

MAY

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 2, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1621.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

C. 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 connected with the law.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

JOE H. FRANCIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

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,

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 Supreme 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

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.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

J. M. ELLIOTT, W. S. COTMAN, F. R. SMITH

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

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 GREENSBORO, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSBORO.

From New York. From Baltimore.

1st Class, \$2 50 \$2 10

2d Class, 2 18 1 83

3d Class, 1 90 1 65

4th Class, 1 64 1 40

5th Class, 1 34 1 10

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

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

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

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensboro 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. & Supt. R.R.R.

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

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

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

Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—1m.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I WILL at the following time and places, to assess the State and County Tax of Calhoun county, for the year 1868.

Jacksonville, Pre. No. 1, Tuesday, April 14

June Bug, " 8, Wednesday " 15

Oxford, " 13, Thursday " 16

Maddox, " 4, Friday " 17

Sulphur Sp'g " 14, Saturday " 18

Polkville, " 5, Monday " 19

Alexandria, " 2, Tuesday " 21

Peak's Hill, " 6, Wednesday " 22

Phillips' Mill, " 8, Friday " 24

Walden's Sp'g " 9, Saturday " 25

Cross Plains, " 12, Tuesday " 28

White Plains, " 11, Wednesday " 29

Rabbit Town, " 10, Thursday " 30

Ladiga, " 9, Friday, May 1

No change of consequence in the Revenue Law, hence Tax Payers will give in as heretofore.

Old officers have been continued by the Military, I am therefore continued in office. Only one round will be made.

W. P. HOWELL, Tax Assessor, Calhoun Co. Ala. March 28th, 1868.—5t.

News Agency.

OMBERG & CO., having established a branch of their business in Jacksonville at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. E. Rowland, are 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. Feb. 15.

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which entangle the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures curvers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; changing but a very small amount in advance, after which 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.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, Ala.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instruction.

WM. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

MISS BETTIE C. PENDLETON, Principal Instruction in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Seaboard and Alabama R. R. The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition, \$25 00

Music—Vocal, 2 00

on Piano (with use of Instrument), 30 00

Incidental, 2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.

Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

CROSWELL & CO.

HAVING rented the Warehouse, known as the "Petition Warehouse," belonging to the Seaboard 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 storing their 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 storage is avoided; nothing more being required when your Goods are consigned to Croswell & Co., and the bill 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.

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 Whitehorn, a regular member of the New York Academy of Design, as an Associate Artist, and she receives from him for her ability to perform what she professes, and who will give sittings to all 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.

Terrible Accident on the Erie Railroad.

A Train Precipitated one Hundred feet—Thirteen Bodies Consumed in the Burning Cars.

New York, April 16.—A train on the Erie Railroad, which left Buffalo twenty minutes past two yesterday, p. m., in charge of Conductor Judd and Chas. Douglass, Superintendent division—consisting of an engine and tender, three sleeping, two first and one second-class, two baggage and one post-car, proceeding on time, making usual stoppage until in the evening, when the passengers went into the sleeping cars for the night.

About 3 A. M. Mr. Ames and Mr. Horton, of the general postoffice, in charge of the postal car, saw the bell rope straighten out and break in two, when Mr. Judd remarked that he had lost his rear cars. They ran to the platform of the car, where the four rear cars were seen running down a precipice from 70 to 100 feet high. The scene of the accident is thirteen miles beyond Port Jarvis, on the Delaware division of the road. The sides of the precipice are formed of jagged rocks. In the descent the cars were broken to pieces. At the bottom is a culvert, through which flows a stream of water emptying into the Delaware river.

The impression prevails that the disaster was caused by a broken rail which threw the rear car from the track—This displaced three cars running in front, and the connections breaking, the whole were precipitated down the embankment.

Conductor Judd and Superintendent Douglass were slightly injured. The cars, in going over the embankment, turned several times before the bottom was reached, and were nearly demolished. The sleeping car was entirely consumed by fire. The passengers aboard of the cars left standing on the track immediately began to rescue the wounded and remove the bodies of the killed. Many of the latter could not be recognized. Seven persons were burned to death, and six others were killed by coming in contact with jagged rocks. The wounded persons were placed on a train and brought to Port Jarvis, which place was reached at 9 o'clock this morning. Several surgeons were immediately summoned, and everything done that would in any way relieve the sufferers.

The bodies of persons killed were left on the ground. A Port Jarvis dispatch states that there were about thirty wounded and twenty lives lost. The people at Port Jarvis threw open their houses, and the ladies of the town rendered all the assistance in their power. Mr. Blakely, of Olean, New York, who was on one of the cars that went down the embankment, states that the train was the Cincinnati express, due in New York at eight o'clock this morning. All four of the cars that went over the embankment were completely smashed, and I think twenty-five to thirty killed outright. I saw five or six ladies taken from the ruins quite dead and a number wounded.

The rear car took fire from the stove a short time after the living were removed from it, and I should judge there were about seven dead bodies burned up. There were in addition three dead bodies taken out before the fire reached them. The car ahead of the one in which I was sleeping also took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The catastrophe, of course, took place in the darkness of the night, and the confusion and terror was appalling, and the horror was greatly increased by the agonizing shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying.

Port Jarvis, April 15, p. m.—The scene of the disaster on the Erie railroad baffles description. The immense height of the embankment and the character of the ground rendered the calamity terribly fatal. The wounded are horribly mutilated—the broken limbs and gashes forming a fearful sight. Several will die of their wounds. The loss of life will not be less than forty or fifty. The names of the South-erners do not appear among the list of killed and wounded.

INCREASE OF SUICIDES.—The New York World is compiling an appalling record of recent suicides gleaned from but one day's exchanges from all parts of the country, clearly showing that the suicide mania is now epidemic. They appear largely to predominate in the West. The writer tells us, however, that "as many as twelve or fifteen suicides have occurred in New York city within as many days, and in the aggregate of the cases there and elsewhere the majority of the self-murderers are women."

The causes of these suicides are various, some being from ill-success in business, some, from intemperance, both male and female; some from domestic infelicity, others from insanity, ill-health, &c.

The Shoe Pinches.

At a meeting in Illinois, a resolution was offered suggesting Mr. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Springer, of Springfield opposed the motion and said:

Again, I am frank to say, that I do not know whether Mr. Pendleton is the proper man to nominate or not. Aside from the question of his unavailability in some of the States. I have another question that I would propound to him before I should favor his nomination for the Presidency. I should want to know of Mr. Pendleton, whether, in the event of his constitutional election, counting out the negro votes of the negro State governments of the South, he means to be President, even if he has to be sworn in at home, and fight his way to Washington at the head of an organized Democratic army? I fear it is coming to this. The Radicals mean to count the negro votes of ten negro governments, which have no more right to be counted than have an equal number of votes in Hayti or Liberia, in order to elect their man. If we are to submit to this outrage, we may as well quit now. For I tell you we cannot carry enough States at the North to overcome the negro votes of the South. Hence I am for no man for President who is not willing to stake his property, his life, his all, for the cause; and if constitutionally elected, be willing to draw his sword, call the Democratic hosts to arms, and claim the Presidential office at all hazards! If Mr. Pendleton will do this, then I am for him; if not, I am against him. If we mean "business," let us understand ourselves, and act accordingly. If child's play, I want to be counted out.

Southern Elections under the Reconstruction Acts.

Our Exchanges from Arkansas and Louisiana and Georgia come to us filled with evidence of radical frauds in the late elections in those States—frauds as shameless and open as those which marked the farce dignified by the name of election in Alabama in February last.

In those States, as here, there was apparently no effort at concealment of crimes which would in any country governed by just laws consign the perpetrators to infamy and to prison.

Boys were registered and voted non-residents not registered were voted, the names of qualified and registered voters were stricken from the registration lists and excluded from the ballot box, men who didn't want to vote were driven to the polls, men who wanted to vote against the proposed Constitution voted for them through fear of personal injury, conservative ballots were taken out of the boxes and radical ballots put in their stead, returns were manipulated—frauds in every shape in which frauds can be perpetrated were resorted to in open day and under circumstances rendering concealment impossible; and by such means the Constitutions of Arkansas and Louisiana have been ratified, and possibly that of Georgia, just as, by similar means, it was attempted to secure the ratification of the Constitution proposed for Alabama.

In Georgia, Gen. Meade issued orders intended to secure a fair election. But Gen. Meade's orders were openly and flagrantly disregarded; because, subject to those orders, the control of the election throughout the State was in the hands of the Chief of Registration, who was and is an employee of the radical candidate for Governor; and Hurlburt, active, restless, desperate, and utterly unscrupulous, through agents as unprincipled as himself, defied both public sentiment and the Commanding General in the means adopted to secure the success of his party and the elevation of his master.

We believe Gen. Meade means well. We think his orders were intended to prevent frauds. And we predict confidently that in every case in which satisfactory proof of fraud or corruption is furnished him, the wrong-doers will be taught that military law of all laws is most certain in its execution and most inflexible in its punishments.

From North Carolina we shall have particulars in a few days. God grant the same story of outrage and wrong may not come to us from that State.

From South Carolina, the details before us are not full. There the contest was one sided; and whatever frauds were perpetrated there have no other excuse than the mere wantonness of crime.—Times & Messenger

Chapin talks thus beautifully about a day: It has risen upon us from the great deep of eternity, girted around with wonder; a new creation of life and light, spoken by the word of God. In itself, one entire and perfect sphere of the sun. Every past generation is represented in it; it is the flowering of all history, and in so much it is richer and better than all other days which have preceded it. And it is for

this we are pressed and surrounded with these faculties. The sum of our being is concentrated here, and to-day is all the time we absolutely have."

Sergeant Bates has traveled through the Southern States unarmed and without money. His flag was unfurled on the highways and byways, and everywhere he was cordially welcomed and kindly treated. The Radical papers occasionally tried to get the leaguers to mob him, but in spite of every disposition of the Radicals to mistreat him, he reached in safety, the city of Washington. On the threshold of the Capitol of the United States, Radical officials refuse to allow him the privilege of waving the National flag over the building. What a pity he did not go with a long story of Southern outrages on Union men and negroes. If the Radicals have any design on Bates' life let them start him out afoot through New England, to make the same trip that he made in the South and under the same circumstances. He would starve to death in a week.—Montgomery Advertiser.

General John H. Morgan.

In the bosom of his mother State, upon whose brow he has placed an unfading chaplet of glory, near the father from whose loins he sprang, surrounded by the loving ones, who preceded him to that "bourne, whence no traveler e'er returns," in the same grave with the gallant and noble brother, who gave his pure young life upon the battle-field under his eye, the body of John Morgan will be interred by those, who loved him living and mourn him dead.

His name is part of his country's history. Never will the romance of his wonderful rides, his skillful strategy, his dauntless heroism, his handsome person, his attractive smile, his stern anger, cease to excite the admiration and attract the love of those who listen to the narration or read the page upon which his life is written. He rides down into history a knight of noble mien and knightliest grace, an equal and worthy companion of Sidney, Bayard, Rupert, Harry Lee, Stuart and those, who have illustrated in life, act and death, the loftiest qualities of human nature.

We, who write, followed his banner and fought under his flag, and on his grave lay this simple flower of our love and respect.

With him are buried whatever faults he may have had; immortal are his virtues and his fame.

Reverently will those who loved him bear his body to the Church, of which he was a member, and tearfully and lovingly to our beautiful Cemetery and bury it under the blue grass he loved so well. His spirit went from the bloody street of Greenville to the God who gave it; his memory is enshrined in the bravest hearts, whose pulsations hardly quickened amid the crash of shot and shriek of shell.—Lexington Observer.

The True Reason.

The recent rise in the price of cotton, it is stated, is not the result of light stocks in Europe altogether, but was caused by the change in the machinery back to the requirements for the working of the American long staple. It will be remembered that in order to consume the short, fuzzy cotton of the East Indies, the spinners altered their method of fabrication, but the experiment was not satisfactory, it yielded little or no profit; and after a fair trial a change back to the old machinery was made. A late visit by a Southern gentleman to the cotton manufactories of England, gave him the information that working the short staple of Bombay, and other eastern grown cotton, has proved too troublesome to be profitable; and the American long staple is now once more the only dependence of the manufacturers

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1893.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... 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.

Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

For Sale.

ONE of Horace Waters' celebrated, fine toned, Rosewood pianos, very little injured from use. It is offered upon terms much lower than cost and carriage. For further information enquire at this Office. April 11, 1893.

Laborers Wanted.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting, to let out the contract for making the new road across the mountain, east of this place, have determined with commendable zeal and public spirit, to hire laborers, and make the road themselves. They offer one dollar per day for laborers, and desire application to be made immediately to Mr. J. M. Carroll, who is authorized to make contracts.

The road is admirably located, one-fourth of a mile shorter than the old one, and no grade steeper than one foot in 12 or 14. By the plan of building adopted by the Committee, we have no doubt, a better and much cheaper road will be made than could have been by contract.

"JACKSON COUNTY NEW ERA."—This is the title of a new paper recently started at Stevenson, Jackson County, by Crawford & Parham. We have received several of the first numbers, all of which are neatly executed, and contents very interesting, and unexceptionable as we think in politics. We believe the proprietors are both printers. Mr. Crawford is a native of this place, where he always sustained a good character for integrity, energy and industry. He obtained his first knowledge of the printing business in this office.

See notice of reception of New Goods by Woodward & Son, and be sure to call and see the splendid and beautiful dress goods, and we venture you will be well pleased with them.

The Literary and Dramatic Society of this place, have in preparation Kotzebue's Great Moral Play in Five Acts, entitled "The Stranger," which will be produced next week with new and appropriate scenery, dresses &c. The Amateur String Band will also be present and play some of their best pieces. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the improvement of the Cemetery grounds.

Due notice will be given of the night of performance by hand-bills.

Horn & Turnley, have just received an additional stock of choice Bacon, Lard, and other descriptions of Family Groceries, which they offer to sell low for cash, or in exchange for various descriptions of Produce.

We are pleased to see that this truly energetic, enterprising and public spirited firm, propose to open to our citizens a new source of trade and revenue, in the purchase of Ginseng, an article which finds ready sale at good prices, and which we are told is abundant in our mountains. For this, as well as their uniform rectitude, fair-dealing, and gentlemanly deportment they deserve not only the liberal patronage, but the thanks of the entire community.

FIXE CHEWING TOBACCO.—If you wish to obtain a cheap, yet choice and superior article of this description, call at the store of Woodward & Son. But don't take our word for it but call and sample for yourselves: and while there you can also take a look at the large addition of truly fine, fashionable and beautiful Spring and Summer Dress Goods, heretofore spoken of and promised, which have now arrived, and you will be sure to buy.

NEW FIRE COMPANY.—It will be seen from the proceedings of the meeting, that the young men of this place have formed themselves into a fire company, designing to furnish themselves for the present with hooks and ladders; and as soon as circumstances will permit, with one or more engines. This is a praiseworthy movement on the part of the young men; and thus far it is composed of the right material. Although our Town has been remarkably fortunate

in escape from fire thus far; yet in regard to that as well as some other things, it is wise "in time of peace to prepare for war."

Wanted.—There is no saddlery or harness shop in this place at present. For a sober industrious workman of this description, we think this would be a good location, and that he would be liberally patronized.

Special attention is invited to the advertisement of Col. John D. Hoke, who has just received a fine and varied stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have examined among his stock a number of pieces of finely finished and beautiful patterns of Prints, Muslins and other descriptions of Dress Goods. We have heretofore stated that we thought the handsome goods brought on this spring, evinced both improvement in the manufacture, and beauty of the style of Goods; and the Col. has certainly availed himself of his long experience and good judgment in his tasteful selection.

Call upon him Ladies, and examine for yourselves, and then, if you don't say they are beautiful, you may say that we are no judge.

There will be a meeting of the Hook & Ladder Company to-night May 2d, at the Court House. Business of much importance demands that every member should be present.

By order of
JNO. H. FORNEY—Foreman
ED. L. WOODWARD—Sec'y.

Since our mention last week of the Lespedeza, we have heard of it in several parts of our County, and specimens have been left at our office. It appears at present to be more abundant at White Plains and vicinity than any other locality. We copy the following notices from other papers:

Mr. J. W. Watts, of Laurens District, says of it in the *Laurensville Herald*—

"I regard it as one of the greatest blessings that could be sent us, for now every one in this country has fat cattle and sheep the whole summer, instead of the poor, half-starved animals that were to be met everywhere before the introduction of this plant. We have in this vicinity dense pine thickets, with a solid mass of green herbage, where no other grass would grow. It has no respect for shade—grows on hill and valley; the bottoms of gullies are filled so densely that they can't wash any more. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and I believe it will sustain a greater amount of grazing than any grass I have ever known."

From the prairie lands of Alabama we have the following testimony from the *Tuskegee News*:

"Horses, cows, sheep, goats, hogs—every thing that eats grass, are delighted with and fatten upon it. We believe it to be the greatest blessing in the form of a grass ever bestowed upon the South."

The *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel* says—"We have lately conversed with a planter from Morgan county, who informs us that it has been cut for hay this summer in that county, and that it made a large yield, which all kinds of stock seems to be fond of. We learn that a large planter in Columbia county has made his crop of cotton and corn this year upon the Lespedeza alone, without feeding on corn or fodder."

Our experience with this new plant is of course too limited as yet to authorize us in endorsing all the extravagant praise which has been called forth. From the testimony, thus far universally favorable, we are inclined to believe it will prove a God-send to our poor exhausted lands, which have always wanted a hardy, vigorous grass or clover like the region of country further north. Our long, hot and dry summers have been fatal to all the grasses and clovers which flourish so well in a cooler and more humid climate. We have seen this plant growing on poor, dry, sandy soils and in wet ditches, doing always best in damp, rich soils, where it attains a height of 2 to 2½ feet. On light soils, it is more prostrate, and forms a beautiful green carpet over the surface. On a late ride over the North Eastern Railroad, we saw it first on the Railroad wharf in Charleston, directly exposed to the salt spray, thence all along the road side for thirty miles up, very luxuriant in the side ditches and low places, but growing also on the poor denuded surfaces from which the soil had been taken for the embankments.—It was sharing the "situation" with some few of the more hardy natives, and seemed to be more "at home" there than any of them. We saw a most excellent hay made of it in October, of which horses, mules and cows eat heartily, retaining its leaves and preserving a fine green color. On good soils it would be fit for pasturage early in the summer, and flourish until the beginning of November, thus furnishing an inexhaustible pasturage for all grazing animals.

To The Bar.

Judge Pope, authorizes us to say to the members of the Bar, of Baine, St. Clair and Calhoun Counties, that if they desire him to hold Court, in those Counties, he will finish the time in Calhoun

and call Sessions at the other places, any time agreed upon by them. The members of the Bar had better consult and inform him by committee. *Gadsden Times.*

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of this place for the purpose of organizing a Hook & Ladder Company—Jno. D. Rowland was called to the chair and Ed. L. Woodward requested to act as sec'y. On motion it was required that all those who wished to become permanent members of the organization sign the articles of agreement at once.

The following are the names of those who comprise the company at present:

GEN. JNO. H. FORNEY,
H. L. STEVENSON,
T. FRED. WYNN,
ED. L. WOODWARD,
J. B. TURNLEY,
JNO. D. ROWLAND,
JNO. H. WOODWARD,
D. T. LAIRD,
WM. FLEMING,
E. D. MCLELLLEN,
GEO. ADAMS,
BOWDEN EMBREY,
I. FRANK,
J. D. HIOKE,
D. T. HIOKE,
J. M. CALDWELL,
ROBT. ADAMS,
R. E. WILLIAMS,
W. H. DEAN,
WM. LESTER,
R. D. WAKELY,
T. J. THOMPSON,
J. W. HUGHES,
WALTER CALDWELL,
W. C. WYNN,
JNO. M. CROOK, Jr.,
T. G. SLAUGHTER—Honorary member.

The following officers were then elected:

GEN. JNO. H. FORNEY—Foreman.
H. L. STEVENSON—Assist.
ED. L. WOODWARD—Recording sec'y.
T. FRED. WYNN—Correspond'g sec'y.
JNO. W. HUGHES—Treasurer.

On motion a committee of five was then appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted for adoption at the next meeting.

On motion the sec'y. was directed to request the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Foreman.

P. S.—The rolls are still open and all who wish to become members of this company, which is for our mutual protection, can have an opportunity of so doing at the next meeting, or by applying at once to the Foreman or sec'y.
JNO. D. ROWLAND, Ch'n.
ED. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

Road Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville, convened at the Court-house in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., April 25th, 1893, for the purpose of locating the Road across Blue mountain in the direction of Rabbit Town.

M. J. Turnley, chairman, called the meeting to order.

The committee, to-wit: J. M. Carroll, John M. Wyly and Fielding Snow, who were heretofore appointed to view and make out a route for said Road, made their report—when the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the route surveyed by the committee heretofore selected and recommended by them over the Blue mountain to Rabbit Town, be adopted and steps be taken to put the work under contract.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be hereby tendered to the committee who have made the survey and selected the route over the Blue mountain to Rabbit Town. The able and satisfactory report made by the committee entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the citizens of this town.

On motion, the thanks of this meeting is tendered to Mr. McDaniel, for his promptness and ability in making a survey across the Blue mountain in the direction of Rabbit Town and White Plains, for the citizens of this town.

On motion, J. M. Carroll, A. Adams, J. I. Aderhold and B. C. Wyly, were appointed a committee to put the road under contract; and upon motion Gen Jno. H. Forney was added to the committee.

On motion, J. M. Wyly was appointed collector and treasurer, to collect the subscriptions to said Road, and pay the funds out upon the warrant of the chairman of the committee; he being allowed to retain 5 per cent commission out of all the funds received and paid out by him.

On motion, J. F. Grant requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Jacksonville Republican.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

M. J. TURNLEY, Chn.
L. W. CANNON, Sec'y.

—PROF. AGASSIZ speaks of a fruit in the valley of the Amazon, which is so much sweeter than sugar that sugar spoils it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERVIEW OF SERGEANT BATES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP FROM VICKSBURG—MESSAGES FROM THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, April 16

Sergeant Bates called upon the President to-day to perform what he considered a very agreeable duty; that duty, he said, was to deliver to the President the kind messages for the chief magistrate of the nation which he had received in the swamps and in the woods, along the stretches of pine forest through which his route now and then lay. At the lonely farm-house and in the villages, cities and towns: "Tell the President," said a gray haired man, "we are praying for him." "Say to him," said hundreds, "God bless him." Many, very many, begged the Sergeant to tell the President that their hope was that Heaven would bless Andrew Johnson in his efforts to secure their rights "in the old Union."

"At Richmond, Virginia," continued Sergeant Bates, "a fine looking old lady, pushing through the crowd, came to me as I was making my way out of the city, and with tears coursing her cheeks, said, as she took my hand, 'Tell Andrew Johnson that he has the earnest prayers of the matrons of Virginia for his welfare and happiness.' Gray-haired men, trembling with age, invoked upon President Johnson Heaven's blessing."

"Just beyond Montgomery, Ala., my flag was decorated with flowers, and a laurel wreath by a young lady, who said to her mother, as she returned to my colors, 'I wish I could send by Sergeant Bates a bouquet to President Johnson.' They would dismiss schools to meet me, and many of the little girls would want to kiss me and to wave my flag. My rooms have been decorated with evergreens, and in North Carolina girls strewed my way with flowers and pinned bouquets upon my breast."

In passing through North Carolina and Virginia I had a bouquet in my hand every hour of the day. I honestly believe, sir, that in every State through which I have passed in my long journey I could raise a thousand men for the defense of the flag as quickly as I could anywhere in the entire Union. I have taken by the hand dozens of ex-Confederate soldiers, whose warm grasping lips and moistened eyes could not lie. In Georgia, for instance, I met a man who had served in the rebel armies, and who had been watching for me along the road. He had been engaged in chopping wood. I accompanied him to his home, distant about two miles.—On the way he told me that the grave of his brother, who had fallen in the rebel cause, was not far from the roadside. I went with him to the spot; he stood upon one side of the grave and I upon the other. A plain wooden head-board marked the place, and as I was reading the inscription, he asked why such a bad state of feeling should continue to prevail—reaching his hand over the grave of his brother. I clasped it, and will any one say I did wrong in taking by the hand one, against whom I had fought, but who now was willing to stand by the good old flag?

"In North Carolina I met an old man who had served in the rebel forces.—He was quite old for one who, but a short time since, had carried a gun and knapsack. The poor old man during the war lost two sons and a son-in-law, his only supports. It was eight miles to the Catawba, the bridge over which had been destroyed by Steedman. It had been rebuilt; was very high, and bad to cross. This old soldier took such interest in me—I had stopped over night in the house where he lived—that he went with me to the bridge and led me over for fear I might fall and hurt myself."

"Between Selma and Montgomery, in Alabama, I went to an elegant residence, occupied by a gentleman named White, on a plantation called White Hall. Mr. White himself came to the door. My flag was unfurled, but he did not know me, nor had he heard of my singular journey. He, however, warmly welcomed me, and I explained how I had come to seek shelter under his roof. During the war, he told me, Wilson had passed through that country and destroyed all he had. During a talk of two hours there was hardly a moment that his eyes were not moistened with tears. In the morning I found my flag decorated by his daughter with wreaths of laurel and flowers. He went with me on my way about a mile, and finally said he would have to leave me. I took him by the hand. A gentle breeze was blowing, and the flag, held in my left hand, was flying. The old man tried to bid me good-bye, but he broke down, and for minutes wept like a child."

"Before I leave I will again call on you to show a sash presented to me by the ladies of Montgomery, Alabama, and which I promised when I reached Washington you should see. I hope on Monday next to leave for my home, near Edgerton, Wisconsin, where I have a wife and two children. The last work I did before I left, was the cutting of two cords of wood. I left a tree partially cut and I want to get home to finish it."

Whilst most other cities are languishing, the trade of Louisville in 1892 had increased \$16,000,000 over that of the previous year.

STILL ON THE RAMPA.—A Lieut. Johnson was in command at Evergreen, in this State, for awhile, and made himself particularly obnoxious to all decent people. He turned up at Jacksonville, where he beat an old man with his crutch, and arrested Judge Pope, the particulars of which are familiar to the public. He is now at LaGrange, Georgia, and still practicing his old tricks, of stirring up disturbances. The LaGrange Reporter of Friday says:—*Mont. Adv.*

Considerable excitement was produced in this place, on Saturday last, by the uncalled for interference of Lieut. Johnson, in command of the troops stationed here in the absence of Captain Hedberg. On Friday, late in the evening Col. W. B. Jones and Mr. W. H. Russell had a little street difficulty with a freedman, and on Saturday morning the parties were notified to appear before the City Council for trial. Col. Jones and Mr. Russell, though under arrest, were re-arrested by order of the said Lieutenant, and marched to jail under an armed guard. Arrangements for the trial were progressing quickly and in regular order by the city authorities; but Lieut. Johnson, actuated by a spirit of extra-officiousness, could not restrain his rampant desire to make himself consequential and important by an unwarrantable interference in the civil affairs of the town.

Judge Curtis' Defence.

The defence just rendered before the Senate by Judge CURTIS of President JOHNSON against the criminal attempts of the House vented in the venom not only of a Beast, but of a reptile, is one so worthy of the better days of a now doomed government, that we cannot refrain from the expression of our admiration. In its comprehensive grasp, its close analysis, its clear statement, its grave dignity, it almost recalls us to the times when CALHOUN and WEBSTER spoke, and STONE and MARSHALL expounded. It is massive, masterly, complete. It strips away the flimsy veil of verbiage, and leaves exposed in all its wickedness, the naked malignity and unscrupulous depravity of the prosecution. Judge CURTIS has narrowed the case down to one simply of reckless power and mercenary ambition. There is not a shadow of ground left for the prosecution to stand on. The impeachment is now exposed before the whole world to be a mere matter of numerical majority, and party success. It remains to be seen how long a government can be conducted on that basis without failure and disruption.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Not Generally Known.

Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of President Vice President, Minister to England Governor of his own State and member of both Houses of Congress.

Thomas Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States Senate, for thirty consecutive years.

The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate, at the same time, is that of Hon. Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son, Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa.

General James Shick is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois, and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quincy Adams held position under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk—during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both Houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States.—He died while a member of the House of representatives.

The only instance where two brothers occupied seats in the lower House, at the same time, was when Elihu B. Washburne represented the First District of Maine and Cadwallader Washburne, the Third District Wisconsin.

THE TWO MERCHANTS.—When trade grew slack and notes fell due the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night with sherriffs, bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said. Rise up once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words to all men.

"My goods I wish to sell you, and to your wives and daughters too; my prices they shall be so low, that each will buy before they go."

He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams made glad, and he will tell you to this day, how did printer's ink repay.

He told us this, with a knowing wink, how he was saved by printers ink.

The other in a place as tight, contented was its press to slight, and did not let the people know of what he had or where to go.

This drafts fell due and were not paid; a levy on his goods were made; the store was closed until the sale, and for some time he was in jail. A bankrupt now without a cent, at last he does repent that he was foolish and unwise, and did not freely advertise.

SPIRITUALISM.—Horace Greeley sums up as the result of a number of years' investigation and observation of spiritualism, that the thing itself is inexplicable; that men and women have not been made better by it, on the contrary, have grown lax in their notions of marriage, divorce and moral purity, and that the aggregate of insanity and suicide has been increased by spiritualism. A good many others will agree with him.

Radical revenge for the rejection by Alabama of the negro construction constitution has led to a radical reign of terror in that State, which proposes to terribly punish those whites who disapprove of negro superiority and miscegenation. A letter which we print from a correspondent at Jacksonville, in that State, narrates that a lieutenant in command of the garrison in that town, after arresting citizens right and left for no specified reason whatever, finally marched a squad of soldiers to the Court-house, seized the Judge and the clerk of the Circuit Court, and put them in jail for not opposing negro jurors, and thrust an old man into prison for protesting against such an outrage.—Has radical rule in the South at last reached this point? If a black scoundrel is booted for stealing a side of bacon from a smoke house, the *Tribune* and other radical journals demand that the whole United States army should be marched to the spot to "avenge the outrage." When white citizens are put in felons' cells for no other reason than that they are not radicals, these journals have not one word to say. Gen. Meade, however, has made himself liable to possible impeachment by declaring this lieutenant's "assumption of authority to arrest as deserving of the severest censure."—*New York World.*

IS STANTON A COWARD.—General Sherman testified that Mr. Johnson promised to him that Stanton was cowardly.

Mr. Stanton's cowardice has been tested here very often. One of his reasons for keeping "General" Detective Baker in his employment was to watch his house and keep assassins imagined or supposed, away. During much of the war he lived a haunted existence, relieved by spasmodic blustering. Indeed, the "advance" characters in the impeachment trial are a good deal like Falstaff's band. Stanton is Nym, Wade is Pistol, Howard, with his red nose, is Bardolph, Butler is Falstaff, with his eye in mourning, Bingham is old Mistress Quickly, and Forney is the convenient young woman of the play, a camp-follower, who will sleep anywhere.

VAMPIRES FEATHERING THE LIFE-BLOOD OF THE NATION.—The *New York Day Book* says: Jay Cooke is worth fifteen millions of dollars. He made this huge fortune in manipulating that "public blessing" the three thousand million debt. Six millions of working men are sweating and toiling to keep up the interest on this fifteen millions made in four short years; and the interest on the balance of three thousand millions, other money-blotted non-producers hold, in shape of public bonds. The mechanic works ten hours a day; three hours a day he toils for the Jay Cooke tribe, who quarterly expect their interest. The working man pays for all he or his family require double what he otherwise would have to pay, had we none of the Jay Cooke class of public bondholders to take care of. The Jay Cooke Co., the capitalists of the country, live in luxury, and have not an earthly want ungratified; while starvation is taking place in the ruined South, and hundreds of thousands in the North are approaching that condition. Oily tongues and facile pens are painting the "blessing of a public debt" while penury and want are spreading over the land. The riches of the bondholders are the burdens of the people.

APALLING DISASTER.—STEAMBOAT

BURNED ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—Chicago, April 9.—An appalling disaster, which cast a deep shadow upon Chicago, occurred this morning about six o'clock, on Lake Michigan, off Waukegan, about twenty-five miles north of this port.—At that hour, the steamer Sea Bird, running between this port and Manitowish, Wisconsin, and which left the latter port yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, with not far from one hundred souls on board, was discovered to be on fire, and in ten minutes was one sheet of flames, and every person on board, with two exceptions, perished, either in the flames or by drowning.

MILWAUKEE is a large city on the Western shore of Lake Michigan.—Milwaukee has gone for the Democrats by 2,000. Milwaukee has become "disloyal." The Copperheads have taken Milwaukee. Has Milwaukee got a Republican form of government? Did it rain in Milwaukee on election day? Were the ponds frozen on election day? Will delegates go to Washington swear that a majority of the citizens of Milwaukee are in favor of the Republican party, and would have so voted if they had not been intimidated, or if it had not rained, or if it had not been for ice on the ponds? Is Milwaukee an obstacle to reconstruction?

GOMORRAH.—Hays City, Kansas, the present Western terminus of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, offers the following catalogue of attractions:

Hays City contains about 850 people, nearly one-half of whom subsist by selling whisky to the other half. The Sabbath is known only as a day of recreation, shops of every kind being open, money stacked on the tables, and gambling going on as usual. The gospel has never been preached in the place. The streets are patrolled night and day by U. S. soldiers; shooting at each other is the standard amusement of the lively population, four persons having been shot in a single week recently; night is right, and the revolver is the court of first and last appeal. It has not rained in Hays City for six months. They are fixing up a shower of brimstone for that delightful burg.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Rousseau Arrived at Washington.

Split Among the Virginia Radicals.
Washington, April 25.—Noon.—It is Gen. J. M. Schofield, commander of the First Military District, whom the President has nominated Secretary of War.

Gen. L. L. H. Rousseau has arrived from Alaska. He left Sacramento on the 4th of April.

Regular polls are opened in fashionable gambling places, where bets are made on all impeachment questions involving the final result.

Nelson's speech is universally read and applauded. It is admirable.

The Alexandria county (Va.) radical convention recommends Hauxhurst for Governor, and nominates one white and one negro for the Legislature. A split occurred, and nearly one-half of the delegation withdrew. The seceders were composed about equally of whites and blacks.

HOUSE.

Communications were received from the Secretary of War regarding the detention of the steamer *Safire* in the navy yard at New London for alleged political purposes, and from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding sales of gold, but were not read.

The House then proceeded to the impeachment court.

SENATE.

The resolution that the proceedings of the court in retirement be published by the regular reporters was postponed till Monday.

Chase then ordered the prosecution to proceed. Stevens being absent, the prosecution asked further time.

The defense then proceeded. Groesbeck is speaking.

The Phraseology of Schofield's nomination is "in place of Stanton removed," instead of "to be removed," as was telegraphed last night.

Schofield's nomination causes various speculations, first that the olive branch is held out to conservative Senators; second, that it is a compromise between Johnson and Grant. The affair is still a State secret, and Johnson appears not even to have consulted his Cabinet, about the nomination.

In the court, after the journal, Chase said that Edmund's resolution that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published was in order. Drake moved indefinite postponement. Sumner said, "That's the proper motion." Defeated 20 to 27.

Sumner submitted a motion that the vote on the several articles proceed at 12 of the day after the argument of the day managers and counsel closes. Objection, and it goes over, under the rule to Monday.

Sumner proposed two additional rules; first, that Chase shall ask each Senator, "How do you vote?" and he shall reply "Guilty," or "not guilty," and second, that upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to have the convict removed forthwith. Objection, and the matter goes over to Monday.

Several Senators made points that these new issues would come into the Senate, whose interminable debate was admissible, thus postponing the result indefinitely.

Chase ordered the argument to proceed. The prosecution not responding, Mr. Groesbeck commenced speaking.

FROM LONDON.

London, April 25.—Stanley announced in the House that Russia had made proposals to the Government regarding Crete, but they could not be made public without the consent of the Czar.

Australian advices state that a Fenian named Farrell shot Prince Alfred in the back. The ball was extracted, and Alfred is doing well, but was sent home.

Washington, April 26.—Brownlow has written a letter and says that if Fowler votes for acquittal the Legislature will demand his resignation.

The gossip to-day about a compromise on a censure of Johnson is probably idle.

Stevens, in the speech he is to make to-morrow, use the phrase, "Whose lightest punishment is removal from office."

FROM LONDON.

London, April 27.—Napier defeated Theodoros on Good Friday, and on Monday stormed Magdola. Napier's immediate return to the coast is expected.

Dispatches state that Theodoros and his sons are prisoners, and a great quantity of valuables were captured. The English captives are en route for home.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 27.—Noon.—In the House nothing has been done.

In the Court, after several propositions affecting the final argument had been rejected, by votes indicating that the majority desired to push the trial to a speedy conclusion, the whole subject was postponed until after the argument was concluded. Stevens proceeded with his speech.

SENATE.

Washington, April 27.—The impeachment court met at the usual hour. Manager Stevens proceeded to read a

speech, but after twenty minutes broke down, and Manager Butler concluded the reading. Mr. Stevens' speech was very vindictive and quite strong. He narrated the action of the Senators on the Tenure-of-Office bill at length, and maintained that Senators could not excuse the violation of that act.

Manager Williams succeeded, and will occupy part of the day to-morrow. After the adjournment of the Court the Senate received several executive messages and adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to admit the Senate of Arkansas into the Union.—It was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Reconstruction Bills.
The powers of the Reconstructed States to be Limited by Congress.

OLD BEN THREATENED.

Washington, April 28.—In the House, Bills were introduced providing for the admission of North Carolina and Louisiana on the ratification of the 14th amendment, and providing that in neither of these States shall persons now enfranchised be disfranchised, and that those now disfranchised by the 14th amendment shall never be enfranchised except as therein provided.

In the Court of Impeachment, Mr. Sumner offered a motion, which lies over, that after a conviction of the President by a two-thirds vote, a majority of the Senate shall decide regarding the qualifications required of his successor.

MR. SUMNER'S MOTION.

The following is the text of the motion submitted by Mr. Sumner this morning:—

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that on trials of Impeachment by the Senate no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, but the requirement of a two-thirds vote is usually extended to the judgment on such trials, which remains subject to the general law that a majority prevail.

Therefore, in order to remove any doubt therefrom,

It is ordered, that any question which may arise with regard to the judgment shall be determined by a majority of the members present.

It is stated on public, but doubtful, authority, that Gen. Grant has advised Gen. Schofield not to accept the War Department, but to request the President to withdraw the nomination.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, April 29.—Returns from 84 counties give 13 democratic Senators and 11 radicals, and 60 democratic representative and 46 radical. Two negroes are elected to the Senate and 12 to the House. Only an official count will determine the choice for Governor.

WHAT IS SPENT FOR TOBACCO.—A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* says it is estimated that there are five hundred millions of dollars expended annually for tobacco. Of this there is probably one hundred millions paid out in the United States, which estimating the population at 35,000,000, is two dollars and ninety-four cents for each man, woman and child in the country.

The economic Prussians are in "a state of mind," because there is a deficit of about a million and a half of dollars in the revenue! This is almost the annual cost of Admiral Farragut's "promenade" in the Mediterranean!

WHAT SHE CAN DO.—At the quiet step of the English Female Bitters the pangs of misery is hushed, and by her gentle action the tear is wiped away from sorrow's cheek! She stretches forth her hands over the torments of life, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the sky of the diseased and saddened ones with the radiant colors of hope and consolation. At her coming the dark murky clouds of despair give back, and the bright vision of health shines in all its meridian splendor. See advertisement.

JOHN'S PRETTY WIFE.—At the early dawn of the rebellion, John would go. No persuasion could induce him to abandon his fighting propensities. He craved Yankee meat.

His wife was in desperate health, pale, feeble and emaciated, yet young. A parting and John was gone. During the first twelve months of the war news came that John's wife had passed away! The war closed and John, with honors, scars and glory, returned to his once happy home. "Oh," says he, "that sweet flower, so beautiful in fading, has gone, but I will stroll the walks where once we were so happy." He was invited into the parlor. A fine, healthy, rosy lady made her appearance. A scream was heard and she fell into his arms! Ah, what a happy time—that lady was John's wife. "My dear wife," says John, "what has produced so great a change in you?" "Droogool & Co.'s English Female Bitters," was the modest reply.

Please Call.

If told that we have "no nice Dress Goods," believe it not, but, be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We will sell as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live," is the motto.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD & SON.
April 25, 1868.

A Fresh Supply

OF
Bacon, Lard and other
FAMILY GROCERIES,

Just received by
HORN & TURNLEY,

Which they will sell low for cash or exchange for

Ginseng,

Fur Skins,

Beeswax

And various other descriptions of Produce.

May 2, 1868.—3t.

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.

Desires the usual articles kept in country stores, he keeps an assortment of

Hot Anker Bolting Cloths,
Hoe's C. S. Mill Saws & Screen Wire.

If you want the value of your green-backs call upon him.

May 2, '68.

JNO. D. HOKE,
Jacksonville, Ala.

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,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 28,

A. D. 1868.

AT this term of the court came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of Langford Hughes, deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, lying and being situate in said county, to-wit: Beginning at the creek on the Township line, thence to the dividing line in section thirty-four, thence north to the north-east corner of the field, thence west to the creek, including the field fence, thence meandering the creek to the beginning corner on the township line, being part and parcel of section 24, thirty-four, township 15, fifteen of range 9, nine, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Said Administrator further represents, that said Land cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said Estate, without a sale of the same; that said estate is in debt, and that it is therefore necessary and is to the interest of said estate that said Land be sold for distribution, and for the payment of debts, &c.; and he therefore asks an order of court authorizing him to sell the same for purposes above mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of June, 1868, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs 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 10th day of June, 1868, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 2nd, 1868.—3t.

H. W. Luttrell,

vs.

Jas. Lea, L. W. Crozier & Ben Johnson

Chancery Division of Alabama.

In Chancery

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Complainant, that two of the said Defendants, James Lea and L. W. Crozier, who are of law and equity, non-residents of this State and reside in the town of Starkville, Lamar county State of Texas.

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 them the said non-resident Defendants, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

Done at office this 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c

May 2, 1868.—4t.—\$11 15.

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. NEIGHBOURS, Adm.

May 2, 1868.

Notice to Creditors of Estate of J. D. King, dec.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of March, 1868, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala.; therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to me, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZABETH KING, Adm'r of

Ap'l 25—6t.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBIOTYPES, &c.

E. GOODE, Artist,

(Formerly of Ashville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store.

June 16, 1868.

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.

T. FRED WYNN,
Jacksonville.

CHAS. G. WYNN,
New York.

"Keep it Before the People,"

THAT NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS

MAY BE HAD AT THE NEW STORE OF

T. F. WYNN & CO.

One door north of the Hotel. Our stock is entirely new, consisting in part of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Hardware, Crockery,

Groceries, &c.

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

Our Terms are **Exclusively Cash.**

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.—3m.

NEW GROCERY,

CONFECTIONERY

AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & TURNLEY,

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

Bacon, Lard and Salt,

Rice, Flour and Meal,

Cheese, Crackers and Spices,

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 stock at all times full and complete, and hope by ready and

careful attention to be enabled to sell low.

WE EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our 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.

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, Domestic, "Brown & Bp,"

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, Dry Stuffs & Perfumery,

Crockery, Tin Ware and Tobacco,

Seythe Blades, Axes, Hoes & Draining 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 for the present year.

Store west side of the Public Square, second door North of the Hotel.

J. M. CARROLL & CO.

April 18th, 1868.

WOODWARD

and SON

Are now Receiving their

SPRING

GOODS;

To which they invite attention.

Their Stock is general, embracing as it does almost all the different lines of Goods needed in this country.

All are invited to call.

April 4th, 1868.

Mrs RUTH A. BURTON

Is now Receiving, at OXFORD,

Ala. a fine assortment of

Millinery

GOODS

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers,

Ribbons, &c.

Her stock having been purchased in Baltimore, on good terms, she feels that she can suit all, both in price and quality.

Call and see for yourselves.

Oxford, Ala. April 25, 1868.—1t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala.

April 18th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Geo. C. Barker, Administrator of the Estate of E. A. Northcutt, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; thereupon—

It is Ordered by the Court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican 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 that day, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,

March 30th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John J. Wilson, Administrator of the Estate of June B. Alexander, deceased, and presents and files his petition in said court in writing, asking an order and Decree of said court, authorizing him, as said administrator, to sell the following described Lands belonging to said Estate, for distribution, to-wit: all the Land lying and being on the west side of Terrapin creek, extending to low water mark on the east side of said Terrapin creek, known as the Lots or Fractions 17 and 18 of fractional section 34, and fractions 19 and 20 of fractional section 35, in fractional Township 12, of Range 10, east, 120 acres more or less; and north west fourth of section 2, in township 13 of Range 10 east, and all lying and being on the west side of Terrapin creek in the north east fourth of section 2 in fractional Township 13 of Range 10, containing about 80 acres more or less; and north east fourth of section 3, in Township 13, of range 10 east; and also a portion of (quantity not known) lying and being in north east fourth of section 3



MUSIC IN CAMP.

BY JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Two armies covered hill and plain,
Where Rappahannock's waters
Ran, deeply crimsoned with the stain
Of battle's recent slaughters.

The summer clouds lay pitched like tents
In shades of heavenly azure;
And each dread cloud of the elements,
Slept in its hid embrasure.

The breeze so softly blew, it made
No forest leaf to quiver;
And the smoke of the random cannonade,
Rolled slowly from the river.

And now, where circling hills looked down
With cannon grimly planted,
O'er listless camp and silent town,
The golden sunset slanted.

When, on the fervid air, there came
A strain, now rich, now tender—
The music seemed itself adorne
With day's departing splendor.

A Federal band, which eve and morn
Played measures brave and nimble,
Had just struck up with flute and horn,
And lively clasp of cymbal.

Down flocked the soldiers to the banks,
Still margined by its pebbles;
One wooded shore was blue with "Yanks,"
And one was gray with "Rebels."

Then all was still: and then the band,
With movements light and tricky,
Made stream and forest, hill and strand,
Reverberate with "Dixie."

The conscious stream, with burnished glow,
Went proudly o'er its pebbles,
But thrilled throughout its deepest flow
With yelling of the rebels.

Again a pause, and then again
The trumpets pealed sonorous,
And Yankee Doodle was the strain
To which the shore gave chorus.

The laughing ripples shoreward flew
To kiss the shining pebbles;
Loud shrieked the swarming boys in blue,
Defiance to the rebels.

And yet once more the huge sang
Above the stormy riot,
No shout upon the evening rang:
There reigned a holy quiet.

The sad, low stream its noiseless tread
Poured o'er the gleaming pebbles,
And silent now the Yankees stood,
And silent stood the rebels.

No unresponsive soul had heard
That plaintive note's appealing,
So deeply home, sweet home, had stirred
The hidden founts of feeling.

Or blue, or gray, the soldier sees,
The cottage 'neath the live oak trees,
The cabin by the prairie.

Or cold or warm, his native skies
Bend in their beauty o'er him;
Seen through the tear-mist in his eyes,
His loved ones stand before him.

As fades the iris after rain,
In April's tearful weather,
The vision vanished as the strain
And daylight died together.

But memory, waked by music's art,
Expressed in simplest numbers,
Subdued the sternest Yankee's heart,
Made light the rebel's slanders.

And fair the form of music shiner,
That bright, celestial creature,
Who still mid war's embattled lines
Gave this one touch of Nature.

Says from Josh Billings.

Reputashun iz like money—the principal
is often lost by putting it out at interest.

Dry goods are worshipped in this
world now more than the Lord iz.

The devil owes most of his success
tew the fakct that he iz alwuz on hand.

How many people there iz whose
souls lay in them, lik the pith in a goose
quill?

Aw! or us complain of the shortness
of life, yet we aw! waste more time than
we uze.

Whenever the soul is in grief, it is
taking root, and when it is in smiles, it
is taking wing.

Don't mistake arroganse for wisdom,
many pepel hav thought tha wuz wise
when tha wuz onla windy.

The man who kant git ailed without
pullin others back, is a limited cuss.

Josh Billings says a mau was created
a little lower than the angels, and has
been getting a little lower ever since.

Mrs. Partington said she did not
marry her second husband because she
loved the male sex, but because he was
just the size of her first protector, and
could wear out his old clothes.

Sombody estimates that the national
debt is just about equal to a dollar
a minute from the hour that Eve ate the
apple in Eden to the present.

The New York Tribune says that
"the laws of God and humanity render
the defeat of the Republican party im-
possible." Similar laws render the
death of the devil, impossible, but they
cannot save him from hell.

Wheeling Register.
PRENTICE SAYS:—"Show me a Con-
servative," said a Radical to a Democrat,
"and I will show you a traitor or a
dupe." "Oh, certainly, Sir, I show
myself to you, and you show yourself
to me."

The witty editor of the Louisville
Journal says that the troubled waters
around the White House must be very
shallow, as the Radicals expect to get
Johnson out and Wade in.

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhoea or Whites

For Falling of the Womb
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For Chills and Fever
Use Dr. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of Chills
Use Dr. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of Chills
Use Dr. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of Chills

Use Dr. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of Chills
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

For Coughs and Colds.
Buy Amalgamated Pectoral
Buy Amalgamated Pectoral
Buy Amalgamated Pectoral

Buy Amalgamated Pectoral
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain

For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough

The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectant known

For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits

Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate

With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch

Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

A SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & O.

Call and see them immediately.
March 7th, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING

Forwarding Merchant,

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at
the terminus of the Alabama

& Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description
Consigned to this house will be forwarding
promptly and as low as through any house in
Selma. Feb. 15, 1867—Gt.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.

The Graham Mineral Paint Co. are now
manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and
most DURABLE Paint in use; two coats well
put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will
last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or
beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed
to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,
to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valu-
able for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages &
Car-makes, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agri-
cultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels
and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle
Roofs, (it being Fire and Water-proof)
Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having
used 5000 lbs. the past year,) and as a paint
for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, du-
rability, and adhesion. Price \$6 per bbl.
of 100 lbs., which will supply a farmer for
years to come. Warranted in all cases as a-
bove. Send for a circular which gives full
particulars. None genuine unless branded
in a trade mark Graham Mineral Paint.
Address: DANIEL BIDEWELL,
Nor. 16—Gm. 254 Pearl St. New York.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washing-
ton Streets, the old corner
of the "Tropic Hotel."

Are now opening a full and complete as-
sortment 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, respec-
tively solicited, and faithfully and promptly
attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally. BOWEN & HOOPER.
August 24, 1867—15.

THE OLD

"JACKSONVILLE HOTEL,"

BY

J. B. HAMMOND.

I respectfully announce to the trav-
elling public, and citizens of this
Town and Country generally, that I
am still keeping this House. I shall en-
deavor to have my table furnished with every
thing this and the city market afford. Hav-
ing purchased my supplies for the year very
low, I feel confident I can afford to charge
very low. Being determined to spare no
effort to give satisfaction, I submit a liberal
share of patronage.

There is a good Livery Stable con-
nected with this House, plentifully furnished
with care of horses; and supplied with var-
ious conveniences for travellers of the usual
routes. J. B. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Economy & Home Industry.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

THE CHICKASAW 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 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.

Persons in paper stock in the city and in-
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 Barber Man-
ufacturing Station, the location of the Company's
Works.

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

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.

Just Received!

AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR

CASH,

Sugar and Coffee,

Domestic & Osnabergs,

FACTORY THREAD,
BACON & LARD.

Also a fine lot of Fresh
GARDEN SEED.
STEVENSON & PINSON.
Feb. 22 1868.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in

Jacksonville

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

of the Public Square.

SMITH & RIDDLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Hardware and

Commission Merchants.

We are now receiving and will continue
to receive fresh lots of Groceries and
Plantation Supplies

Every week, which they offer to Planters and
Country Merchants at as low figures as can
be bought in the up country. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton con-
signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,
New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house com-
pleted in rear of our building for storing
Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867—Gm.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gilman.)

Announces to the public that
he has and is receiving a very
superior stock of Drugs, medi-
cines, chemicals, Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Brushes,
(Oils, Lamps, also Clover and
Grass Seeds of all kinds and feels
confident that he can please all
of his Alabama Customers and
Friends that will call on him or
send their orders. Recollect he
may be found at his old commodious stand
No. 2, under the Church Hotel, Rome, Ga.

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, February 23d, 1868,

under the direction of

REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal.

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teach-
er in Primary Department.

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

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

The Scholastic year is divided into
two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respec-
tively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
24 weeks.

First Class.....\$18 00
2nd ".....12 00
3rd ".....8 00
4th ".....6 00

Music on Piano, Extra, inclu-
ding use of instrument.....26 00
French, Extra.....12 00
Contingent Fund.....2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks
the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor
of those who will pay monthly, quarterly
or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a
pupil enters the school to the end of the
term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half
rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intel-
lectual and moral improvement of their daugh-
ters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian
influences are prohibited, the pupils having
free access to the different Sabbath Schools
and Churches in the village, as parents may
direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society,
and opportunities for religious instruction,
Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15
per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.
J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

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

Feb. 7, 1867.

C. D. Davis, Adm'r
of the Estate of P.
P. Riddle, dec'd.

Woodford R. Hanna,
et al.

In Chancery
At Jacksonville,
Ala. 13th Dist.
Northern Circuit
Division of Ala.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the
Register, by affidavit of Complainant's
Solicitor, John Foster, that the said Defend-
ants Mary Davidson and her husband T. J.
Davidson, and Nancy Duncho, who are of
lawful age, are non-residents of this State,
and reside in the State of Mississippi; the
mer two in Tipton, the latter in Washing-
ton county; Rhoda Mitchell and her husband
Wm. M. Mitchell, non-residents over 21 years
and reside in St. Joseph, in the State of Mis-
souri; Sattira J. Riddle, of lawful age; Mary
Riddle, Ida Riddle, and Rhoda Riddle,
minors, and non-residents, who reside in
Tennessee; Hamilton county; William Hines
and James Hines, of lawful age, and Rhoda
Hines, Gilbert Hines and Eliza Hines, who
are minors, and non-residents, and reside in
Tipton county, State of Texas;

It is therefore ordered by the Register that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a Newspaper published in the town
of Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive
weeks, requiring them the said non-resi-
dent Defendants, to answer or demur to
the bill of complaint in this cause by the
4th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty
days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be
taken against them.

Done at office, this 14th day of April, A.
D. 1868. Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
Apr. 14, 1868—Gt.—\$15 09.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES & Co.

E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store. June 16, 1868

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxu-
riant growth of hair upon a bald head or
beardless face, also recipe for the removal of
Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the
skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beauti-
ful, can be obtained without charge by ad-
dressing
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway,
New York.

S. & T. J. MORGAN,

GROCERY

AND

Commission Merchants,

OXFORD, Ala.

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

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

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

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

THE GREAT CAUSE

HUMAN MISERY.

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

A LECTURE on the Nature
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Sexual weakness, or Spermatorrhea,
induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Emis-
sions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental & Phy-
sical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

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

This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.

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

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

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, 1867—Gt.

MUSIC LESSONS

ON the PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E.

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 9, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1622.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

LAW CARDS.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAYING 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,
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 with his care.
Particular attention given to the collection of debts.
Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law
Solicitors in Chancery
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

JOE. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
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 ISRAEL 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. McCLELEN.
Jan. 4, 1868.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

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

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

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

Ktowah **Undine.**

Great Through Freight Line.
FROM
NEW YORK

& BALTIMORE,

TO GREENSBORO, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSBORO.

Class	From New York	From Baltimore
1st Class	\$2 50	\$2 10
2d Class	2 18	1 85
3d Class	1 90	1 65
4th Class	1 61	1 49
5th Class	1 34	1 34

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

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

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensboro 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. & Supt. R.R.R.
J. B. PECK, M. T. W. & A. R. R.
E. W. COLE, Gen. Supt. R. R. R.
H. T. PEAKE, Supt. S. C. R. R.
Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—lm.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 3th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Zilari Brooks, administrator of the estate of S. E. Phillips, dec., and presented and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, and thereupon it is ordered, that the 15th day of May, 1868, be set for making said 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 heard at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 15th day of May, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 11th, 1868.—31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 25, A. D. 1868.

AT this term of the court came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of Linford Hughes, deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, lying and being situate in said county, to-wit: Beginning at the creek on the Township line, thence to the dividing line in section thirty-four, thence north, to the north-east corner of the field, thence west to the creek including the field fence, thence meandering the creek to the beginning corner on the township line, being part and parcel of section 34, thirty-four, township 13, fifteen of range 9, nine, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Said Administrator further represents, that said Land cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said Estate, without a sale of the same; that said estate is in debt, and that it is therefore necessary and is to the interest of said estate that said Land be sold for distribution, and for the payment of debts, &c.; and he therefore asks an order of court authorizing him to sell the same for purposes above mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 15th day of June, 1868, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs 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 15th day of June, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 2nd, 1868.—31.

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.

News Agency.

OMBERG & CO., having established a branch of their business in Jacksonville at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. E. Rowland, are 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. Feb. 15.

To the Afflicted.

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

OXFORD INSTITUTE.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
MALE AND FEMALE.
OXFORD, ALA.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instructors.

WM. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

MISS BETTIE C. PENDLETON, Principal Instructor in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition.....\$20 00

Music—Vocal.....2 00

Piano (with use of

Instrument).....30 00

Incidental.....2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. H. J. Dodson.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON,
Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

CROSWELL & CO.

HAVING rented the Ware-House, known as the "Petitbone Warehouse," belonging 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 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 white Waterman, 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 Cabin 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 clear 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.—ly.

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, &c. 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.

Prospect of a Civil War.

Mr Forsyth of the Mobile Register in his last letter from Washington says:

"As an observer of the march of events at this focus of political sentiment, I should fall short of duty as a faithful chronicler, did I omit to note the all but universal feeling that the revolution now in progress will culminate in another domestic war—this time not a sectional, but civil war. All intelligent Democrats have ceased to doubt that it is the design of the Radical revolutionists to hold on to the power of the Government, under all and any circumstances. It is with this view that they are so intent driving Mr. Johnson from the Executive seat and placing themselves in full possession of all the departments of the Government when the critical hour strikes. They will manipulate the votes of the electoral college to give themselves a majority, and they will force upon the Democrats the fearful responsibility of inaugurating civil war to sustain their claims justly resulting from a constitutional majority of the people. If the Democratic President elect is a man of weak and nerveless character, they expect an easy victory and acquiescence in their usurpation. Hence the general Democratic desire to select a leader who will be equal, in judgment, in daring, and in the confidence of the people to the great emergency. The need is for both a statesman and a soldier, and probably the qualities of the latter in a high and stern degree will be all essential to open the path for the exercise of the official qualities of the first. And perhaps, too, if the right man is in the right place—some man of Jacksonian temper—the Radicals may be deterred from the coup de force which none doubt it is their purpose to attempt. It remains to be said that I have not met the first Democrat who, having measured the danger and the responsibility, hesitates to declare that his mind is made up to the solemn duty of meeting the issue as presented, and of inaugurating at the point of the bayonet, the white President elected by a majority of the white men of the United States. Upon the premises being correct, Washington will be a very lively place about the fourth of next March. A civil war would be a deplorable calamity in this country, where the energetic character of the people compels them to do with all their might whatever they put their hands to. And once begun, no man could fore-see the end. It might out last the thirty years German war; or go, until slaughter survived the recollections of the issues and principles upon which it was originally urged. But there are worse things than war in its most sanguinary and destructive form. The freedom of a nation like this is peerless beyond all sacrifices; priceless above all earthly boons. So reason the anti-Radical men, and in the spirit of the argument, they declare they have made up their minds to act."

which were about being distributed, when an infuriated negro rushed into the crowd and made a violent assault upon a young man in the crowd, without the least provocation, and then dashing from him met an esteemed and elderly lady, the wife of one of our leading physicians, when he rushed at her, striking and knocking her down upon the sidewalk, and inflicting upon her serious and painful injuries. This conduct aroused the whites, who immediately set upon him. Several shots were fired at him, one of which took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. In a few minutes an immense crowd was assembled and the negro arrested and placed in charge of the Sheriff, who started with him to the lockup, when an attempt was made by a few negroes to rescue the culprit, when the firing again commenced, and for a few minutes, was kept up with considerable activity, and we are pained to learn that several persons were injured, but not seriously, by this random firing. Soon after it was asserted that the negro was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, when the excitement subsided and the crowd dispersed.

The riot at the Court House had so inflamed the public mind, that when the assault was made subsequently upon the lady, the feelings of the whites had been so much aroused, that for some time it was feared a general conflict between the races was inevitable, but, by the coolness and prudence of a few of our leading citizens, in concert with Sheriff Crump, such a terrible calamity was averted, for the present at least.

The whole of this unfortunate and disgraceful affair rests upon the perjured wretch who, by Pope's order, is acting Mayor of this city. The cowardly miscreant having aroused the passions of his black crew of infuriated hyenas and incited them to bring on a collision, coward-like, failed to appear at the scene of the disturbance, or to use, so far as we have been able to learn, the slightest exertion to quell the outbreak.

Chron. & Sentinel, 24th.

A Wonderful Valley.

When the good old Friars, the pious disciples of St. Francis, pitched their missionary tents in this charming valley, they manifested a degree of sagacity truly surprising. There is, probably, not another spot on this planet which can furnish as many natural adjuncts for a prosperous and refined community as the Valley of Santa Clara.

The lands are level, expansive and marvelously fertile. The mountains, which rise on the east and on the west, like wrinkled walls of burnished emerald, pour down upon the grateful valley innumerable rivulets, pure as the virgin snows from which they emanate. The western hills are clothed to their summits with dense forests of redwood, live oak and fir. The rocks are charged with inexhaustible mines of cinabar, copper, iron, antimony, and other valuable metals. In the same range, are vast beds of marble, granite, limestone, gypsum and petrelum. The hills to the east, contain rock-alkali, copper, platinum, talc, and probably stone-coal.

Two pretty little rivers, the Coyote and Guadalupe, go dancing to the Bay, giving vigor and beauty by their aqueous beneficence. Here, in the midst of this grand amphitheatre of natural wealth and incomparable loveliness, the sagacious old Monks established the Mission de Santa Clara and Pueblo de San Jose. The wisdom and forethought of the Fathers in selecting a location for the Mission and Pueblo is now manifest to everybody. The towns are both a hundred feet above the level of the Sea, and, therefore, are above the possibility of disturbances from freshets and floods. San Jose is eight miles from the shore of the Bay, and if ever a hostile fleet shall succeed in passing Fort Point and Alcatraz, we are beyond the range of heavy guns. If lumber is desired for building purposes, the mountains are at hand, with innumerable mill sites and excellent timber. If bricks are needed, there are beds of clay from which the best quality can be moulded. We are just far enough from the coast to catch the sea winds in the modified form of refreshing breezes. The coast range serves as a barrier to the dense ocean fogs. The soil of the valley, though all remarkably fertile, varies in quality and positions to the wind and sun light, so that while the gardner finds the right locality for vegetables, the vintner can secure a spot equally well adapted to the vine. The corn raiser adapts the heavy, black soil along the Guadalupe, while the wheat grower prefers the lighter loam. There are places precisely suited to the culture of the peach, pear and apple, while others are equally advantageous to the development of the fig, olive and orange.

We are not writing for buncombe—What we are saying of this Valley and its surroundings is really true, as all men may know if they can pay us a visit.

We verily believe there is not another spot on this green earth where so great a variety of fruits, vegetables and cereals, can be cultivated so well or so profitably. Think of it, ye shivering denizens of the bleak Atlantic: Big, mealy Irish potatoes crowding each other at the roots of the fig and olive trees. Thumping big red apples rubbing their cheeks against the flaring palm-trees—Wheat fields, yielding from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, flanked by the snowy staple of Mississippi. Beets and squashes, each weighing a hundred pounds, reared in the same garden where blooms the tea plant of China and the magnolia of Louisiana.

These things are all to be seen in our Valley of Santa Clara, and we want our frost-bitten friends in the dreary East to hurry up the Iron-Horse across the continent, and come and partake of these choice blessings.

Santa Clara (Cal.) Argus.

PAGANS VS. CHRISTIANS—Ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in his recent address upon "The Origin and Preservation of the Constitution," before the Legislature and an immense assemblage of the people of Trenton, said:

We hear a great deal in these sad times about "American nationality," "the people's will," "the life of the nation," "Republican governments to be guaranteed," and other transcendental terms and phrases; but they are all intended to operate upon the people as a sort of political mirage, to delude them with false ideas, to inspire them with deceptive hopes, and to lead them on step by step towards the chaotic gulf of patriotism. While professing patriotic devotion to both the Union and the Constitution, the men in power today are the worst enemies of both.—The faith of this nation was solemnly pledged to the preservation of that Union under the Constitution, and solemnly sealed with the blood of nearly half a million of men. To prove false to both now is to prove false to the memory of your dead, and to write upon the sepulchres of your slain, from Manassas to Petersburg, "they died in vain." A practical, sensible, statesmanship, should have buried long since in oblivion the sad memories of your domestic dissensions; and yet the bold, bad men in power are laboring assiduously to keep alive the antagonisms of the last five bloody years, and to concentrate and embody the intensity and malignity of their hate in unconstitutional legislative enactments. It was a Roman emperor who, when asked to erect an altar to vengeance, to commemorate the death of Piso, exclaimed, "Private memories are hateful engendered by civil strife, should always be forgotten, and public memories commemorate foreign conquest, never domestic calamities. A complaint was made before the Amphitryons—'That by such trophy the memory of their civil dissensions would be made eternal;' and the noble decree was: 'Let it be abolished, for it is not fitting that any record should exist of discord between Greek and Greek.'" When Caesar after his great victory at Thapsus, where he celebrated his four triumphs, wisely and carefully avoided all allusions by banner and otherwise to what perhaps were the most brilliant of his achievements over his own countrymen, saying most wisely: "Their defeat brought no accessions of honor to the Republic—the glory it reflected on the victors was at best dubious and barren." Surely it would be strange and monstrous if a Christian people permitted Pagans to surpass them in the virtues of magnanimity and forgiveness.

A Radical editor, newly imported from Massachusetts, undertook to give the people of Kansas City, Missouri, a practical lesson in negro equality one day last week. He presented a negro with a ticket to some amusement in Frank's Hall, in order to make a case for judicial decision. The negro went to the show, and was led out by a Radical constable. The officer was tried and acquitted by a Radical jury and a Radical justice. Radicalism out West differs sentimentally from Southern scrawagery.

We read in Swedish history that Adolphus, King of Sweden, determined to suppress false notions of honor issued a severe edict against the practice of duelling. Two gentlemen, however, generals in his service, on a quarrel, agreed to solicit the King's permission to decide their differences by the laws of honor. The King consented, and said he would be present at the combat. He was attended by a body of guards and the public executioner, and before he proceeded to the onset he told these gentlemen they must fight till one of them died. Then turning to the executioner he added, "do you immediately strike off the head of the survivor." This had the intended effect; the difference between the two officers was adjusted, and no more challenges were heard of in the army of Gustavus Adolphus.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... 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.
Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

The May day celebration, by the young ladies of the Jacksonville Female Academy, came off agreeably to appointment. In all the songs, recitations, coronation, &c the young ladies acquitted themselves in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

We were not present on Wednesday evening last, at Concert Hall, to witness the performance, by the Literary and Dramatic Society of this place, of Kotzebue's great moral drama, entitled "The Stranger, or Misanthropy and Repentance;" but learn that all the parts were acted in a manner highly satisfactory to a large, delighted and appreciative audience.

Rail Road Meeting at Selma on Wednesday next.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Selma, Rome & Dalton railroad, comes off on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at Selma. It affords us pleasure to learn that Capt. E. G. BARNER, the able and efficient General Superintendent and manager of the road, contemplates starting a passenger train from the Jacksonville depot on Wednesday morning about half after one o'clock, for the purpose of carrying the stockholders free of charge, to the convention at Selma. The train will reach Selma at 11 o'clock.

It has just been one month since Capt. Barney commenced laying track from Blue Mountain to this place—a distance of ten miles, with a company of green and inexperienced hands, and during that time he has been interrupted by eleven days of rain.

For the last few days our citizens have been greatly pleased and excited in hearing the whistle of the construction train, moving up and down the track. The question which has been so often asked, when will the railroad reach this place? Is now answered—it is here. The energy, ability and concentrated efforts made by Capt. Barney, since he commenced active operations on the construction of this road, have fully satisfied every one that the completion of the road is a fixed fact, at an early day.

The march is steady, on to Rome and then to Dalton. Georgians, look out for the train when you hear the whistle.

We have received the first number of a new paper, entitled "Shelby County Guide," published at Columbia by Mr. Roberts, formerly of Wetumpka. It is a neat and interesting sheet, and Democratic in politics.

We had the heaviest fall of rain on Sunday last, commencing between 11 and 12 o'clock, that has occurred in this section for years. Considerable damage was done by washing away of land, removing fences, &c.

Another military company, under command of Capt. Harrison, arrived at this place on Sunday last, to supply the place of Capt. Hedberg's company removed to Georgia.

See advertisement of the reception of a fine assortment of Summer Clothing and Ladies Dress Goods, by the energetic, enterprising and accommodating firm of T. F. Wynn & Co., which they offer to sell very low for cash, or in exchange for Hides and Country Produce.

ONE OF THE LEAKS.—If anybody wants to know how some of the money which goes into the United States Treasury gets out of it, he may be informed that such men as Sergeant-at-Arms pockets a good deal of it without rendering any very perceptible equivalent. By sending a telegram to California to summon Gen. Rousseau, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate made sixteen hundred dollars, that being the amount of his fees, at ten cents a mile for each witness, allowed him as constructive mileage. As he has summoned a number of distant witnesses, the "hard earnings" of this overworked official must mount up to a pretty penny.—[St. Louis Republican.]

After our paper went to press on Friday evening, we received the sad intelligence that Hon. B. T. POPE, Judge of this Judicial Circuit, died at Gadsden about 12 o'clock on Thursday night.

LESPEDeza.

EDITOR JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN:—

Dear Sir:—Seeing in late numbers of your paper, that attention has been called to the interesting plant Lespedeza, I have been led to make a strict botanical analysis of it; and from careful investigations into the great methods of classification, given us by the immortal Linnaeus, and other botanists, no less eminent; I have culled the following facts relative to this welcome new visitant: The name Lespedeza was given to the plant more than a hundred years ago, by Michaux, the great botanist and traveler, in honor of Lespedeza the Spanish Governor, of Florida, in consideration for the kindness and protection given him during his excursions in that favored land of Flora. It is a scion of the large family of Leguminosae, so famous throughout the world for furnishing food for granivorous animals; and is also classed as belonging to the genus Medysarum of Linnaeus. This classification is sanctioned by Michaux, its first discoverer, and also by Elliot, and Williams, whose names alone are synonymous for botanical correctness.

It is a bushy many leaved plant, the three coriaceous leaflets growing on short petioles, similar to the great order Trifolium, gives sanction at once to its right to the common name of "Bush Clover."

It bears flowers arranged in small raceme-like heads, either yellow or white. In the meadows of the Carolinas where it grows to perfection, it is mostly white. The recent specimens found in this country are yellow. Its appearance among us, growing spontaneously without any aid from man, is indeed a singular mystery, which remains to be accounted for by some erudite scholar of nature; and we shall wait in patience for a solution of it, although our ignorance of the means by which it has been transported to our midst, will in no way detract from our just appreciation of its value. We are certain it flourished in Florida in the days of Lespedeza, and was highly prized as food for stock. To what kind of agency are we indebted for its introduction to our country? Here indeed it is apparently as much at home as in its native soil. The All-wise Creator has provided numerous and wonderful means for the spread of his benefits over the universe, and this is observable in nothing more than in the vegetable kingdom, whose germs are carried from country to country, by unconscious and involuntary agents, such as wind, water, animals, birds and others too numerous to mention.

Lespedeza has been noticed growing in greatest perfection where large bodies of cavalry have encamped, and has only sprung up since the late war. Its spread is rapid indeed, for all along our road sides it is seen flourishing, is even covering barren hillsides in every imaginable place, where our stock can feast upon it, from April till October. It is hardy and perennial, will need no care or culture from man, save when it is mown and stored away in granaries for winter use. We should indeed hail its appearance with thankfulness, and account it as a wonderful blessing among the many with which our happy clime is teeming. It possesses all the virtues of Lucern Trifolium, and other valued plants, and henceforth, as it continues to flourish among us, we may hope to "Live in Clover."

XIRA.

BROWNLOW ON THE WAR PATH.—In answer to a letter from Tennessee Congressmen calling upon him to call out the "mudsh," and exterminate the Ku kluxes, Brownlow says, editorially, in the Knoxville Whig, of Wednesday:

"The Governor prepared the first draft of a proclamation, covering the whole ground in this matter the week before the Congressional document was received. He is pleased, however, to be backed up in his views and propose with such a document as this. The late militia act, reducing the pay of privates and officers so low, that men could not serve, it is not the purpose of the Governor to call out troops under said act, but to call out otherwise, and to rely upon the loyal people of the State to sustain him."

This certainly gives a very clear indication of what is in store for them, if the people of Tennessee intend to submit to the indignities which they bore so humbly last year. The Nashville Banner says it has no idea that the people of Tennessee intend to do any such thing.—Mail.

MR. JOHNSON AFTER CONVICTION.—There are afloat that a canvass for him is being shaped out that will present him in one of his old characters, but upon a much enlarged theatre. He will take the stump against the destructionists, and canvass every Southern State, occupying his whole time in the labor of abusing and organizing an opposition to Radicalism and negro equality. The fear of this has been the subject of much

consideration among the destructionists in Congress.—Bal. Gazette—Washington Letter.

The Murders Near Vicksburg.

We gave some time ago the first act of a terrible tragedy that came off near Vicksburg, viz: the murder of a man, his wife and their two children. We now give the second act.

Mr. Resor, the deputy marshal of Vicksburg, as soon as he heard of the murder, started in pursuit of the murderers; more than a week was consumed before anything definite could be learned, but at last the two soundrels, negroes, were tracked to Deer Creek, Miss., and on being taken, confessed their crime and gave the following particulars, which we find in the Vicksburg Herald:

A full confession was made, the fiends stating that they had shot Mr. Keenan in the back, and having killed him, went to his house and demanded breakfast of his wife, who requested them to await her husband's return. Upon informing her of what they had done, she sprang to the mantelpiece for a pistol, but was struck with an axe between the shoulders, the body falling into the fire place and the head in the fire. Another blow was given to the neck, which finished the work. A child of about three years of age ran to the body of the mother and took hold of the dress, saying, "Come out of the fire, mamma." A blow from the axe killed the little thing. The house was searched, and a sack of flour, which was purchased a few days before by Mrs. Keenan, and which was the very means leading to the arrest, with some clothes, were appropriated and the house set on fire. The torch was first applied to the bed, where an infant was crying for its mother.

Mr. Keenan had sold a quantity of wood, and it was presumed he had the money in his possession, which was the cause of the perpetration of the deed. The negroes were tried by a magistrate and remanded to jail. The guard proceeded to Richmond with the prisoners, but had gotten only a short distance when they were overtaken by a negro mob, who took them, chained them by the necks to a tree, procured a bale of hay, and with it burned them alive. Mr. Resor's party attempted to interfere, but the persuasion of a number of drawn guns made them desist. The darkeys up there do not permit those of their color to be tried for misdemeanors by white people, but are very prompt themselves to visit the guilty with the severest punishment.—Vicksburg Herald.

Letsst from K. K. K.

The Richmond Dispatch is responsible for the following:

The Ku Klux Klan are called upon to kaskstrate or kill any cultured kusses who may approve the constitution being concocted by the contemptible karpert baggers at the kapitol. Each Klan is koommanded by a karniverous kernel who kollects his kourades with kare and kaudion kommensurate with the magnitude of the kause. Whenever kovenkved, they must korrrectly give four kountersigns. Those are Kill the kultural kuss; klean out the karpert baggers; krush the kovenkvent; karry korrervation; kkonfession to kkongress; kkonfederates will kkonkurre. Of kcourse the Klan kcreates kkonkiderable kkonsternation among the Kongs and their kunning kkonduktors, who kalkulate that the kareer may be kurt short by katarstrophes. Kowardly kurs, they kank't khamplain.

BOYS USING TOBACCO.—A strong and sensible writer says a sharp thing, and a true one, for boys who use tobacco. "It has utterly spoiled and ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the offending and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early or frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical, as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anything in the world to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison. It injures the teeth, it produces an unhealthy state of the lungs, burts the stomach, and blasts the brain and nerves."

Consider, that our good days are generally more in number than our evil days, our days of prosperity (such I mean, as are suitable to our condition and circumstances) than our days of adversity. This is most certain, though most of us are apt to cast up our accounts otherwise. How many days (at least competent) health have we enjoyed for one day of grievous sickness? How many days of ease, for one of pain? How many blessings for a few curses? For one danger that hath surprised us, how many scores of dangers have we escaped, and some of them very narrowly? But alas! we write our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memories serve us too well to remember the latter, but we are strangely forgetful of the former. And this is the greatest cause of our unthankfulness, discontent and murmuring.

Cabbage worms may be destroyed in the following easy and simple way: Break off a leaf from the bottom of the cabbage and place it on the top, upper side down. Do this in the evening and in the morning you will find near or quite all the worms on each cabbage have taken up quarters on this leaf. Take off the leaf and place them or feed to the chickens, and kill the leaf back if there be any more to catch.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A most curious occurrence happened in the Prussian province of Posen. Some days ago a poor woman fell sick, and as she felt she was near her end, she sent for the priest. She subsequently confessed to him that about thirty years ago, having been delivered of a boy, she substituted her own child for the child of a Countess, in whose employ she was. Neither the nurse nor the Countess became aware of the exchange, and thus it remained until to-day. Her own boy was educated as a Count, and has married the daughter of a very proud nobleman, while the real Count, having grown up in poverty, went out to service, married, and is now living not far from his princely estate of Komornik, with his own children. The woman said she could not die without confessing this sin. The priest applied at once to the authorities, and an investigation has been commenced.

IMPORTANT FACT.—The New York Tribune trusts that the Senators elect from Arkansas, and North and South Carolina, will be promptly admitted to their seats, and added to the striking historic justice in allowing the representatives of those States and classes of men whom the President has endeavored to keep out of the pile of the Union, to vote for his conviction and removal.

This statement as to how they would vote upon a trial in which they have not heard a word of the evidence, is a direct charge that the said Senators are great soundrels, and unworthy to be admitted to their seats. As they are Radicals and the Tribune their chief organ, we suppose the statement must be true. What a commentary upon Radical justice!—Opinion.

To GO TO LIBERIA.—Some three hundred negroes from this city and vicinity are to leave for Liberia this morning. They go via Mason, and embark on a sailing vessel at Charleston. The American Colonization Society carries them to their destination. Judge Cook, pastor of the colored Baptist Church, Philip Munro, whom the Radicals nominated for Tax Collector, Dick Hudson, and other prominent freedmen, are the leaders. Wonder if the Radicals will keep their men on the lists and vote other negroes in their places. We wish the emigrants a pleasant voyage and abundant prosperity.—Columbus Star.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

The executive committee of this railroad company have petitioned Congress for a grant of government credit upon the same terms that such credit has been afforded to the Union Pacific railroad. In the petition it is stated that the State of Texas has granted to the company land amounting to 10 240 acres per mile, making 3,325,121 acres for the whole line of 812 miles from Jefferson, on the Red River, to El Paso on the Rio Grande.

This is the project under the auspices of Gen. Fremont, frequently noticed by us, which will bring the southern route several hundred miles nearer San Francisco than New York will be brought to that great Pacific city by the Union Pacific Route. The southern route has the advantage in grades, and will besides be the preferred route in winter, from the gentle climate along its whole length. Mont. Mail.

The Bando fiber is beginning to become an article of trade in New Orleans, and one merchant of that city has orders for it from New York and other double the market rate of cotton for all he can obtain. A demand for the fiber is also springing up in the West, but the definite orders for it from that section have yet been received at New Orleans. Regarding the merit of Bando, the Picayune says it is as good as linen, cambric or silk, and when it comes into use, the weaver will find that "the chief difficulty" will be that it will not wear out when the fashion changes and he will hate to throw it away, when, after a couple of years' wear, it is still as good as new.

The Boston Post, the leading Democratic paper of New England, is definitely out in favor of the nomination of Gen. Hancock for the Presidency. It says that "the qualities for the position solid qualities of character and the propitious aids of fortune in a striking degree." One of the General's chief merits, in the eye of the Post, is its belief that "he was the right arm of the Army of the Potomac" in its last and greatest campaign. His policy in New Orleans and his letter to the Governor of Texas settle the preferences of the Post in his favor. The journal named is shrewd in making its "jumps" so far as the New England Democracy are concerned, the nomination of its chief organ a good sign of significance.

Significance of facts makes no impression upon Radical determination. They go on in insisting upon negro supremacy in the South and negro equality in the District, in the face of the repudiation, by large popular votes, of the principle and practice in States intensely Radical Ohio rejected negro suffrage by fifty thousand; "bleeding Kansas" by about ten thousand against it; while the Radical Constitutional convention of New York has shrunk from submitting the question to the people, knowing that an overwhelming defeat would greet it.

COL. J. J. GIERs.—We had the pleasure of seeing Col. Giers in this city yesterday. He is just from Washington, where he has been representing the Conservative interest of Alabama as one

of the committee sent by our last conference. He thinks that if the President is convicted upon the charges, he will merely receive a reprimand and not be deprived of office. We are glad that the conference selected so able and indefatigable a representative as Col. Giers. He has done excellent labor in our behalf.—Montgomery Mail.

Pine Straw for Sweet Potatoes.

Mobile, March 26, 1868.

Editor Evening News:

Last season (1867) I planted a piece of ground in sweet potatoes; planted the draws in the usual way about the 1st of June. A part of this piece I mulched with pine straw: covered the ground from top to top of the ridges.—In the fall dug the three last rows mulched, and the three first unmulched.—The three mulched yielded just double the quantity of the unmulched, (two bushel to one), and the potatoes grew twice as large in the mulched rows as those in the unmulched. The unmulched rows were ploughed and hoed twice, the mulched rows required no further labor. The experiment was made on old grassy land.

The above experiment proves: First. That we can with the use of pine straw cultivate grassy land successfully.—Second. We can double the crop both in measure and size. Also, save one-half the labor of cultivation, and improve instead of impoverish the land.

I. DONAVAN.

PARADISE VALLEY.—The Stockton Gazette says that in the above section of country, lying between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, there is an almost unbroken grain field of 150,000 acres—a magnificent expanse, truly, and one which rivals the prairie lands that make Chicago the largest granary of the world.

A spectacle which draws a crowd daily to the Tuilleries gardens is that of a lady who does not make a profession of her powers of charming, but who, in her daily walk, attracts around her flights of the wild pigeons who lodge in the old trees, and a swarm of sparrows and other birds, who perch on her shoulder, and even have the audacity to peck at her mouth. The lady is daily escorted to her home by a perfect squadron of her feathered friends, who then return to their quarters.

A contemporary remarks: How striking is the consistency of bringing the President to trial for alleged violation of the Constitution, by his disregard of a law passed over the authority of the Constitution—when the leading man of the impeachment managers, openly declared that Congress has been all along acting "outside of the Constitution," and a representative member of the Senate has warned his party, when they heard a person quoting the Constitution, to suspect his loyalty.

"What do you think of impeachment?" said a gentleman to a Radical, a night or two ago. "Well, I tell you, I'd like the boy who was 'acting after a woodchuck like blazes.' A man who was passing inquired: 'What are you doing, boy?' 'Digging' for woodchuck." "You don't expect to get him do you?" "Yes, sir, I must have him, we're out of meat!"

Chicago Tribune.

During the late war a few sugar and flour worthies of the past in Southern Texas. A soldier stayed a night at a house on the Neches, and finding a large barrel beside his haversack, he gave it to a little four year old boy playing before the door. Half an hour afterwards he saw the boy with the biscuit on the ground and a coal of fire upon it.

"What are you doing that for, sonny?"

"Tryin' to make the plaguy thing poke its head out."

Southern Home Journal.

Remarkable Declaration from Chief Justice Chase.

There is good authority for saying that Chief Justice Chase declared, within a few days past, that the time had come when all lovers of constitutional liberty should band together in opposition to the Jacobins.

This declaration he made not only once but several times. He does not conceal the fact, but fears the worst, unless the destructionists are arrested in their revolutionary career.

He also expresses grave doubts as to the qualification of the President of the Senate to act as President of the United States. He would have United both the offices, and as he could only discharge the duties of one, by virtue of holding the other, he should resign the Presidency of the Senate, as he would not be in position to discharge the duty of the office of President. On the other hand, a union of the two would be wholly incompatible.—Washington Tel. (26th) to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Georgia and Congress.

It seems to be conceded that the constitution is ratified in Georgia, and that the Democrats have carried the State. The constitution guarantees Universal Negro Suffrage, and does not proscribe the whites. Now, what will Congress do about Georgia? Every thing done there is in strict accordance with the Reconstruction Acts. Will Congress abide by its contract? We predict that it will not. The present Congress will never accept as valid anything done by a Southern State that does not go Radical, and install negro supremacy over the whites.—Mont. Adu.

Nerves and No Nerves.

There is no portion of the human body that comes in for so much daily abuse as the Nerves. Not only are the nerves made accountable for their own peculiar foibles, but to them are attributed all the short comings of the corporeal system. What is called the frictions, vacillating, aimless man, is, in reality, the man without nerves. Such a person, for instance, as Dr. Holmes has happily sketched in one of his humorous lyrics. This person is driven to desperation by those common sights and sounds which have no power to ruffle well-conducted, gentlemanly nerves. Life becomes a burden to him, because of

"Children with drums
Strapped round them by the fond parents
Peripatetic with a blade of grass
Between their thumbs."

Of course he accuses his nerves. Every other man in the civilized world is doing the same injustice to those long-suffering and inalienable friends. Matthew Browne did an act of philanthropy, a year or two since, when he wrote "An Apology for the Nerves." It should be called a defence, rather than an apology. The nerves are that occasion had no humiliating confessions to make, but calm, logical evidence to show, touching their right to deeper respect and a more elevated place in society. If, he says, there is without nerve no thought (and so scientific men assure us), we can hardly have too much of the Nerves, unless Thought itself is objected to. The writer then proceeds in a lawyer-like manner to state the claims of his clients. He observes that the nerves are the objects of systematic enmity and depreciation among mankind at large, he exposes the ignorance and wantonness of this. "The fat man, his justly complained, is tolerated, loved, and at the worst, only laughed at; but the nervous man, the man with nerve, is not only laughed at, but despised and derided. Yet the English nation, according to Mr. Browne, would not trust its income with an ounce of nerve. This it is with nervous men we trust our money, they are in fact the men for our money, and it is from them we expect all that makes money worth having. In short, it is the nervous man who thinks, invents, and builds, writes books, fights battles, and by the few exercises of his powers, created those comforts and blessings which are grumblingly enjoyed by the man without nerve."

And yet these admirable nerves which do everything worth doing are held responsible for half the unpleasantness of life. Our ability is considered in the light of a disease, and lamented and doctored,—literally doctored.

That the majority of people regard their nerves as things to be tampered with and held in honor, is made manifest by an entertaining circular of Dr. Turner, in which are forwarded several letters from gentlemen well known in the medical, legal and other professions, acknowledging that they have successfully combated with their nerves, and speaking of Dr. Turner's Universal Nervalgia Pill with the same ardor that a military man would discuss a newly invented conical steel shot, or a medical man, efficacious mimic pill. Perhaps, indeed, the confidence never overburdened with nerves, for it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Too much thought, strictly speaking, too much nerve, has, before now, led to the saddest results. Dr. Turner's essay furnishes us with some notable examples. "Swift dying in moody mania; 'Sir Isaac Newton with intellect temporarily shattered.' 'Johnson oppressed by thick-coming fancies.' 'But then there are exceptional cases, and no saying what the result might have been, could they have availed themselves of the recent discoveries in pharmacology.' In the mean while no reasonable person will look upon Mr. Browne's 'Apology for the Nerves' as either untimely or injudicious.

Montez, Arizoonians have announced that not less than one-seventh of the entire population of the United States are afflicted with Nervalgia in some form. Surely if a man who can safely remove such a vast aggregate of pain is a great public benefactor. Such is Doctor Turner, of Boston, in Massachusetts. His "Universal Nervalgia Pill" is pronounced, on all hands, to be an entirely harmless and perfectly certain remedy for this most troubling of all known diseases.

See Advertisement in another column.

John's Cherry Wife.—At the early dawn of the rebellion, John would go. No persuasion could induce him to abandon his fighting propensities. He craved Yankee meat.

His wife was in desperate health, pale, feeble and emaciated, yet young. A parting and John was gone. During the first twelve months of the war news came that John's wife had passed away! The war closed and John, with honors, scars and glory, returned to his once happy home. "Oh," says he, "that sweet flower, so beautiful in fading, has gone, but I will stroll the walks where once we were so happy." He was invited into the parlor. A fine, healthy, rosy lady made her appearance. A scream was heard and she fell into his arms! Ah, what a happy time—that lady was John's wife. "My dear wife," says John, "what has produced so great a change in you?" "Droogool & Co.'s English Female Bitters," was the modest reply.

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.

May 2, 1868.

WOODWARD & SON.

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 Bolting Cloths,
Hoe's C. S. Mill Saws & Screen Wire.

If you want the value of your green-backs call upon him.

May 2, '68.

JNO. D. HOKE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 2.—Mr. Stevens informed the Committee of Reconstruction that he was sick, and no meeting was held.

The offensive speeches in the House last night was borne quietly. Serious consequences are improbable.

Mr. Stanbery is speaking.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The STAR says heavy bets were made yesterday at the odds of three to one in favor of conviction.

Twenty four millions were drawn from the Treasury yesterday to pay interest on 5.20's reducing the coin in the Treasury to \$60,000,000.

No more coin will be required until July 1st, when \$27,000,000 will be required.

The following are the payments from the Treasury during the month ending April 30th:—Civil List, \$6,000,000; Navy Department, \$2,500,000.

The Republican Congressional Committee have advised from Louisiana, that the democrats have a majority of one in the Senate, which will prevent the adoption of the 14th amendment, and delay reconstruction.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day are \$1,245,000; for the week \$4,500,000; for the year \$159,000,000.

Gen. Grant is visiting Philadelphia.

Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Stanbery concluded his speech as follows:

"Now listen for a moment to one who understands Andrew Johnson better than most of you, for his opportunities have been better. When, nearly two years ago, he called me from the pursuits of my professional life to take a part in his administration, I answered the call under a sense of public duty, I came here almost a stranger to him and to every member of his cabinet, except Mr. Stanton, and we had been friends for many years. Senators, need I tell you that all my tendencies are conservative? You, Mr. Chief Justice, who have known me for one-third of a century, will bear me witness that law, not arms, is my profession. From the moment I was honored with a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Johnson, not a step was taken that did not come under my observation, not a word was said that escaped my attention. I regarded the President closely in his meetings with his cabinet and still more closely in private and confidential intercourse. I saw him often tempted with bad advice. I knew that evil counsellors were more than once around him. I observed everywhere and under all circumstances with the most intense anxiety; but never, in word or deed, in thought or action, did I observe in that man anything but loyalty to the Constitution and the laws. He stood firm as a rock against all temptations to abuse his own powers or to exercise those which were not conferred upon him. Steadfast and reliant in the midst of all difficulty, when dangers threatened, when temptations were strong, he looked only to the Constitution of his country and to the people."

"Yes Senators, I have seen that man tried as few men have been tried. I have seen his confidence abused. I have seen him endure day after day privation such as few men have been called upon to meet; and no man could have met them with more sublime patience."

"Sooner or later, however, I knew the explosion must come; and when it had been so long delayed."

"Yes, Senators, with his faults, the President has been more sinned against than sinning. Fear not, then, to acquit him. The Constitution will be as safe in his hands from violence as it was in the hands of Washington."

"But, Senators, if you condemn him, if you strip him of the robes of office, if you degrade him to the utmost stretch of your power, mark the prophecy—the strong arm of the people will be about him; they will find a way to raise him from any depths to which you may consign him; and we shall live to see him redeemed and to hear the majestic voice of the people saying, 'Well done good and faithful servant, you shall have your reward.'"

"But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but has been boldly said with almost official sanction, your votes had been canvassed and the doom of the President is sealed, then let judgment not be pronounced in the Senate Chamber—not here where in the hour of our greatest peril he single handed and alone met and baffled the enemies of the Republic—not here where he stood faithful among the faithless—not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution—not in this Chamber whose walls echo with that clarion voice that in the days of our greatest danger carried hope and comfort to many a desponding heart, strong as an army with banners—not here—Seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capital, where the cheerful light of day never enters—there erect the altar and immolate the victim."

House of Representatives.

Mr. Donnelly, of Minn., made a personal explanation. Mr. Washburne, of Ill., wrote a letter to Donnelly's constituents denouncing him. Mr. Donnelly said the letter contained just twenty-four false statements. Mr. D. proceeded for half an hour in the most bitter invective.

The speaker called him to order half a dozen times, but Mr. Washburne said

let him go on, and the House not objecting, he went on. Donnelly had letters read going to show that Washburne had outrageously slandered him.

Mr. Washburne replied, reiterating the truth of the statements in his letter, and saying he could make no answer to a man who had been false to his friends, his party, his country, his religion and his God.

Pending a motion to censure Mr. Washburne, the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 3.—Mr. Bingham will occupy two, and probably three days in his closing speech.

The following is an extract from Mr. Donnelly's invective against Mr. Washburne:

"If there be in our midst one low, sordid, vulgar soul, one barren, mediocre intellect, one heart callous to every kindly sentiment and to every generous emotion, one tongue leprous with slander, one mouth like unto a den of foul beasts, giving forth deadly odors,—if there be here one character which while blotched and spotted yet raves and rants and blackguards like a prostitute—if there be one bold, had empty, bellowing demagogue, it is the gentleman from Illinois."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 4.—Mr. Windon this morning presented a resolution censuring Mr. Washburne.

Mr. Washburne also presented a resolution, the purport of which has not yet transpired, as the speaker requested it be withheld until after the adjournment of the Court.

Mr. Bingham is addressing the Impeachment Court.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 4.—A duel was fought near here to-day between a general and an attaché of the Prussian legation—Parties reconciled after an ineffectual fight.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In the House, a Committee of seven, with power to send for persons and papers, was appointed in the Donnelly-Washburne case.

A motion to expunge Saturday's proceedings from the record, caused much excitement.

This motion was withdrawn.

After Donnelly and Washburne had withdrawn their offensive language, and pending a motion to adjourn, Mr. Donnelly asked leave that he and Washburne should imitate Stanton and Thomas and take a drink together.—Washburne replied that he was a temperance man.

In the Court, Mr. Bingham proceeded with his speech. He disavowed partisan prejudice. He was there as the Representative of the people. He applied the epithet hired frequently to the President's counsel. He said Mr. Ewart's speech had more Latin than law, more rhetoric than logic, and more intellectual pyrotechnics than either.

He argued that the President had no right to contrive laws, and that the Supreme Court had no possible jurisdiction in this case. He narrated Lincoln's assassination, and cited incidents from the fugitive slave law operations. He said the gentleman who opened this case had claimed that the President may judicially determine whether your laws are passed under the Constitution, and whether he shall execute them. Mr. B. repeated this that it might sink deep into the hearts of the Senators. The laws are only to be executed if it please his Highness Andrew Johnson, first King of the United States. If the President can do this as insisted upon by the counsel, he insisted that the Constitution, which we had long been taught to revere as the bulwark of our liberties, is a Constitution which invite violation of law not obedience to it, and he insisted further that if the Senators by their judgement should countenance this plea they would be the architects of their country's ruin, and would give over the land to endless chaos and anarchy. No matter what demagogues may say about it out of this Chamber, the issue is anarchy in the land, and the recording angel of history is ready to trace it. This is all of it. It is the head and front of Andrew Johnson's offending, that he has assumed to himself the prerogative of interpreting the Constitution and deciding upon the laws for himself. In spite of all the lawyers' tricks, in spite of all the technicalities, this was it. If, with all respect to the Senators and to the able counsel, after the weeks and weeks of discussion in this case, there is one man who does not understand this plain proposition, then God in his infinite wisdom has denied him reason.

Revenue to-day \$1,644,000.

This evening's STAR has the following:

"Impeachment stock fluctuates hour by hour. To-day it is shaky; why, is not demonstrated. The President and his counsel are confident of his acquittal. They figure out at the outside not more than thirty-two votes for conviction."

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

A General Washing of Solid Linen

Butler, Gold, Spoons, and Spoils.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Chances Against Conviction.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, May 5.—In the House,

the Speaker appointed Messrs Banks, Thomas, Poland, Griswold, Blair, Woodward, and Beck on the Committee to investigate Washburne's charges against Donnelly.

Brooks Charge that he had made Butler disgorge \$60,000 in gold which Butler had stolen in New Orleans, was referred to the same committee.

In reply to a question from Boyer whether gold covered plate and spoons, the Speaker answered, no.

A proposition that the Committee extend its inquiries over Butler's entire administration in New Orleans, was rejected.

Cary moved the withdrawal of the 10th impeachment article, as unbecoming after the proceedings on Saturday.

The Speaker decided it a privileged question; and pending a vote on its reception, the House adjourned.

In the Impeachment Court, Bingham resumed his argument. He will conclude to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee met, but did nothing.

The debt statement shows, increase of debt bearing coin interest \$19,000,000; decrease of debt bearing currency interest \$21,250,000; decrease of total debt, \$2,100,000; decrease of debt less cash in the Treasury \$18,500,000.

It is stated that Fessenden, Henderson, and Grimes have prepared opinions in the impeachment case looking to acquittal. This looks improbable; but betters on conviction are holding off to-day.

Nothing has transpired regarding the routine to-morrow after Bingham closes.

The Evening Express says:—"The feeling to-day among radicals as well as democrats is that the chances are decidedly in favor of acquittal of the President."

The Evening Star says:—"The bears have it in the impeachment stock market to-day. Bets are two to one for acquittal; but nobody knows why."

It is stated that a majority of the Reconstruction Committee are in favor of the admission of the Arkansas delegation in the termination of the Impeachment Trial.

The President to-day transmitted to the House the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 5.—An engine fell through the trestle-work at Jersey City to-day. The engineer and firemen were drowned.

Three thousand emigrants arrived Saturday.

FROM ATLANTA.

Atlanta, May 6.—It is understood the test oath will not be required of members of the Legislature. The Legislature will first assemble at Milledgeville and take action on the Constitutional amendment; then adjourn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 6.—In the House Stevens was called to order by the Speaker in his Alta Vela explanation, and withdrew all that part read, which was very caustic on Nelson.

Cary's resolution withdrawing the 19th impeachment article was not entertained by a strict party vote.

The House went into committee of the whole with the understanding that the speakers would avoid discussions on impeachment.

In the Court of impeachment, Mr. Bingham concluded his argument.

A motion to adjourn till Saturday was lost 20 to 29.

The doors of the Senate were then closed.

A resolution to admit official reports was lost.

Sumner's resolutions were discussed to adjournment.

Pannely says he was misunderstood—that he neither desired nor desired reconciliation with Washburne.

Gen. Grant sent a communication to the House covering a letter from Gen. Canby detailing the evil effect of compelling State officers in North Carolina and South Carolina to take the test oath. Many good men acting with the republican party can't take it; others who could, decline to do so fearing that unworthy motives would be attributed to them. Grant expresses no opinion on the subject.

The protest of the white people of South Carolina against the Constitution was received and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

WHAT SHE CAN DO.—At the quiet step of the English Female Bitters the groan of misery is hushed, and by her gentle action the tear is wiped away from sorrow's cheek! She stretches forth her hands over the torments of life, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the sky of the diseased and saddened ones with the radiant colors of hope and consolation. At her coming the dark murky clouds of despair give back, and the bright vision of health shines in all its meridian splendor. See advertisement.

Please Call.

If told that we have "no nice Dress Goods," believe it not, but, be so good as to call and examine for your selves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We will sell as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live," is the motto.

Respectfully,

E. L. WOODWARD & SON.

April 25, 1868.

"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, Nansook, Eerages, 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 9, 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.

NEW GROCERY,

CONFECTIONERY

AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & TURNLEY,

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, Macaroni, 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. Our establishment being a convenient depot, 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.

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 & Buff," 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, Scythe 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 for the present year.

Store west side of the Public Square, second door North of the Hotel.

J. M. CARROLL & CO. April 18th, 1868.

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.

A Fresh Supply OF Bacon, Lard and other FAMILY GROCERIES,

Just received by HORN & TURNLEY, Which they will sell low for cash or exchange for Ginseng, Fur Skins, Beeswax And various other descriptions of Produce. May 2, 1868.—St.

H. W. Luttrell, vs. Jas. Len, L. W. Crozier & Benj. Johnson } In Chancery

At Jacksonville, Ala. 1st Dist., Northern Chancery Division of Alabama.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Complainant, that two of the said Defendants, James Len, L. W. Crozier, who are of lawful age, are non-residents of this State and reside in the town of Starkville, Lamar county State of Texas.

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 them the said non-resident Defendants, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

Done at office this 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c. May 2, 1868.—lt.—\$11 15.

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 20th 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. NEIGHBOURS, Adm. May 2, 1868.

Notice to Creditors of Estate of J. D. King, dec.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of March, 1868, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to me, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZABETH KING, Adm'x of April 25—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala. April 18th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Jno. C. Barker, Administrator of the Estate of E. A. Northcutt, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; thereupon—

It is Ordered by the Court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican 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 that day, and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 25, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County, March 30th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John J. Wilson, Administrator of the Estate of Jan. B. Alexander, deceased, and presents and files his petition in said court in writing, asking an Order and Decree of said court, authorizing him, as said Administrator, to sell the following described Lands belonging to said Estate, for distribution, to-wit: All the Land lying and being on the west side of Terrapin creek, extending to low water mark on the east side of said Terrapin creek, known as the Lots or Fractions 17 and 18 of fractional section 34, and fractions 19 and 20 of fractional section 35, in fractional Township 12, of Range 10, east, 120 acres more or less; and north west fourth of section 2, in township 12 of Range 10 east, and all lying and being on the west side of Terrapin creek in the north east fourth of section 2, in fractional Township 12 of Range 10, containing about 80 acres more or less; and north east fourth of section 3, in Township 13, of Range 10 east; and also a portion of (quantity not known) lying and being in north east fourth of section 34, Township 13, of Range 10; known as the Berry old field, containing 100 acres more or less.

Said Administrator represents, that Albert G. Alexander, Samuel Alexander, Martha Scott, wife of — Scott, Fannie Alexander, Melora Alexander and Jane Alexander are the heirs of said estate, and that they are all non-residents, residing beyond the limits of the State of Alabama. Said administrator further represents, that an equitable division of said Land cannot be made without a sale of the same.

The premises considered—it is ordered by the court, that the 11th day of May, 1868, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice of the filing and of the day set for the hearing of said petition, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non-resident heirs, and all other persons concerned, (if any) to be and appear at a Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said 11th day of May, 1868, and defend against said petition, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 4th, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 12th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came B. S. Evans, adm'r of the Estate of V. D. Burton, dec. and presents and files in said court his resignation as administrator of said estate, and at the same time presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration of said estate. It is thereupon ordered by the court, that the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, be set for making said 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 11th day of May, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 19, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 12th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John R. Northcutt, Administrator of the Estate of Henry A. Mc-rue, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; and thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that publication thereof be made 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 that day and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 25, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 18, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John R. Northcutt, Administrator of the Estate of Henry A. Mc-rue, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; and thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that publication thereof be made 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 that day and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. April 25, 1868.—3t.



POETRY.

Lament of Irish Emigrant.

BY LADY DEFFERIN.

[In view of the recent death of its author, a woman as lovely in nature as she was brilliant in mind, a melancholy interest attaches to this familiar poem, one of the simplest and most pathetic in our language.]

I'm sittin' on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat side by side
On a bright May mornin' long ago,
When first you were my bride;
The corn was springin' fresh and green,
And the lark sung loud and high—
And the red was on your lip, Mary,
And the love-light in your eye.

The place is little changed, Mary,
The day as bright as then;
The lark's loud song is in my ear,
And the corn is green again;
But I miss the soft clasp of your hand,
And your breath warm on my cheek,
And I still keep list'nin' for the words
You never more will speak.

Tis but a step down render lane,
And the little church stands near,
The church where we were wed, Mary,
I see the spire from here;
And the grave-yard lies between, Mary,
And my step might tread your rest—
For I've laid you, darling, down to sleep,
With your baby on your breast.

I'm very lonely now, Mary,
For the poor make no new friends,
But Oh! they love the better still
The few our Father sends!
And you were all I had, Mary,
My blessing and my pride;
There's nothing left to care for now,
Since my poor Mary died.

Yours was the good, brave heart, Mary,
That still kept hopin' on,
When the trust in God had left my soul,
And my arm's young strength was gone;
There was comfort on your lip,
And the kind look on your brow—
I bless you, Mary, for that same,
Though you cannot hear me now.

I thank you for the patient smile
When your heart was fit to break,
When the hunger pain was gnawing there,
And you hid it for my sake!
I bless you for the pleasant word,
When your heart was sad and sore—
Oh! I'm thankful you are gone, Mary,
Where grief can't reach you more!

I'm biddin' you a long farewell;
My Mary—kind and true!
But I'll not forget you, darling!
In the land I'm goin' to;
They say there's bread and work for all,
And the sun shines always there—
But I'll not forget old Ireland,
Where it lily times we fair!

And often in those grand old woods
I'll sit and shut my eyes,
And my heart will travel back again
To the place where Mary lies;
And I'll think I see the little stile,
Where we sat side by side,
And the springin' corn and the bright
May morn,

When first you were my bride.

CUPID ON A RAID.

It is singular what a man-killer and woman-killer the good Cupid is, for one of his hefe. He is pictured out on paper about the size of a four year old fat boy baby, with a pair of wings about as large as a boss butterfly's, and armed with bow and arrows, that might possibly answer to kill bumblebees at four paces. This little fellow has bagged more game with wooden shooting irons than all the shot that has ever been built can brag of. He has in quiver innumerable arrows, some of them dipped in genuine love, and feathered with good sense, but most of them would seem too trifling to be at all dangerous if I hadn't with my own eyes, noticed him at work with them, both sitting and flying, and seen the many dead shots he has made.

I have been at some pains for the last few seasons to watch his maneuvers, where I have happened to be, and the following record is a faithful history of this little chap's bloody biz:

Ben Slocum, aged 19 years, weight about 190 pounds, and a good eater, at work by the month for farmer Brown, hoeing corn, received his death wound from a garter belonging to Rachel Tucker, Brown's hired girl, as the said Tucker was learning to jump the rope down in the garden.

Kate Freckler, youngest daughter of J. S. Freckler, Esq., who could play both on the piano, and who had studied Latin one quarter, was shot thru and thru by a paper of Stuart's mixed candies that Frank Fever sent her.

John Davis got his mutton cooked by a spit-rod that was dangling on Angelina's forehead.

Bill Wetherby, a dry goods clerk, died suddenly by getting in range of one of Roxy Matthew's sweetest smiles darted across the counter.

Sally Munson diseased without a struggle. Cause—Dick Fenton's No 7 patent leather boots and California solitaire.

Sam Benson, butcher, wounded with a hoop skirt, got better; then was struck plumb dead by a false calf in the Bowery.

Lawrence Peters, aged 60, and for 30 years a consistent bachelor, lived only half an hour, in great agony, after eating warm apple pies at Widow Stebbins's.

Frank Hunter, maimed for life, by a black balhoor with an orange stripe in it.—[Josh Billings.]

Thad. Stevens recently said:—
"I've always considered Chase a d-d political trickster." Now let us hear Chase's opinion of Old Thad. Stevens. The world will probably agree with both of them.—E.C.

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhoea or Whites
For Failing of the Womb

It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For Chills and Fever

Use Dr. J. P. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dr. J. P. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dr. J. P. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dr. J. P. Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills

It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
Buy Anygoodine Pectoral
Buy Anygoodine Pectoral
Buy Anygoodine Pectoral
Buy Anygoodine Pectoral

Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain

For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough

The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known

FOR YOUR KIDNEYS.

Use Ext. Bearberry, cubels and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubels and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubels and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubels and Buchu

Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases

For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits

Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch

Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

A SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and for sale very cheap for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & CO.
Call and see them immediately.
Robt. A. Pettibone,
(Successor to N. D. Johnson & Co.)

RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant,
Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at the terminus of the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description Consigned to this House will be forwarded promptly and as low as through any house in Selma.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & OTHERS.
The Graham Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and most DURABLE Paint in use: two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages & Carpenters, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water-proof) Floor Oil Cloths, (our Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, and adhesion. Price 25¢ per lb. of 200 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Graham Mineral Paint.

DANIEL EDWELL,
Nov. 16 - 6m. 254 Pearl St. New York.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,
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.

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 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 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 CHICKASAWOGUE 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 Bagg, who is authorized to pay a liberal price for all stock required for the Company's Mills.

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 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 Meat-ration, 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.

Just Received!

AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,
Sugar and Coffee,
Domestic & Osnabergs,
FACTORY THREAD,
BACON & LARD.

Also a fine lot of Fresh GARDEN SEED.

STEVENSON & PINSON,
Feb. 22 1866.

DR. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama
Will be in Jacksonville

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

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

WE are now receiving and will continue to receive fresh lots of Groceries and Punctuation Supplies

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 Warehouse completed in rear of our building for storing Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 8, 1865—4m.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

THE JACKSONVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, February 24, 1866, under the direction of REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal.

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teacher in Primary Department.

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

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

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

Rates of Tuition per Session of 24 weeks.

First Class, \$48 00
2nd " 24 00
3rd " 12 00
4th " 6 00

Music on Piano, Extra, including use of Instrument, 12 00
French, Extra, 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor of those who will pay monthly, quarterly or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a pupil enters the school to the end of the term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of their daughters will be faithfully sought. All secular influences are prohibited, the pupils having free access to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15 per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.
J. E. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS,
A. ADAMS,
E. C. WILLY,
J. H. PRIVETT,
M. J. TURNLEY,
L. W. CANNON,
W. H. FLEMING,
A. WOODS,
J. Y. MISBET,
W. H. FORNEY.

Dec. 7, 1865.

C. D. Davis, Adm'r of the Estate of P. Riddle, dec'd.,

Woodford R. Hanna, et al.,

IN this case it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Complainant's Solicitor, John Foster, that the said defendant Mary Davidson and her husband T. L. Davidson, and Nancy Donahoe, who are of lawful age, are non-residents of this State, and reside in the State of Mississippi, the former two in Tippah, the latter in Tishomingo county; Rhoda Mitchell and her husband John Mitchell, non-residents over 21 years and reside in St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri; Satria J. Riddle, of Lawrenceville, Georgia, and non-residents, who reside in Tennessee; Hamilton county; William Hines, and James Hines, of lawful age, and Rhoda Hines, G. Hines Hines and Eliza Hines, who are minor, and non-residents, and reside in the county, State of Texas.

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 them to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this case by the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

Done at office, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1866.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
Apr. 14, 1866—11—\$15 00.

Tax Collector's Sale.

I will sell before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on Monday the 4th day of May, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. the following described Land for the tax of 1867, to-wit:

Wm. Curs—Lot in the town of Oxford, Ala. assessed by W. P. Howell, April 7th, 1867—\$70 cents, costs \$2 75.
James Clark—Fractions 22 & 23, sec. 36, T. 12, R. 9, 80 acres; assessed by W. B. Howell, T. A.—Tax \$1 40; costs, \$2 75.
Mr. Solinsky—S. E. fourth of S. W. 1-4, sec. 25, T. 15, R. 7; 40 acres; assessed by H. Graham, T. C.—tax 14 cents; costs \$2 75.
H. G. GRAHAM, T. C. Calhoun co.
April 11, 1866—31.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or headless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway,
New York.

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.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

A LECTURE on the Nature of Sin, its Consequences, and the Means of Escape, delivered by self-abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impurity, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the most awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without resort to any surgical operations, blisters, or other means, thus, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure on certain and self-reliance, by which a very superior remedy may be obtained, and by which the condition may be, may one hour be cheaply, privately, and radically cured. This Lecture will prove a Boon to thousands and thousands.

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

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

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

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865—11.

MUSIC LESSONS.

ON the PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the lessons of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

Lessons will commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Teachers at the school price taken in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '66

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClen'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. 21, 1866

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 affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, New York.

The Polytechnic Academy.

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

JOHN H. FORNEY, Instructor in Mathematics, Philosophy & Military Discipline.

H. A. RUTLEDGE, Instructor in Ancient Modern Languages, Composition & Eloquence.

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

The second session will commence 4th Monday in July.

TERMS, per session of 20 weeks, from \$15 to \$30.

BOARD in private families can be obtained at low rates.

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

Nov. 30, 1867.

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

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25—11

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

For Spring of 1868, PER STEAMERS

UNION LINE.

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 GREENSBORO.

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 18 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 1/4 of one per cent.

J. M. ELLIOTT, Gen. Sup't. Steamboat Line. Rome, Ga. Feb. 20, 1868—51.

Mrs. RUTH A. BURTON

Is now receiving, at OXFORD, Ala., a fine assortment of

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 16, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 1623.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

LAW CARDS.

G. S. ELLIS, of counsel, J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law.

AND Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

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 connected with his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND Solicitors in Chancery

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

JOE H. FRANCIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

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.

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 & Macon, also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given.

JOHN FORSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FORSTER & 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

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. McCLELEN.

Jan. 4, 1868.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

J. M. ELLIOTT, W. S. COTHRAN, E. R. SMITH

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 GREENSBORO, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSBORO.

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 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

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

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

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; leave Greensboro 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.

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

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

Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—lm.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 28, A. D. 1868.

At this term of the court came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of John C. Allen, deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, lying and being situate in said county, to-wit: Beginning at the creek on the Township line, thence to the dividing line in section thirty-four, thence north, to the north-east corner of the field, thence west to the creek including the field fence, thence meandering the creek to the beginning corner on the township line, being part and parcel of section 24, thirty-four, township 15, fifteen of range 9, nine, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Said Administrator further represents, that said Land cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said Estate, without a sale of the same; that said Estate is in debt, and that it is therefore necessary and is to the interest of said Estate that said Land be sold for distribution, and for the payment of debts, &c.; and he therefore asks an order of court authorizing him to sell the same for purposes above mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of June, 1868 be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs 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 10th day of June, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 2nd, 1868.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 18, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came John R. Northcutt, Administrator of the Estate of Henry A. Amine, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; and thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of May, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be made 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 that day and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

April 25, 1868.—3t.

News Agency.

OMBERG & CO., having established a branch of their business in Jacksonville at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. E. Rowland, are 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. Feb. 15.

To the Afflicted.

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

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

OXFORD INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL

MALE AND FEMALE.

OXFORD, Ala.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instructors.

Wm. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Miss BETTIE C. PENDLETON, Principal Instructor in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

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

Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition, \$50 00

Music—Vocal, 2 00

—on Piano (with use of Instrument,) 30 00

Incidental, 2 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$12 50 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON.

Oxford, Ala. Dec 18th, 1867.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

CROSWELL & CO.

HAVING rented the Ware-house, known as the "Petitbone Warehouse," belonging to the Selma Route and Dalton R. R. Co. for a term of years, we are now prepared to offer to the citizens 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 drayage 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 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.—ly.

Portrait

PAINTING.

Mrs. A. T. FARQUA

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, as 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 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 Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Brutal Outrage in Mexico.

Horrible Treatment of American Citizens—Great Excitement among the Foreigners in Monterey—Escobedo Expresses Regret but does not Interfere.

The New Orleans Times collates the following relative to the recent outrages on American residents in Mexico, from the Brownsville Courier, of the 26th ult:

A gentleman direct from Monterey—having left on the morning of the 24th brings the following details of outrages perpetrated upon six gentlemen, residents of that place, and citizens of the United States.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst., Mr. Ernest Leichardt, Mr. Forbes H. Potter, Mr. Sam. B. Kathrens, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Zaptha and Mr. Rice were quietly walking on the street, at about 11 o'clock, conversing in an ordinary tone of voice, when Senor Davila, Secretary of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, made his appearance on the balcony of the Governor's palace and ordered a patrol to arrest them, which was done.

The patrol delivered them to the police, and the latter conducted them to the calabosa. They were thrust into a miserable, dirty cell, with about seventy condemned felons, and passed an uncomfortable night.

On the morning of the 22d two of the Americans were ordered to carry out and empty a large tub containing the accumulated filth of twenty-four hours. This they refused to do. The order came from a prisoner employed by the jailor to perform his menial and to execute his tyrannic commands. This loafer and felon immediately drew a cowhide from beneath his clothing, and inflicted the lash upon one of the gentlemen, cutting his coat and lacerating his back at every blow.

Knowing that resistance would be certain death, they concluded to perform the disgusting job.

They were then set to cleaning out the court yard of the prison. One of them did not use the broom to suit the caprices of the diabolical understrapper and he was flogged until unmercifully and his back bears the marks yet, and will for many a day.

Every epithet of abuse and vituperation were heaped upon them, and every indignity offered with malignity and cowardice could suggest.

From the prison they were taken before an Alcade of the first instance—This dignitary took his seat with great pomp, and said to the prisoners: "Gentlemen, you created a scandal on the street last night—I fine you ten dollars each."

Mr. Montgomery demanded the production of witnesses to prove the charge. The Alcade inquired where were their witnesses to prove they did not.

The Alcade said Mr. Davis was his witness. Mr. Ulrich, the American consul, requested him to be brought.—The Alcade said he could not force him to come.

The jailor and his pimp were brought into court. The latter did not deny having whipped the prisoners—did it because he had the right—the jailor told him to do it.

The jailor denied, and said he told him to treat them kindly. He also denied having robbed them of all they had on their persons, except their watches, which was his first official act after receiving them.

Mr. Ulrich explained the matter to the Alcade. He finally released them after remitting the fine, and expressed his regret that the affair had occurred.

The articles taken from their persons were recovered by the payment of a fine of 25 cents each.

Gen. Trevino, Governor of Nuevo Leon, also expressed regret at the occurrence.

Gen. Escobedo said he was sorry. However, he had just arrived, and had a narrow escape on the road—flight had saved him from the hands of bandits.

These penitent feelings were followed by no act of redress on their part.

A lawyer, named Garzaly Melo, took the case of the outraged Americans before the Juez de letras, where it was being investigated.

There was great excitement among foreign residents.

There is hardly a day passes without the perpetration of a wanton wrong, or violence upon the person or property of foreigners by Mexicans or Mexican officials.

This atrocious deed of violence was done by the order of Davilla, the Governor's Secretary. If ever the Government of the United States intends to take a stand in the matter of protection to her citizens abroad, from insults and personal abuse, the present seems to be a proper occasion. Shall it be said that American citizens have been beaten with a cowhide, like dogs, with impunity?

Shall a Mexican felon boast that he has laid his foul hands upon the per-

sons of a defenceless citizen of the United States and escaped without punishment?

Yet comment is unnecessary. Mr. Ulrich has reported the transaction to Secretary Seward, and there is hope that our Government will take measures to avenge the outrageous insult to her flag by the base indignities perpetrated upon her citizens.

The Crowning Disgrace.

Last week we commented with some severity on the conduct of the military towards certain friends and school-mates of ours at that time confined in a little six by nine dungeon in Selma. They are in the dungeon no longer. They were taken thence last Monday, handcuffed in pairs, like felons, and carried to a loathsome, sun-parched, fever-stricken prison, perhaps to die. Just so long as the English language shall be spoken among men, will this diabolical, wicked, tyrannical, inhuman outrage shed a flood of lava-like condemnation and infamous reproach upon the American name. The finding of the Court in the case of the Eutaw prisoners would disgrace even the annals of the French Revolution. With no evidence of any importance before them, except the details of a perjured villain—the son of the thief who was whipped—these irresponsible despots have consigned to an unnecessarily cruel and ignominious doom, some of the best and most virtuous young men of the South. Oh, Poland! Oh, Hungary! Oh, Ireland! How blessed your station and how kind your fate compared with ours.

The general feeling among our people is that of the most intense indignation and horror. We have heard but one expression among all with whom we have conversed on this subject. The unanimous decision of the white race is embodied in that expression: "Should I ever be led into a difficulty with any of these thieving, incendiary scoundrels, either he or I must die in the encounter!"

Think of it, freemen of the North! Your Southern fellow-citizens, for an insignificant offence—a miserable, petty misdemeanor—hand-cuffed like felons, treated like dogs snatched from homes, friends and kindred, almost without warning, condemned to hard labor, an enormous fine, and sent far away to a distant and pestilential dungeon by a set of epauletted tyrants on the perjured testimony of a thieving villain—to rot—to wither—to die, if need be, for no other reason at heart than that dying Radicalism may revive and flourish on the blood of its political opponents.

There are hundreds of jails in, and adjacent to Alabama. There was no earthly need for sending these young men (although they had been steeped in guilt) outside of the State for incarceration and punishment. They were sent to the Dry Tortugas, therefore, simply for sacrifices. Is it your will that we shall submit quietly to this and similar outrages now preparing? Is your spirit so basely contemptible as to lead you to thus insult, degrade and murder your fellow-countrymen? If not, in the name of God and of Justice, speak at once, and speak in a voice that tyrants can neither fail to hear nor disregard.

Marion Commencetall.

Marriage.

A recent sermon by Henry Ward Beecher has the following in regard to marriage:

You that are starting, avoid the errors of those who have gone too fast and too far.

You that are old, bear witness for yourselves and seek to repair as far as you can the errors of your own lives, by warning and directing the young.

Young men take hold of each other's hands.

Maidens, look to the God of your fathers.

If there be any one in this world who can afford to be a Christian, it is a woman. If there be any one whose beauty fades as a flower and whose grace needs the sustenance of the ineffable; if there be any one whose power is in beauty, in purity, in goodness, it is a woman.

If there be any one more than another upon whom blight falls more rudely; if there be any one more than another, who is more burdened with grief or more wrung with sorrow, it is a woman. I marvel to see a woman that is not a Christian. The ladder between your souls and God is not half so long as that between our souls and God. God made woman to be better than man; and the perversion is in proportion when she is worse.

Loseeoh of every young man and of every maiden, that is beginning life, to begin it aright. Now is the time.—Days are passing. Years are accumulating. It will be too late by and by.—Begin now.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A meeting of the Reconstruction Committee was held this morning, which lasted for some time. The question of restoring South Carolina and Arkansas to their former relation with the other States was considered at length, and the constitution of the first named State, which is the only one here, was the subject of discussion. No final conclusion was arrived at, the whole matter being postponed until the constitution arrives. The purpose of the committee is to have all the Southern States restored to the Union under constitutions as nearly alike as possible, and presenting a positive uniformity on the subjects of education and suffrage. On Saturday next another meeting will be held, at which time it is expected that the constitutions of Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana will have arrived, and the committee be enabled to adopt some definite plan for restoration. It is believed, however, and generally conceded, that all of the States will be admitted to representation and to their former positions in the Union, under the bill reported on yesterday in the House.

New York Herald.

A CHILD CARRIED AWAY BY AN EAGLE.—The Quincy (Ill.) Whig has the following:

One of the most startling events that has disturbed the calmness of our citizens, occurred this afternoon. A lady with her babe had been walking near the

Terms of Subscription.

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

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... 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.

Announcement of Candidates, ... \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

A meeting of the citizens of Calhoun County will be held at the Court house on Monday the 18th, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Montgomery 1st Monday in June.

The Railroad

Long looked for and expected has arrived at last. The track is laid to Jacksonville and two or three miles beyond,—trains are running to the depot. We actually hear the whistle, the ringing of the bell, and witness all the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of a railroad town. People are coming in from the rural districts every hour to take a long stare at the bustle and gaieties of city life.

Visitors from South and Middle Alabama are daily arriving, looking out for board for themselves and families in our cool, refreshing, mountain air, during the hot and sultry months of summer. Our Hotel men are supplying their larders bountifully—several private families are preparing to take boarders.—The lively stable folks are brushing up their horses and carriages. Our Grocers ordering champagne, ice, &c. &c. A fine dirt road is being constructed over the mountain to the Choccolocco valley under the direction of native Engineers. The drama is flourishing.—In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, Jacksonville is looking up.

If You want FINE TOBACCO—Call on Horn & Turnley's. We have just been shown by them some of as fine chewing and smoking tobacco as can be found anywhere, and would advise those who like something nice to call on them, as they cannot fail to be pleased in prices or quality.

We take pleasure in calling attention to their advertisement, and recommending to the confidence and patronage of our readers, the excellent and reliable firm of AYER & HILLS, dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements in Rome, Ga. Those who may desire to purchase any of the articles they deal in, either in person or by order, may rely upon being correctly and fairly dealt by, and of getting articles, equal in every respect to what they recommend.

In the present necessities of the farming interest for labor saving machinery, we regard the man who deals in it as a public benefactor; and we are glad that the farmers of this section have the opportunity of being furnished at as near a point as Rome, by a firm upon whose promises to sell at manufacturer's prices they may implicitly rely. We know they mean what they say, and will do what they promise. Be not afraid of the expenditure of a few hundred dollars for improved, labor saving implements—they will repay you an hundred fold, and prove to the world, by increased production, the incalculable value of the fertile lands of our beautiful valleys.

LADIES DEPOSITORY, Baltimore, Md.—We invite the attention of all interested, or who may be benefitted, to the Circular of the Ladies Depository, in another column. Many widows of deceased soldiers in this section, will remember with gratitude, while life shall last, the aid heretofore received by them in the time of their direst need, from the Southern Relief Fair, by the benevolent and warm-hearted Ladies of the noble old city of Baltimore. The institution above named has similar generous and benevolent objects in view, and will no doubt accomplish much good. More definite information than we are enabled to give in this article, may be obtained by addressing a letter to the amiable and accomplished lady, whose signature is appended to the circular, and who formerly resided in our midst.

See card of Messrs. Boggs & Mott. One of the firm will be in Jacksonville in a few days, when they will offer to our business men such inducements in the way of prices as will enable them to compete successfully with any house in Rome or Selma.

FINE TOBACCO.—We were shown the other day some brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco, which can be found at the clever and accommodating firm of Messrs. Carroll & Co.

Old father Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican, the veteran of the Alabama press, called to see us yesterday. He is good for a great deal of good work yet.—Selma Times, 14th.

We mentioned briefly, last week, after our paper had gone to press, the death of Judge Pope. We extract the following from the Gadsden Times of the 9th inst:

"Judge Pope, one of the ablest and most successful of the 12th Circuit and a citizen of our place.

We mourn for Judge Pope sincerely, for, in his death our whole community has lost one of its best members, our Judicial Circuit a pure, conscientious and able Judge and our country and race a friend.

In society he was an ornament, among Masons he was a true and worthy brother, in the Church a bright and shining light.

Though a peaceful and rather timid man, he was fearless in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty.

During the war he was a Union man, firmly of the opinion that the South was wrong in the fight, and he suffered the consequences for the four long, terrible years of strife.

He was a conscientious Union man. Such when the entire sentiment of his section was against him and when he had nothing to gain by it.

At the close of the war he was still the same, but still conscientious, just and honorable, he scorned to take the advantage his past course entitled him to, and build up himself at the expense of his race and kindred of the South.

Though of Union sentiment, he was never a Radical. That base party in its huge strides of wrong, soon left so pure a man as him far behind.

His last days were marked by persecution at the hands of that party. "He was thrust into a felon den when 'feeble,' slandered and crucified when prostrate on a last bed of sickness, by them, because he could not consent to stifle the better feelings of his noble heart and join them in persecution of his birthland.

May the God of the widow and the fatherless care for and look over his sorrow stricken family."

Southern States to be Admitted.

The general tenor of dispatches from Washington indicates that the radicals in Congress are bent upon the admission of the Southern States. They will overlook all irregularities and frauds connected with the elections in States which are claimed to have gone for reconstruction. Nor will they pay any regard to the wishes of the people of any State—Alabama, for instance—where ratification was fairly and legally defeated.—The States are to be taken in any how, without a why, or a wherefore.

To all this the Southern people would not have the least objection, if they were actuated by the same narrow and partizan spirit which governs the Congressional radicals. Their purpose is to secure the electoral votes of these States for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. In this they are doomed to a sad disappointment. It has been a difficult task for the radicals to carry the Southern States at their reconstruction elections, with nearly a third of the whites disfranchised; with all the negroes allowed to vote; with all the machinery of registration and voting in their hands; with the bureau as an engine to sway the freedmen; with all possible facilities for the perpetration of innumerable frauds, and a hearty good will to employ them wherever they could.

With all these adventitious appliances in their own hands, they have found it exceedingly difficult to carry a single State except South Carolina. There they had comparatively an easy time, as the negroes are more than two to one over the whites. But with all their advantages, they have no where been able to hold the freedmen together as a unit.

Hereafter the white men will be untrammelled. All of them will be allowed to vote. Carpet bag influence over the negro is gone. Indeed it was very lax and uncertain at the elections where the leading issue was whether or not the negroes should vote, and that very question was to be decided by themselves. Upon any other question they will exercise but little if any control over the freedmen. The negroes have already found out the exceeding shallowness and deceptive character of the loud professions of friendship which they have heard from radical adventurers. Henceforth they will listen to the advice of their true friends—the Southern whites who raised them; who never deceived them by false promises, and who never will.

The carpet baggers will have to put up with what they have already achieved in the South. They will never carry another election. If the ten States sought to be admitted are allowed to participate in the ensuing Presidential elec-

tion, the Democrats will have at least sixty of their seventy electoral votes, if, indeed, they do not secure them all. We entertain no doubt, whatever, that the admission of these States will insure the election of a Democratic President. Hence we say the Southern people would not object to this restoration, if they looked only to the next Presidency, as the radicals do. Indeed they would be gainers by it. But other considerations, and more enduring principles are involved.

It seems, however, that they are to be entirely overlooked by the radicals in Congress. But let them go on. They are cutting their own (political) throats. In the hope of strengthening and prolonging their own power, they attempted to Affianize the South. But the organization they have thus built up, will be turned against them with crushing effect. "Qui se fait brebis, le loup le mange." When a man makes himself a sheep, he is devoured by the wolf.—Mont. Adc.

Elephant Shooting in Abyssinia.—A correspondent of the London Field, gives the following interesting account of an Elephant hunt in Abyssinia:

"One fine day in the latter end of January last, word was brought into camp that a herd of elephants was feeding in the vicinity. Major Beville and Lieut. Edwards immediately started with beaters and gun bearers to attack them. After a considerable time a large herd was discovered, and Edwards, being the freshest of the party, and carried away with the excitement of the chase, rushed hotly in pursuit, considerably in advance of the rest. The ground was very uneven and hilly, covered with stones and low jungle. Edwards reached within fifty yards of the herd, when he fired at the rearmost animal: a fine bull. The shot must probably have taken effect, for on his advancing some yards further the elephant saw him, turned, and charged, trumpeting loudly. Edwards waited until the brute was within twelve yards of him, when he gave him his second barrel on the forehead. The shot failed to stop the animal, and Edwards threw himself on one side, so as to allow the elephant to pass him, hoping, as the ground was very steep, that he would be carried onward by his own impetus. In this he was terribly mistaken. As he himself describes it, the brute dug his toes into the ground, and in a second seized him with his trunk. Scarcely less than a miracle now preserved Edwards's life. The elephant first tried to run him through with his tusks, but luckily the grasp was too high, and the tusks passed on each side of his body. The beast next tried to stamp on him, but owing to the unevenness of the ground, he failed in doing so. At this moment Major Beville came up and fired at the elephant, who, dropping his prey, escaped into the forest, where he was found dead some two days after. Poor Edwards was in a pitiable condition, his scalp was terribly injured, his whole body fearfully bruised, two ribs badly dislocated, besides internal injuries that will invalidate him for some considerable time. In my opinion the most horrible part of the whole matter was that he never lost his senses during the affair."

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Washburne—General Grant—Confidence of the Radicals—Mr. Wade's Programme—Our Southern Policy—Mr. Davis's Possible Discharge.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1868. The disgraced position in which E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, was placed yesterday by Donnelly, of Minnesota—both Radicals—is the subject of general comment among members of Congress, and many of the leading Radicals are fearing its effect upon political fortunes of General Grant, who is recognized as being in the special keeping of Mr. Washburne. Every charge which Washburne had made against Donnelly was disproved by documents produced and read before the House, and he replied by reiterating the disproved charges.—It is understood that the resolution of censure will be followed by another expelling Washburne from the House, unless he apologizes for his slanderous attack upon a member of the body.—The Representative Hall is now spoken of even among Radicals as the National Bear Garden, where public performances may be expected each afternoon during the season. It is difficult to imagine that the performers in these disgraceful scenes are the same persons who have impeached President Johnson for "improprieties of speech" tending to bring Congress into contempt.

Although the current of opinion has set in strongly that the impeachment of the President will fail, nevertheless the extreme Radicals express entire confidence in conviction. To such an extent does this confidence prevail, that the policy of the "new Administration" is the constant theme of discussion and consideration among those who claim a share in shaping and determining it.—Mr. Wade himself has on more than one occasion developed his plans for the future, when he shall hold the Executive reins. A few evenings since he was approached by a prominent Radical Congressman, who said:

"I regret to see this imminent danger which exists of a conflict between the whites and blacks of South Carolina, and hope that some measure will be adopted to prevent it."

Wade—"That can easily be done.—We must keep sufficient troops there, sir; troops will prevent it."

Congressman—"But our Northern

friends are becoming impatient under the fearful expenses of a standing army, and they may refuse to be taxed for such a purpose much longer."

Wade—"You are quite right in supposing that the North is restless and impatient under taxation, but, this we will avoid by requiring each State to support the army kept within her own territory and this will relieve our friends entirely of the burden. If these Southern Rebels won't behave themselves they must be made to pay the expenses of keeping the peace within their borders. Such sir, will be our policy."

With this positive enunciation the Radical M. C. expressed himself satisfied, but intimated a doubt as to its practical working, as the South was already impoverished by the war; but Mr. Wade suggested that the Southern States would yield an ample revenue for the purpose.

This inkling as to the policy of the Radical party when they get into power would seem to indicate that Mr. Stevens' confiscation plans are to be carried out, by which the Southern people will be made to pay for their own enslavement. The acquittal of President Johnson may defeat these well laid plans, but should he be convicted and removed from office the policy of the new Administration is foreshadowed by the man who is to succeed him. Whether this policy will meet the approbation of the people will be determined at the polls.

It is understood here to be doubtful if Mr. Davis will be tried, as rumor says he will be discharged under the general amnesty policy of the Government.

Brownlow is going to call out his negro militia for the purpose of commencing a regular, or rather a barbarous war in Tennessee. The rails are spoiling for a fight. Without violence and bloodshed in the South, they will go to pieces. The Southern people are behaving themselves as patriots and good citizens should do, notwithstanding the cruel and oppressive persecutions to which they are subjected. This is bad for the radicals. And so, as the people won't kick up a fuss, so as to give a pretext for a war upon them, the radical ghost, who unfortunately occupies the position as Governor of Tennessee, is going to work to have them massacred any how. So much for reconstructed Tennessee.

If the condition of things in Tennessee is a fair specimen of radical reconstruction, then may a merciful Providence save us from radical reconstruction. In preference to such a merciless rule as that, give us a regular military rule, or any thing else.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Confiscation Again.

In our late advices from Washington, a good deal is said about confiscation, should Wade succeed Johnson. Well we are not scared, but believe the dominant party are equal to any meanness that they desire to accomplish. The Democratic party regard the Radical party as revolutionary, more so than that of the late Confederates, as the latter sought only to protect themselves from unconstitutional legislation under the Constitution, while the Radicals are seeking to overturn the Constitution, and revolutionize the Government.—Well, when the Democrats get into power next fall, suppose they declare the Radicals revolutionists and traitors, and go into confiscation business. If confiscation by the Radicals is right, of course confiscation by the Democrats would be right, and Thaddeus and his crew would then begin to realize what they are now doing, and how perverse and wicked their hearts are. Beware how you play the grab game, revolution may follow.—Rome Commercial.

SERGEANT BATES DECLINES A NEW ENGLAND TOUR.—Sergeant Bates, the brave soldier, has returned to his home in the West, and is by this time cutting up the tree he left when taunted with the remark from a Radical that no one could travel through the South with the American flag without being insulted.

We understand there is another bold venture proposed to the Sergeant, but to which he gives an emphatic and decided refusal to accept on grounds of being extremely hazardous to life and property. The proposition is that the Sergeant shall undertake a trip through all the New England States (except Connecticut) carrying the flag, and to start on the journey with-out money, and in all other respects the same as he did in his late tour through the South. The soldier gives the following reasons why such an undertaking would be a great risk: First—To undertake a journey through New England without money is equivalent to starvation. Second—to travel through that region with money he ran a great risk of being robbed on the way.—Mont. Advertiser.

The Legislature.

Feller returns show that there is now no doubt of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. See our table. The last Athens Watchman makes remarks about two or three of the Representatives of Northeastern counties, which tend to confirm our statement that even all the members classed as Radicals are not with that party in its most objectionable measures. Some go with it only for "Relief," and others, no doubt, only to the extent of doing what is necessary to secure "restoration." The Watchman says that it does not know how to class Mr. Bell of Banks, but that he is not a Democrat; and it designates Mr. Bennett, of Jackson, as simply "for relief." We concede them both to the Radicals, and still count a Democratic majority.

Columbus Enquirer.

Amnesty for Negroes, but the Dry Tortugas for Whites.

The newspapers have already given an account of the arrest and confinement of twelve or fourteen negroes in the jail of Coweta county, Georgia. They were arrested for making violent and riotous demonstrations, with arms, on the premises of a citizen of Newnan. They said they were searching for an old negro who had mysteriously disappeared. The Newnan Herald reports the return of the old negro man for whom they pretended to be searching. He had run off into the woods, under the impression that somebody was trying to kill him. Whether he had a fit of derangement, or whether some one was really after him, is not yet known.—The Herald says that the riotous negroes have been released at Gen. Meade's suggestion, and without trial. Thus we have amnesty, pardon, and release for negroes who make violent assaults upon white men and their property, but the Dry Tortugas for white men who dare to defend themselves from the violence of negroes and the thefts of the most depraved of their own race.

Mont. Mail.

PRISONERS.—Seven young gentlemen, from Greene County Ala., were prisoners aboard the Lava which touched at the wharf yesterday, on their way to Dry Tortugas. They were manacled and chained together and guarded by sixteen bayonets. They were sentenced by a military court sitting at Selma to hard labor for one and two years. The heinous crime for which they were convicted as we have understood, was, that one of the young men struck a "carpet-bagger" by the name of Hill—a miserable creature who is said to have been expelled from the masonic fraternity and the Methodist ministry for stealing hogs from his neighbors. They were all young men of high respectability and refinement. To see these seven young southern gentlemen standing on the deck of that steamer, chained like dogs—was well calculated to cause the blood to boil and seethe, and the heart to throb with emotions which we are compelled to conceal for fear that an expression of them might condemn us to a like punishment.—Pensacola Observer.

Conjured.

A negro on the plantation of George B. Holmes, Esq., bought some calico a few days ago, and got a negro woman to make it into a spread for her bed.—When it was made and slept under for the first time, the owner became sick, and suspicion of conjury fell on the maker. It was said that the conjuror blew her breath three times in the middle of the spread. The excitement on the plantation was intense. On Sunday the spread was brought out and solemnly burned in the presence of several thousand free and independent voters. On yesterday the conjured woman walked to town through the rain and mud to give ten dollars to the medicine-man who casts out the evil spirits, and the woman who did the conjuring also came with her friends to be cleansed of the unclean spirit. I will cost her also ten dollars to be absolved. In the meantime the plantation is in a high state of excitement, and no work is done. It is the duty of Congress to pass a reconstruction supplemental act forbidding conjury.—Mont Mail.

A Live Ku-Klux Caught.

On last Sunday night, in the wee short hours about the twal, a personage was seen making strange devices, illegible by mortal ken, on trees and walls, and in vying with measured tread, and not very slow from place to place. A daring youth, of subtle hue, approached the thing that made strange marks; and with courage rare for his humble race, made sure his clutch, and held him fast. His flash did shake and muscles quiver, but made no signs unknown to a "livver." If ere he was of pallid hue, was now nearer black than blue, his bones were cast in tendons strong, his robes were those of Darky throng, and his odor that of Africa's Sons, and to the question, "who art thou," he gasping said, "you've caught me now." In duance vile he lay that night, and waiting watched the approaching light, to hear the doom by our good Mayor of all who shall tempt to be the slayer—by making straight lines with two aslant—of the sacred peace of Meade and Grant—or any other fellow. Just after the hour men break the night's fast, they led forth the "Bugaboo," captured at last, and carried him straight to that very place, where justice meets guilt with its crestfallen face.

The usual question was asked in terrible form, and "Ku-Klux," without lying, "acknowledged the corn."

To make a long story short, this Ku-Klux darkey gave his name as Hawkins Vernon, of Jacksonville, Ala.,—said he stole a bottle of ink from the negro school house, and had just been amusing himself in the fantastic way alluded to above.

He was fined five dollars by His Honor, Mayor Smith—put in jail for two days, and then taken to the cemetery to work out his fine, but ran away in a few hours.—Rome Courier.

A TREK OF NATURE.—The Goodman (Miss) Star says: Mr. D. G. Pepper, of Richland, showed us a branch of a peach tree which is growing near his residence that has produced roses instead of peach blossoms.—This tree bore its regular crop of fruit until last year, when a peculiarity in its bloom was discovered; this year its blooms are perfect roses, and do not resemble peach blossoms at all. The change is unaccountable.

The Tusculum Times calls attention to the fact that the Radical Registers and Assignees are feeding the Radical press at the expense of the law. It says: "We are sorry to learn that Gen. Burke would permit his political predilections to interfere with the proper and just interpretation of the law. The law requires the Assignee to give notice in such news papers as shall for that purpose be designated by the Court, due regard being had to their general circulation in the district, or that portion of the district in which the Bankrupt or his creditors live." Is this instable law is violated both in letter and spirit. The Alabama Republican has no circulation in either Lauderdale or Colbert counties.

A French savan has discovered a very curious fact. "If a metallic ring made of wire, the diameter of which varies regularly, so that one side of the ring is very thin and at the other side relatively very thick, be suspended over an electromagnet, it will begin to revolve. The aystem of electric telegraphy, for the details of which we wait.

ORDINANCE.

BE it ordained by the Town Council of Jacksonville—That ordinance No. 13, be amended and altered to read as follows:

That any person who shall sell, give or deliver any spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors, to any minor, apprentice, student or pupil, of any school, or to any enlisted man in the service of the United States (army), or to any person, for the use of any such minors, apprentices, students, pupils or enlisted men; knowing the use for which it was intended, without the consent of the parent, guardian, master or other person, having the legal charge of such minor, apprentice, student, pupil or enlisted man.

Shall, upon proof being made, be fined in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars. One-fourth of which shall go to the informer.

J. H. E. EARNES, Sec'y.

D. P. FORNEY, I. d't.

May 16th, 1868.—11.

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.—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 these 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 Charter st., or the undersigned, 233 West Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

Miss CLEMENTINE SNOW.

May 4th, 1868.

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.—11.

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.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,

May 11, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Stephen Clayton, Administrator of the Estate of Benj. D. Greer, dec. and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; and thereupon, it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of June, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that publication thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, 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 22nd day of June, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 16th, 1868.

Please Call.

If told that we have "no nice Dried Goods," believe it not, but be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient." We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We will sell as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live" is the motto. Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD & SON.
April 25, 1868.

LATEST NEWS

FESSENDEN ON IMPEACHMENT.

A New Chase-Conservative Party.

New York, May 5.—A dispatch states that Senator Fessenden has prepared an opinion that there are no grounds shown in the evidence or argument justifying the conviction of the President. Mr. Morrill offered Mr. Fessenden an adverse opinion, but failed to convince Fessenden. Several other Republican Senators are reported to have followed Fessenden's example.

Washington, May 6.—Senator Grimes stated openly to-day that he had neither heard anything so far that would justify him in voting for conviction, and at the close of Mr. Bingham's speech to-day he expressed his opinion that it was as good an argument as he had heard for the President. It is conceded by the most radical members of the Senate and House that Mr. Fessenden will carry with him enough Republican Senators to acquit the President by a handsome majority. In view of this new development there is a fearful demoralization in the ranks of the Republicans to-night.

It is now stated that a new party, headed by Chase for the Presidency, against Gen. Grant, is to be immediately formed by Fessenden, Henderson, Trumbull, and other moderate Republicans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 7.—In the House, a deficiency of \$87,000 for the administration, under the Reconstruction acts, in the Third District was reported.

A joint resolution was offered ordering the President to send a war vessel to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect our fishing interest there, and to demand reparation for certain injuries. In the course of the debate, Mr. Pike (of Maine) said "who is afraid of war?" The resolution asks nothing but that your laws be enforced. An amendment was proposed to send vessels to the coast of Ireland to take care of the interests of American citizens there. It was rejected. During the discussion, Mr. Pike thought some one called him a coward, and made some inaudible remark for which he was called to order. The tariff question was brought into the discussion, and Pike said he wanted free trade for ship building material. Mr. B. Bridge asked if free trade was good for New England ship builders, why it was not good for Wisconsin laborers? After a long discussion, showing a good deal of sectional animosity, the resolution passed, yeas 39, nays 22.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution to expunge the Impeachment Resolutions from the Journal of the House.

The Speaker ruled that this was not a privileged question.

Mr. Robinson said he would bring it up again. It was only a question of time. The resolutions would ultimately be expunged.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill for the admission of Arkansas, which was ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

The following is the Bill of Mr. Stevens:

Whereas, the people of Arkansas, in pursuance of the provision of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, have formed and adopted a Constitution and State Government, which are republican in form; and the Legislature of said State has duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed by the 39th Congress and known as article 14, therefore,

Be it enacted, That the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, provided, that the Constitution of the Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 8.—The American Medical Association will meet next year in New Orleans.

Dr. Wm. O. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Ala., was elected President for the ensuing year.

In receiving him in behalf of the Association, Dr. Gross said:

"I welcome you as the representative of our long lost brethren. May God bless you! May God bless your people! May God bless you all!"

Dr. Baldwin replied at length, and was frequently applauded.

The South Carolina Committee, with a protest against the Constitution for that State was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. Mr. Stevens received them with the chilling remark that what the protest regarded as grievances they regarded as virtues. Col. Thomas addressed the Committee, pressing the point that the whites would not patiently submit to negro supremacy, and that while they would be compelled to submit to the yoke, there could be no real peace until it was removed. The question of taxation seemed to impress the Committee seriously. Stevens suggested a plan of allowing property holders to fix the taxes. Many Southerners were present in the Committee room, and the

South Carolinians are hopeful of some modification of the most objectionable features of the Constitution. The South Carolina Committee are favorably received, and their views are fully endorsed by representative men here of the northern democracy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 9.—Gen. Meade telegraphs to Gen. Grant that both branches of the Georgia Legislature are radicals; also that the Florida election was quiet, resulting in the ratification of the Constitution and the election of a radical Legislature.

The amount of security held for National Bank circulation and deposits is \$380,250,000.

Ex-President Buchanan is dangerously ill.

The Star says:—"The 'bears' in impeachment stock made a tremendous rally last evening, and for a time had everything their own way. At the leading hotels and other places where transactions in the market are carried on, friends of the President, who were supposed to know a thing or two, were betting wild on acquittal—two to one, ten to one, a hundred to one. Later at night, the 'bulls' rallied and swept everything, and professed to be particularly anxious to find any body to bet on acquittal. To-day it has been a sea-saw operation, the 'bears' being uppermost one hour, the 'bulls' the next. The excitement is increasing rapidly, and next Tuesday will be the most exciting day in Washington since the surrender of Lee's army."

The Express says:—"There is a good deal of talk about town to-day upon the probable result of the impeachment trial. The public pulse is somewhat excited; but the preponderance of opinion seems to be in favor of acquittal. A gentleman usually well informed upon current events, and who has opportunities of knowing whereof he speaks, stated this afternoon that Senators had disposed of the question of Stanton's removal, and will make no question about the President's right to make the removal. The point about which they are now concerned is relative to the *ad interim* appointment, and the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas. The Senators who are satisfied that there is no cause of conviction by reason of Mr. Stanton's removal, are not so well satisfied that the Executive had the right to make the *ad interim* appointment, but it is not believed, however, that this point will be considered a high crime or misdemeanor."

The above paragraphs are telegraphed to illustrate the utter uncertainty here in regard to the result.

In a well authenticated conversation, the President is reported to have said in answer to a question regarding Bingham's suggestion that he would not obey the mandate of the Senate, that the Senate was armed with the power of impeachment, and if Senators accused their trust they were responsible to the people, and it was not for the impeached to set aside their judgment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stevens introduced the following bill: Whereas, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, have, in pursuance of provisions of an act entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State Governments which are republican in form, and have adopted said constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore

Be it enacted, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress and commonly known as article 14, upon the following fundamental conditions:

1. That the Constitution of said States shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said constitution respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States except by public officers charged with the custody of prisoners by the laws thereof.

2. That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of said States by the Constitutions thereof shall have passed before the passage of this act, such Legislature may be convened within thirty days after the passage of this act by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

3. That the first section of this act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall proclaim the due ratification by the Legislature of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress.

This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and its consideration to be continued from day to day until it is disposed of.

An old gentleman expressed his regret at seeing so charming a young lady in ill-health. "Ah! yes, indeed," sighed the eldest sister, "a disease of the heart." "Dear me," was the sympathetic response "at her age! Ossification, perhaps?" "Oh, no, sir—an ossifier, a lieutenant!"

For the Republican.
"O Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason!"

Alas the fatal day has come
That mourns our country's fall!
How wide the woe, how deep the moan
How dark and thick the pall!
Without one single ray of light
To penetrate the gloom
Her children weep in servile chains,
Then slink within the tomb.

And must they bear this death of shame,
Without in this broad land
To find redress, or find the power,
To stay the tyrant hand.
The cannon's roar, the clash of arms,
When foes met face to face,
Was not so hard as thus to dwell
Amid a savage race.

Where day-by-day, we do behold,
Scenes that appal the sight,
And where the light of christian law
Is lost in error's night.
The world has nearly run its course
Yet not one age can tell
That ever ope'd on earth before
So wide the gates of hell.
But God will soon avenge our land,
His promise shall not fail,
The heathen shall be rooted out,
The righteous shall prevail.
Jacksonville, May 12th, 1868.

* In allusion to the young men of Green County, lately sentenced to Dry Tortugas.

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.

WHAT SHE CAN DO.—At the quiet step of the English Female Bitters the groan of misery is hushed, and by her gentle action the tear is wiped away from sorrow's cheek! She stretches forth her hands over the torments of life, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the sky of the diseased and saddened ones with the radiant colors of hope and consolation. At her coming the dark murky clouds of despair give back, and the bright vision of health shines in all its meridian splendor. See advertisement.

JOHN'S PRETTY WIFE.—At the early dawn of the rebellion, John would go. No persuasion could induce him to abandon his fighting propensities. He craved Yankee meat.

His wife was in desperate health, pale, feeble and emaciated, yet young. A parting and John was gone. During the first twelve months of the war news came that John's wife had passed away! The war closed and John, with honors, scars and glory, returned to his once happy home. "Oh," says he, "that sweet flower, so beautiful in fading, has gone, but I will stroll the walks where once we were so happy." He was invited into the parlor. A fine, healthy, rosy lady made her appearance. A scream was heard and she fell into his arms! Ah, what a happy time that lady was John's wife. "My dear wife," says John, "what has produced so great a change in you?" "Droogool & Co.'s English Female Bitters," was the modest reply.

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.

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 Boiling 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.

H. W. Luttrell,

at Jacksonville, Ala.

Jas. Lea, L. W. Cro-

zier & Benj. Johnson

Chancery Division of

Alabama.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the

Register, by affidavit of Complainant, that two of the said Defendants, James Lea

L. W. Crozier, who are of lawful age, are

non-residents of this State and reside in the

town of Starkville, Lamar county State of

Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that

publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-

publican, a Newspaper published in the town

of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive

weeks, requiring them to answer or demur to the bill

of complaint in this cause by the 15th day

of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days there-

after a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

Done at office this 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c

May 2, 1868.—At—\$11 15.

"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,

Mozambiques,
Grenadines,
Swiss, Nansook,
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 9, 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.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE. HORN & TURNLEY,

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugar, Coffee and Molasses,

Bacon, Lard and Salt,

Rice, Flour and Meal,

Cheese, Crackers and Spices,

Meat, 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.

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.

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, Domestic, "Brown & Bp,"

Ladies & Gents Hosiery and Gloves,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Clothing, Hats & Notions.

Also a fine assortment of

Family and Plantation Groceries,

Coffee, Sugar and Golden Syrup,

Soda, Candles and Soaps,

Rice, Fresh Peaches & Oysters,

Nails Rope and Leather,

Drugs, Dye Stuffs & Perfumery,

Crockery, Tin Ware and Tobacco,

Scythe Blades, Axes, Hoes & Draw-

ing Chains,

Carpenter's 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 for the present year.

Store west side of the Public Square, second door North of the Hotel.

J. M. CARROLL & CO.

April 18th, 1868.

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.

A Fresh Supply

OF

Bacon, Lard and other

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Just received by

HORN & TURNLEY,

Which they will sell low for cash or ex-

change for

Ginseng,

Fur Skins,

Beeswax

And various other descriptions of Produce.

May 2, 1868.—3t.

Nerves and No Nerves.

There is no portion of the human body that comes in for so much daily abuse as the Nerves. Not only are the nerves made accountable for their own peculiar foibles, but to them are attributed all the short comings of the corporeal system. What is called the nervous system, is, in reality, the man without nerve. Such a person, for instance, as Dr. Holmes has happily sketched in one of his humorous lyrics: "This person is driven to desperation, by those common sights and sounds which have no power to ruffle well-conducted, gentlemanly nerves. Life becomes a burden to him, because of

"Children with drums

Strapped round them by the fond parents as

Peripatetic with a blade of grass

Between their thumbs?"

Of course he accuses his nerves. Every other

man in the civilized world is doing the same

injustice to those long-suffering and inalienable friends. Matthew Browne did an act of

philanthropy, a year or two since, when he

wrote "An Apology for the Nerves." It

should be called a defence, rather than an apolo-

gy. The nerves on that occasion had no humiliating confessions to make, but calm,

logical evidence to show, touching their right to deeper respect and a more elevated place in

society. If, he says, there is without Nerve

no Thought (and so scientific men assure us),

we can hardly have too much of the Nerves,

unless Thought itself is objected to. The writ-

ter then proceeds in a lawyer-like manner to

state the claims of his clients. He observes

that the nerves are the objects of systematic

unity and depreciation among mankind at

large; he exposes the ignorance and wanton-

ness of this. The fat man, he justly com-

plains, is tolerated, loved, or, at the worst, on-

ly laughed at; but the nervous man, the man

with nerve, is not only laughed at, but dis-

usted and derided. Yet the English nation, ac-

cording to Mr. Browne, would not trust its in-

come with an obese man. Thus it is with

nervous men we trust our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in

fact the men for our money, they are in



THE CELT AT NIAGARA FALLS.

BY THE LATE T. D'ARCY M'GER.

Reside Niagara's awful wave
He stood—ransomed Irish slave!
Self-ransomed by a woful flight,
That rob'd his Heaven of half its light,
And hung him in a nation free
A fettered slave of Memory.

The Exile's eyes strove not to rest
Upon the Cataract's curling crest,
Nor paused it upon the brilliant bow
Which hung aslant the bluff below;
Tbe banks of adamant to him
Were unsubstantial all and dim,
But from his gaze a child had guessed
There raged a cataract in his breast.

A flag against the northern sky
Alone engaged his eagle eye.
Upon Canadian soil it stood—
Its hue was that of human blood,
Its red was crossed with pallid scars,
Pale, stely, still as prison bars.
"Oh, cursed flag!" the Exile said,
"The air grows heavy on my head,
My blood leaps wilder than this water
On seeing thee, thou sign of slaughter,
Oh may I never see my death
Till I behold the day of wrath
When on thy squadron shall be poured
The vengeance Heaven so long has stored."

Then turning to his friends, who had
Deemed him, from sudden frenzy, mad—
"My friends," he said, "you little know
The fire you red flag kindles so;
None but an Irish heart can tell
The thought that causeth mine to swell;
When I behold the fatal sign
That blighted the green land, once mine;
That stripped her of each gallant chief;
That scorned her for her bold belief;
That would have blotted out her name
Could England buy the Empire of Fame.
But, help us Heaven, she never can
While lives one constant Irishman."

He paused. No human voice replied;
But with a mighty oath the tide
Seemed swelling, as it leaped and ran,
"No! no! by Heaven! they never can
While lives one constant Irishman!"

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. DUCHANAN READ.

Within this sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreary air,
Like some tunned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns, looking from their hazy
hills,
O'er the dir waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air greeting to the mills,
"On the dull thunder of alternate flails."

All sights were mellowed, and all sounds sub-
dued,
The hills seemed farther, and the streams
sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman heard
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.

Th' embattled forests, ere while armed in gold,
Their banners bright with every martial
hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumberous wings the vulture tried his
flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's
complaint;
And like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and
faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew;
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than be-
fore—
Silent till some replying wanderer blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no
more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round the unfledged
young;
And where the oriole hung, per swaying nest;
By every light wind like a censer swung;

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plentiful year;

Where every bird which charmed the vernal
feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at
morn,
To warn the reapers of the rosy east;
And now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croak'd the crow, through all the
dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night
by night;
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—pass'd noiseless out of
sight.

Amid all this—in this most cheerless air,
And where the woodbine sheds upon the
porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with his inverted torch—

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
The white-haired matron, with monotonous
tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless
mien,
Sat like a Fate and watched the flying
thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with
her,
Oft supped, and broke with her the ashes
crust,
And, in the dead leaves, still she heard the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer
bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her
all,
And twice, war bowed to her sable plume;
He gave the sword, to rest upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword—but not the hand that
drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the dawning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremu-
lous tune.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was
bowed,
Life drooped the distaff through his hand
serene;
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful
shroud
While Death and Winter closed the Autumn
scene.

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhoea or Whites

For Falling of the Womb
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For Chills and Fever
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills

Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills

It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

For Coughs and Colds.
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral

Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain

For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough

The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known
The best Expectorant known

For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits

Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch

Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,
Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.
Sold Wholesale by
Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.

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

MAP OF HONDURAS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The undersigned offers to the public,
a new and improved Map of British
Honduras, which clearly defines the bound-
ary of that Colony, with accurate geo-
graphical surveys and annotation notes.

The location and boundary lines of the
Great Southern Grant, made by the Col-
onial Government on behalf of repre-
sentative Southerners, is also defined,
which is regarded as the Garden District.

The Proprietor of the "Republican"
are authorized to receive orders for the
above Map.

Parties can order direct, by address-
ing the undersigned at his office, No.
118 Common Street, or care Lock Box
T, Post Office, New Orleans, La.

Edwin E. Overall.
N. B.—Overall's Guide to British
Honduras will be ready for delivery on
the 1st day of May. Price One Dol-
lar.

A SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & O.
Call and see them immediately.
March 7th, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,
(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at
the terminus of the Alabama
& Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description
Consigned to this House will be forwarded
promptly and as low as through any house in
Selma. Feb. 16, 1867—4t.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & OTHERS.
P—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now
manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and
most DURABLE Paint in town; two coats well
put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will
last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or
reddish chocolate color, and can be changed
to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,
to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valu-
able for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages &
Cattle-makes, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agri-
cultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels
and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle
Roofs, (it being Fire and Water-proof)
Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having
used 5000 lbs. the past year,) and as a paint
for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, du-
rability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl.
of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for
years to come. Warranted in all cases as a-
bove. Send for a circular which gives full
particulars. None genuine unless branded
in a trade mark GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT.

Address DANIEL BOWELL,
Nov. 19—6m. 254 Pearl St. New York.

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

Corner Water and Washing-
ton Streets, directly op-
posite the "Troup House."

Are now opening a full and complete as-
sortment 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, re-
spectfully solicited, and faithfully and prompt-
ly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally. BOWEN & HOOPER.
August 24, 1867—1y.

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 endeavor
to have my table furnished with every
thing this and the city markets afford. Hav-
ing purchased my supplies for the year very
low, I feel confident I can board *de 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 connected
with this House, plentifully furnished to
take care of horses; and supplied with var-
ious conveniences for travellers off the usual
roads. J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1866.

Economy & Home Industry.
SAVE YOUR RAGS!
THE CHICKASAWBOGUE 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 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 in-
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 lib-
eral 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 Man-
doo Station, the location of the Company's
Works.

For further information apply to the
Company's Depot, No. 51, North Water street,
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 advertise-
ment 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.

J. G. BELL & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS.

Commission Merchants,
WATER STREET,
SELMA, ALA.

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

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

We are now receiving and will continue
to receive fresh lots of Groceries and
Plantation Supplies

Every week, which they offer to Planters and
Country Merchants at as low figures as can
be bought in the up country. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton con-
signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,
New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house com-
pleted in rear of our building for storing
Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867—6m.

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

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

The Jacksonville Fem to
ACADEMY.
The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, February 3d, 1868,

under the direction of
REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal,
MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teach-
er in Primary Department.

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

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

The Scholastic year is divided into
two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respec-
tively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
24 weeks.

First Class, \$18 00
2nd " 24 00
3rd " 30 00
4th " 36 00

Music on Piano, Extra, inclu-
ding use of instrument, 36 00
French, Extra 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks
the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor
of those who will pay monthly, quarterly
or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a
pupil enters the school to the end of the
term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half
rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intel-
lectual and moral improvement of their daugh-
ters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian
influences are prohibited, the pupils having
free access to the different Sabbath Schools
and Churches in the village, as parents may direct.

As to fine scenery, health good society,
and opportunities for religious instruction,
Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15
per month. E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.
J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

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

Dec. 7, 1867.
C. D. Davis, Adm'r
of the Estate of P.
P. Riddle, dec'd,
vs.
Woodford R. Hanna,
et al.

In this cause it is made to appear to the
Register, by affidavit of Complainant's
Solicitor, John Foster, that the said Defend-
ants Mary Davidson and her husband T. L.
Davidson, and Nancy Loggins, who are of
lawful age, are non-residents of this State,
and reside in the State of Mississippi, the for-
mer two in Tippah, the latter in Tishomingo
county; Rhoda Mitchell and her husband
Win. M. Mitchell, non-residents over 21 years
and residing in St. Joseph, in the State of Mis-
souri; Sallina J. Riddle, of lawful age; Mary
Riddle, Ida Riddle, and Ellen Riddle, mi-
nors, and non-residents, who reside in
Tennessee, Hamilton county; William Hines,
and James Hines, of lawful age, and Rhoda
Hines, Gilbert Hines and Eliza Hines, who
are minors, and non-residents, and reside in
Tyler county, State of Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a Newspaper published in the town of
Jacksonville, Ala. for four consecutive
weeks, requiring them the said non-resi-
dent Defendants, to answer or demur to
the bill of complaint in this cause by the
4th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty
days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be
taken against them.

Done at office, this 14th day of April, A.
D. 1868. Wm. M. HANES, Register, &c.
April 14, 1868—4t.—\$15 00.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 15th,
A. D. 1868.

THIS day came B. S. Evans, adm'r of the
Estate of V. B. Burton, dec'd and presents
and files in court his resignation as admin-
istrator of said estate, and at the same time pre-
sents and files his account and vouchers for a
final settlement of his administration of said
estate. It is thereupon ordered by the court,
that the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, be set
for making said settlement; and that notice
thereof be given by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a newspaper published in
said county, for three successive weeks prior
to said day, as a notice to all persons con-
cerned, to be and appear at a special term of
said court to be held at the court house of
said county on said 11th day of May, 1868,
and contest said account, if they think proper.
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 19, 1868—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala.,
April 18th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Geo. C. Barker, Admin-
istrator of the Estate of E. A. Northcutt,
deceased, and presents and files his account
and vouchers for a final settlement of said
Estate; thereupon—

It is Ordered by the Court, that the 22nd
day of May, 1868, be set for making said
settlement; and that notice thereof be given
by publication in the Jacksonville Republican
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 that day, and contest said
account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge
of Probate.
April 25, 1868—3t.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist.
(Formerly of Ashville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store. June 16, 1868

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxu-
riant growth of hair upon a bald head or
Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the
skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beau-
tiful, can be obtained without charge by ad-
dressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
923 Broadway,
New York.

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

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

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

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.
All persons indebted to the old firm of
C. G. Morgan & Co., and to S. & T. J. Mor-
gan, are earnestly requested to come forward
and make payment.

THE GREAT CAUSE
OF
HUMAN MISERY.

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

A LECTURE on the Nature
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Seminal weakness, or Spermator-
rhoea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Em-
issions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Phys-
ical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

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

This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.

Send 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 1,586.

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 19, 1865—4t.

MUSIC LESSONS
ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E.
FRANCIS, commencing with the ses-
sions of the Jacksonville Female Acad-
emy, and will be continued at any time dur-
ing the session, and be charged for the time.
Country Produce at the market price taken
in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '68

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
April 25th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came A. J. Prater and James
Prater, Administrators of the Estate
of John Prater, deceased, and present and file
their account and vouchers for a final set-
tlement—and thereupon, it is ordered by
the court that the 25th day of May, 1868, be
set for making said settlement, and that pub-
lication be given by three successive weeks in
the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly News-
paper published in said county, as a notice
to all persons concerned, to be and appear at
a special term of said court to be held on
that day, at the court house of said county,
and contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
April 25, 1868—3t.

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

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 suffer-
er will try this prescription, as it will cost
them nothing, and may prove a blessing.—
Please address—

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, New York.

Jacksonville Republican.

PRINTED AT THE
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1868.
J. F. GRANT.

LAW CARDS.

O. G. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

E. 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 connected with his care.

Particular attention given to the collection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

M. J. TURNLEY, O. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & O. 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

—AND—

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 County, Back pay, &c.

Office—Probate Office Building.

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, 1866.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY, GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY.

TURNLEY & SON,
Attorneys at Law

AND
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

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

They will attend the Bankrupt Courts held by the Register, at Gadsden, Lebanon and Centee—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. The table will be furnished with the most select and marketable food, 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.

J. S. D. MCCLURE.

Jan. 4, 1866.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advantages of experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN A. GORDEN,

at Cedar Street, New York.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,

New York.

J. M. ELLIOTT, W. S. COTHRAN, E. H. SMITH

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 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

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

All Through Freighters 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.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 28, A. D. 1868.

At this term of the court came Wm. M. Hughes, Administrator of Langford Hughes deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that his intestate died seized and possessed of the following described Lands, lying and being situate in said county, to-wit: Beginning at the creek on the Township line, hence to the dividing line in section thirty-four, thence north, to the north-east corner of the field, thence west to the creek including the field fence, thence meandering the creek to the beginning corner on the township line, being part and parcel of section 34, thirty-four, township 15, fifteen of range 9, nine, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Said Administrator further represents, that said Land cannot be equally, fairly and honestly divided among the heirs of said Estate, without a sale of the same; that said estate is in debt, and that it is therefore necessary and is to the interest of said estate that said Land be sold for distribution, and for the payment of debts, &c.; and he therefore asks an order of court authorizing him to sell the same for purposes above mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that the 10th day of June, 1868, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the non-resident heirs 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 10th day of June, 1868, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 2nd, 1868.—3t.

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 white Watchman, efficient Clerks, and immediately at the Depot, where the usual amount of handling and drugging 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 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.

An Honest Lawyer's Fee.

It is now five years since the widow Stiles called on me, one morning before breakfast, and asked me to recommend her to some lawyer, as she thought her friend Stubbs was less correct than he might be. I asked her to step into the parlor, and went myself to my breakfast, and to my wife, whose advice I always asked on such points. We had known Mrs. Jared Stiles many years. Her husband was a great land owner in a goodly town of the Western country, and with a distinguished love that deserved some better aim. ever pressed it on his helpmate, as the first rule of life, to get all she could and keep all she got. He died, and Mrs. Stiles became more religious and alms-giving, but also more and more fond of wealth, and sensible of the admirable advice which her husband had given her.

I stated the fact to my wife, and awaited her opinion.

"Well, William," said she, after drinking a cup of coffee on my story, "I fear the old lady has some money-getting claim in view; you know she has of late given all her affections to the getting of more wealth. I would therefore recommend her to the most honest and conscientious lawyer in town, and not to the most acute and thorough one. She relies on your judgment; use it; not for her seeming but her real good."

I counted my legal acquaintances over—twice over—before I hit on one answering the terms, "honest and conscientious," in the sense in which I knew Ellen used them. At length I found him, and taking my hat, walked with the widow to his office.

We found Mr. Sawyer at his desk; he arose and gave us chairs and awaited Mrs. Stiles' statement. But before I go on in this point, let me say a few words of this phenomenon—this man with his head under his left arm, close to his heart—this honest lawyer, in the broadest, highest sense of the term. He was a man of thirty-five, he had studied law because he liked the study, and began to practice because he had to get a living; and now he continued in the profession, in spite of bad opponents and bad courts, because he thought he had done, and might yet do much good by his labors; not only by saving the innocent and needy from the strong and cruel; but preventing strife, putting a step to half knavish practices, and dissuading men and women from unjust suits, and passion-raising quarrels. Mr. Sawyer thought it not only proper for him to refuse acting for those whose claims he thought dishonest, but he counted it also a duty and a privilege, nay, a more charity, to strive to persuade them to forego such claims. He sought fame and extensive practice as means whereby to exert a moral influence over the community. He thought a lawyer bound to serve, not a client only, but God and his country; and looked on him, who for gain would prosecute a suit which he thought unfair, as a traitor to his country and his religion, in act, whatever he might be in intention. In short, as Bill Blount once said, "Sawyer was such a fool as to think it an attorney's business to help the parson make men good Christians."

And now we shall let Mrs. Stiles state her business. It seems that her husband had sold and conveyed several lots, which her father had left in trust for her, and in such a form that she meaning to release her fee in the lots, had in term, merely released right of dower. These lots she understood she could get back.

"Did you receive the money for them?" said Mr. Sawyer.

"Certainly, sir."

"Was it a fair, full price for the land?"

"It was all we asked, sir."

"Did you sign the deed willingly?"

"Of course; do you think Jared would have driven me to do it?"

"Did you mean to convey a full title in fee, Mrs. Stiles?"

"Beyond a doubt; but as we didn't, they tell me the land never passed."

"Suppose, Mrs. Stiles, the money had been paid before you had drawn the deed, should you have thought it honest, after getting the money to refuse to give the deed?"

"Why, lawyer, that would have been thieving right down."

"Well, Mrs. Stiles, you have not yet given the deed—shall I draw one for you to sign?"

"Why, bless your soul, lawyer, that is the deed you hold in your hand."

"Mrs. Stiles, if you had given the man, when he paid you money for the lots, a sheet of blank paper, and he had not looked at it, would that have been a deed?"

"Of course not."

"But you meant to give a full title in fee?"

"Yes."

"Well this is not such a title any more than a sheet of blank paper; you have not yet given the deed. Shall I

draw a quit claim deed for you to sign?"

Mrs. Stiles looked at me, and looked at the window; looked very much puzzled, and somewhat abashed. At last she said: "But don't the law say the land's mine, 'squire?"

"We can't tell that," said Mr. Sawyer, "till the case is tried. First, let us get things straight, and have the bargain complete; and then, if you please, we will go to law about it."

The widow was fairly caught in a corner. At length, with a gasp she asked how much he would ask for a quit-claim deed; this charge, the attorney told her, the other party would willingly pay, he had no doubt, and taking down a blank proceeded to fill it. Before we left, the bargain was complete; the deed was signed, witnessed and acknowledged.

"And pray," said the widow, as we walked home, "what sort of a lawyer do you call that man? I verily believe he has cheated me out of all them lots! I have a great mind to go back and tear that deed all to flinders."

I assured her that not only was it too late, but that she had done the proper thing under the circumstances, and advised her in future to employ no one but Mr. Sawyer. Much to my surprise, she took my advice, and thenceforth that gentleman was her solicitor and counselor.

Last week the widow Stiles died, leaving me her executor. After the funeral we opened her Will, and found it, to our astonishment, in her own handwriting:

"Know ye all," it began, "that whereas I'm going to give something to my attorney. I write this myself; that is, I, Jane, relict of Jared Stiles, being of sound mind and body—know all men, that whereas said attorney, to wit, videlicet: James Sawyer, of this said town that I'm of, namely, the town of Jackson, whereas I say, first led me to see the folly of giving my old age to the keeping up of filthy lucre, and caused me turn aside from a course that was, as I have seen, wholly wrong, for which he be blessed in this life and forever. Therefore, know ye, that as a small token of respect and love, for said attorney, to-wit, namely, James Sawyer, who has, of late been unfortunate and much distressed in worldly matters, I do hereby, by these presents, give, bequeath, transfer, make over, and pass unto the aforesaid Sawyer, every cent I've got in the world; goods, chattels, land, money, books, dress and jewels, for his and his heirs' good; leaving it to him to give to my several friends such articles as are marked with their names. Witness my hand and seal, November 20th, 1836. JANE STILES."

Knowing, as I did, Mr. Sawyer's troubles in these hard times, I shook his hand most joyfully.

"It is a fee, my friend, said he, "that I must thank you for."

"She must leave fifty thousand dollars," I replied.

"I was thinking," answered he, "not of the money, but the change of life and heart; that is the fee I prize."

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.—A rather significant step has lately been taken by the Emperor Napoleon in giving an official, though indirect, recognition to the branch of the family known as the American Bonapartes. Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, a grandson of Jerome and Miss Patterson, it will be remembered, was induced to leave the United States army four or five years ago, and take up his residence in France, where he was commissioned an officer in the imperial army.

After the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson was annulled by the first Napoleon, the Bonaparte family steadily refused to recognize the son born of that union; and when the grandson received his first commission from the present Emperor, it was under the name of Bonaparte Patterson. The other Jerome, commonly called Prince Napoleon, born of the latter marriage, has obstinately opposed any more complete recognition of the family claims of his elder half-brother and his descendants, but, the other day, the Emperor thought proper to promote his American cousin to an important command in the ordnance service, and in the commission, the name of Patterson was dropped, and that of Jerome Bonaparte only used. This is supposed to indicate a serious intention to restore the long denied rights of the American Bonapartes, which, if carried out, would put them next to the Prince Imperial and ahead of Prince Napoleon, in order of succession.

An exchange says "there is something sweet about little girls." The Louisville Journal adds: "An it grows on 'em as they grow bigger."

A conscript, being told that it was sweet to die for his country; excused himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

A Child's Dream of a Star.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

There was once a child, who stroled about a good deal, and thought of numbers of things. He had a sister who was a child too, and his constant companion. They wondered at the beauty of the flowers, they wondered at the depth of the bright water; they wondered at the goodness and power of God, who made the lovely world.

They used to say to one another, sometimes, "Supposing all the children upon earth were to die, would the flowers, and the waters, and the sky be sorry?" They believed they would be sorry. For, said they, the buds are the children of the flowers, and the little playful streams that gambol down the hill-sides are the children of the water; and the smallest bright specks, playing at hide and seek in the sky all night, must surely be the children of the stars and they would all be grieved to see their playmates, the children of men, no more.

There was one clear, shining star that used to come out in the sky before the rest, near the church spire, above the graves. It was larger and more beautiful, they thought, than all the others, and every night they watched for it, standing hand in hand at a window—Whoever saw it first cried out. And often they cried out both together, knowing so well when it would rise, and where. So they grew to be such friends with it that before lying down in their beds, they always looked out once again to bid it good night, and when they were turning round to sleep, they used to say, "God bless the star!"

But while she was still very young, oh! very, very young, the sister drooped and came to be so weak that she could no longer stand in the window at night; and then the child looked sadly out by himself, and when he saw the star, turned round and said to the patient, pale face on the bed, I see the star! and then a small smile would come upon the face, and a little, weak voice used to say, "God bless my brother and the star."

And so the time came all too soon! when the child looked out alone, and when there was a little grave among the graves not there before, and when the star made long rays down towards him as he saw it through his tears.

Now, these rays were so bright, and they seemed to make such a shining way from earth to heaven, that when the child went to his solitary bed, he dreamed about the star, and dreamed that, lying where he saw a train of people taken up that sparkling road by angels. And the star, opening, showed him a great world of light, where many more such angels waited to receive them.

All these angels who were waiting, turned their beaming eyes upon the people who were carried up into the star; and some came out from the long rows in which they stood, and fell upon the people's necks and kissed them tenderly, and went away with them down avenues of light, and were so happy in their company that, lying in his bed, he wept for joy.

But there were many angels who did not go with them, and among them one he knew. The patient face that once had lain upon the bed was glorified and radiant, but his heart found out his sister among all the host.

His sister's angel lingered near the entrance of the star, and said to the leader among those who had brought the people thither:

"Is my brother come?"

And he said, "No."

She was turning hopefully away when the child stretched out his arms and cried, "Oh, sister, I am here! Take me!" and then she turned her beaming eyes upon him, and it was night; and the star was shining into the room, making long rays towards him as he saw it through his tears.

From that hour forth the child looked out upon the star as the home he was to go to when his time should come, and he thought that he did not belong to earth alone, but to the star, too, because of his sister's angel gone before.

There was a baby born to be a brother to the child, and while he was so little that he never yet had spoken a word, he stretched his tiny form out on his bed and died.

Again the child dreamed of the open star, and of the company of angels, and the train of people, and the rows of angels with their beaming eyes all turned upon those people's faces.

Said his sister's angel to the leader: Is my brother come?

And he said, not that one, but another.

As the child beheld his brother's angel in her arms, he cried:

"Oh, sister, I am here! Take me!" And she turned and smiled upon him, and the star was shining.

He grew to be a young man, and was busy at his books, when an old servant came to him and said:

"Thy mother is no more. I bring her blessing on her darling son."

Again at night he saw the star, and all that company.

Said his sister's angel to the leader: Is my brother come?

And he said, Thy mother!

A mighty cry of joy went forth through all the star because the mother was re-united to her two children. And he stretched out his arms and cried:

"Oh, mother, sister and brother, I am here! Take me! And they answered him, "Not yet," and the star was shining.

He grew to be a man, whose hair was turning gray, and he was sitting in his chair by the fireside, heavy with grief, and his face bedewed with tears, when the star opened again.

Said his sister's angel to the leader: Is my brother come?

And he said, Nay, but his maiden daughter.

And the man who had been the child saw his daughter newly lost to him a celestial creature among those three, and he said:

My daughter's head is on my sister's bosom, and her arm is round my mother's neck, and at her feet there is the baby of the old time, and I can bear the parting from her, God be praised!

And the star was shining.

Thus the child came to be an old man, and his once smooth face was wrinkled, and his steps were slow and feeble, and his back was bent. And one night, as he lay upon his bed, his children standing round,

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... 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. FULENVIDER is our authorized Agent, to receive and receipt for subscription, advertising, &c. for the Jacksonville Republican.

THE NEWS.—We think we may safely promise our readers an interesting paper next week, in the issue of the Radical Convention at Chicago, the further proceedings in impeachment and corruption investigations, and the further legislation of Congress for the admission of the Southern States.

Mumford Male & Female Academy.

On our return from a recent visit to Selma, we remained two days at this healthy and beautifully located little village, immediately on the S. R. & D. Railroad. The Male and Female Academy, of which Prof. A. McDonald, formerly of Virginia, is Principal, and Mr. A. Stockdale and Miss Mattie Weatherly, Assists. is located here. The department of instrumental and vocal music is in charge of Miss Laura Camp, and the French Class in that of Mrs. Nora Kirk.

The new Academy building is large, commodious and conveniently arranged, situated on an eminence commanding a beautiful view in various directions. There is also, at a convenient distance, a large and conveniently arranged boarding house, erected by, and at present in charge of Rev. Joseph Camp.

Dr. O. W. Stewart, formerly of Auburn, Ala., a worthy and estimable gentleman, as well as thoroughly qualified and skillful physician, of 15 years successful practice, has also located at this place.

The Principal and Assistants of this institution are eminently well qualified, and assiduously devoted to the duties of their avocation and the interests of education. The course of instruction is thorough and practical. The terms of both board and tuition are moderate; as an incident of which we may mention, that the Latin, Greek and French Languages are all taught for an additional fee of only \$5. per session. There are now about 60 pupils in this institution, and its popularity, as its merits become known, is gradually but permanently increasing. We may safely predict for it a bright and prosperous future.

Attention Firemen.

It is requested that every member of the Hook & Ladder Company be present at the meeting to-night (May 23rd), as business of much importance is to be transacted.

By order of
JNO. H. FORNEY, Foreman.
ED. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

R. A. Pettibone & Co.

Receiving and forwarding Merchants, Selma, Ala.—We call attention to the change of business location of this firm. Mr. Pettibone has been long and favorably known to many of our readers, as a capable, experienced and prompt Commission Merchant. We are informed, that in the midst of all the vicissitudes and changes, during and since the war, no article of goods or produce, has been lost or misarranged, that has been consigned to their care, a fact, we presume, which can be stated of very few. His present facilities for receiving, safe storage, and prompt forwarding of goods, are equal to any he has ever heretofore possessed; and he is still as much as ever entitled to that large measure of well merited confidence in his strict integrity, energy and promptitude in all business transactions.

Boggs & Mott, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala.—Our friends will find this an excellent house from which to recruit their stocks of Groceries. The firm is already favorably known to many of our readers, and deservedly esteemed, for fair dealing, strict integrity and promptitude in all business transactions.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Mott, expects to make his home in our midst, during a portion of the present Spring and approaching Summer, and cordially commend him to the confidence, friendship and esteem of all who may make his acquaintance.

R. C. Keeble & Co., Dealers

in Groceries & Provisions, Selma, Ala. Our friends, on visiting Selma, or sending their orders, will find this an excellent house for the purchase of articles named. They deal in articles of superior quality, and have their business arranged on a scale of economy which enables them to sell as cheap as the cheapest; they will also be found accommodating, prompt and reliable in all their business transactions.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of P. ROWAN, in another column, that he has just received a large and fine assortment of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots & Shoes, also Groceries, and Cincinnati Bacon, which he offers for sale very low for Cash.

Law & Hudson, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, Selma, Ala.

Persons having business needing the assistance of Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants at Selma, Ala. are respectfully referred to the competent, experienced, and reliable firm of Law & Hudson, whose card may be found in another column.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Calhoun County in Jacksonville on Monday 18th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention to be held at Montgomery, on 1st Monday in June—Hon. Thos. A. Walker was called to the chair and W. B. Wynn requested to act as Sec'y.

Judge Walker on taking the chair explained the object of the meeting, and on motion a committee consisting of Hon. Jno. Foster, Gen. Wm. H. Forney and J. B. Farmer, Esq., was appointed to select and present the names of suitable persons as delegates to said Convention, who, after consultation presented the following names which were unanimously adopted:

D. P. Forney, H. S. Stevenson, Geo. I. Turnley, Jno. H. Caldwell, Wm. Scott, Alfred Wight, Jno. M. Crook, Wm. M. Hanes, A. Adams, M. W. Abernathy, J. F. Grant, and on motion of J. D. Rowland, Esq., the chairman and committee were added.

On motion of Maj. Abernathy, the delegates were each authorized to appoint a substitute in the event they could not attend the Convention.

On motion of S. D. McClellan, the Secretary was directed to prepare a copy of the proceedings of the meeting and request their publication in the Jacksonville Republican after which the meeting adjourned.

T. A. WALKER, Ch'n.
W. B. WYNN, Sec'y.

Central Alabama—Its Climate, Resources and Prospects.

Editor Times and Messenger: I herewith enclose you an extract from the Report of the accomplished Chief Engineer to the stockholders of the Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. Co. What is there said of the climate and soil of the country lying between this place and Dalton applies with equal force to that lying between Selma and New Orleans, with this exception:—instead of the mountains and valleys of Middle and North Alabama, the contemplated route of the New Orleans road for some distance runs through a country whose atmosphere is equally salubrious and whose soil is much more productive, and a part of the line at the New Orleans end opens to the markets huge forests of the finest timber in the world, and all along the line the lands are unequalled in the production of pears, peaches, grapes and vegetables of all kinds.

Permit me, sir, to conclude with some remarks suggested to me by the exceptional conditions surrounding the location of this railroad; remarks which I doubt not have been made by all the friends of this enterprise, but which, notwithstanding, cannot be uttered too often.

Between New York and New Orleans the routes now nearest the 'air line' between said cities are, as far as Dalton, those passing by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol and Knoxville. Rome, Jacksonville and Selma are very nearly on the same air line, which is an indication that the natural route must be continued through these points, while the route which is pretended to be the shortest passes by Charlotte, N. C., more than one hundred miles off the air line. The distance between the two cities, New York and New Orleans, as actually run, according to Appleton's Railway Guide, by way of Chattanooga, Grand Junction and Jackson is 1,502 miles, and by way of Dalton, Selma, Meridian and Jackson is 1,472, which could be reduced to about 1,327 miles if the line, as it will be eventually made direct from Selma to New Orleans, which would prove a saving in distance of 175 miles on the former route and of 145 on the latter.

The stockholders in this company will enjoy a security for their investment for a long time to come. No other company will be able to compete with this one in distance except at the sacrifice of such a large expenditure of money in the construction of a road, not by any means

justified by the distance that would be saved. If, to this most important advantage already in its hands your company can make suitable arrangements with all the other companies concerned in this system, to secure to the traveler safety, speed, comfort and economy of time and money, your line and the whole system it belongs to are certain to become the favorite channel for travel and trade between the main markets of the North and the Gulf, the West Indies, Central and South America, Panama and California.

Another consideration, which is of great importance to your line and its whole system, is that it will be exempted and free from those snow storms that block in winter the competing lines running by the way of the northwest and which will hereafter be one of the embarrassments in running the North Pacific Railroad now under construction.

All the belt of country traversed by your road is particularly attractive by its picturesque and varied scenery, by the richness of its vegetation, by the richness of its soil, not only in vegetable products of all descriptions, but in its inexhaustible mineral wealth, which only awaits this communication with the markets to ensure its rapid development. The altitude of your line ranging from 400 to 1,000 feet above the sea, and its course through valleys formed by spurs of the great chain of the Alleghany mountains are unmistakable indications of the moderation and healthfulness of its climate all the year round, and it is not extravagant to foresee or to predict that this portion of country, when attention, by means of this road, shall have been directed to it, will become the preferred home of the rich as well as the poor, of the North as also the South. The salubrity of the climate and mildness of the winter will offer great inducements to the wealthy and middle classes to settle in our midst, in summer to enjoy the refreshing breezes of our mountainous regions, and in winter to avoid the cold blasts of a Northern climate. All this region is particularly favored with streams and abundance of water power that never freezes; timber is abundant; coal and iron, those two great powers of civilization and progress, inexhaustible. The land along the route yields most abundantly all the necessities of life. The climate, as already stated, is temperate, mild and healthy. We find in it all the necessary conditions and elements to make it a favored land for laborers, and consequently the great manufacturing land of America, the only one on this continent capable in the future to compete with the manufacturing of Europe.

A consideration, also, of some importance for the future prospect of this section of country and of your enterprise is the natural fertility of the whole of this section of country in the production of fruits and vegetables of all varieties and descriptions. If the speed of your road permit these products to reach the markets in season, attention will be attracted to their culture, which would ultimately form no small item of income to you, road. From these considerations and others derived from the particularly advantageous situation of your road it is reasonable to anticipate for it, in the future not far away, not only a heavy local travel and freight, but also a heavy through travel and business, the northern terminus touching as it does the main and most important markets of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is reasonable to pronounce the enterprise safe and full of prosperity, and at least it is reasonable to predict immunity and pride to the friends who have projected, and helped to construct this road. Such is the profound and sincere belief of your most obedient servant.

(Signed) EUGENE L. HAMM, Chief Engineer S. R. & D. R. Co.

I deem it unnecessary to comment upon this extract. It comes from the hands of an impartial and scientific gentleman, who is alive to the resources of our State. That he has not colored the picture too highly, but rather declined to present it in all its strength and beauty, can be established by any who are familiar with our country. We have a genial climate, productive soil, and generous people. We are the poorest people in the world, and yet our whole country is teeming with wealth. Our State is far healthier than any of the New England States. Our soil is rich, and far more varied in its productions, than the blue grass region of Kentucky or the valley of the Shenandoah. With our fruits and vegetables we could enter the market at the North before winter had lost his icy grasp there. Here a laborer can work from January until January. Cattle need here no housing, and in many parts of our State subsist from year to year with no other attention than salting. Our people, composed of immigrants from almost every State in the Union, are genial and tolerant; no man is persecuted or molested on account of his political opinions; and from ever quarter they extend hearty invitations for men of muscle and capital to come and join with us in the development of our great resources. Let them come. Here summer first unfolds her robes and here the longest carries.

When quite a youth, Benjamin Franklin went to London, entered a printing-office, and inquired if he could get employment as a printer.

"Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the reply.

"Ah!" said the foreman, "from America! a lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do

you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a very brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of the Gospel by St. John:

"Nathanael saith unto him, Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?—Philip saith unto him, Come and see." It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it once gave him character and standing with all in the office.

Great Tornado in the West—Frightful Scene in a Church.

The Western papers furnish very interesting particulars of the fearful tornado which swept over Illinois and Iowa on Sunday, the 3d of May, although there are yet no particulars of later hurricanes in Davidson and William counties, Tennessee.

Shanghai, Illinois was most seriously afflicted, fifteen dwellings being totally destroyed and many more removed from their foundations. "Many of them," says one account, "were picked up by the whirlwind, lifted into the air and carried quite a distance, and then seemingly with demonic fury, dashed to the ground and shivered into a million of fragments." A new and elegant school building, twenty-four by thirty-six feet, was lifted from its foundation and dashed into pieces. The only two churches in the place, both less than a year old were broken into thousands of pieces and scattered over the prairie for a long distance.

A correspondent of the Chicago Republican thus describes the scene at one of the houses of worship.

"Services commenced in the Second Advent Church (a new building completed last fall) at four o'clock in the afternoon. As the people were waiting their way from their farms and cottages to church the sun was brightly shining, although clouds were seen in the heavens. It was a day not now common in this State at this time of the year. The pastor of the church, Rev. G. W. Hard, ascended the sacred pulpit and commenced his discourse, which was not interrupted until it was nearly through, when the evidences of the coming disaster began to be apparent. First it was perfectly still, then a noise was heard in the distance as of the roaring of a mighty cataract. The windows began to shake, and some one called out from his seat, 'Mr. Hard, a bad storm is coming up.' The minister answered, 'Never mind the storm; there is a day coming when there will be a storm compared with which this will be nothing. I will be through soon.' Just then the hail and wind commenced breaking in the window lights and in almost an instant the windows of the church, sash and all, were torn out. The only persons who succeeded in getting out were Geo. Vern and Harrison Wixor, who were instantly killed. The building reeled like a drunken man, but none could make their way out. Wives clung to their husbands, children to their parents, brothers and sisters to each other, and despair was depicted upon every countenance. Suddenly the crash came and with a deafening sound, mingled with the shrieks of the pentup people, timbers, scantling and all came down with a sudden crash upon the devoted heads of the congregation—men, women and children. Some had skulls broken, others arms, others received internal injuries from which they can never recover. There are several who did not receive a scratch, but nearly all were more or less injured. Services were to have been held at the same hour in the Methodist church, but owing to the non-arrival of the minister, the services were postponed. This church was also entirely demolished."

The tornado extended to Iowa, and occasioned great loss of property in the vicinity of Muscatine. The Journal of Monday gives the following particulars:

"About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the most terrible tornado in this section of the country since 1844 visited this vicinity, describing, in its destructive course, almost a semicircle around this city, coming at some points within two or three miles of the place. Many of our citizens had their attention attracted to a peculiar appearance of the clouds, and a strange, rushing sound about the hour when the work of destruction was going on, and there were but few who did not remark that there was a hurricane in some place."

Between five and six o'clock this prediction was verified by reports coming in from Seventy-six and Sweetland townships. The intelligence augmented the fears already entertained by our citizens, and produced the greatest excitement.

Those who saw the approach of the tornado previous to its work of destruction, say that it had the form of an inverted funnel, which whirled like a top as it sped along. The funnel seemed to have been formed by two clouds meeting.

There is a nice little project on foot, in case Mr. Johnson is removed, to enter into a speculation in confiscated property abroad. The affair will be adroitly managed by agents authorized by the "Acting President," and those who go in on the "hardpan" are promised a gain of five for one.

Mr. Wade's friends have offered Governor Panton the position of Secretary of the Treasury, as an inducement to the latter to withdraw from the contest, all, of course, subject to the contingency of the removal of the President, which Mr. Wade's friends assume will take place.

EARTHQUAKE.—A San Francisco dispatch of the 9th inst., states the following:

Various terrible phenomena occurred at Manilla, between the 28th of March and the 18th of April. Two thousand earthquakes shocks had occurred. A shock on the 21st of April lasted three minutes. No one could stand. Following the shocks came a tidal wave sixty feet high, sweeping everything before it. The earth opened with bottomless fissures. Thirty persons were swallowed. The earth also opened under the sea, making the water red. Vast land slides in the meantime occurred, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, fifteen hundred feet high, was thrown a thousand feet over the tops of the trees into a valley below. Gases issued afterwards, destroying animal and vegetable life. An island, four hundred feet high, was thrown up three miles from Wais China, and is joined to the land by a stream of lava a mile wide. One hundred lives and a half million of property were destroyed.

A FAMOUS MAN GONE.—Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux in the English peerage, ex-Chancellor of England, and one of her most distinguished statesmen, died on the 9th inst., at Cannes, France, in the ninetieth year of his age.

He was noted, as well for the versatility of his talents, as the magnificent audacity of his belief in his capacity to do everything a little better than anybody else.

In connection with Lord Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, he founded the *Edinburgh Review*, and with them gave it the grand reputation it first possessed. He wrote the caustic criticism upon Byron's "Hours of Idleness," that appeared in its pages, and which it may be safely assumed, first kindled in the young poet's heart that fire which afterwards shone with such splendor.

As a lawyer, his most conspicuous triumphs was his masterly defence of Queen Caroline, whom George IV sought to divorce. To the last he retained all his extraordinary mental vigor and gradually passed from earth as if in a peaceful sleep.

Mr. Clarence Logan, of Philadelphia, just returned from Savannah, having observed the election there, has made a statement that in one ward in that city several negroes were supplied by a wag with labels of "Costards rat and roach exterminator" and voted them as ballots. Some of the very intelligent suffragans noticing a cut of a rat on the supposed ballots, asked what it meant. They were told it stood for the "ratification of the constitution." They wondered, believed, and voted.

Montgomery Mail.

I have Just Received
A Fresh Supply of
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Drugs & Medicines, Saddlery, Coffee, Sugar, Melasses, Tobacco, &c.
I also have a lot of fine
CINCINNATI BACON.
All of which I want to sell Cheap for Cash.
May 23, 1868.
P. ROWAN.

W. P. LAW, J. WARREN HUDSON.

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.

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 cargoes.

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

R. A. PETTIBONE & CO.
Mr. W. V. W. Watson, of the old firm of Eager, Watson & White is with this House.
May 23, 1868.—4f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun county.

Court of Probate for said county, May 10, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Geo. I. Turnley, Administrator of the Estate of James Cullidell, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is ordered by the court, that the 20th day of June, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be made for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, 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 day of June, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 23, 1868.—3f.

R. C. KEEBLE & CO., DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions,

WATER STREET, Opposite the Troup House, SELMA, ALA.
May 23, 1868.—2m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun county.

Court of Probate for said county, May 18th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came W. F. Hanks, Administrator of the Estate of William Hanks, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; It is ordered by the court, that the 18th 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 18th day of June, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 23, 1868.—2f.

United States,

INTERNAL REVENUE,

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, THIRD DISTRICT ALA.

Remittance, May 4th, 1868.

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend at the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the aforesaid District, in the City of Huntsville, Ala.,

On the 20th Day of May, 1868 when and where appeals respecting any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations, contained in the annual list of Taxes assessed in the several Divisions of said District for the year 1867, will be received and determined.

Such appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and stating the grounds or principle of error complained of.

R. S. WATKINS, ASSESSOR.

AYER & HILLS,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ROME, Ga.

Agents for

HUCKEY & 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 & Escapators,

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.—4f.

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.

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.—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.

May 4th, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun county.

Court of Probate for said county.

May 11, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came Stephen Clayton, Administrator of the Estate of Denj. D. Greer, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate; and thereupon it is ordered by the court, that the 22nd day of June, 1868, be set for making said settlement, and that publication thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, 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 day of June, 1868, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 16th, 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.

W. WOODWARD & SON.

May 2, 1868.

LATEST NEWS

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, May 16.—The Court this morning resumed its session. On motion of Senator Williams, it adjourned until the 11th article first, Senators Ross and Wiley, voting with those in favor of acquittal. The affirmative vote was taken on the 11th article, and resulted, "Guilty," 85, "Not Guilty," 19. Senators Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Trumbull, and Ross voting "Not Guilty." After the Chief Justice had declared the result, a motion was made to adjourn to the 26th inst.

Mr. Chase declared the motion not in order. An appeal was taken, and the decision of the Chief Justice was overruled. Mr. Henderson moved to adjourn to July.

The Court finally voted to adjourn to the 26th inst. Mr. Wade voted throughout the day.

SENATE

Washington, May 16.—The House bill for the admission of Arkansas was reported without amendment. Lies over.

The "omnibus" bill from the House was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE COURT

The Court organized at 12 m., all the members present. The following republican Senators voted against calling the 11th article first, viz: Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Wiley.

On this question, Senator Wade voted for the first time during the trial. The Chief Justice, after admonishing the people in the galleries and on the floor to maintain quiet, ordered the Clerk to read the 11th article.

When the question was propounded in the terms agreed upon, the following Senators voted "Not Guilty": Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendrick, Johnson, McCreary, Norton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Vickers—19.

Senator Williams then moved a recess of 15 minutes, which was negatived. It was then moved that the Court adjourn to the 26th inst.

Senator Johnson suggested that the vote just taken should be announced. The Chief Justice said he could not announce the vote until it had been taken on all the articles, unless the Senate ordered otherwise.

Senator Drake raised the point of order, that nothing was in order pending the motion to adjourn.

Senator Henderson said the motion to adjourn was not in order pending the call of the roll.

The Chief Justice sustained Mr. Henderson's point, and directed the Secretary to read the roll, which, being read, the vote was announced, 85 for Guilty, 19 for Not Guilty, and the President was therefore acquitted on the 11th article.

Mr. Chase then stated that the Senate was now in process of carrying out the order to proceed to vote upon the articles of impeachment, and no motion was in order while that was pending.

Mr. Conness appealed, and the appeal was sustained by 30 to 24. Then, by a vote of 32 to 21, the Court adjourned to the 26th.

SENATE

Mr. Wade then resumed the chair, and after a long debate the Joint Resolution adjourning to the 26th was negatived, and the Senate adjourned as usual.

HOUSE

Washington, May 15.—The House by a vote of 82 to 28 refused to entertain the resolution to censure the Missouri delegation.

A resolution that for the more efficient prosecution of the impeachment, the Managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses under oath, to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer, and to appoint a sub-committee to take testimony, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund, was adopted.

FROM LOUISVILLE

Louisville, May 16.—A special from Nashville says Brownlow is in a very condition at Knoxville.

FROM MEXICO

San Antonio, May 15.—A Mexican intelligence from Brownsville reports the arrival there from Havana of noted ex-imperial officers, and it is rumored that Santa Anna is expected to be in the neighborhood on account of secret spies from Matamoros watching his movements.

FROM EUROPE

Gen. McCook left for New Orleans to obtain a Louisiana brigade for the district.

FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, May 17th.—The House resolution setting the impeachment Managers at work again, is the following preamble:

"Whereas, Information has come to the Managers which seems to them to furnish probable cause to believe that improper or corrupt influences have been used to influence the determination of the Senate upon the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate by the House of representatives against the President."

The report that Chase made a congratulatory visit to the President yesterday is untrue.

Salutes in honor to the acquittal of the President were fired in several northern cities yesterday.

A doubtful rumor that Grant has written a letter declining a Presidential nomination unless the platform conforms to his views, creates much excitement.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—It is stated that changes in the Cabinet are pending, and asserting that the organization of the new Ministry will tend to harmonize the President and Congress, and that the President will cease obstructing reconstruction on the Congressional plan, the progress of events having made his own impossible now, and the material interests of the South requiring representation of some kind. This statement is made on high republican authority.

HOUSE

Washington, May 13.—Introduced under the regular call—A bill to construe and prevent frauds in the law regarding abandoned lands in the South.

A joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency.

A bill for the construction of a Government telegraph from this city to New York.

A resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the Senator Henderson and Missouri delegation affair.—Passed.

A preamble and resolution authorizing the speaker to add two from those who voted against impeachment to the Managers to be present and assist in the investigations now pending. Rejected.

Mr. Banks reported the Alaska appropriation bill. Postponed to June.

Mr. Stevens offered a resolution calling for the proceedings of the Court. He said no one could doubt that there was deep damnation somewhere, and he wanted to find out who was guilty.

In answering a question whether Senators would have been justified in committing perjury, Stevens said: "Well, sir, I don't think it would have hurt them much."

The resolution passed. After refusing to concur with the House adjourned.

SENATE

Washington, May 18.—The Virginia Constitution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A memorial from the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange asking for a modification of the whisky tax was referred to the Finance Committee.

An indefinite leave of absence was granted to Senator Grimes.

The deficiency appropriation bill for the Third District was passed.

The recess resolution was recalled from the House and passed.

Senator Harlan stated that he had had no communication with Bishop Simpson since the impeachment trial began. [What a pity!]

Adjourning to Thursday. Steven's resolution calling for the official proceedings of the secret sessions of the Court caused a very bitter debate in the Senate.

FROM LONDON

London, May 18.—Commenting on the acquittal of the President the Times says:—"The 11 article was almost too vague for any substantial charge, but the vote upon it corrects the fear of any party bias, and shows the case to have been judged on its merits alone."

FROM ST. DOMINGO

Havana, May 18.—Salvador has reached Port au Prince, where he arrested many citizens, and shot some—Six American merchants were robbed. Many Americans were shot at their own doors by the troops. Salvador threatens the foreign consuls. Mr. Hallister sends here for a war vessel, and has sent to Jamaica for a British vessel. The anxiety here is intense.

FROM MEXICO

The British gunboat Phoebe has left Jamaica to go to the assistance of the American Minister.

FROM WASHINGTON

Port au Prince dispatches of the 12th say the whole country except Gonaïves, Jacmel, and the Cape is in arms against Salvador. At Jacmel the merchants were closing their stores.

FROM EUROPE

Washington, May 19.—The Managers

INVESTIGATION HAS DEVELOPED NOTHING YET

The Senate has indefinitely postponed the Arkansas admission bill.

A Chicago special to the New York Tribune says Gen. Logan was stoned at York, Pa. One of the stones missing Logan, struck Gov. Han, of La., on the breast.

VERA CRUZ, May 11.—The Vomito is very severe. Among its victims are many of the oldest citizens.

Washington, May 19.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

There was no quorum in the House. The Cabinet meeting to day was full, including Thomas.

The Chicago dispatches indicate that the Vice Presidential contest will be between Wade, Hamlin, and Colfax, with the chances in favor of the latter.

The speculations indicate that the Southern delegations will be excluded.

FROM CHICAGO. Chicago, May 20.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to-day passed resolutions favoring impeachment, Grant for President, and the protection of naturalized citizens abroad.

The city is already full of delegates to the Convention and strangers in attendance upon it, and others continue to arrive.

Seats have been provided for the Southern delegates.

Texas is unrepresented.

The Southern States were all called. Nineteen negroes are among the delegates from the South.

The canvass for Vice President is spirited.

It is thought Wade will get the Vice Presidential nomination on the first ballot.

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.

WHAT SHE CAN DO.—At the quiet step of the English Female Bitters the groan of misery is hushed, and by her gentle action the tear is wiped away from sorrow's cheek! She stretches forth her hands over the turmoil of life, stilling the rude, rough surges of sorrow, and arching up the sky of the diseased and saddened ones with the radiant colors of hope and consolation. At her coming the dark murky clouds of despair give back, and the bright vision of health shines in all its meridian splendor. See advertisement.

JOHN'S PRETTY WIFE.—At the early dawn of the rebellion, John would go. No persuasion could induce him to abandon his fighting propensities. He craved Yankee meat.

His wife was in desperate health, pale, feeble and emaciated, yet young. A pining and John was gone. During the first twelve months of the war news came that John's wife had passed away! The war closed and John, with honors, scars and glory, returned to his once happy home. "Oh," says his wife, "that sweet flower, so beautiful in fading, has gone, but I will stroll the walks where once we were so happy." He was invited into the parlor. A fine, healthy, rosy lady made her appearance. A scream was heard and she fell into his arms! Ah, what a happy time—that lady was John's wife. "My dear wife," says John, "what has produced so great a change in you?" "Droonigool & Co.'s English Female Bitters" was the modest reply.

U. W. Luttrell, vs. Jas. Lee, L. W. Crozier & Benj. Johnson. In Chancery. At Jackson, Ala. 14th Dist., Northern Chancery Division of Alabama.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by affidavit of Complainant, that two of the said Defendants, James Lee and W. Crozier, who are of lawful age, are non-residents of this State and reside in the town of Starkville, Lamar county State of Texas.

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 them to said non-resident Defendants, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.

Done at office this 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, & May 2, 1868.—At—\$11 15.

Notice to Creditors of Estate of J. D. King, dec.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of March, 1868, by the Probate court of Calhoun county, Ala.; therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to me, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

PLEASE CALL

If told that we have "no nice Dress Goods," believe it not, but be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

WOODWARD and SON

We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We will sell as cheap as can be afforded. "Live and let live," is the motto.

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, 1868—tf.

"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,

Mozambiquees, Grenadines, Swiss, Nansook, Berages, Rustins, 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 9, 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.

NEW GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY AND PROVISION STORE.

HORN & TURNLEY,

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, 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.

Store kept in and examine our stock—and buy your SUPPLIES. Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 14, 1867.

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, Domestic, "Brown & BpH," 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, Seythe Edges, 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 for the present year.

Store west side of the Public Square, second door North of the Hotel.

J. M. CARROLL & CO. April 18th, 1868.

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.

A Fresh Supply OF Bacon, Lard and other FAMILY GROCERIES,

Just received by

HORN & TURNLEY,

Which they will sell low for cash or exchange for

Ginseng, Fur Skins, Beeswax And various other descriptions of Produce. May 2, 1868.—3t.

Nerves and No Nerves.

There is no portion of the human body that comes in for so much daily abuse as the Nerves. Not only are the nerves made accountable for their own peculiar foibles, but to them are attributed all the "short comings" of the corporal system. What is called the "fractious, vacillating, aimless man," in reality, the man without nerves. Such a person, for instance, as Dr. Holmes has happily sketched in one of his humorous lyrics. This person is driven to desperation by those common sights and sounds which have no power to ruffle well-conducted, gentlemanly nerves. Life becomes a burden to him, because of

"Children with drums Strapped round them by the fond parents as Peripatetic with a blade of grass Between their thumbs."

Of course he accuses his nerves. Every other man in the civilized world is doing the same injustice to those long-suffering and inalienable friends. Matthew Browne did an act of philanthropy, a year or two since, when he wrote "An Apology for the Nerves." It would be called a defence, rather than an apology. The nerves on that occasion had no humiliating confessions to make, but calm, logical evidence to show, touching their right to deeper respect and a more elevated place in society.

If, he says, there is without Nerve no Thought (and so scientific men assure us), we can hardly have too much of the Nerve, unless Thought itself is objected to. The writer then proceeds in a lawyer-like manner to state the claims of his clients. He observes that the nerves are the objects of systematic enmity and depreciation among mankind at large; he exposes the ignorance and wantonness of this. The fat man, he justly complains, is tolerated, loved, or, at the worst, only laughed at; but the nervous man, the man with nerve, is not only laughed at, but disliked and derided. Yet the English nation, according to Mr. Browne, would not trust its income with an obese man. Thus it is with nervous men we trust our money; they are in fact the men for our money, and it is from them we expect all that make money worth having. In short, it is the nervous man who thinks, invents, and builds, writes books, fights battles, and by the free exercise of his powers, created those comforts and blessings which are grumblingly enjoyed by the man without nerve.

And yet these admirable nerves which do everything worth doing are held responsible for half the unpleasantness of life. Great pity is considered in the light of a disease, and lamented and doctored,—literally doctored.

That the majority of people regard their nerves as things to be tamed and held in control, is made manifest by an entertaining circular of Dr. Turner, in which are found several letters from gentlemen well known in the medical, legal and scientific professions, acknowledging that they have successfully combated with their nerves, and speaking of Dr. Turner's Universal Neuralgia Pill with the same ardor that a military man would discuss a newly invented conical steel shot, or a particularly efficacious mine ball. Perhaps, indeed, these gentlemen were overburdened with nerves, for it is possible to have too much of a good thing. Too much thought, strictly speaking, too much nerve, before now, led to the saddest results. Dr. Turner's essay furnishes us with some notable examples. "Swift dying in moody mania;" "Sir Isaac Newton with intellect temporarily shattered;" "Johnson oppressed by thick-coming fancies." But then there are exceptional cases, and there is no saying what the result might have been, could they have availed themselves of the recent discoveries in pharmacology. In the mean while no reasonable person will look upon Mr. Browne's "Apology for the Nerves" as either untimely or injudicious.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES have announced that not less than ONE-FIFTH of the entire population of the United States are afflicted with Neuralgia in some form. Surely the man who can safely remove such a vast aggregate of pain is a great public benefactor. Such is Doctor Turner, of Boston, in Massachusetts. His "UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL" is pronounced, on all hands, to be an entirely harmless and perfectly certain remedy for this most torturing of all known diseases.

See Advertisement in another column.

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. NEIGHBOURS, Adm. May 2, 1868.

OXFORD INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL, MALE AND FEMALE, OXFORD, ALA.

The Spring Session of 1868 will commence on the first Monday in February.

Board of Instructors.

Wm. J. BORDEN, Principal, and Professor of Mathematics, and Moral and Mental Science.

JOHN L. DODSON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Miss BETTIE C. PENDLETON, Principal Institute, in Female Department.

F. M. HODGES, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Institution is located at the village of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., immediately on the Selma and Dalton R. R.

The plan of instruction is a liberal and practical, requiring of each pupil a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles of each study before advancing to higher classes.

The regulations formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild though positive, and will be rigidly enforced. Every effort will be made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and ennoble the human heart; and it is hoped that no one will apply for admission into this Institution, who is unwilling to comply cheerfully with its rules and regulations.

The buildings and grounds are so arranged that males and females will not necessarily be together, only during the hours of recitation.

Such additional Teachers will be employed as the necessities of the Institution may demand.

EXPENSES PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Tuition, \$20 00

Music Vocal, 2 00

on Piano (with use of Instrument,) 30 00

Incidental, 20 00

Instruction in vocal music will be given daily to the entire school by Prof. Hodges.

Candidates for the Christian Ministry of all denominations will be admitted free of charge for tuition.

Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

Payments will be required strictly in advance.

Good board can be obtained in private families at from \$10 to \$15 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, or

Prof. JOHN L. DODSON, Oxford, Ala. Dec. 18th, 1867.



POETRY.

LOVERS' QUARRELS.

Well, let him go, and let him stay,
I do not mean to die;
I guess he'll find that I can live
Without him if I try;
He thought to frighten me with frowns
So terrible and black;
He'll stay away a thousand years
Before I call him back.

He said that I had acted wrong—
And foolishly beside;
I won't forgive him after that—
I wouldn't if I died;
If I was wrong what right had he
To be so cross to me?
I know I'm not an angel quite—
I don't pretend to be.

He had another sweetheart once—
And now when we fall out,
He always says she was not cross,
And that she did not pout;
It is enough to vex a saint—
It's more than I can bear—
I wish that other girl of his
Was—well, I don't care where.

He thinks that she is pretty, too,
Is beautiful as good;
I wonder if she'd got him back
Again, now, if she could;
I know she would, and there she is—
She lives almost in sight;
And now it's after nine o'clock,
Perhaps he's there to-night.

I'd almost write to him to come—
But then I've said I won't—
I do not care so much, but she
Shan't have him, if I don't;
Besides, I know that I was wrong,
And he was in the right;
I think I'd better tell him so—
I wish he'd come to-night.

THE BOY AND HIS CONSCIENCE.

Over the fence is a garden fair—
How I would love to be master there!
All that I lack is a mere pretence,
I could leap over the low white-fence.

CONSCIENCE.
This is the way that all crimes commence,
Sin and sorrow are over the fence.

BOY.
Over the fence I can toss my ball,
Then go in for it—that is all;
Picking an apple up 'neath the tree,
Would not be really a theft you see.

CONSCIENCE.
This is a falsehood, a weak pretence,
Sin and sorrow are over the fence.

BOY.
Whose is the voice that thus speaks so plain?
Twice I have heard it, and not in vain;
Never will I venture to look that way,
Lest I should do as I planned to-day.

CONSCIENCE.
This is the way that all crimes commence,
Coveting that which is over the fence.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flow-
ers;
Plant them around you to bud and to
bloom;

Let them give life to your loneliest hours—
Let them bring life to your gloom.
Make your own world—one that never has
sorrow.

Of music, and sunshine, and gold summer
air;
A home-world, whose forehead care never has
furrowed—
And whose cheek of bright beauty will
ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its
portal
Wreaths of the jasmine and delicate sprays
Of red fruited woodbine, with gay innum-
erable,
That bless and brighten wherever it
strays.

Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,
Varied verbena, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That bared up the sunshine with exquisite
art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkness
closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your
heart!

If you can do so, O make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness! remember 'tis
wise,
'Twill teach you to long for that home you
are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue
skies.

Make your home beautiful—sure 'tis a duty:
Call up your little ones—teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering angel of
beauty,
Encouraging their spirits with nature to
talk.

Gather them round you, and let them be learn-
ing
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To him who has made all these beautiful
things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew
bring;
Make it a temple of holy revelations,
And love its bright angel with "shadowing
wing."

Then shall it be, when fair on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are
flung,
They will long for the shade of the home-
weaving willow,
And sing the sweet song which their moth-
er had sung.

A Chicagoan, it was some time ago
announced, intended to make the peri-
ous voyage across the Atlantic in a small
boat. It is now stated that this voyage
is intended to be a trial of a new kind
of life-boat, twenty-one feet long and
sloop-rigged. The keel is to be weight-
ed with three or four hundred pounds
of iron to prevent capsizing, and when
ballast, provisions, and crew are aboard
the main deck will be several inches
above water. In the after part of the
boat is a perfectly water-tight cabin six
feet long, ventilated by an ingenious
apparatus.

He is a good man who grieves rather
for him that injures him than for his
own suffering; who sooner shows mercy
than anger; who offers violence to his
appetite, in all things endeavoring to
subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is
an excellent abbreviation of the whole
duty of a Christian.—[Taylor.]

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters
English Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

For Painful Menstruation
For Suppressed Menstruation
For Profuse Menstruation
For Leucorrhoea or Whites
For Falling of the Womb

It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For Chills and Fever
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills

Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co.'s King of chills

It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures
It makes permanent cures

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

For COUGHS AND COLDS.
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral
Buy Amygdaline Pectoral

Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain
Relieves coughs and pain

For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough
For croup and Whooping cough

The best Expectant known
The best Expectant known
The best Expectant known
The best Expectant known

For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits
For Gravel and Urinary Deposits

Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate

With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch

Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

A. SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & O.

Call and see them immediately.
March 7th, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING

Forwarding Merchant,
Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at
the terminus of the Alabama
& Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description
Consigned to this House will be forwarded
promptly and as low as through any house in
Selma. Feb. 16, 1867—11.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS & others.
The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now
manufacturing the BEST, CHEAPEST and
most DURABLE Paint in use; two coats well
put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will
last 10 or 15 years; it is of light brown or
beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed
to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream,
to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valu-
able for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriages &
Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agri-
cultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels
and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shing-
le Roofs, (it being Fire and Water-proof)
Floor Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having
used 5000 bbls. the past year), and as a paint
for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, du-
rability, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per bbl.
of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for
years to come. Warranted in all cases as a-
bove. Send for a circular which gives full
particulars. None genuine unless branded
in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint.
Address: DANIEL BOWELL,
Nor. 16—6m. 254 Pearl St. New York.

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

Corner Water and Washing-
ton Streets, directly oppo-
site the "Tramp House."

Are now opening a full and complete as-
sortment 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, re-
spectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly
attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER,
August 24, 1867—1y.

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

I respectfully announce to the trav-
eling 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 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 va-
rious conveniences for travellers of the usual
routes.

J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Economy & Home Industry.
SAVE YOUR RAGS!
THE CHICKASAWBOGUE 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 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 in-
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 Mead-
ow 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 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 & 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.

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

We are now receiving and will continue
to receive fresh lots of Groceries and
Plantation Supplies.

Every week, which they offer to Planters and
Country Merchants at as low figures as can
be bought in the country. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton con-
signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,
New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house com-
pleted in rear of our building for storing
Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 9, 1867—6m.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

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

Announces to the public that he has and is receiving a very
superior stock of Drugs, medi-
cines, chemicals, Perfumery, Oils,
Essences, Pottery, 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 Chance Hotel, Rome, Ga.

The Jacksonville Female
ACADEMY.

The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, February 2d, 1868,

under the direction of
REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal,
MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teach-
er in Primary Department.

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

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

The Scholastic year is divided into
two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respec-
tively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
24 weeks.

First Class, \$18 00
2nd " 24 00
3rd " 30 00
4th " 36 00

Music on Piano, Extra, inclu-
ding use of instrument, 12 00
French, Extra, 2 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks
the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor
of those who will pay monthly, quarterly
or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a
pupil enters the school to the end of the
term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half
rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellec-
tual and moral improvement of their daugh-
ters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian
influences are prohibited, the pupils having
free access to the different Sabbath Schools
and Churches in the village, as parents may
direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society,
and opportunities for religious instruction,
Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15
per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.
J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

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

Dec. 1, 1867.

C. D. Davis, Adm'r
of the Estate of P.
P. Riddle, dec'd,
vs.
Woodford R. Hanna,
et al.

In Chancery
At Jacksonville,
Ala. 13th Dist.,
Northern Circuit
Division of Ala.

It is caused to be made to appear to the
Register, by affidavit of Complainant's
Solicitor, John Foster, that said Defend-
ants, Mary Davidson and her husband T. L.
Dunson, and Nancy Donohoe, who are of
lawful age, are non-residents of this State
and reside in the State of Mississippi, the for-
mer two in Tippah, the latter in Tishomingo
county; Rhoda Mitchell and her husband
Wm. M. Mitchell, non-residents over 21 years
and reside in St. Joseph, in the State of Mis-
souri; Sallia J. Riddle, of lawful age; Mary
Riddle, Ella Riddle, and Ellen Riddle,
minors, and non-residents, who reside in
Tennessee, Hamilton county; William Hines,
and James Hines, of lawful age, and Rhoda
Hines, Gilbert Hines and Eliza Hines, who
are minors, and non-residents, and reside in
Tyler county, State of Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a Newspaper published in the town
of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive
weeks, requiring them the said non-resi-
dent Defendants, to answer or default to
the bill of complaint in this cause by the
4th day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty
days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be
taken against them.

Done at office, this 14th day of April, A.
D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
April 14, 1868—11—\$15 00.

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 as-
sociated with Mr. James Whitehorn, a regu-
lar member of the New York Academy of
Design, as an Associate Artist, and she re-
fers 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, Pic-
tures will be faithfully executed from Da-
gerotypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs.

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

Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood-
ward's Store. June 16, 1866.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a perma-
nent growth of hair upon a bald head, or
beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of
Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the
skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beauti-
ful, can be obtained without charge, by ad-
dressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway,
New York.

S. & T. J. MORGAN, GROCERY

Commission Merchants,
OXFORD, Ala.

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

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

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

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

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

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

A LECTURE on the Nature
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Seminal weakness, or Spermator-
rhea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary
Emissions, impotency, Nervous Debility,
and Languor, its connection with
Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental &
Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

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

This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.

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

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

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 32 JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 30, 1868. WHOLE NO. 1625.

Jacksonville Republican.

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

LA W CARDS.

G. S. ELLIS, JR. J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

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
connected with his office.

Particular attention given to the col-
lection of debts. Oct. 19, 1867.—ly

H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY.

H. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice law in the counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,
Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U.
S. District Court, Northern and Middle Divi-
sion of Alabama.

JOE. H. FRANCIS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

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.

—AND—

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

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

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.

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

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. J. TURNLEY. GEORGE ISBELL TURNLEY.

TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

HAVE all necessary Blanks, and are ready
to file applications for all who desire re-
lief 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 al-
ways be found.

Nov. 9, 1867.

NEW HOTEL

IN JACKSONVILLE.

THE undersigned respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public gen-
erally 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.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all
the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for
the sake of suffering humanity, send free to
all who need it, the recipe and directions for
making the medicine by which he was cured.

Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-
vice, experience, and success of the author,
in perfect confidence, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. GARDNER,
42, College Street, New York.

J. C. Francis, Jr.

ALABAMA.

Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND
Commission Merchants,

260 Canal Street,
New York.

J. M. ELLIOTT, W. S. COTHMAN, E. R. SMITH

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 GREENSBORO, ALA.

THROUGH RATES TO GREENSBORO.

From New York. From Baltimore.

1st Class, \$2 50 \$2 10

2d Class, 2 18 1 88

3d Class, 1 30 1 65

4th Class, 1 54 1 40

5th Class, 1 34 1 34

Directions to Shippers of Goods.

Mark via Charleston, care of J. M.

ELLIOTT & CO., Agents, Rome, Ga.

and Greensboro, Ala.

All Through Freight can be paid to

JOHN C. ALLEN & CO. on deliv-
ery of Goods at Greensboro.

N. B.—Steamers leave Rome every

Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;

leave Greensboro 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 Supl. Steamboat Line.

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

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

R. W. COLLE, Gen. Supl. Ga. R. R.

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

Rome, Ga., March 10th, 1868.—lin.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, April 28,

A. D. 1868.

AT this term of the court came Wm. M. Y.

Hughes deceased, and filed in court his peti-
tion in writing, representing among other
things, that his intestate died seized and
possessed of the following described lands, ly-
ing and being situate in said county, to-wit:

Beginning at the creek on the Township line,
hence to the dividing line in section thirty-
four, thence north, to the north-east corner
of the field, thence west to the creek includ-
ing the field fence, thence to the north-east
corner of the beginning corner on the town-
ship line, being part and parcel of section 34,
thirty-four, township 15, fifteen of range 9,
nine, containing seventy acres, more or less.

Said Administrator further represents, that
said land cannot be equally, fairly and ben-
eficially divided among the heirs of said Es-
tate, without a sale of the same; that said
estate is in debt, and that it is therefore nec-
essary and is to the interest of said estate that
said land be sold for distribution, and for the
payment of debts, &c.; and he therefore
asks an order of court authorizing him to sell
the same for purposes above mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that
the 10th day of June, 1868 be set for the
hearing of said petition, and that notice
thereof be given by publication in the Jack-
sonville Republican, a weekly newspaper pub-
lished in said county, for three consecutive
weeks prior to said day, as a notice to the
non-resident heirs and all other persons con-
cerned, to be and appear at a special term
of said court to be held at the court house
of said county on said 10th day of June,
1868, and defend against said petition if
they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 2nd, 1868.—3t.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

TO

GROSWELL & CO.

HAVING rented the Warehouse, known
as the "Petition Warehouse," belong-
ing to the Selma Warehouse, 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 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 Gros-
well & 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 passengers, and to receive and
forward your Goods, and to get a Boat arriving
at any time of the night, and upon reasonable
terms. J. Selma, March 25, 1868.—ly.

The South Carolina Phosphate.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Yesterday, two vessels arrived at
Phillips' Chemical Works in Camden,
laden with phosphates, brought from
the banks of the Ashley river, near
Charleston, South Carolina. The news
of these novel arrivals soon spread
throughout Camden, and the phosphate
ships were besieged by a crowd eager to
see what South Carolina had to send to
New Jersey. Visitors were permitted
to examine the cargoes, and a number
of sharks' teeth and petrified vertebrae
of marine monsters were found in the
phosphates. These curiosities were
highly prized by their lucky finders.—

But there is hidden in this South Car-
olina phosphate something far more val-
uable than the remains of the finny in-
habitants of the great deep. A careful
and thorough analysis by competent
chemists has revealed the important fact
that this phosphate contains properties
superior to those of all similar agents
known, and fully equal to the best gu-
ano. This important discovery is ver-
ified beyond precedent, and arrange-
ments have been made to bring full
supplies of the phosphate wherever it
may be needed.

A revolution in agriculture is at hand.
The phosphate fields of the Ashley river
are very extensive, indeed, almost in-
exhaustible. They are in the hands of
a number of prominent Philadelphians,
who have invested largely and judi-
ciously in good and appropriate ma-
chinery, manufactured in this State, for
the purpose to which it is now applied.

With the aid of these appliances, from
three to five hundred tons of the phos-
phate can be excavated each day. The
vast beds of this material are contig-
uous to navigable water, and the precious
earth can be readily and economically
shipped. There is but one other de-
posit of phosphate similar to this of the
Ashley river known to exist in the
world, and this is in the North of Eng-
land, where it is found in what is tech-
nically known to miners as a "pocket."

This important discovery and its prac-
tical development will work untold good
to the South, as well as benefit to the
agricultural interest of the North, East
and West. The Sunny South is nearest
to this restorer of weakened arable
lands, and her wide but fallow fields
can easily be made to blossom as the
rose, by means of the phosphate, found
in such abundance near the city of
Charleston.

The Murderer Robinson Arrested.

OTHER PARTIES IMPLICATED.

We take the following from the Har-
ison Flag of the 24th ult:

Pad Robinson, one of the murderers
of Messrs. Ward and Ely, was arrested
on Saturday last, seven miles northeast
of Greenville, in Hunt county, Texas,
by Messrs. S. Husbands, Frank Keno-
dy, and John Martin. Mr. Husbands
met and recognised Robinson near the
place of capture, but being unarmed,
passed him, and after procuring the as-
sistance of the other two gentlemen,
pursued and captured him as above
stated, and started with him for this
place. While stopping at a Mrs. Tay-
lor's, in the vicinity of Quitman, in
Wood county, Robinson rose from the
table, seized the carving knife and cut
his own throat in a frightful manner,
which renders his recovery highly im-
probable. He confesses his complicity
in the murders, and directed his cap-
tors to a spot where he said Poe, his
companion in crime, had buried the
money, where, after a long and diligent
search, \$3,920 in gold, was found near
the house of Green Coleman, where
Poe was taken. We are rejoiced to
announce his arrest.

Robinson, we are informed, implicates
Col. I. W. Johnson, of this county,
and James and Dick Nelson of Rusk
county. True bills of indictment have
already been found against those parties
by the Grand Jury of Rusk county, and
if Robinson's declarations should be
substantiated, it will reveal to the world
one of the coolest and most calculating
plots for the commission of crime ever
known, and connected too, for gold, by
men who have been neighbors and
friend of the murdered men. It is a
sickening reflection upon the morals of
the times. The speedy apprehension of
the culprits, and the punishment that
awaits them, will, we trust, be a terrible
warning to evil doers.

WORKING CHEAP.—What does Satan
pay you for swearing?" asked one gen-
tleman of another.

"He don't pay me anything," was the
reply.

"Well, you work very cheap, to lay
aside the character of a gentleman, and
inflict so much on your friends and civil
people, to suffer, and lastly to risk losing
your precious soul, and all for nothing.
You certainly do work cheap—very
cheap indeed."

A Village Entirely Destroyed.

A Church filled with Worshippers Demol-
ished—Four Persons Killed and
many Wounded.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, ILL., May 4.—The vil-
lage of Ionia, or Shanghai, in the north-
eastern portion of this county, was vis-
ited yesterday evening with one of the
most terrible storms ever witnessed in
this section of the country. The weath-
er for several days has been excessively
hot and sultry. An east wind has pre-
vailed under the influence of which a
dense low stratum of clouds has been
running heavily westward, while a
higher stream, generally surcharged
with electricity, has been passing on
steadily toward the east. Several thun-
der storms of greater or less intensity
have occurred. Last evening a threat-
ening cloud passed to the westward of
this place, then veered toward the north-
east, emitting vivid flashes of lightning,
accompanied by almost incessant thun-
der, and from this there was observed
to descend a funnel-shaped cone, which
apparently trailed its apex on the earth
for some distance, and then drew up
again into the bosom of the cloud.—
This was about 5 o'clock P. M.

The greater part of the inhabitants of
Shanghai were assembled in the Church
of the New Advent, where Sabbath
School exercises were being held. The
cloud had been observed, but no special
anxiety was entertained with regard to
it, when suddenly the atmosphere dark-
ened unaccountably, and a flood of
lightning apparently filled the church.—
The congregation staggered to their
feet en masse, and rushed for the doors,
which were bolted by some persons just
within. At this instant the windows
were wrenched out, the entire struc-
ture slid several feet from its foundation,
and the roof was crushed in bodily upon
the struggling masses beneath. Our
informant, Miss Smith, who was in the
body of the church, states that immedi-
ately after the final crash she found
herself upon the ground, held in a stoop-
ing position by the roof, through which
an opening had been torn some few feet
distant. Being but slightly bruised,
she succeeded in extricating herself,
but was immediately caught up by the
wind and thrown forward, receiving
several deep cuts upon the face.

By this time the fury of the wind was
already spent, and before the victims
were yet recovered from the ruins the
sun was again shining. The scene of
destruction which it lit up was terrible
to look upon. The entire northern
portion of the village was destroyed.—
A few dwellings in the southern portion
had entirely escaped. Some sixteen
houses in all, beside the schoolhouse
and the only two churches which the
village contained, were demolished.—
Owing to the distance from the scene
of the disaster we have not been able
to ascertain all the names of the wound-
ed. The number, however, is between
thirty five and forty, many fatally.—
The escape of any from the church was,
indeed, miraculous. The funnel-shaped
cloud first struck the earth about a
mile and a half from the village. Its
track was about three-fourths of a mile
in width, and it passed some three miles
north-east of the place, destroying three
farmhouses on its course as it rose again
into the air. A deluge of rain and hail
accompanied the wind. Several hail-
stones measuring ten inches in circum-
ference were picked up after the tornado
had passed.

Spooks.

An Episode in the History of Gen.

Butler.

From the Detroit (Michigan) Union.

When in New Orleans, Butler was
passing, at the head of some troops, the
residence of a very respectable young
lady, who, with some lady friends, were
enjoying the cool air of a balcony.—
This young lady, whose name we omit
for a reason that will soon appear, was
one of those impulsive, light-hearted,
joyous creatures, whose life is made up
of smiles and more demonstrative out-
bursts of joy. Just as Butler himself
was opposite, some remark was made,
or something visible to the eye of a
mirth-provoking character, caused her
to break out in a ringing laugh. But-
ler stopped short his horse, and, looking
up said, in his rough and repulsive
style: "What are you laughing at?"

Surprised at the question, and insulted
by the manner in which it was asked,
the young lady instantly ceased her
laugh, but made no response.

Butler turned away, but had pro-
ceeded but a short distance, when the
same clear ringing laugh met his ear,
and turning he again, with still more
brutal insolence demanded, "Young
woman what are you laughing at?"

There was no mistaking his meaning
this time, and the hot blood of the sun-
ny South flushed to the cheek of the
maiden as she scornfully replied, "None
of your business, sir." Butler, with a

threatening gesture, but without reply,
rode away. An hour or two after this
a file of soldiers appeared at the resi-
dence of the young lady with an order
for her arrest. She was torn from the
bosom of her family, taken to the mili-
tary prison or guard house, and there
kept confined until the men in whose
society she was thrown, either as keep-
ers or fellow prisoners accomplished her
ruin.

These facts can be substantiated by
parties now residing at Kendall, Orleans
County, New York, or by Dr. McLane
or wife, and others of New Orleans, the
latter having witnessed the transaction
related above from the opposite side of
the street.

THE SAVIOUR'S HOME.—Low down on
the hillside sprang a well of water, bub-
bling plentiful and sweet, and above
this fountain of life, in a long street
straggling from the fountain to the syna-
gogue, rose the homesteads of many
shepherds, craftsmen, and vine-dressers.

It was a lovely and humble place, of
which no ruler or historian of Israel
has ever yet taken notice. No Rachel
has been met and kissed into love at
this well; no Ruth had gathered up the
sheaves of barley in the cornfields; no
tower had been built for observation on
this height; no camp has been pitched
for battle in this vale. That one who
would become dearer to the fancies of
man than either Ruth or Rachel, then
walked through those fields, drew water
at this spring, passed up and down the
lanes of this hamlet, no seer could then
surmise. The place was more obscure.

The Arab may have pitched his black
tent by the well, the magistrate of Se-
phoris must have known the village, but
the hamlet was never mentioned by the
Jewish scribes. In the Bible, in the
Talmud, in the writings of Josephus,
we search in vain for any record of this
sacred place. Like its happy neighbors,
Naim and Endor, it was the abode of
husbandmen and oil-dressers, whose
lives were spent in the synagogue and
olive-grove, away from the bright Greek
cities and the Roman roads. No doubt
it has once been possessed of either an
Arab or a Hebrew name, but we do not
know the name except in its Hellenic
form. The Greeks called the town Naz-
aret or Nazareth.

How to CURE CANCER.—A Milwau-
kie paper states that some eight months
ago Mr. T. B. Mason, of that city, as-
certained that he had a cancer on his
face the size of a pin. It was cut out
by Dr. Wolcott, and the wound partial-
ly healed. Subsequently it grew again,
and while he was at Cincinnati on busi-
ness, it attained the size of a hickory
nut. He remained there since Christ-
mas under treatment, and is now per-
fectly cured. The process is this: A
piece of sticking plaster was put over
the cancer, with a circular piece cut
out of the center a little larger than the
cancer, so that the cancer and a small
circular rim of the healthy skin next to
it were exposed. Then a plaster made
of chloride of zinc, blood root and wheat
flour was spread on a piece of muslin
the size of this circular opening, and
applied to the cancer for twenty-four
hours. On removing it, the cancer
will be found burnt into and appear of
the color and hardness of an old shoe
sole, and the circular rim outside of it
will appear white and parboiled, as if
scalded by hot steam. The wound is
now dressed, and the outside rim soon
separates, and the cancer comes out in
a hard lump, and the place heals up.—
The plaster kills the cancer, so that it
sloughs out like dead flesh, and never
grows in again. The remedy was dis-
covered by Dr. Bell, of London, and has
been used by him for six or eight years
with unflinching success, and not a case
has been known of the reappearance of
the cancer when this remedy has been
applied.

en five or six feet into the earth where
it fell. In 1841, a terrible hurricane,
passed through the same belt.

Wisdom in Small Lots.

Be krerful that you allus git your
munna before you give a reecet, and
allus git a reecet before you git your
munna.

Et you air onla a quarter of a second
tu late you wou't git thar in time.

We've got lots of men with toweren
intellex and brillient genyus and all
that, but then you see we need just a
few men with good common sense
like.

There may be sum sweet sadness in
chuing the litter end of adversity, but
the most uv 'em in this section would
rather hav terbacker, you know.

Wen a nan brags on hisself let him
du so; no won else brags on him.

Et wise men never made mistaiks
this wood be a hard world for fools—
of whom a great many are which.

That nan whos' allus torking bout
his famby is got no famby; and tis
charite to let him tork.

Is no use to be miserible to da be-
cause you're afraide you can't be happy
to-morrow.

Some men gets proud mighty quick;
the neror a downiker is to a dungil the
wos he knows.

It required all kind uv men to maik
up the world, and so yu see there had
to be sum egotistlike durn fools for hotel
clerks.

It don't taik as much sense to pick a
lock or forge a check as it dus to not do
it.

Wen it rains pudden you hold up your
dish, but don't spend your time waiten
for a shower.

It don't taik a smart man to be a
fool.

You can't do bizness without sense
any more than you ken start a cooper
shop on a bung hole.

A nan that don't kno enny thing
will tell it the first time he gets a chance.

Et I enjoy enny thing more than the
prosperity of a good man. it is the pun-
ishment of an infernal scoundrel.

Josh Billings.

Do It Well.—Whatever you do, do
it well

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, ... 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. FULENWIDER is our authorized Agent, to receive and receipt for subscription, advertising, &c. for the Jacksonville Republican.

The Radical Nominees.

U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, have received the nomination of the Chicago Convention for President and Vice-President. Of Grant, our readers know as much as we do, and as little to his advantage. Colfax is represented as one of the most bitter and vindictive of the party to which he belongs, who would be willing to ruin his country for party success; and if successful, would no doubt be willing to ostracize and disfranchise every citizen of the nation, who is not "trotly loil" to the Radical cause.

Beyond all question, Gen. Grant has had it in his power to do more good or harm, more to save or ruin his country, than any man who has lived since the foundation of the government. Had he been capable of rising above more party prejudice and personal ambition, thrown the weight of his powerful position, and at least supposed personal popularity, on the side of magnanimity, Conservatism and Constitutional government, the deep wounds of our unhappy country would long since have been healed, and the only union which can ever be enduring, that founded upon justice, equity and the consent of the governed, permanently established, and our whole country in the full tide of peace and prosperity. By so doing he might have established a fame and renown more grand and noble, than that of all his military achievements, and second only to that of Washington. But time and events have proven that he was not equal to the trial, and that he has preferred to throw himself into the arms of a corrupt and unscrupulous party, for the assured success of a nomination, and as he may believe an assured election. But should the members of the approaching National Democratic Convention seize, even in part, upon the opportunities he has lost, and with lofty patriotism, rise above sectional prejudice and personal ambition and preference, present the country with the right men, they will disappoint him, insure their own success and the salvation of their country.

We take pleasure in inviting attention to the new terms of the Montgomery Daily and Weekly Advertiser, which may be found in another column. This is an ably edited and truly valuable and interesting sheet. We hope that our citizens generally may feel and realize the necessity of patronizing and sustaining their home papers, instead of sending their money to northern journals, which though sound in their opposition to Radical misrule, can contain little or nothing of local interest, and understand but little of our sufferings and trials, our wants and necessities. Besides, under the peculiar government in which we live, much of the legitimate patronage of Southern papers is diverted to sustain radical papers in our midst, which gives those southern papers a double claim upon their countrymen for patronage in the way of subscriptions, the only way in which many of them can give their assistance.

The Rome Weekly Courier has reached us considerably enlarged and otherwise improved. We have frequently spoken in terms of approbation of this sterling Southern paper, and never seen cause to change our opinion. It is always alive, racy and interesting, leaving no passing events of importance untouched. It truly merits a warm and liberal support from the Southern democracy.

Mr. Dwinell also publishes a Tri-Weekly, which always contains the latest commercial, political and miscellaneous intelligence.

Mrs. Rowland's News Agency is just now in receipt of a magnificent lot of new and valuable Newspapers and Magazines; and also a fine lot of Fancy Stationery. Call and examine them,

and patronize a very useful and convenient institution in our midst. See new advertisement in another column.

We send out, enclosed in this number of our paper, a number of circulars from the Montgomery Mail, for which as much may be truthfully said of its ability, interest, value and fearless advocacy of truth and right, as any other southern paper.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of the "Southern Life Assurance and Trust Company."

This excellent and reliable company offers to its patrons the advantages of abundance of capital already paid in—officers of well known ability and integrity, and local Agents with whom we are all well acquainted, and in whose representations we can repose the utmost confidence. For particulars, enquire of Mr. John M. Wylie.

The Rome Courier of the 26th inst., publishes a list of the names of members of the State Legislature, elected at the late election, from which it appears that there are elected to the Senate 22 Democrats and 22 Radicals, 3 of whom are negroes. Representatives 83 Democrats and 76 Radicals, of whom 24 are negroes, making a Democratic majority of 7 on joint ballot.

We tender our thanks to the Union Telegraph Company, and also to Mr. R. H. Alston, Op'r at Blue Mountain, for the following Telegraphic Dispatch, received by us on the same day of its date at Washington:

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.

IMPEACHMENT.

Second article, guilty 35, not guilty 19.
Third article, guilty 35, not guilty 19.

Court adjourned sine die

C. A. TINKER.

Messrs. HORN & TURNLEY have just received a lot of Pine Apple, Lemon, and other Syrups, which they sell very cheap.

Latest Arrival of New Goods.

We have just called in at the Store of J. M. Carroll & Co., and were convinced, from the observation we made, that these enterprising gentlemen are determined to meet the wants of every customer who may greet them with a call as near as any House can do. And to accomplish that object, they are receiving new supplies every week, and will continue to recruit from time to time. This week, they have received a Lot of Beautiful Prints—also Brown Domestic, Grey Kentucky Jeans, Oil Cloth for tables and furniture, Trion Factory Thread, Notions &c., Sugar and the very best Rio Coffee made—Molasses, Rice, Soda, Candy, Candles, Soaps, Indigo & Madder, Garretts Snuff in Papers and Bottles, Brown's Lemon Syrup, Tin Ware, a nice lot of Bacon, "Hams & Sides" And something the little girls all want—call and examine their stock. The report has gone out that they sell goods as cheap or a little cheaper than any other House. They inform us, that they will endeavor to substantiate that report fully. Fine No. 1 chewing Tobacco at 50c. will arrive in a few days.

Necessity for Admitting Alabama.

We suggest to Mr. Stevens the absolute necessity of admitting Alabama at an early day, if the lives of the loyal men are to be preserved. Loyalty is suffering unutterable pangs every hour of delay. The carpet baggers who were voted for are living from hand to mouth, waiting for the assembling of the Legislature. Many of them are entirely out of business, and all of them will starve unless a propitious sky hastens up the roasting ears. They are not only needy as to clothes, but cadaverous as to countenance. Their pegs were set for the first day of May, and they exhausted their purses, pawned the contents of their carpet-bags, and eked out their credit with loyal grocers to reach the first of May. May came and is rapidly passing away. No offices yet. No fees wherewith to buy a penny loaf as did Benjamin Franklin, and eat it in the hour of hunger. We know of one of these loyal unfortunates who has been boarding with a colored man and brother upon the mortgage of his anticipated *per diem*. Another, a Senator, has been just expelled from the too-confined roof of a cross-roads bar room leaquer. "Alas for the rarity of human charity!"

But sadder than all, we learn that the loyal elect of Lowndes county, the Probate Judge, the Sheriff and the Clerk, all carpet-baggers, are living together in the greatest destitution down on the Selma road. By clubbing together they prevented the bottom of their carpet bags from being seen before the first day of May. That day past, and a cloud settled upon the house of Lowndes. Something must be done. The wolf was at their door, and the rebel was laughing up the road. Heaven! must starvation come while honors were almost in their grasp? Must loyal men listen to the growlings of their stomachs while a few miserable renegade Senators were growling at the impeachment of a traitor? Finding that something must be done, the official trio de-

cided to give weekly dancing parties to the colored, bucks and buccesses of the neighborhood. Admittance twenty-five cents. The thing took. On the appointed evenings: Dinah and Calline, Suky and MaJane came to the festive halls of the Lowndes county officers, bedecked, as to their persons, with low-neck dresses, magenta ribbons, and solferino pocket-handkerchiefs. They were attended by Buck, Sambo, Pomp and Josh, with plaited locks, from the ends whereof floated the superfluity of cotton strings. Then—

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell.
And eyes looked love on eyes that spoke again."

Then the Sheriff tapped upon his fiddle, and the Probate Judge collected the "twenty five cents" at the door, while the Clerk beat time with his foot and called out: "Gentlemen and ladies, take your posish! For't four!—back the same!—Gents for't!—Ladies the same!—All for't!" Then arose a cloud of dust, and as the evening waxed, there came

"Sabeen odors from the spicy arms of Africa, the blest."

When the dance ceased, and the ladies had been handed to the inverted tubs and reclining barrels, the Sheriff compared notes with the Probate Judge, and finding that the exchequer was still scant, too scant for suffering loyalty, it was proposed that one of the trio, who had a rude knowledge of the tricks of the prestidigitator, should exhibit feats of sleight of hand in the adjacent room, to which the dancers might secure admittance by paying the insignificant sum of fifty cents. The thing took again. Africa handed over the chips, and sat with glaring eyeballs at the friendly Ku Klux. Then the loyal Ku Klux took buttons from the fair hand of Calline, throw them down the gaping mouth of Josh, and pulled them out of his own. It was startling. The plaited locks of the audience stood on end. Then commenced a series of legerdemain performances, such as no sheriff, clerk, or probate judge of Lowndes ever enacted since Time sprung from the Womb of Eternity. Small buttons were placed in a pistol by the honorable Clerk, and shot into the mouth of the honorable Sheriff. Large buttons were placed in a jug and mysteriously transferred to an adjacent peck measure. Eggs were converted into potatoes, and a full yard of Dinah's ribbons was drawn from the stomach of the honorable Clerk.

It is thus that the loyal officers of Alabama, teach the loyal people the graces of an enlightened civilization, and instruct their yearning minds in the arts and sciences of loyal life. Such self-devotion deserves reward; such uncompromising loyalty should be crowned with the blessings of a regenerate people. And hence we say that Mr. Stevens should impress Congress with the necessity of admitting Alabama at once. No more icy water affidavits are needed. Let Congress be affidavited about the Lowndes county salutation and prestidigitator exercises, and the nation is safe!—*Mont. Mail.*

SPURIOUS CURRENCY.

Arrest of a Kentucky Counterfeiter.—He Disgorges Three Hundred Dollars of Forged Notes on the First National Bank of Indianapolis.

[From the Nashville Banner]

A man named G. M. Fortunes was arrested at Madison, Station, seven miles from Nashville, on the northward bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, last evening, by policeman C. C. Cassidy, and a well known Nashville detective, who had followed him on the train, for passing counterfeit money. As soon as the arrest was made, Fortunes threw something out of the window of the car, but what it was the officers making the arrest were unable to ascertain. After he was taken off the train he was searched, but nothing was found upon his person. His saddle-bags were opened and every piece of clothing thoroughly examined. Thirteen twenty dollar counterfeit notes upon the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, many of them bearing the same number, and four hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy cents in good money was found in the pocket of a pair of gray pantaloons. He was placed in a wagon at Madison Station, and brought back to Nashville at 12 o'clock last night. Two other counterfeit twenties on the same bank, which had been passed on citizens yesterday, were also handed to the police as having been received from Fortunes.

Fortunes offered a counterfeit bill at the sale of the pools at Patterson & Wand's, Friday night, but no suspicion was aroused as to his honesty. His eagerness to bet against heavy odds and the recklessness with which he scattered his "flimises" at the race course yesterday was noticed by several persons. He stated, after his arrest, that he would have give \$1,000 rather than have had it done, and that he had a "wife and family depending upon him for a support." He is said to reside at Glasgow, Barren county, Kentucky, but he has been frequently seen at Bowling Green and Franklin.

CONUNDRUM.—Sambo, does you know why the Radicals is like dese noisy things all tr too woods now?

No Pete, I gib it up.
Well, its cause dey's lo-cusses.
Yah, yah, yah—dat am a fack Pete, an dey dont lib' mor'n forty days ater dey gits to dar wust nudder.

Dress.—The only habit which woman is always thinking of improving.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]
The Southern People Neglect their Home, to Build up Northern Papers

If the support was extended to the Southern newspapers that they deserve they would soon eclipse those of any other section of the Union. More brains and labor are now expended upon the Southern press than ever before; and in spite of the hard times, under which they labor, Southern papers are equal to those of more favored latitudes. The exciting political campaign of this year is now fairly commencing, and instead of making up clubs and sending money to the North, the people of Alabama and the South should strain every nerve to quadruple the circulation of their home and State papers.

On this subject we make the following extract from an esteemed cotemporary:

In almost every community there are persons ready to make up, and join in, clubs for Northern papers, but it is seldom any one ever attempts to get up a club for a Southern paper. Why is it? Is it right? There is a great *mania* for getting up clubs for those papers at the North advocating a Constitutional Federal Government. They are admired for their boldness in defense of Constitutional principle. We admire such boldness, too. If such papers are to be admired by the Southern people for boldly standing up to the cause of a Constitutional Union, at the North where free speech is allowed, how much more ought the poor, illy supported Conservative press of the South, where the bayonet is all the time pointed at them, to be admired for their boldness in sustaining the same principles? Reader, did you ever think of this?

While the press of the North is left untrammelled and free, according to the provisions of the Constitution, to publish whatever may please the writer, the Southern press is threatened with suppression if the editor dares to handle men and principles as they deserve. There is not a bold, fearless, manly and independent editor in the South that may not be arrested at any moment, or whenever it may suit or gratify the caprices of military fancy, just for doing what our bold editorial friends at the North are doing—battling for Constitutional Liberty. They are free from threatening; we are threatened with suppression.

If our people admire boldness, honesty and fearlessness on the part of the press, they can find many journals to admire in their own midst that deserve their sympathy and support far more than the La Cross Democrat, the New York News, or the Metropolitan Record. Sustain your own press, ye people of the South. It needs your support and sympathy. You are untrue to yourselves and your section, and false to your own professions, if you give any other press than yours the preference in the matter of support.

The Rape upon Alabama.

We do not know whether the Chicago Convention will so stiffen the backs of the wavering Senators as to impel them to perpetrate the rape upon Alabama, intended by the House. The prospect at present is that, whatever may happen to the other States in the omnibus bill, Alabama will be omitted for the present from carpet-bag government. The honest confession and advice of Gen. Meade, and the accompanying letter of Gov. Patton, had the effect to convince the more honest of the Radicals that a gross outrage would be perpetrated upon Alabama, by admitting her misrepresentatives in defiance of the very terms of the Reconstruction Acts. Sixty of the members of the lower House voted to exclude Alabama from the omnibus bill. If the Senate votes, in the same proportion, our State will be rescued, from the hands of the ravisher.

We are glad to know that Judge W. H. Smith, the Radical candidate for Governor under the carpet-bag Constitution has come out clearly and unequivocally against this attempt to outrage Alabama under the general bill for admission of the Southern States. He stands with Gen. Meade and Gov. Patton, opposed to a violation of plighted honor, and will not lend himself, for the purpose of securing the gubernatorial Chair, to the high-handed measure proposed in the secret circular of Ely, Felder, Glascock & Co.

This position of Judge Smith in opposition to the ultra and violent measures of those who elected him will go far towards defeating the Omnibus Bill in the Senate, so far as it relates to Alabama. Let him now cut loose from his former bad advisors, burn the phlogograph of Swayne, go up to Randolph county, endorse the Wedowee platform, and fling to the breeze of North Alabama the banner of States' Rights and State equality—equality in the Union, or military government out of it!

If then, despite his advice at Washington, the Constitution is forced upon us; if no modifications are made, as he predicted would be made in that instrument, by Congress, then let him ascend the gubernatorial Chair, and so soon as the military are withdrawn, call a new State Convention and consign the deceased carpet-baggers to the tomb of the Capulets!—*Mont. Mail.*

THE CLIMAX.—A poor fellow says: "In an evil hour I became addicted to drink. From that moment I have been going down, until I have become an outcast—a loafer—a thing of no account; fit for nothing else on this earth but to be a member of Congress."

Military Tyranny Preferable to Radical Reconstruction.

You, Messrs. Editors, every one of you, can be arrested like Ryland Randolph, put in a prison, tried by a military commission, and sent to the Dry Tortugas. This is the rule you want—this is what your Committee at Montgomery preferred to reconstruction; what the white man's petition sent to Washington prayed for; what your leaders spoke, wrote and resolved for, rather than have reconstruction. To that, under the laws of Congress, Clanton's conceal last January was radically, irreconcilably, fundamentally opposed. Well, gentlemen, you've got it, and some have got the Dry Tortugas, and others may—*Huntsville Ado., 12th.*

Yes, with all its power to handcuff, buck and gag, choke and chain, we prefer military government a hundred fold to the despicable government of thieves and slanders which the *Advocate* proposes for our acceptance. We infinitely prefer that the bayonet which cowers and assassins have induced the military to point against our breast, should stab us to the heart than that, tied hand and foot under a rule which we do not wish, the most infamous of human beings should gloat over our misfortunes and triumph in our shame.

We tell the *Advocate* and all the other cowardly civilians who have appealed to the military to place them in office against the will of the people, that Alabama does not hold the soldier responsible for the outrages upon her people. She will hold those men responsible who invited military interference with her domestic affairs, and who uphold the party which uses the bayonet to prize open the ballot-box. We tell them that the handcuffs upon the Tortugas victims, and the chains which rest upon their limbs, cut in the flesh and weigh upon the heart of every Alabamian. The entire State of Alabama tottered with Judge Pope into the jail of Jacksonville, and stands manacled at the Dry Tortugas. She lifts her eyes to heaven and swears that her traitorous children who have invited this insult and outrage upon their mother—

"Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung!"
—*Montgomery Mail.*

Very few persons have sense enough to despise the praise of a fool.

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 HERNIMON & G. A. KETCHUM, Medical Examiners.
CAPT. JAS. D. JOHNSTON, Gen'l State Agent.

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

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

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
" Six copies twelve months 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.

B. C. KEENE & CO., DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

WATER STREET, Opposite the Troup House, SELMA, ALA.
May 23, 1868.—2m.

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

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm 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 receive for all amounts due.

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 30, 1868.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,)
Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala.
Ap'l 17th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came E. W. Wesson, Administrator of the Estate of Thos. Hawkins, deceased, and presents and files his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate; thereupon.

It is Ordered by the Court, that the 29th day of June, 1868, be set for making said settlement; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House of said County, on said 29th day of June, 1868 & contest said account if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
May 30, 1868.—3m.

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, & an assortment of Stationery. Call and examine our stock, and make purchases to suit your fancy. May 30.

TIN-WARE

For Sale by

WOODWARD & SON.

HOW TO GET RICH OF

"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 deluges 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, don't fail to secure a copy of this work, you will never regret your investment. Price, \$1. Address, E. D. TAYLOR & SON, Meriden, Conn.

W. P. LAW, J. WARREN HUDSON.

LAW & HUDSON, COTTON FACTORS

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.

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 & MILTON, 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. WATSON, of the old firm of Eager, Watson & White is with this House. May 23, 1868.—4t.

Notice to Creditors of Estate of

J. D. King, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of March, 1868, by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala.; therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them to me, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZABETH KING, Adm'x of

Ap'l 25—6t.

Please Call.

If told that we have "no more Drees Goods," believe it not, but be so good as to call and examine for yourselves. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

We have additional supplies of GOODS coming, which will soon be here. We sell as cheap as can be afforded. "Give and live," is the motto.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD & SON.

April 25, 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.—4t.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 23.—The Baltimore Presbyterians, in response to the invitation to hold the next Conference in Louisville, passed a resolution on the expediency of holding Conference outside of its own jurisdiction. Next Conference, occurs at Mobile.

Pontreby denies authorization or knowledge of the Cooper letter.

In response to a "serenade," General Grant said: "Gentlemen—Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without any desire to cultivate that power, [laughter.] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All I can say is, that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty. Of my purpose and of my rectitude in the performance of public duties, you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you."

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, May 23.—Robbers seized the engine between Louisville and Cincinnati, detached the express car, crew the express messenger out, and robbed three safes. Loss unknown.—The engine was found on the track this morning deserted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—It is apprehended that the immense wheat crop of Oregon cannot be harvested. Schooner Grow is reported wrecked in Puget Sound, and the crew captured and murdered by Hydas Indians.

FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, May 23.—A dispatch from Lake City, Florida, says: A few days ago, nearly two acres in a farm in Hamilton county, suddenly sunk to a depth of fifty feet from the surface, surrounding land filling with water and submerging tops of the tallest trees.—Ground still sinking and now covers four acres. Streams and creeks loose themselves in "surrounding" country which forces outlets in this way, those sinks occur occasionally, but this is the largest and deepest known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 24.—Stevens has prepared new articles of impeachment, founded on evidence heretofore taken by Judiciary Committee, and partially based on the establishment of Provisional Governments in the South, and the payment of money to the Provisional officers. It is understood a majority of the Managers disapprove them.

It is not known what course events will take to-morrow and next day. In fact it is doubted whether the chief actors have decided for themselves.

The indication favor a further postponement.

Thurlow Weed and Collector Smith, of New York, were before the Managers yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Senator Trumbull gave notice that he would endeavor to press the Arkansas admission bill to a final vote on Wednesday.—Adjourned.

House.—Mr Chandler introduced a resolution declaring that the control of the State Governments is vested in the white people of the several States, and instructing the Committee on Elections to report a resolution declaring that this is a white man's government. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A resolution was offered looking to the election of a commission, to investigate illegal and unjust imprisonments during the war. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was passed to bring Charles W. Woolley before the bar of the House to answer for contempt.—The Managers supported the resolution by a report, the reading of which occupied over one hour, which was sustained by copies of private telegrams, and evidence, mainly that of Thurlow Weed, showing that the scheme of buying votes for acquittal was canvassed in New York. Intimate relation were also shown to exist between the counsel and friends of the President and the parties who canvassed the purchase of votes in New York. The report claims that the Managers have other evidence, but at present only feel justified in presenting such as will justify the arrest of Woolley.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, May 25.—Judge Benedict refused to release Lieutenant Braine on the bail offered; but intimated that he would be released on sufficient bail to insure his appearance to answer.

Washington, May 26.—Stanton vacated the War Office yesterday.

Parties in this city animated under the September proclamation, were registered yesterday. This will considerably increase the white vote.

New Orleans, May 27.—The Picayune is out in an editorial advocating the issuance of a general amnesty proclamation by President Johnson.

One by one the swift witnesses of Mr. Brigham and Judge Holt on the conspiracy trial fall into the clutches of the law. Conover, Ashby's friend, is in the Penitentiary. Cleaver is awaiting a new trial, having been once convicted of an infamous crime. Baker is a fugitive from justice, and the other day a warrant was issued for Richard Montgomery charged with conspiracy. There are the parties whose testimony Mrs. Surratt and others were convicted and executed.

HQ. THIRD MILITARY DIST.

(DEPARTMENT OF GA., FLORIDA & ALA.)
ATLANTA, GA., May 19, 1868.

General Orders, No. 79.
Many inquiries having been made of the commanding General as to whether General Orders No. 6, current series, issued from these Headquarters, relating to the collection of debts in Alabama, are still in force, it is deemed proper to announce that said orders are, and will continue in force until revoked by orders from these Headquarters; and that it is a violation of said orders to levy upon or seize any property, real or personal, under any writ of execution or other legal process requiring the sale of property, except for the collection of taxes and the fees of officers. All such writs or other processes, when placed in the hands of an officer for other purposes, should be immediately returned with his endorsement "Returned by operation of law."

By Order of Maj. General Meade:
R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.
OFFICIAL: A. D. C.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BE REF., FREEDMEN & ABANDONED LANDS,
Montgomery, Ala., April 27, 1868.

CIRCULAR, No. 24.

Captain Robert Harrison 33d U. S. Infantry, having reported to the Assistant Commissioner, for duty in the B. I. R. & A. L. State of Alabama, is hereby assigned to duty and announced as Sub-Asst. Commissioner, for the Sub-District of Jacksonville, comprised of the counties of Bulma, Cherokee, Cleburne and Calhoun; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Col. & Br'g. Gen. O. L. SHERBURN.

Asst. Commissioner.

GEO. SHORCKLEY.

Capt. 15th Inf. B't. Maj. U. S. A.

Acty Asst. Adj't. Gen'l.

OFFICIAL: GEO. SHORCKLEY.

B't. Maj. U. S. A., A. A. A.

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 secret nor patents.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County.

May 4th, A. D. 1868.

THIS day came C. W. P. and P. M. Phillips, Administrators of the Estate of Jane Phillips, deceased, and filed in court their petition, asking an order authorizing them to compromise a certain promissory note made by G. W. Phillips, John M. Lovo, N. Phillips, for the sum of fourteen hundred and five dollars, dated 17th December, 1866, and due the 17th day of December 1868, with interest from date, and payable to them 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.

Ma. 20, 1868—3t.

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. NEIGHBOURS, Adm.

May 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of W. M. SELF, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of W. M. SELF, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN A. COBB, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JOHN A. COBB, of the county of Calhoun in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Alabama.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of EZEKIAL A. HALL, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of EZEKIAL A. HALL, of Jacksonville, in the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.

May 19. U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

District Court of the United States for the Northern Dist. of Ala.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, Bankrupt.—Northern District of Alabama, ss.:—

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, a Warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, against the Estate of JAMES D. HOLLINGSWORTH, of the county of Calhoun, in said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own Petition: That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at Gadsden, in the court room, before Joseph W. Burke, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. E. DOUGLASS, U. S. Marshal for said district.



POETRY.

If We Knew.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way—
If we knew the little losses
Sorely grievous every day,
Would we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain,
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our life a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us
Held but gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away all trembling
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows
Lying on the dewy grass,
While 'tis only birds of Eden
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent stories,
Quivering through the heart of pain,
Would our manhood dare to doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life hath many a target crossing,
Joy hath many a break of woe,
And the cheek tear stained and whitest,
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to others' lives,
And with love toward erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Sour to realms of light again,
We may say, "Dear Father Judge us
As we judged our fellow men."

This World a Fleeting Show.

This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow—
There's nothing true but Heaven!

And false the light on Glory's pinne,
As fading hues of Even;
And Love and Hope, and Beauty's bloom,
Are blossoms gathered for the tomb—
There's nothing bright but Heaven!

Poor wanderers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven,
And Fancy's flash, and Reason's ray,
Serve but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven.

We find the following in a London paper.

William IV, late King of England, when Duke of Clarence, and during his service off the Coast of Canada, and crossed over to the State of Vermont. He entered a tailor's shop, and on seeing the tailor's wife, an exceedingly beautiful woman, he without ceremony ravished a kiss from the lady, and remarked, "There, now, tell your country women that the son of the King of England has kissed a Yankee tailor's wife." Unhappily for him, at that moment her husband, the tailor, appeared from the back room, and being a stout fellow, gave the scion of royalty a tremendous kick, and exclaimed, "There, go and tell your countrymen that a Yankee tailor has kicked the son of the King of England."

A young lady of Richmond had two admirers. The one she married, and the other she lived in seclusion ever since. The other day she received notice from the administrator of the grateful rejected lover, who had died in New Orleans, that his whole estate had been bequeathed to her.

It is a wonderful fact, but no less a fact, that no men work so hard, and for so little pay, as seamen who strive, to live without any work at all, and to feed on the sweat of other men's brows.

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "Oh, yes," replied the youth, "but I could not think of taking advantage of my own father."

"What's the matter, Caesar?" "Dat nigger dat lib down Cat alley hit me on the mouth wid his fist." "Well, didn't you strike him back, Caesar?" "No, mass, but I strike him head."

Sir Peter Jely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint from it. Apply the same rule to bad company.

A Chicago editor says that half the people who attend musical entertainments in that city "don't know the difference between a symphony and a sardine."

Mr. Jules Favre, one of the ablest French orators and writers of the day, has pronounced in favor of women's rights.

The latest novelty in sewing machines is one that will follow the thread of an argument.

A man will generally give you his advice without charge; but you will often be cheated if you take it.

"You are to be hanged," said a judge, when addressing a prisoner, "and I hope it will be a warning to you."

Mr. Halpine, in a letter to the New York Citizen, says: "Mr. Chase, in private, makes no concealment of his opinion that, politically, impeachment is the worst blunder of the Radicals; while, legally, to use the expressive vernacular, 'it has not a leg to stand upon'."

Colonel Withers in a Richmond letter to the Lynchburg News says that Gen. Lee deprecates the acerbity of political feeling now so rife in the land, and is disposed to believe that more moderation and prudence in the expression of opinion, and less bitterness in the denunciation of political opponents, would conduce more to the speedy settlement of the vexed questions which now agitate the country. He, however, studiously avoids political discussions, and, with rare discretion, affords no room for cavil to the enemies of the South.

FEMALE DELIGHT.

English Female Bitters
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints
Cures all Female Complaints

It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young
It satisfies old and young

It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife
It delights Husband and Wife

As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator
As a Female Regulator

Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty
Adds Strength and gives Beauty

Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians
Prepared by Southern physicians

For Chills and Fever.

Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills
Use Dromgoole & Co's King of chills

For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever
For all forms of chills and Fever

Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver
Cleanses the Stomach and arouses the Liver

FOR YOUR KIDNEYS.

Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu
Use Ext. Bearberry, cubeb and Buchu

Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases
Never fails in Kidney Diseases

Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine
Cures Incontinence of Urine

Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet
Cures Weak Back and Gleet

Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate
Cures frequent desire to Urinate

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch
With Constitutional Monarch

Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities
Removes all Impurities

Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations
Use Great Southern Preparations

NEW GOODS.

JOHN D. HOKE

Receiving, and will continue to receive
from New York and other markets, a stock
of Goods suited to the Spring and Summer
Trade.

A. SPLENDID LOT OF Spring & Summer GOODS,

Just Received, and
for sale very cheap
for cash, by

T. F. WYNN & CO.
Call and see them immediately.
March 7th, 1868.

ROBT. A. PETTIBONE,

(Successor to N. D. JOHNSON & Co.)

RECEIVING AND Forwarding Merchant,

Selma, Alabama.

Ware House and Wharf at
the terminus of the Alabama
& Tennessee Rivers Rail Road.

Cotton or Merchandise of any description
Consigned to this House will be forwarded
promptly and as low as through any house in
Selma. Feb. 16, 1867—47.

H. W. Lattrell, vs. Jas. Lea, L. W. Crozier & Ben. Johnson

IN this cause it is made to appear to the
Register, by affidavit of Complainant,
that two of the said Defendants, James Lea
L. W. Crozier, who are of lawful age, are
non-residents of this State and reside in the
town of Starksville, Lamar county State of
Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a Newspaper published in the town
of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive
weeks, requiring them to answer or demur to the
bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day
of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days there-
after a decree pro confesso will be taken
against them.

Done at office this 25th day of April, A.
D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
May 2, 1868.—4t.—\$11 15.

BOWEN & HOOPER, Wholesale and Retail GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washing-
ton Streets, directly op-
posite the "Group House."

ARE now opening a full and complete as-
sortment 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, re-
spectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly
attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be
happy to again meet their old friends, and
ask a fair share of patronage from the public
generally. BOWEN & HOOPER.
August 24, 1867—1y.

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 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 "Group House," being determined to secure
capital not pawns 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 the
usual conveniences for travellers of all
ranks. J. D. HAMMOND.
Jacksonville, Jan. 11, 1868.

Economy & Home Industry. SAVE YOUR RAGS! THE CHICKASAW 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, and
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,
and they must be free of woolsens, clean and
well handled.

Dealers in paper stock in the city and in-
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 Mead-
ow Station, the location of the Company's
Works.

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

We are now receiving and will continue
to receive fresh lots of Groceries and
Plantation Supplies

Every week, which they offer to Planters and
Country Merchants at as low figures as can
be bought in the up country. Call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere.

We are prepared to pay tax on Cotton con-
signed to us for shipment to Selma, Mobile,
New Orleans or New York.

Will soon have a large Ware-house com-
pleted in rear of our building for storing
Cotton. Oxford, Ala. Nov. 8, 1867—6m.

DRUGS, DRUGS.

P. L. TURNLEY,

(Successor to the firm of Turnley & Gibbons.)

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

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

The exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, February 24, 1868,

under the direction of
REV. D. P. SMITH, Principal.

MISS MARY A. TURNLEY, Teach-
er in Primary Department.

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

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

The Scholastic year is divided into
two sessions of 24 and 16 weeks respec-
tively.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
24 weeks.

First Class, \$18 00
2nd " 12 00
3rd " 8 00
4th " 6 00

Music on Piano, Extra, inclu-
ding use of instrument, 36 00

French, Extra, 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

Rates of tuition per term of 16 weeks
the same per month.

A deduction of 10 per cent is made in favor
of those who will pay monthly, quarterly
or in advance.

Tuition will be charged from the time a
pupil enters the school to the end of the
term.

Tuition of ministers' daughters at half
rates.

Parents may feel assured that the intellec-
tual and moral improvement of their daugh-
ters will be faithfully sought. All sectarian
influences are prohibited, the pupils having
free access to the different Sabbath Schools
and Churches in the village, as parents may
direct.

As to fine scenery, health, good society,
and opportunities for religious instruction,
Jacksonville presents peculiar advantages.

Board can be had in good families at \$15
per month.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.
J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

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

Dec. 7, 1867.

C. D. Davis, Adm'r
of the Estate of P.
P. Riddle, dec'd.

Woodford R. Hanna,
et al's.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the
Register, by affidavit of Complainant,
that Mary Davidson and her husband T. L.
Davidson, and Nancy Davidson, who are of
lawful age, are non-residents of this State
and reside in the State of Mississippi, the
former two in Tippah, the latter in Tishum-
ing county; Rhoda Mitchell and her husband
Wm. M. Mitchell, non-residents over 21 years
and reside in St. Joseph, in the State of Mis-
souri; Sallie J. Riddle, of lawful age; Mary
Riddle, Lila Riddle, and Ellen Riddle,
minors, and non-residents, who reside in
Tennessee, Hamilton county; William Hines,
and James Hines, of lawful age, and Rhoda
Hines, Gilbert Hines and Eliza Hines, who
are minors, and non-residents, and reside in
Tyler county, State of Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that
publication be made in the Jacksonville Re-
publican, a Newspaper published in the town
of Jacksonville, Ala., for four consecutive
weeks, requiring them to answer or demur to the
bill of complaint in this cause by the 4th
day of June, A. D. 1868, or in thirty days
thereafter a decree pro confesso will be
taken against them.

Done at office, this 14th day of April, A.
D. 1868.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register, &c.
Apr 14, 1868.—4t.—\$15 00.

INFORMATION.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxu-
riant growth of hair upon a bald head or
barren face, also a recipe for the removal of
Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the
skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beau-
tiful, can be obtained without charge by ad-
dressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway,
New York.

S. & T. J. MORGAN, GROCERY

AND
Commission Merchants,
OXFORD, Ala.

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

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

Oxford, Oct. 5, 1867.

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

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

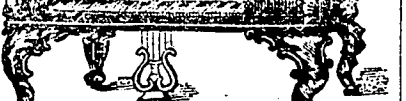
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price
six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhea,
induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Em-
issions, impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental & Phys-
ical Incurability, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

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

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

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,386.



MUSIC LESSONS

ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E.
FRANCIS, commencing with the sec-
sions of the Jacksonville Female Academy.

Pupils can commence at any time dur-
ing the session, and be charged for the time.
Country Produce at the market price taken
in payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '68



It is an EXHAUSTIVE REMEDY in all cases of
Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect
cure in less than twenty-four hours, from
the use of no more than two or three pills.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Dis-
ease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neu-
ralgia and general nervous derangements,
of many years standing, affecting the entire
system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks
at the utmost, always the most astonishing
relief, and very rarely fails to produce a com-
plete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in
the slightest degree injurious, even to the
most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used
with

PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many
of our

MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

who give it their unanimous and unqualified
approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, and postage.
One package, \$1.00, Postage 6 cents.
Six packages, 5.00, " 27 " "
Twelve packages, 9.00, " 48 " "

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers
in drugs and medicines throughout the United
States, and by

TURNER & CO. Sole Proprietors,
157 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.,
Oct. 12, 1867.

To the Afflicted.

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

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

News Agency.

OMBERG & CO., having established a
branch of their business in Jacksonville
at the Millinery Store of Mrs. M. E. Row-
land, are prepared to furnish, at the cheapest
rates, a great variety of the Latest and
most popular Magazines, Periodi-
cals and Newspapers; also Music,
School and Miscellaneous Books, &
an assortment of Stationery.

Call and examine our stock, and make
purchases to suit your fancy. Feb. 15.

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 GREEN-
PORT: Feb. 1868

From New York Philadelphia Baltimore
1st Class, \$2.75, \$2.25, \$2.75
2d Class, 2.25, 2.00, 2.25
3d Class, 1.95, 1.75, 1.95
4th Class, 1.49, 1.25, 1.49

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 Sun-
day 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.

Millinery GOODS

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers,
Ribbons, &c.

Her stock having been purchased in Bal-
timore, on good terms, she feels that she can
suit all, both in price and quality.

Call and see for yourselves.
Oxford, Ala. April 25, 1868—1t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate