibition, and bring it here in order to complete the preparation.—Nashville Gazette.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Editor:—According to a well known adage, your reticence in regard to enquiries made in your paper of last week, is construed to mean consent that the subject be pursued, and hence this communication, regretting the while, that you did not give the desired information.

From the best data at my command, it appears that Jackson, some 30 years ago or more, procured from the Legislature of Alabama, a charter of Incorporation, under which she conducted her business during some years; procured once or twice some modifica-

tions, and about the year—procured a repeal of the charter, and then had herself again incorporated under the provisions of the Code of Alabama; which is now the charter of the incorporation.

By this charter it is provided that, the business of the corporation be managed by an Intendant and five Councilors, who are styled "the corporate authorities of the town." Then it follows, that the business of the corporation of the Town of Jacksonville, is to be "managed by an Intendant and five Councilors."

Enough if the Intendant intends, and superintends well, and the Councilors are wise, discreet and intelligent, to "manage the business of the corporation" very well; and in such manner as to promote the best interests and meet the pleasure of every fair minded and intelligent citizen.

Has this been done in years passed? Some think not quite.

But a more important and practical question; a present, living issue, vitally affecting the "business of the corporation" presents itself, to-wit: Is the "business of the corporation" now being "managed" well, wisely and in such way as to promise better success in future.

To solve this query, it is important to enquire, what is the business of the corporation? Well, yes! What is the "business of the corporation," to be "managed by the corporate authorities?"

Well, 1st. It is the business of the corporation to prevent and remove nuisances. Have the "corporate authorities" "managed," wisely, discreetly and successfully, as they are empowered to do in such manner as their duty, and the interests of the corporation demand?

What nuisances have they removed? What preparations or efforts are being made for the removal of any?

How many remain un-removed, as standing, living, burning monuments of shame and disgrace, and festering sores upon the moral status of the corporation; dangerous to the safety of private property; and some liable at any moment to become, not only a burning shame, but a conflagration of property.

Why are not these nuisances, almost as numerous as Egypt's locusts, removed.

The corporate authorities, under the charter, have the power to do these things. The charter makes it their duty, their oath of office ought to bind them to do so. The power to do this being conferred upon them, none others can do so. Why is this not done?

Will you Mr. Editor, or some one who knows, answer why?
Yours respectfully,
Cross Tie.

Party Names.

[From the New York World.]
The Radical party, which, with the assistance of some of the newly enfranchised colored citizens of the South, proposes to poll a respectable minority vote in the November election, like its candidate for the Presidency, is distinguished for its aliases. The more respectable members call it the Republican party; the rangers glory in the name of Radicals; those who have been most active in keeping the States asunder, boast of belonging to the Union party; others who ignore the Constitution claim that it is the Loyal party; men, like Grant, who advocate a standing army costing between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 every year, and who demand in addition an advance of 33 per cent. in the salary of every officer in the army, belonging to the party whose motto is "Let us have peace." Prominent men whose private lives are distinguished for their fruits—such men as Stevens, Butler, Forney, Moreton, of Indiana, Seneca Howe, of Massachusetts, and others assume that the party is pre-eminently one of "Moral Idens." Those who think there is no harm in surreptitiously transporting pianos, plate and baby linen, in the sacred name of "loyalty," from households in the South to the parties, parties, and nurseries of New England, belong to the party of Equal Rights.

To take millions from the pockets of the laboring white men at the North, and to squander the same upon idle negroes at the South, supporting them in fact in return for their votes, is the mission of the Party of Humanity. To tax every article of food or use so as to benefit the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the consumer is the prerogative of the Protective Party. This Republican, Radical, Loyal, Union, Disunion, Equal Rights, Moral and Protective party has always been as rich in names as it was, and is, poor in principles. It was loyal in 1776, that is, loyal to the British crown, while the Democrats of the day were fighting for independence. It was a Peace party in 1812 when the Democrats were fighting the second war with Great Britain. It was a Disunion party in 1814 when its leaders assembled the Hartford Convention. It was the Anti-Mason party of 1828-34. It was a "Let us have peace" party again when General Scott was marching his always victorious armies through Mexico. It was the Church and Convent burning and Catholic murdering party of 1854-5-6. From 1856 to 1860 it was no party. Since 1860 it has been the party of plunder and proscription, known and loved by its leaders as the Great Luerative Party. And since 1863, it has done its best to effect what the war failed to accomplish—the disruption of the Union and the overthrow of the Constitution of the United States. Under some or all of its latest names, this party, which has cost more money and done more damage to the country

than could possibly result from a ten years' war with the leading powers of Europe, now asks the overburdened tax-payers to assist the colored citizens just emancipated from the barbarism of slavery in continuing its military supremacy over the South and extending the same government by and by to the North.

Congressional Legislature.

Fourth day's Proceedings.

Reported Expressly for the Montgomery MAIL.

THURSDAY July 16, 1868.

SENATE.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. A. S. Lakin. Minutes of yesterday was read and adopted.

A report of the financial condition of the State by Mr. Jno. Whiting was read from the clerk's desk and referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pennington moved that the Clerk be authorized to have printing done for the Senate until a State Printer is elected. Adopted.

Mr. Farden—a resolution to allow the Clerk to appoint an Engraving Clerk.

Mr. Dalton—a message from the Governor announcing that he had approved a bill authorizing certain officers to administer oaths.

Mr. Pennington offered as a substitute to Mr. Farden's resolution, that the Clerk be authorized to employ an Engraving Clerk whenever he should find it necessary.

The substitute was accepted and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Whitney moved that the Wills Valley Railroad Bill be brought up, read and put upon its passage under a suspension of the rules. Carried.

The Bill was read.

Mr. Pennington offered a substitute, which was accepted.

Mr. Pennington then spoke in support of the Bill. It was then put upon the third reading and passed.

Mr. Jones called for his bill entitled an act to regulate the execution and approval of officials' bonds.

The bill was put upon its final reading and passed.

Mr. Farden—a bill to be entitled an act to empower the Governor to issue commissions to certain county officers.

A message was announced from the House appointing eleven o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, as the time to meet the Senate in the Hall of Representatives, to elect a State Printer.

Mr. Farden moved a suspension of the rules and the consideration of his bill. Lost.

Mr. Whitney—a bill entitled an act in relation to the charter of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and to repeal Section 21 and 22 thereof.

Mr. Worthy opposed the immediate passage of the bill, and moved its reference to the proper committee.

Upon request of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Worthy withdrew his opposition to the bill.

Mr. Farden contended that the Senate had no right to pass a special act for any company, city or village.

Mr. Pennington spoke in favor of passing the bill.

Rules were suspended and the bill put upon its final passage.

The vote was taken and bill adopted.

Mr. Pennington, a bill entitled an act to declare certain laws in force.

Mr. Pennington, a suspension of the rules that the bill might be voted upon.

Mr. Foster offered a substitute.

Mr. Farden spoke against Mr. Pennington's bill.

Mr. Pennington moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Clerk read from the desk an order from Major General Meade as follows: DEP'T OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALA. ATLANTA, GA., July 14th 1868. GENERAL ORDERS No. 101.

WHEREAS, Official information has been received at these Headquarters from the Governor elect of the State of Alabama, that the Legislature of said State, elected under the provisions of General Orders No. 101, series of 1867, from these Headquarters, has assembled and complied with the requisitions of the Act of Congress, which became a law June 25, 1868, entitled an Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to representation in Congress; and whereas said act states that on compliance with the conditions therein set forth by any State, the officers of said State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay: It is therefore ordered,

from any interference with or control over the civil authorities of the State, or the persons and property of the citizens thereof.

III.—On the inauguration of the civil government, all prisoners held in custody or by bonds for offences against the civil law, will be turned over to the proper civil authority. In the meantime writs of habeas corpus from United States Courts will be respectfully obeyed and the decision confirmed to Writs from State courts will have respectful returns made, stating prisoners are held by authority of the United States, and can only be released by writs issued by United States Courts.

By order of Major General Meade: R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General.

Mr. Jones—a bill entitled an act to give relief to Poorhouses.

The bill was referred to an appropriate committee.

Mr. Coon—a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the publication of legal notices. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bromberg—a bill entitled an act continuing in office certain county and municipal officers.

Mr. Sibley offered an amendment. Mr. Coon moved to refer the bill and amendment to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was referred.

Mr. Bromberg—a bill entitled an act to prescribe the number of Commissioners of Revenue in Mobile.

Mr. Jones—a bill entitled an act to regulate the public printing.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rules, and that the bill be put upon its final passage.

Mr. Pennington moved (with Mr. Jones permission) that the bill be referred to the Committee on Printing.

HOUSE. House met at 9 o'clock.

The colored chaplain offered up a short prayer.

CALL OF THE COUNTIES. Mr. Chisolm, a local bill relating to executors and administrators in Lauderdale county. Referred to Judiciary.

Mr. Haly, a bill to make Martha J. Hall a free dealer. Referred to Judiciary.

J. Carroway, negro, to prevent any distinction by rail-roads, steamboats, &c., on account of color, and to punish every offense by a fine of one hundred dollars to the person discriminated against.—Conductors and others to be fined \$10, to be given to the school fund, and to be imprisoned in the county jail. Read one time.

Mr. Harrington, a bill for the relief of E. S. Clark, of Mobile. (Divorce disabilities removed.)

Mr. Warner, to consolidate the stock of the Alabama & Florida, and the Mobile & Great Northern Railroad Company, and to change its name to the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company. Read once.

Also, joint resolutions providing offices in the Capitol to the State officers. Adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE. Announcing the passage of a bill authorizing certain officers to administer oaths of office. (It authorizes the Speaker of the House to swear in the State officers, Judges, &c., elected at the late election and then authorizes them to take their offices at once, after giving bond, &c. It gives them the right to qualify county officers, &c.—Passed.)

A resolution was adopted for procuring a revised Code for each member, to be returned at close of the session.

Mr. Hart, of Jackson, offered a resolution providing that the two Houses meet in joint Convention to-morrow to elect a State printer at 11 o'clock.—Adopted.

Mr. Vanandt, of Coosa, introduced joint resolutions to provide for the enfranchisement of all the citizens of Alabama.

The resolutions were laid on the table with but a few dissenting voices. The House adjourned until 4 p. m. Reported Expressly for the Mont. Advertiser.

SENATE. FIFTH DAY. Rev. Mr. McCutchen, newly elected Chaplain, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Barr offered a bill abolishing the city court of Montgomery, and transferring the books, records, &c., to the Circuit Court. Referred Judiciary committee.

Mr. Foster moved to reconsider the vote amending the character of the Wills Valley railroad, in order to add another section, which provides that the franchise of the road shall not interfere with the rights immunities &c., of any other road. The bill as amended, was passed.

Mr. Farden, a bill to provide for the issue of certificates of election to Justice of the Peace and other local officers.—Referred.

Mr. Barr a bill to amend the ordinances of the convention staying collections of debts. It provides that officers of Court may collect costs, in spite of the ordinance. Referred to Judiciary.

Mr. Bomberg, a bill to repeal the act authorizing writs of garnishment against corporate bodies. Referred.

Mr. Barr, a bill providing for the election of U. S. Senators. That on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, the election of Senators shall take place in the Hall of the House. Passed.

Mr. Farden, offered a joint resolution to the United States Congress in relation to the Bankrupt law, and pe-

titions for extension of the law one year. Referred to the Judiciary.

Mr. Jones, a bill to repeal section 3 of the Convention ordinance, called "debts contracted during the war."—Tabled.

Mr. Buckley, a bill extending the time for collection of taxes for 1867.—to Committee.

Mr. Wymon, a resolution, that the Governor appoint a joint Committee to visit and inspect the Penitentiary.—Adopted.

Mr. Penning, a bill to authorize the removal of estates from one county to another in certain cases. Referred to Committee.

Mr. Mabry of Barbour, called up his bill removing political disabilities.

Mr. Sibley moved to lay the bill on the table.

A vote was taken, and the bill laid upon the table with three or four dissenting voices.

HOUSE. The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the (colored) Chaplain.

Mr. Stroback moved to reconsider the vote adopting a resolution, on yesterday, providing for 150 copies of a bill and resolutions to be printed.—Adopted.

CALL OF THE COUNTIES. Inge—Negro, of Hale, in relation to changing a law, which prohibited the selling of intoxicating liquors within a certain distance of the town of Greensboro.

Mr. —of Hale—To remove the disabilities from persons disfranchised by the 14th amendment.

Mr. Chisolm of Lauderdale—Regulating the taking of parol testimony in certain cases.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE. Announcing the passage of certain bills.

Mr. Jenning regulating the publication of legal notices (Executors, Administrators &c.) it requires the Governor to select one paper from each Congressional District to publish all legal notices, (150 copies ordered printed.)

Mr. Stroback wanted to know whether the bill was to confine the printing to a paper, without regard to its circulation. He wanted the publishing done in papers having a circulation.

SENATE BILLS TAKEN UP. The Senate bill to regulate the approval and Execution of official bonds and for other purposes was taken up and passed.

Also Senate joint resolutions of compliance to Gen. Shepherd were adopted.

The joint resolutions suspending payment of school funds until otherwise ordered, special order was made for Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate, that the two Houses elect U. S. Senators on next Tuesday.

Also announcing the appointment of a joint committee on printing.

The bill to regulate the charter of the Wills Valley Railroad, (extends the road to Elyton and allows it to consolidate with other corporations.) Referred to Committee on internal improvements, to report to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Reported Expressly for the Mont. Advertiser.

SIXTH DAY. SENATE. Saturday, July 18th, 1868.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE. Message announcing concurrence in the Senate bill in relation to school fund.

Also, concurrence in joint resolution restraining State Treasurer from paying out further funds at present on any account.

Also, the Senate bill extending the Wills Valley Railroad.

CALL OF THE DISTRICT. Mr. Sevier, a bill to exempt certain persons from working public roads—[Those under 18 and over 45].

Mr. Sibley, a bill to declare legal and valid and act of the last Legislature to legalize the city court of Huntsville.

Mr. Whitney, a bill to establish the county seat of Jackson.

Mr. Farden, a bill to secure costs to Court officers in all suits to be hereafter brought, all of which were referred to committee.

HOUSE MESSAGE. The House bill making an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars to pay the members and officers of the present General Assembly, was taken up.

Mr. Pennington opposed the passage of the bill at present; the finances were in a deplorable condition, and was opposed to making an appropriation at present. The bill was referred to committee on finance.

Also, the House joint resolution restraining the State Treasury from paying out any school funds. Rules suspended and resolutions concurred in.

Mr. Warner from committee on Internal Improvements reported, that they had examined the bill in relation to the Wills Valley Railroad and recommended that the bill be engrossed for a third reading. They ask further time in relation to Mobile, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad.

On motion the regular order was suspended and the bill was passed.

The House then adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

J. B. Turnley & Co. have a lot of fine Leaf Tobacco, said to be the cheapest in Town.

The radicals boast that the Arkansas bill passed over the President's head. Many a buzzard has passed over a gentleman's head—bill and all.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, July 16.—A special from Austin says the Convention disclaims authority to divide the State under the Reconstruction Acts, and refuses to consider the matter unless under direct authority from Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

Washington, July 16.—A bill extending federal commercial regulations over Alaska, and for preventing the indiscriminate destruction of fur-bearing animals, passed.

The bill extending the time for the collection of the direct tax in the insurrectionary States of January 1st, 1868, passed.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill for supplying vacancies in the executive department was concurred in.

The bill for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad was postponed, by a vote of 21 yeas to 23 nays.

The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed to a executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Secretary of War presented a communication relative to certain cotton seized at Petersburg.

The Missouri contested election case, Benjamin vs. Switzler, was discussed.

The Conference Committee's report on the invalid pension bill was adopted.

The funding bill was reported with half a dozen amendments, and ordered to be printed, and recommitment.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill regulating executive vacancies was rejected.

The Reconstruction Committee have taken no action regarding the alleged feuds in the Mississippi election.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 17.—In the Senate last night, Mr. Horvick endeavored to have recalled from the House the bill removing the political disabilities of the radical members of the Georgia Legislature.

It is thought the funding bill will fail this season.

The Senate is indisposed to agree to the House amendment to the Alaska appropriation bill, by which the House becomes a part of the treaty making power.

The Committee to-day had under consideration a bill to build a railroad from Cairo, Ill., through Arkansas and Texas, to the Rio Grande, also a bill to build a railroad 200 miles long in the lowlands of Mississippi, also to build levees along the Mississippi.

A full Cabinet meeting to-day—lasted three hours.

The third party movement is certainly dead.

FROM ATLANTA.

Atlanta, July 17.—The Senate Committee of Investigation reported that none of the Senators were impeachable, and a resolution in accordance with the report passed by a vote of 22 to 13.

In the House, two members were reported ineligible.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, July 17.—On the evening of the 15th, a riot was commenced at Millican, on the Central R. R. by about 25 negroes led by a white school teacher and a negro preacher named Brooks, who attempted to hang a man named Holiday.

The white citizens, headed by the Sheriff and Bureau Agent, prevented the execution, and attempted to suppress the mob, which resulted in a fight, in which 10 or 12 negroes were killed.

The next day the number had increased on both sides, and skirmishing ensued during the day, in which about 25 were killed.

A small body of troops arrived late last evening, and dispersed the rioters, killing three negroes.

The negroes numbering from 300 to 500, had fortified themselves and refused to surrender until the troops dispersed them.

Their total loss is 50 or 60. The difficulty is said to have arisen from a suspicion among the negroes that Holiday had helped to hang a loyal leaguer, who was then missing, but who has since turned up well and sound.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 17.—The thermometer to-day is 86. It has not been above 90 this season.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, July 17.—This is the hottest day ever known here. The thermometer stood at 104.

New York, July 17.—Cotton shade firmer and less active. Sales 9,000 at 31 1/2 to 32. Money abundant on call at 3 to 5; prime paper 5 to 7. Gold strong 143 1/2 Sterling unchanged.

Texas State.—"Mack" of the Cincinnati Enquirer says the contest that commenced on Thursday last, with Gov. Seymour's nomination, is between civil law and military despotism as to the people; between renality and principle as to parties; and between brains and buttons as to candidates.

Letter Endorsing Governor Seymour

The following private letter from Mr. Pendleton was addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, before that delegation left Ohio, and was handed to John A. Greene, Jr., on their arrival in New York:

CINCINNATI, June 25, 1868.

My Dear Sir: You left my office this morning before I was aware of it. I seek you at home, but you are not there, I must say what I want by note. As soon as you go to New York see Governor Seymour. You know well what was my feeling before and after I heard from him last fall. He is to-day the foremost man in our party in the United States. His ability, cultivation, and experience, put him at the head of our statesmen. He commands my entire confidence. I would rather trust him than myself with the delicate duties of the next four years. You know I am sincere. Make him feel this, and that he can rely on me and my friends. I have a natural pride, an honest pride, I believe in the good-will of my countrymen; but you better than any one else, know that it is neither egotistical nor overbearing, and that I am really anxious to give up the nomination to any body who can get one single vote more than myself. Express all this frankly to the Governor, but delicately, and let him understand my views of men and measures as I have frequently given them to you. Good bye. God bless you.

Yours truly, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

To WASHINGTON McLEAN, Esq.

"The only objection," says the New Orleans Times, "against Gen. Hancock among the delegates to the Democratic Convention lay in the fact that the Radicals had nominated a soldier of the highest rank in the country, without creating the least enthusiasm among the people, and it was, therefore, regarded as not only politic but the duty of the Democratic party to place in nomination a statesman of the first eminence. The complimentary vote received by Gen. Hancock shows that he was, without doubt, the most universally popular man mentioned. His services in the cause of constitutional liberty have not been and cannot be lost sight of, and a brilliant destiny is yet in store for him." If the Radicals, already foreshadowed by Thad. Stevens, are put in operation, Gen. Hancock may yet prove the Bolivar of the Republic. The selection of Seymour is no reflection upon Hancock.

THE COST OF A CONSTITUTION.—The bogus constitution of Mississippi, which no doubt has been rejected by both the whites and the blacks, is the result of a convention session of 133 days, at an expense, so far, in actual disbursements of \$204,812 54. The sum of \$37,321 40 has been paid to four Radical papers for publishing the proceedings as advertising matter and for some printing during the session. The sum of \$23,000 was charged for printing 29,000 copies of the constitution, a small and badly gotten up pamphlet of 48 pages. A New Orleans house proposed to do the job for \$730, but failed to get it. But the Chicago platform rejoices over the success of Congressional Radical reconstruction, nevertheless.—N. Y. Express.

A Bad Nomination! No Enthusiasm!

The radical papers affect to think that the nomination of Seymour and Blair is a weak one. They affect to believe that it has fallen like a wet blanket upon the party. They affect to regret that the Convention did not put a strong ticket in the field headed by Chase, or, in fact, anybody but Seymour, who is so unpopular that he will not press Grant closely!

The New York Times, radical, of the 10th inst., told its readers, in a dozen different paragraphs, that the nominations had fallen still born—that they excited no enthusiasm—that the democracy everywhere were dissatisfied with them!

As evidence of all this, the Times of that morning contained, in a single column, the following telegraphic dispatches:—Selma Mess.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday July 9. The nomination of Seymour was received here this evening. A salute of one hundred guns is to be fired in Independence Square.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 9. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in this city, this afternoon, in honor of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Thursday, July 9. Whitehall greets the nomination of Seymour with a salute of one hundred guns. A procession, with banners and music, is parading the streets.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Thursday, July 9. The Oswald Hose Company are now firing one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of Mr. Seymour.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, July 9. A large Democratic meeting was held here to-night, to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, July 9. Two hundred guns were fired to-night in honor of the Democratic nominations at New York. Speeches, fireworks and bonfires were the order of the night.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, July 9. The democrats fired one hundred guns to-night in honor of the New York nominations.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 9. Seymour's nomination for President gives general satisfaction here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9. A grand mass meeting of the Democracy was held to-night in honor of the nomination of Seymour.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 9. The Conservatives will hold a meeting at the Theatre Saturday night to ratify the New York nominations.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday July 9. The nomination of Seymour and Blair is received here with the greatest enthusiasm.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9. The nomination of Seymour was received here with enthusiasm. There will be a grand demonstration to-morrow night.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 9. A very large Democratic meeting was held in the Court House to-night, to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 9. The Democratic newspaper offices all displayed the National flag upon the announcement of the nomination of HENRY SEYMOUR to the Presidency to-night. Further demonstrations of endorsement were made.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, July 9. The nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR was received with the wildest enthusiasm. The ratification meeting to-night, after 3 o'clock, was the largest assemblage ever congregated here since 1861.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 9. The Democracy of the city ratified the nomination of Seymour and Blair, this evening, by the firing of one hundred guns, a procession with music, and addresses by prominent citizens from the balcony of the Syracuse House.—Much enthusiasm was manifested.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 9. The nominations of the Democratic Convention were received with wild enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and prominent democrats were serenaded.

All these demonstrations were on the very evening the nomination was made—impromptu demonstrations by the people. Gen. Grant has been a candidate two months; and all the demonstrations in his behalf to this time, do not equal, in number or magnitude, those reported to a single paper in behalf of Seymour on the very day of his nomination! What a pity the action of the Convention doesn't suit the radicals!

OBITUARY.

Died in Jacksonville, Ala., on 29th inst., Mrs. Amy, consort of Dr. J. C. Francis, aged 56 years, 9 mo. and 7 days.

In the blooming spring-time of early maidenhood she verified the precious promises made by our loving Saviour to the young, and ere she had attained her fifteenth year, enrolled her name on the class-book of the M. E. Church—dedicated her heart and life to her God. No wayward wanderings from the "straight and narrow way," which her young feet so early sought, retarded her spiritual progress, but ever holding fast to the profession of her faith and walking worthy of the vocation wherewith she was called, her upward "pathway grew brighter and brighter into the perfect day." No dark misgivings or timorous doubts, which so frequently overshadow the Christian, ever cast their gloom over the sunshine of her religious experiences, but in all the events of life, to her eye of faith the love and grace of her Heavenly Father were clearly and brightly manifested. Conspicuous among the virtues which adorned her character was that ornament so lovely in woman, a "meek and quiet spirit, which, in the sight of God is of great price." This patient gentleness united with remarkable energy, decision and fortitude gave her an influence, none the less potent because so quietly exerted. Softly and unobtrusively she moved in the station wherein she was placed, faithfully discharging her high and responsible duties as wife, mother and friend, until called to rest from her labors and enjoy the glories of a blissful immortality.

Keen indeed must be the pang that read the heart of the bereaved husband by whose side she had journeyed well-nigh 36 years; and sorrowful must be the tears of those sons and daughters that weep the loss of such a mother; but these afflicted ones "mourn not as those without hope," and even as they stand beside the tomb the voice of the Comforter whispers, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea henceforth saith the Spirit that they rest from their labors; yea and their works do follow them."

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay, Light from its load the spirit flies, While heaven and earth combine to say, How blessed the righteous when she dies."

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Assignee of Wm. B. Wynne & Co., of this county, I will sell at public outcry before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the 5th day of August, 1868, the following described property to-wit: 1 Splendid Corn and Cobb Crusher, 1 clock.

L. W. GRANT, Assignee.

D. W. Staples, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Ala.

J. C. Latham and Thomas Hollingsworth. Register by affidavit of the complainant that the said defendant, Thomas Hollingsworth is a non-resident of this State and his particular place of residence is unknown to affiant and further that in the belief of affiant the defendant is over the age of 21 years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, said Thomas Hollingsworth to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the first Monday in October, 1868, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him. Done at office, this 23rd day of July, A. D. 1868. Wm. M. JAMES, Register, &c. July 25th, 1868.—At—\$11 25.

STONEWALL INSTITUTE.

The regular scholastic exercises of this Institute will re-open the first Monday in October next. This School for Boys is situated 13 miles north of Selma, in the quiet country. The reputation of its Teachers rests upon labors of nearly 30 years. The students prepared at this School, for College, always start high when admitted into College. The Teachers and Students constitute a community. The School belongs to no sect, and is controlled by no Trustees. It is the sole property of the Proprietor. Charges, \$300 per year, covering Board and tuition, payable in advance, and \$14, 25 start-hire when admitted into College. We refer here, to Messrs: E. L. Woodward, W. H. Forney, and Dr. Miller Francis. D. C. B. CONNELL, President. Near Selma, Ala. July 18, 1868.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } St. Clair County, } Probate Court of said county.

Curtis G. Benson, deceased, Estate of T. H. Benson, Administrator of said Estate, and files their statement and report, setting forth that said estate is insolvent, and praying that it may be so decreed: It is ordered, that the 24th day of August, 1868, be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper. THOMAS A. RAMSEY, Judge of Probate. July 18th, 1868.—3t.

Finey's Patent Churn Dasher

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the Right of this truly ingenious and valuable invention, for the Counties of Calhoun and Talladea, and is now prepared to furnish them to all who may desire to purchase, at the principal places of business in the two Counties. They will be found by practical experience to save two-thirds the labor of churning, and produce a greater amount of butter than the old plan. It is believed that no modern invention will pay so great a per cent. in proportion to the small cost, in fact it will pay for itself in one week. The uniform retail price, established every where is two Dollars. Call at any of the stores and examine for yourselves. W. W. DRAPER, Oxford Ala., July 18, 1868.—

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, } Letters of Administration upon the Estate of David H. Kemp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of July 1868, by the Honorable A. D. Chandler, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County: Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. This the 8th July, 1868. JAMES KEMP, Adm'r. July 11th, 1868.—6t.

M. R. BOGGS, A. E. MOTT, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, No. 3, Central Block, Water St. Selma, Ala. May 16th, 1868.—6m.

WANTED: 500 POUNDS BEESWAX, for which the highest market price in Cash or Goods, will be paid by T. F. WYNN & CO. July 11, 1868.

Last Notice. To the citizens of Calhoun County. ALL persons indebted to the U. S. Government for Revenue Tax for the years 1867 and 1868, are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and settle with us, they must abide the penalty of the law—ten per cent. additional tax.—Delay is dangerous. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Collector. Per H. F. YERNON, D. C. Jacksonville, Ala. July 7th, 1868.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER. DAILY AND WEEKLY. A JOURNAL FOR THE FARMER, THE BUSINESS MAN, POLITICIAN, AND FAMILY CIRCLE. TERMS: DAILY, One Year \$10 00 " Six Months 5 00 " Three Months 2 50 " One Month 1 00 WEEKLY, One Year 4 00 " Six Months 2 50 " Three Months 1 50 " One Month .75 sent to one Postoffice address 20 00 " Ten copies 12 months sent to one P. O. ad. 30 00 Clubs received for six months at the above rates. All Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance. Remittances may be made at our risk, when sent by Express, in Postoffice Money order, or in Registered Letter. W. W. SCREWS, Montgomery, Ala.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the Estate of Isaac McKey, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours for such sale, on the premises of said decedent, on Tallapoosa river, some six or eight miles from Arabacoochee, in Cleburne county, Alabama, on Tuesday, the 11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1868, on a credit of twelve months, bearing interest from sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said Estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The south half S. E. N. W. S. E., and south half N. E. and S. E., S. W., S. 18, and S. W., N. W. 1-4 of sec 17, township 16, range 11, containing, 269 acres, more or less—also eighty acres, more or less, lying in the south east corner of section 19, township 16, Range 11.—Also a part of the east half section 19, township 16, Range 11—1-acre.—Also a part of the east half section 19, Township 16 R. 120 acres, upon which said lands above described, is situated a Grist and Saw Mill.

There is upon said Lands excellent water power for Mills of Machinery of any kind, to which the attention of capitalists seeking opportunity for investment is invited. The purchaser thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. G. I. TURNLEY, Adm'r. July 11, 18 68.—5t.

Administratrix Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administratrix of the Estate of Joel Borden, late of the county of Calhoun, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order made by the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, on the 6th day of July, 1868, will offer for sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, on the premises of said decedent, 6 miles east of Jacksonville, in said county, On the 15th day of August, 1868, on a credit until the 1st day of January, 1869, bearing interest from sale, to be sufficient to pay the following described lands, to-wit: 1st. The south east fourth of north east fourth of section 9, Township 14, Range 9—40 acres. 2. All of the north half of north east fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what was conveyed by decedent in his life time to George W. Anderson, about 40 acres. 3. The north half of south east fourth of north fourth of section 3, Township 14, Range 9, except what decedent in his life time conveyed to Nancy Dickinson across the south side of said north half—about 54 acres. 4. Also about ten acres in the north east corner of the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 3, township 14, Range 9, known as the Johnson tract. In all about 175 acres, all in the Coosa Land District. LUCINDA BORDEN, Administratrix. July 11, 1868.—5t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator de bono of the Estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable, the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The east half of section 27, and also two acres off the south west fourth off of the north west corner of section 26, and the south east fourth of section 26, Township 16, Range 11, east in the Coosa Land District: Also the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 22, Township 16, Range 11 east. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties.—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. I. TURNLEY, Administrator. July 11, 1868.—5t.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator de bono of the Estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable, the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The east half of section 27, and also two acres off the south west fourth off of the north west corner of section 26, and the south east fourth of section 26, Township 16, Range 11, east in the Coosa Land District: Also the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 22, Township 16, Range 11 east. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties.—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. I. TURNLEY, Administrator. July 11, 1868.—5t.

Administrator's Sale.

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Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, Administrator de bono of the Estate of Samuel McDaniel, late of Calhoun county, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order, made by the Honorable, the Probate court of said county, will offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of such sale, all the Real Property, subject to sale, belonging to said estate, as described as follows, to-wit: The east half of section 27, and also two acres off the south west fourth off of the north west corner of section 26, and the south east fourth of section 26, Township 16, Range 11, east in the Coosa Land District: Also the north east fourth of the north east fourth of section 22, Township 16, Range 11 east. The purchasers thereof will be required to give notes, due twelve months from day of sale, with two approved sureties.—this 9th day of July, A. D. 1868. GEO. I. TURNLEY, Administrator. July 11, 1868.—5t.

1000 BUSHELS Wheat WANTED, In Exchange for Goods, by T. F. WYNN & CO. July 4, 1868.

Polytechnic Academy.

THE second session of the "Polytechnic Male Academy," will commence in Jacksonville, on the 4th Monday in July, 1868. Terms per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30 00. JOHN H. FORNEY, } Instructors. H. A. RUTLEDGE, }

Great Bargains ARE NOW OFFERED By J. B. TURNLEY & CO. In the Exchange of BACON and GROCERIES for Wheat

And other articles of PRODUCE. Being on your Wheat without delay and avail yourselves of the advantages offered before the opportunity is withdrawn. June 14, 1868.

100 SACKS OF LIVERPOOL Salt. Also a quantity of genuine Sugar House Molasses, Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, very low for Cash, by J. B. TURNLEY & CO. July 4, 1868.

BEESWAX WANTED.

Bring your Beeswax to WOODWARD & SON, Who will buy any quantity. IMPORTANT To the Travelling Public.

Jacksonville & Decatur DAILY MAIL LINE, By STAGE and STEAMBOAT.

We take pleasure in informing the public that this Line is now in operation. Parties travelling North will find it greatly to their advantage to go by this line, as both

Cheaper & Quicker. Schedule Time to Decatur and Huntsville, EIGHTEEN HOURS. To Nashville, TWENTY-FOUR.

Leaving JACKSONVILLE every morning, (except Sunday,) passing GADSDEN and BLACK CREEK FALLS, arriving at GUNTERSVILLE, on the Tennessee River, in the evening; there connecting with our new Steamboat, built with an eye exclusively to fast running on low water—time to Decatur only four hours—connecting there with Nashville and Decatur Railroad, going North, and Memphis and Charleston East and West. Give us one trial and be convinced. HINDS BROS. & CO. I. M. HINDS, Supt. July 4, 1868.—1y.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Seminal or Spinal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Lumbago, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Emphysema, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cts.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO. 127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

Look Before you Leap! LIFE INSURANCE

COMES directly to all, none can excuse themselves from at once attending to this most important call; and the thinking portion of any community will naturally ask themselves, what company shall we insure in—we say insure in the SOUTHERN LIFE OF MEMPHIS, A Strictly Southern Company.

And offered by men who are "Natives of the soil, and to the manor born." It has within the last 12 months done more business by one-half than any company doing business south.—It relies on Southern people for support—its capital is ample and securely invested—then patronize a good home company, and keep your money in your own country.

Southern Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky. and Memphis, Tenn. Net Assets for 1868, \$256,917 94. F. M. WHITE, Pres. SAM TATE, } Vice. R. C. BRINKLEY, } Pres. BEN. MAY, Sec'y. GEN. N. B. FORREST, } General Traveling Ag't. P. B. SHEPARD, Dist. Ag't. Local Ag't.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS, Med. Ex. June 20, 1868.—1m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Calhoun County, } Court of Probate for said County, June 11, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Samuel C. Kelly, Executor of the Estate of Sims Kelley, deceased, and presents and files in court his petition in writing, representing that his Testator, Sims Kelley, deceased, died seized and possessed of a large Tract of Land, lying between and distinguished as the North half of section 33; and also the north east fourth of the south west fourth of said section 33; also the south east fourth and the north west fourth of section 28; and the east half of the south west fourth of said section 28; also the east half of the north east fourth of section 22, all in Township 14 of Range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, and containing about 840 acres.

And said Executor further states, that his said Testator directs in his will that all of said lands be sold together, and the proceeds of the sale of the same, divided among certain of his heirs, &c.; and he now asks that an Order and Decree of this court be made, authorizing him to sell said Lands, in accordance with the directions of the will of his said Testator.

Said Executor further states, that Albert G. Kelley, and children of Elizabeth McLemore (names unknown), Robert S. Miller, Fannie Mankin, formerly Fannie Miller, and Sarah Key Miller, Sarah Moore, wife of Aaron Moore, Nancy Meek, Benjamin G. Kelley, James S. Kelley, Emma Draper, wife of Joshua Draper, Foster Kelley, Texas Kelley, and ———— Kelley, are non-resident Legatees of the Estate of said Testator, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama.

The premises considered.—It is Ordered by the Court; that the 21st day of July, 1868 be set for the hearing and determining upon said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident Legatees and all other persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 21st day of July, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper. J. WOODS, Judge of Probate. June 13th, 1868.—4t.



POETRY.

"LOVE THY NEIGHBOR."

BY MRS. BETTIE KEYES HUNTER.

If we did but prize the flowers
That along our pathway grow,
Nor would waste so many hours
Seeking for the thorns below;
If we strove to help each other
Ever upward on the way,
Nor would hold feelings smother
'Neath the ashes of decay;

If we did not judge so blindly
What we do not understand;
If our words were spoken kindly;
Lent we all a friendly hand—
Would there be so much of sorrow
Crowded in life's narrow time?
Would not earth some brightness borrow
From the glory-lighted clime?

There are tear-washed, pallid faces
Peering out upon the night;
There are many gloomy places
To which love would bring the light.
Shall we leave them woe and weary?
When a little word or deed
Might some bosom make less dreary,
If it kindly come in need?

Oh! there is a holy pleasure
Welling up from fountains pure;
And it yields a precious treasure,
Which we all may here secure:—
'Tis in living for each other,
Thinking less of self and gain,
Seeing in each one a brother,
Whom we find in want and pain.

Wilburn Waters is the name of a remarkable man, known as the hermit of White Top, Va., and the greatest hunter of the age. He is now fifty five years of age, and during his hermit life has killed 100 bears, 88 wolves, more than 400 deer, and number of wildcats, or catamounts, having killed some 20 of the latter during the last year.

THE PLATFORM.

OF THE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled and never to be renewed or reargued, do, with the return of peace, demand,

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the removal of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for controlling the State militia into National forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufacturers, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon the people and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to the people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and

individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice or affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American Capitol into a bastille.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarch of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charge preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjugation to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

THE GREAT Southern Preparations

COMPRISE a class of pure and select Family Medicines, prepared from pure Drugs, by a class of experienced Southern Physicians, specially for the diseases incident to a Southern locality.

They are not secret and potent mixtures, and are recommended to be used in lieu of those prepared by our Northern friends, who know but little about Southern treatment.

Ours is the only class of Family Medicines ever offered to the public which were prepared by the Medical Profession.

FEMALES OF THE SOUTH.

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all localities, culled from the passing breeze that fans you with its perfumed breath, or snatched from some pendant dew-drop, are to you a constant and abiding trouble. Whether an inhabitant of city or country, hill or dale, palace or hovel, disease makes and grows upon your vitals. Gloom and despair are your constant companions. Your pale and ghastly countenance, your colorless cheeks, your listless eye, your feeble and tottering walk, your palpitating heart, your dejected brow, all tell of that disease which is gradually and steadily making inroads upon your declining system.

The Sunshine of Hope

Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that hangs as a heavy pall of gloom upon your brow can be driven back, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur, are offered you. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS

Is the only combination that actually and positively arouses and restores the weak to its natural healthy condition. It removes all unnatural obstructions, relieves painful or suppressed menstruation, cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Chlorosis, Palpitation, Nervousness, Swelling and Giddiness of the Head, Melancholy, Ulceration and Irritation of the Womb, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—afflicting old or young, married or single. Send and get one Bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD

Must be changed in order to be relieved of that troublesome class of diseases requiring pure blood. DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Constitutional Monarch

Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST and most CERTAIN Blood Purifier now before the public, and why? Simply because it is composed of the best medicines for that purpose, viz: Sillaria, Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and Iodide of Potash. For Scrofula, Cutaneous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Tumor, and Swellings, old Ulcers and Sores, Constitutional Derangements, etc., it acts like a charm.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Fluid Ext. Bearberry, Cubeb and Buchu,

A highly concentrated medicinal compound, expressly for actions of the KIDNEYS & BLADDER, such as lacrimations, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Urinary Deposits, Thick or Milky Urine, Effects of early Dissipation, Nervous Trembling, Gravel, Gout, Pains in the Back, Gleet, Loss of energy, Strangury, and all affections requiring a quick and reliable Diuretic.

In all cases of a want of action on the part of the Kidneys and Bladder, affecting old or young, male or female, this compound can be relied on.

CHILLS AND FEVER

Can be easily cured by using one Bottle of Dromgoole & Co's KING OF CHILLS, which never fails to arouse the Liver, cleanse the Stomach, open the bowels and relieve the most inveterate cases of Chills. One Bottle will cure a case of six months standing.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

Red Diarrhoea Remedy,

The most certain and effectual cure for all forms of Diarrhoea, Nausea and Vomiting, Cholera Morbus, pain in Stomach, summer complaint of children while teething, etc. It is exceeding pleasant, cools and quiets the stomach, is not an alcoholic preparation, contains no kink, catechu galls, tannin, logwood, etc. It imparts tone to the already debilitated stomach and bowels, and no family should be without a bottle. It never fails to cure.

PILES! PILES!!

Why is it you continue to suffer with Piles, when the remedy to cure you can be so easily obtained? Do not suffer another day; send immediately and procure one box of Dromgoole & Co's PILE SALVE and be cured Internal or External Piles, whether recent or long standing can be cured immediately. Cannot Southern Physicians cure the Piles as well as any one else? Try our remedy, then,

Those Who Do Not Think

Gray hairs honorable, can have them restored to their natural color without staining the skin or scalp. It does not dye the hair, but simply RESTORES to its former color, and at the same time prevents it from falling off, cleanses the scalp, all dandruff and scurf, imparts a beautiful gloss and comes as new restoring hair to the bald as any other preparation. It is Dromgoole & Co's Tonic Hair Restorer; It is warranted.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS, as a class of Family Medicines should be used by every body.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Sold Wholesale by

Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.

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

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

COLLINS Bro.'s, St. Louis, Mo.

Also for sale in JACKSONVILLE at the Drug Store. Mar. 1868.

And by Druggists everywhere.

WOODWARD

and SON

Are now Receiving their

SPRING GOODS;

To which they invite attention.

Their Stock is general, embracing as it does about all the different lines of Goods needed in this country. All are invited to call. April 4th, 1868.

New York Column.

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, medicines, 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.

AYER & HILLS,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ROME, Ga.

Agents for

BUCKEYE & WOOD'S

MOWERS and REAPERS.

PITTS, SWEETSTAKES & KENTUCKY

Threshers and Cleaners,

RAILWAY & LEVER HORSE POWERS,

Grain Drills, Horse Rakes

and Riding Plows.

Victor Case Mills & Evaporators,

Corn Shellers, Feed

Cutters, &c. &c.

Orders filled promptly for any Machine in use, at Factory Prices, with freight added.

Full descriptions of Machines to be had on application.

May 16, 1868.—tf.

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.

OXFORD, Ala.

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c.

Costar's Insect Powder,

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on all Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands can testify.

Costar's Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Costar's Buckthorn Salve.

Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated) 20 years administered in a Physician's Practice.

Costar's Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficiency for Constiveness, indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not gripping, Gentle, mild and soothing.

WHEAT WANTED!

We will exchange Groceries at cash prices for WHEAT of good quality.

We have also just received and offer for sale, an assorted lot of

IRON

Of superior quality.

SMITH & RIDDLE.

Oxford, Ala. June 20, 1868.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—Many persons do not understand what is meant by the "Great Southern Preparations." Let us explain.—At Memphis, three experienced Southern Physicians, one of Memphis, one from Mississippi and the other from Louisiana, united their mental powers, their money and their experience, for the purpose of preparing for the Southern people a class of reliable Family Medicines, to be used in lieu of the many that are from those who know but little of our diseases, and they are called the "Great Southern Preparations," being eighteen or twenty in number. They are neither secrets nor patents.

NOTICE,

To all whom it may Concern.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Horn & J. B. Turnley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

I. N. HORN,

JAS. B. TURNLEY.

June 1st, 1868.

I return to the public my thanks for their past patronage; and on retiring from the firm, most heartily recommend my former partner as worthy the confidence of the public, and hope he may receive a liberal share of patronage while he continues the business.

I. N. HORN.

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

W. P. LAW, J. WARREN HUBBARD

LAW & HUDSON,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Cash Advances made on Cotton consigned to us for sale in Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.

Office over T. K. Ferguson's Bank, Broad Street.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

Mrs. A. T. FARQUAR

Will be glad to receive orders in any style of portraits, from small cabinet up to life size, embracing, Vignette, Bust, & Full Length.

She will colour in water, chalk and oil, according to the taste of her patrons.

Photographs coloured in any of the above styles, at prices adapted to the present crisis.

Mrs. F. for the last few years has been associated with Mr. James Whitcomb, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she refers to him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to any of her pictures if required. His studio is 506, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

Lessons will be given in Drawing and Painting.

N. B. When sittings cannot be had, Pictures will be faithfully executed from Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes and Photoglyphs.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.

E. GOODE, Artist,

(Formerly of Ashville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store. June 16, 1868

NEW GOODS.

JOHN D. HOKE

Is receiving, and will continue to receive from New York and other markets, a stock of Goods suited to the Spring and Summer Trade.

Long experience and the assistance of first class merchants in the importing cities, will enable him to give good bargains to his customers.

Besides the usual articles kept in country stores, he keeps an assortment of

Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

Hoe's C. S. Mill Saws & Screen Wire.

If you want the value of your green-backs call upon him.

JNO. D. HOKE.

May 2, '68. Jacksonville, Ala.

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

For Spring of 1868, PER STEAMERS

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE,

To Greensport, Ala., VIA VA. AND TENN. AIR LINE

And Coosa River Steamboat Mail Packet Company.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSPORT.

From New York Philadelphia Baltimore.

1st Class, \$2 70 \$2 88 \$2 71

2d Class, 2 28 2 50 2 28

3d Class, 1 96 2 16 1 98

4th Class, 1 49 1 90 1 74

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPERS OF GOODS.

Mark via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, care of J. M. ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Georgia.

All Through Freights can be paid to JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on delivery of Goods at Greensport.

COTTON—Through Bills of Lading given at Greensport.

Rates of Freight guaranteed to New York over this line at \$8 74 per bale of 50 lbs. or under.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; leave Greensport every Wednesday at 10 A. M.; leave Gadsden every Sunday at 7 A. M. Arrive at Rome every Thursday and Monday.

Marine Insurance between New York and Norfolk 1/2 of one per cent.

J. M. ELLIOTT,

Gen. Supt. Steamboat Line.

Rome, Ga. Feb. 29, 1868.—5t.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,

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

—Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1868.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME