

NOVEMBER



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For one year in advance, \$3 00 For six months, 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1 50 Each subsequent insertion, 75 Over one square counted as two, &c. Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Capt. P. B. Sheppard, is our authorized agent, to contract, receive and receipt for advertising, and subscription to the Jacksonville Republican, in the cities of Selma and Mobile.

COTTON SEED WANTED. 15 cents per Bushel will be paid in subscription to the Republican, for Cotton Seed delivered in a few weeks.

See change of schedule on Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

The democratic majority in Louisiana was over 55,000, and in Georgia about 45,000.

Political Predictions and Prospects. Since the election has brought to a sudden close a heated political campaign, the political writers, speakers and newspapers seem to have little employment in this line, except to indulge in conjectures and predictions as to the future policy of the new President.

With the exception of that class of extreme, rabid radicals, of which Phillips, Wade, Sumner and Butler are the representatives, all agree, with singular unanimity, in expressing the opinion that Gen. Grant will pursue a conciliatory, just and magnanimous policy. We hope this may be so, and believe, from all his antecedents, as well as later developments, there is good reason to suppose it will.

In the present condition of affairs, there are but two clearly defined parties in the country, one the extreme Radical, the other composed of the conservative Republicans and Democrats. The first under the lead of Wendell Phillips, editor of the Anti-Slavery standard, and the editor of the Boston Commercial, are already urging the repeal of the Reconstruction Acts, and going back to the time of the surrender, commencing anew by passing sweeping laws authorizing prosecutions for treason, confiscation of land and property, &c.

The policy of conservative Republicans and Democrats it is not necessary to recite. The new President in this dilemma, must necessarily choose between them. We can scarcely think it possible that Gen. Grant will suffer himself to become the mere register of the edicts of a despotic Congress, which would beyond all possible doubt, necessarily result in the financial ruin and bankruptcy of the government, the destruction of the constitution, and total change of the form of government from that of a Republic to a Monarchy or despotism, of which he would be the first chief.

On the contrary, by pursuing a just, generous, magnanimous and liberal course towards the whole country, he would secure the undivided support of the South and the great mass of conservatives in the North and West, and thus insure to himself, if any living man could, a strength sufficient to resist and defeat the destructive and ruinous policy of radicalism, and restore the whole country to peace, harmony, prosperity and constitutional free government.

It may be, that Gen. Grant is the instrument of Providence, "the man of destiny" to accomplish this very end. There is much in his past history—his rapid rise from obscurity to the highest military, and then immediately to the highest civil office in the government, to justify such a supposition. Like Andrew Jackson, who secured provided, in addition to his military fame, with sufficient strength, through his defeat by Congress and after overwhelming election by the people to successfully contend with the United States Bank, a monied

oligarchy, which threatened to grasp political power and overthrow the liberties of the country. In the language of Gen. Grant's campaign key note, we say "let us have peace." Not the peace of the dead calm of despotism; but a real, lasting and substantial peace, founded upon justice and magnanimity which will restore harmony and prosperity to the whole country.

We publish this week the journal of several days proceedings of the Legislature now in session. The first few days of the session were consumed in discussing the question whether this was a new session or a continuation of the old, which was finally decided in favor of the latter.

We have only selected such items as were of general public character, not supposing our readers would feel any interest, and therefore not necessary to encumber our columns with the numerous propositions to charter bridges, make free dealers, appropriate money to some individuals, and relieve others of the penalties of their crimes, and other acts of purely local and private interest.

A project has been started to cast the entire electoral vote for Gen. Grant. It seems to have started in New York, the same locality from whence came the demoralizing and mischievous suggestion to change the democratic candidates on the eve of the election. We do not suppose our opinion would have any weight one way or the other; but we think it could do no good and might do harm in various ways.

The great mass of democrats and conservatives, even though they were in a minority, which is said not to be the case, could do more to secure respect for their rights and interest by remaining organized, than by virtually disbanding. Past events in the history of all countries has proven that it is not good policy, either in military or political warfare, to surrender at discretion, and depend upon making terms afterwards.

Barby's Prophylactic Fluid.—We are gratified in being able, most candidly and sincerely, to recommend this truly valuable and useful medicine to our readers. We have used it in our family, and know how highly it is estimated by others who have used it. Read the advertisement in another column, from which you will learn the great variety of uses to which it is applicable, and diseases for which there is no superior remedy; and also how highly it is recommended by a number of scientific and intelligent gentlemen.

It may be obtained at Dr. J. C. Francis' Drug Store, where a constant supply will always be kept. We invite special attention to the card of J. J. Vandiver, Cotton Factor and General Commission Merchant, Rome, Ga. Mr. Vandiver was formerly a citizen of our County, well and favorably known, as an experienced and capable business man. Persons desiring to ship Cotton or other produce to Rome, or have any description of Commission business transacted, will find him a correct, prompt and energetic agent, who will strive with earnestness and fidelity to promote their interest.

Persons in this section, who may visit Rome, and wishing to purchase Clocks, Watches, or Jewelry, or have them repaired, would do well to call upon Mr. Thomas Dunlop, at Hoyt's Drug Store. We know Mr. D. personally. He is a thorough and skillful workman, in whose representations the utmost reliance may be placed. He has also a fine assortment of silver and plate ware spectacles &c. See his advertisement in another column.

ENLARGEMENT.—Agreeably to promise made some time since, we this week enlarge our paper four columns, without any increase of price. We desire to say only, in a few words as possible, that we hope our patrons may appreciate our efforts to make an interesting, useful and valuable paper, and show that appreciation by prompt payment, and efforts to aid us in increasing its circulation.

We do not suppose there ever was an article so universally esteemed whenever known as Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. As a family medicine it certainly has no superior. Alex. H. Stephens of Ga., who has used it for ten years says of it, "No head of a family should ever be without it."

The Journal of Commerce, whose ideas are always sound and reliable on questions of policy, expresses the conviction that the Radical party is made up of material so incongruous, now, that it will be next to impossible for it to hold together for another four years. As to the President elect, the editor says:—Mobile Register

Gen. Grant is not a Radical, and we have the very highest authority for saying that it is his purpose to separate himself from the extremists, and to rally round him a strong body of the better class of citizens, who shall draw into them congenial allies from all quarters, and become, as they would deserve to be, the party of the country. He is also extremely anxious to verify his party waterword, and to lead the country at once to peace and renewed prosperity. This is his purpose, and no one can deny that it is a noble ambition.

Not himself a politician, and with but little experience or skill in civil life, he does not, as we think, at all realize the difficulties in the way of such success as he covets. We do not say that he will fail, for he has undoubted pluck, and, besides four years of patronage at command, he will also have the advice and practical aid of some strong friends who do not usually intermeddle with public affairs. He will, of course, be first flattered and then roundly abused by those whose alliance he disdains. If Sumner is left out in the cold, according to the present programme, there will be heard at Washington a howl of rage every time the wind is from the East. If the South is treated kindly and justly, as Gen. Grant has privately promised, and the measures of reconstruction he has indicated as his choice are adopted, he will soon be classed by the Radicals of his party as a rebel sympathizer, bent on throwing away all the fruits of the great national victory. There is a large class of politicians whose sole test of a righteous peace is some form of security for the permanent ascendency of their party at the South. There can be no rest to the land until that idea is abandoned; and if this concession is now made by their chosen leader, he will be stigmatized most unparagonably as a traitor to their cause.

Alabama.

The following returns are believed to be very nearly correct. Some are official and others not.—Mont. Advertiser.

Table with columns: COUNTY, SEYMOUR, GRANT. Lists counties like Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Butler, Bullock, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Clay, Clarke, Crenshaw, Dallas, Dale, DeKalb, Elmore, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Jones, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marshall, Marion, Mobile, Montgomery, Monroe, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Wilcox, Washington, Winston.

What Grant Might Do?

Under the caption of "What Grant Might Do," the New York Star thus ably and briefly sums up sundry of the reforms and retrenchments which he can easily work, to the vast benefit of the whole country and the great relief of a suffering people: All our financial troubles result, primarily, from the great drain of taxation which is swallowing up the products of our industry. The Government is now paying five hundred millions a year to keep its machinery running, whereas it cost only one sixth of that sum before the war. This enormous expense is eating us up. It is that which now causes our house rent to be three or four times greater than they were ten years ago. It is that which makes everything else so much dearer than it ought to be. And that same load will continue to

weigh us down for years to come, unless a wise and economical policy be adopted by the party in power. General Grant will have the power to relieve the country, to a great extent, from this crushing burden of taxation; but whether he will have the inclination, is another thing. It will be in his power to reduce the taxes fully one half, and thereby reduce, to a certain extent, the prices of nearly everything we buy. How is this to be done? In the first place it is now costing the Government one hundred million dollars a year to support the standing army in the South. Let that item be wiped out entirely by withdrawing the army. There is really no more need for keeping that military force in the South than there is for a like force in our own State. In fact, the soldiery only makes matters worse in the South, and if there were no soldiers there the whites and blacks would get along in peace and harmony, as they used to do. In the next place, we would abolish that concern for supporting lazy niggers, known as the Freedmen's Bureau. That would take off several millions more. Then our navy could be reduced one half without any detriment to the country, which would take off another large slice of taxation. The Internal Revenue Department could be so remodelled as to save fifty millions a year that now go into the pockets of official swindlers. There might, in short, be a great saving in every branch of the government—enough in the aggregate to reduce the expenses fully one-half.

Economy is now the great need. It is the only means by which the Government can remove from the people's shoulders the load under which they are groaning. Let Grant now cut loose from the Radical politicians whose palms are already itching at the thought of prospective spoils, and let him honestly determine to administer the Government in the true interests of the people. By that means he would win the favor of every good citizen, and prove himself worthy of the high position to which he has been elected.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Reported Expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

SENATE.

SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved. Mr. Sibley, a bill to amend sub-division 6 of section 611 of the Revised Code. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sibley, a bill to make the separate estates of married women liable in certain cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sibley, a bill to insure the safety of bail on bonds in civil or criminal cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sibley, a bill to punish the usurpation of official powers. Referred to the Judicial Committee. Mr. Sibley, a bill to repeal section 446 and part of section 556, of the Revised Code. Referred to Committee on Finance. Mr. Sibley, a bill for the relief of the poor of this State. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions. Mr. Pennington, a bill to repeal Ordinance No. 36 of the State Convention. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pennington, a bill to procure a Geological Survey of the State of Alabama. Mr. Pennington, a bill to allow judgments to be opened and grant new trials in certain cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pennington, a joint resolution to alter and amend the State Constitution (abolishes the office of Lieut. Gov. with numerous other amendments.) Laid on the table. My Mr. Royal, in relation to appeals from Justices' Courts and Circuit Courts: By Mr. Mabry, to repeal section 3939 of the Revised Code. By Mr. Farden, to amend the corporate law of Alabama; By Mr. Farden, to grant new trials in certain cases; By Mr. Farden, for the more efficient execution of legal process; By Mr. Stow, to make an appropriation for the survey of the Cahaba river. By Mr. Wyman to extend the provisions of the ordinance to stay the collection of debts. All of which were referred. House Joint Resolution to appoint a committee to investigate "Ku-Klux" outrages was read third time and passed. House Joint resolution to appoint a committee to investigate frauds, &c., as the late election, was read and pending its consideration. Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met at 9 o'clock. Prayer, &c. Mr. Hardy from committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, reported resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the alleged "Ku-Klux" outrages. That they have power to adjourn from time to time; send for persons and papers; to punish any who fail to answer their summons, making it the duty of the Sheriffs and other officers to obey their orders, &c., &c. The resolutions provoked much discussion and finally passed. Mr. Simmons offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the alleged frauds committed in the recent election, and to throw out the votes of the counties wherein fraud may be shown. Adopted.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved. Mr. Whitney the following: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That from and after the passage of this act, all acts done in their official capacities by any county officer in this State other than those elected in February last, or who were appointed by the Governor of this State, shall be null and void. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any laws or parts of laws in conflict of this act are hereby repealed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Vanzandt. Journal read and approved. Mr. Moor announced the presence of Mr. Evans, the member elect from

SENATE.

SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved. The President announced that he would appoint Messrs. McAfee and Richardson committee of investigation as recommended in message of Governor. Mr. Wyman, a Bill to amend section 499 of the Revised Code of Alabama. Judiciary Com. Mr. Barr, a communication from the Was department turning over the Hospital of the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil authorities. On motion of Mr. Worthy it was referred to a special committee of 5. Mr. Sanford, a bill to empower the Governor to appoint a Judge of the County Court of Calhoun county. Mr. Mabry moved to amend by allowing the people of the county to elect a county Judge; amendment lost. Referred to the Judiciary. Mr. Pennington offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary to notify all members that this body is in session, and that if they do not come within 23 days their seats be declared vacant. Mr. Richards to amend by inserting unless they render a sufficient excuse. Mr. Worthy to amend by making the resolution comply with the Constitution. This resolution led to a debate between Messrs. Fardeu, Oliver, Pennington, Worthy, Whitney and Richards. (Mr. Richards stated that there was one member of this Senate who has never taken his seat. Mr. Lambert made a report from the committee on agriculture to strike out \$5,000 and insert \$2,500, as an appropriation for the fair. Mr. Barr moved to insert \$3,000. Mr. Pennington, seconded by Mr. Worthy, asked the Senator to withdraw, which he did. The bill was amended so as to aid with \$2,500, and passed. Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Also a bill to amend section 3480 of the revised code. Mr. Mansel—A bill to repeal section 1 of a special act of the general assembly of 1867 in reference to Grand Jurors. Mr. Obisolin, a bill to amend sec. 4340 of the Revised Code of Alabama. Also a bill appropriating \$60 000 for pay of expenses of the Legislature. House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE.

SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved. The President announced that he would appoint Messrs. McAfee and Richardson committee of investigation as recommended in message of Governor. Mr. Wyman, a Bill to amend section 499 of the Revised Code of Alabama. Judiciary Com. Mr. Barr, a communication from the Was department turning over the Hospital of the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil authorities. On motion of Mr. Worthy it was referred to a special committee of 5. Mr. Sanford, a bill to empower the Governor to appoint a Judge of the County Court of Calhoun county. Mr. Mabry moved to amend by allowing the people of the county to elect a county Judge; amendment lost. Referred to the Judiciary. Mr. Pennington offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary to notify all members that this body is in session, and that if they do not come within 23 days their seats be declared vacant. Mr. Richards to amend by inserting unless they render a sufficient excuse. Mr. Worthy to amend by making the resolution comply with the Constitution. This resolution led to a debate between Messrs. Fardeu, Oliver, Pennington, Worthy, Whitney and Richards. (Mr. Richards stated that there was one member of this Senate who has never taken his seat. Mr. Lambert made a report from the committee on agriculture to strike out \$5,000 and insert \$2,500, as an appropriation for the fair. Mr. Barr moved to insert \$3,000. Mr. Pennington, seconded by Mr. Worthy, asked the Senator to withdraw, which he did. The bill was amended so as to aid with \$2,500, and passed. Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met at 9 o'clock. Prayer, &c. Mr. Wilson to amend section 2884 of the Revised Code. Mr. Keover, to require certain endorsements. Mr. Hardy to amend an act approved Aug. 18, 1865. Also, a bill to repeal section 2616 of the Revised Code. Also, a bill to regulate the vendors' line in this State. Mr. Hubbard, a bill to repeal an act to authorize the appointment of a guardian ad litem for each county. Mr. Springfield, a bill concerning insolvent estates. Also, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Courts of St. Clair and Calhoun counties to levy an additional tax. Amended by adding: Frankling, Bibb and Covington counties. Mr. Thwaitt, a bill to establish a Firemen's Aid Association of the State of Alabama. Also, a bill to appoint administration in certain cases. All of which were referred. Mr. Bell, a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the Revised Code and other acts of legislation, and recommend how they can be brought into conformity with the present Constitution of the State. Made the Special Order for tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read, &c. Message from the Senate of the adoption of the joint resolution in reference to the appointment of committees. Mr. Vanzandt, a bill to repeal section 23 of ordinance No. 5, adopted Nov. 1865, in reference to the stay of collections. Mr. Burton, a bill to amend Section 4933 of the revised Code. Also, a bill to amend Section 3999 of the revised Code. Also, a bill fixing the pay of Tax Collectors for the year 1868. Also, a bill to simplify titles to real property. Mr. Hubbard, to provide for the sale of land and property of insolvent estates. Mr. Hardy, reported favorably on bill to amend section 2131 of Revised Code. Also, favorably on bill to amend sections 3, 8 and 13 of the Revised Code in reference to the Chancery Court of Alabama. Also, favorably on bill to authorize the Governor to make appointments to fill vacancies in certain offices. Also, favorably on bill to allow appeals to Supreme Court in certain cases. Also, favorably on bill to protect the estates of minors and deceased persons in the State of Alabama. Also, favorably on bill to amend section 2126 of the Revised Code. Also, favorably on bill for the relief of Fernand B. Pope, of the disabilities of minority. All of which passed. The joint Senate resolution providing for the appointment of joint committee to investigate the conditions of railroads in this State, was referred. Engrossed bill to amend an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, to stay the collection of debts. Passed. Engrossed Senate bill to preserve order at elections. Passed. Senate bill to provide for the more effectual enforcement of the criminal laws and ordinances in the city of Mobile. Referred to a special committee. House adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE.

SENATE. SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved. Mr. Whitney the following: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That from and after the passage of this act, all acts done in their official capacities by any county officer in this State other than those elected in February last, or who were appointed by the Governor of this State, shall be null and void. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any laws or parts of laws in conflict of this act are hereby repealed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Vanzandt. Journal read and approved. Mr. Moor announced the presence of Mr. Evans, the member elect from

SENATE.

SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved. The President announced that he would appoint Messrs. McAfee and Richardson committee of investigation as recommended in message of Governor. Mr. Wyman, a Bill to amend section 499 of the Revised Code of Alabama. Judiciary Com. Mr. Barr, a communication from the Was department turning over the Hospital of the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil authorities. On motion of Mr. Worthy it was referred to a special committee of 5. Mr. Sanford, a bill to empower the Governor to appoint a Judge of the County Court of Calhoun county. Mr. Mabry moved to amend by allowing the people of the county to elect a county Judge; amendment lost. Referred to the Judiciary. Mr. Pennington offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary to notify all members that this body is in session, and that if they do not come within 23 days their seats be declared vacant. Mr. Richards to amend by inserting unless they render a sufficient excuse. Mr. Worthy to amend by making the resolution comply with the Constitution. This resolution led to a debate between Messrs. Fardeu, Oliver, Pennington, Worthy, Whitney and Richards. (Mr. Richards stated that there was one member of this Senate who has never taken his seat. Mr. Lambert made a report from the committee on agriculture to strike out \$5,000 and insert \$2,500, as an appropriation for the fair. Mr. Barr moved to insert \$3,000. Mr. Pennington, seconded by Mr. Worthy, asked the Senator to withdraw, which he did. The bill was amended so as to aid with \$2,500, and passed. Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Choctaw county. He came forward and took the oath of office. The following bills passed: To amend section 3483 of the Revised Code. To ratify certain ordinances. To secure complete records in the Court of this State. To authorize the Circuit Court of Crenshaw to hold sessions of two weeks. For the more effectual enforcement of criminal law in Mobile. To form the new county of Escambia. To remove the county seat of Marengo. Adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SENATE.

SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanford. Journal read and approved. Mr. McAfee, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, reported favorably to bill to repeal ordinance 36, for relief of insolvent debtors, of the Convention. Mr. Worthy moved to lay on the table for the present. Carried. Mr. McAfee, a bill entitled an act to re-enact and perfect the Statute laws of Alabama. Laid over for the present. The Chairman of the Judiciary reported favorably to the bill to empower the Governor to appoint a Judge of the County Court of Calhoun county. Mr. Worthy amended by adding the words to hold his office until the next general election. The bill, with amendment, passed.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met at 9 o'clock. Prayer, &c. Mr. Wilson to amend section 2884 of the Revised Code. Mr. Keover, to require certain endorsements. Mr. Hardy to amend an act approved Aug. 18, 1865. Also, a bill to repeal section 2616 of the Revised Code. Also, a bill to regulate the vendors' line in this State. Mr. Hubbard, a bill to repeal an act to authorize the appointment of a guardian ad litem for each county. Mr. Springfield, a bill concerning insolvent estates. Also, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Courts of St. Clair and Calhoun counties to levy an additional tax. Amended by adding: Frankling, Bibb and Covington counties. Mr. Thwaitt, a bill to establish a Firemen's Aid Association of the State of Alabama. Also, a bill to appoint administration in certain cases. All of which were referred. Mr. Bell, a joint resolution appointing a joint committee to examine the Revised Code and other acts of legislation, and recommend how they can be brought into conformity with the present Constitution of the State. Made the Special Order for tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.

SENATE.

SENATE. SENATE. Senate met at 10 o'clock. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved. Mr. Whitney the following: Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama. That from and after the passage of this act, all acts done in their official capacities by any county officer in this State other than those elected in February last, or who were appointed by the Governor of this State, shall be null and void. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any laws or parts of laws in conflict of this act are hereby repealed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.

HOUSE. House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved. Mr. Keover, of Cherokee, a bill to construe, &c., 1234 of the Revised Code, and to define the rights of regular graduates of medical colleges. Mr. Jennings, of Lawrence, a bill to amend section 2555 of the Revised Code. Also, a bill to provide for the dismissal of civil suits for certain causes. Mr. Jones, a bill to amend section 1438, of Revised Code. Mr. Hardy reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee the following bills: To make Mrs. A Robinson a free dealer. For the relief of defendants in certain judgments and decrees. To amend section 3555 of the Revised Code. To extend the force of a certain ordinance. To entitle the city council of Selma to collect wharfage. To amend section 2053 of the Revised Code. To repeal section 2520 of the Revised Code. To repeal section 2 of the ordinance adopted September 21st.

THOMAS DUNLOP, Watchmaker & Jeweler, AT HOYT'S DRUG STORE, ROME, Ga.

HAVING just received a fine assortment of W. A. T. C. H. E. S. CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, and SPECTACLES to suit all eyes, invites the public to call and examine Goods and prices. All work in his line warranted. Nov. 21, 1866.

THOMAS DUNLOP, Watchmaker & Jeweler, AT HOYT'S DRUG STORE, ROME, Ga.

HAVING just received a fine assortment of W. A. T. C. H. E. S. CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, and SPECTACLES to suit all eyes, invites the public to call and examine Goods and prices. All work in his line warranted. Nov. 21, 1866.

J. J. VANDIVER, COTTON FACTOR, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Rome, Ga. Personal attention given to the sale of and shipment of Cotton, and prompt returns. Liberal advances made on cotton when shipped. Commissions for selling \$1 per bale. Consignments respectfully solicited. Office with Colclough, Harkins and Grosier, on Broad street. Nov. 21, '66.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY Family Medicine.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. Almost every body knows it. "No head of a family should ever be without it." ALEX. H. STEPHENS. It will purify the most offensive atmosphere. It will cleanse and cure Erysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc. It will prevent gangrene. It will cure burns, scalds, and bruises. It is a perfect pain-killer. It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons. It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects. It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth-wash and healthful cosmetic. It will cure diarrhoea, even the worst chronic case. It will instantly relieve horses of the colic or persons of heartburn. It will, owing to the bleaching properties of Chlorine, remove all ink spots, milder, vegetable stains, etc. It will cure Catarrh. It will remove acidity out of butter and lard. It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent, in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it. It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.

Who says it will Do it?

Read the following certificates from men of the highest standing. LETTER FROM DAVID BROWDER. Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 20, 1866. I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid in my family for years past, and really regard it as the best and most universal family medicine I have ever seen or used. It is certainly one of the best Disinfectants in use, but as a family medicine I regard it as invaluable for Diarrhoea, and for cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings, and burns, it is a most remarkable and certain remedy. For galls or wounds upon horses, it is equally efficacious. I have often used it and seen it used for colic in horses, and never without immediate relief. Indeed I heard a gentleman much skilled in handling and dealing in horses say, a short time ago, that he would almost agree to pay for any horse that would die of colic, if he was treated with a wine-glass full of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid; and I know it from my certain remedy for colic in horses. I find so many uses for it in family ailments, any family are quite at a loss without it, and can find no substitute for it as a general or universal remedy. Besides its medicinal properties, it completely removes ink spots, or stains from white clothing, and cures chaps or eruptions of the skin—inflicted and applied rapidly and promptly. DAVID BROWDER.

Letter from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., 24th Sept. 1866. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its benefits are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Letter from Hon. A. J. Walker, Montgomery, Ala., Ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ala.

I have for many years used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid, and have found it exceedingly valuable. I recommend it to the public confidence as highly useful for the various purposes to which it is applied. J. WALKER. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 1866.

Letter from Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D., Mobile, Ala., Minister M. E. Church, South.

Mr. Vandiver has used Darby's Prophylactic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of Chemical preparations, so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this. J. HAMILTON. Mobile, Ala., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

Letter from Prof. R. T. Bramley, Marietta, Ga.

I was fifteen years Professor of Chemistry, &c., in the Univ. of Alabama, and eight years in the Univ. of S. C., and I can confidently say that Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid possesses all the merit he claims for it. It is very generally known and appreciated in all the Southern States, and is sold by all Southern Druggists. R. T. DRUMBY. MARIETTA, GA., Oct. 1866.

From Rev. John Mathews, Pastor M. E. Church, South, at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 20th, 1866. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for all most everything—burns, bruises, stings, earache, sore stomach, &c., &c. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it. JOHN MATHEWS.

From W. O. Tuggle, Esq., Attorney at Law, La Grange, Ga.

LA GRANGE, GA., Oct. 21st, 1866. I take pleasure in stating that I have found "Darby's Prophylactic" to be an excellent remedy for cutaneous eruptions, chapped skin and bruises. It is a priceless jewel as a disinfectant, and my wife states, for the benefit of young mothers, that "Darby's Fluid" is a valuable adjunct to the nursery. W. O. TUGGLE. These are but a few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation. It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its real-ty valuable uses. It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at 50 Cents per bottle. All Druggists keep it. Orders filled by the proprietors, JOHN DARBY & CO., 160 William St., N. York.





### Jacksonville Republican.

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

### LAW CARDS.

**ELLIS & CALDWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Solicitor in Chancery.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of law, will practice together, except in cases in the county of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cleburne and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

### M. 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 office.

### M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law  
Solicitors in Chancery  
General Collecting Agents.

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

### JOE H. FRANCIS,

Attorney at Law  
General Collecting Agent,  
Gadsden, Alabama.

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

### JOHN W. INZER,

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.

### 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.

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

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

### 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.

### DR. S. C. WILLIAMS,

Practising Physician,  
OXFORD, Ala.  
Is now receiving a large assortment of MEDICINES,  
Which he offers low for Cash.  
May 20, 1868.—2m.

### Notice to Creditors of Estate of John M. Crook, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. the Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868, upon the Estate of John M. Crook, deceased. Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment to us immediately.

### Notice to Creditors of Estate of J. W. Whitley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. the Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1868, upon the Estate of John W. Whitley, deceased. Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment to me immediately.

### A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

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

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, General Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incurability, resulting from Self-Abuse, &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 fearful consequences of Self-Abuse and its attendant evils, without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, tinctures, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publisher, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office Box 4,586.

### JOHN ESTEN COOK'S NEW NOVEL.

**F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,**  
450 BROADWAY, N. Y.,  
Have in press, to be ready in October,  
**MOHUN;**  
Or, the Last Day of Lee and his Faladins  
By J. ESTEN COOK,  
Author of "Surrey of Eagles' Nest."

OF "SCRY" of which Mohun is a Sequel, Six Thousand copies were almost immediately sold. The new work is still more interesting and interesting. Printed on fine-lined paper, and richly bound in cloth, with upward of 500 beautiful illustrations in Homer's best style. Either book sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the price, \$2.25. For sale by all Booksellers in town and country.

### LATEST NEWS!

New Wholesale & Retail GROCERY STORE:  
opened at the Stevenson Corner, S. W. Corner Public Square by HAMDON & WHISENANT.

Consisting in part of the following articles:  
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soda,  
Rice, Flour, Beans, Peas,  
Spice, Ginger, Mustard,  
Cocoa, Shot, Lead,  
Indigo, Madder, Vinegar,  
Blacking, Candles, Castles,  
Starch, Kerosine oil, Sausage,  
Cheese, Soap, Table Salt, Tobacco,  
Serrano, Corn Meal, &c.

Also a large supply of Tennessee & Bourbon WHISKEYS, Peach, Cognac & French BRANDIES, Port, Madeira, Sherry, and American WINES, Rum, Gin, Porter, & Ale, and American and Scotch. Hostetter's and Plantation Bitters. Oysters, Sardines & Crackers.

Also a large supply of BAGGING AND ROPE.

We would respectfully solicit a liberal patronage. Our stock has been bought by one of the best purchasers, in New York, and is paid for—hence we feel assured we can sell for the cash, as cheap as the cheapest. Our motto is quick sales and short profits. No trouble to show Goods. Come and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

We will buy Cotton, Wheat or Fruit—also ship cotton to any point designated. Small favors thankfully received.  
Sept. 19, 1868.

### J. M. CARROLL & CO.

IS now receiving a large and splendid stock of GOODS. If you want nice Goods, Good Goods, and CHEAP GOODS, call soon and get them.  
Oct. 24th, 1868.

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

### Widow Cobb's First Love.

The fire crackled cheerfully on the broad hearth of the old farm house kitchen, and a cat and three kittens basked in the warmth, and a doer dog lying full in the reflection of the yellow blaze wrinkled his black nose approvingly as he turned his hind feet where his fore feet had been. Over the chimney hung several fine hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples were festooned along the ceiling, and crooked-necked squashes vied with red peppers and slips of dried pumpkin, in garnishing each window frame. There were plants, and a month's rose, just budding, to say nothing of pots of violets that perfumed the whole place whenever they took it into their purple heads to bloom. The floor was carefully swept, the chairs had not a speck of dust upon leg or round; the long settee near the fire place shone as if it had just been varnished, and the eight day clock in the corner had its white face newly washed, and seemed determined to elicit the louder for it.

Two arm-chairs were drawn up at a cozy distance from the hearth and each other; a candle, a newspaper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of red-checked apples and a pitcher of cider, filled a little table between them. In one of the chairs sat a comfortable looking woman of about forty-five, with cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as dark and bright as they had ever been, resting her elbow on the table and her head upon her hand, and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

This was the widow Cobb, relict of Deacon Levi Cobb, who had been moldering into dust in the Bytown churchyard far more than seven years. She was thinking of her dead husband probably because—all her work being done and the servant gone to bed—the sight of the empty chair at the other side of the table, and the silence of the room, made her a little lonely.

"Seven years," so the widow's reverie ran. "It seems as if it were fifty—and yet I don't look so very old either—perhaps it's not having any children to bother my life out, as other people have. They may say what they like, children are more plague than profit, that's my opinion. Look at my sister Jerusha, with her six boys. She's worn to a shadow, and I'm sure they have done it, though she will never own it."

The widow took an apple from the dish, and began to pare it.

"How dreadful I'd Mr. Cobb use to be of these grafts. He will never eat any more of them, poor fellow, for I don't suppose they have apples where he's gone to. Heigho! I remember very well how I used to throw apple paring over my head when I was a girl, to see who I was going to marry."

Mrs Cobb stopped short and blushed. In those days she did not know Mr. Cobb, and was always looking eagerly to see if the peel had formed a capital S. Her meditations took a new turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was, and how much I used to care about him. Jerusha says he went away from our village just after I did, and no one has heard of him since. And what a silly thing that quarrel was. If it had not been for that—"

Here came a long pause, during which the widow looked very steadfastly at the empty arm chair of Levi Cobb, deceased. Her fingers played carelessly with the apple paring; she drew it safely toward her and looked around the room.

"Upon my word, it is very ridiculous; and I don't know what the neighbors would say if they saw me."

Still the plump little fingers drew the peel nearer.

"But they can't see me, that's a comfort, and the cat and old Bowse will never know what it means. Of course, I don't believe anything about it."

The paring then hung gracefully from her hand.

"But still I would like to try; it would seem like old times, and—"

Over her head it went, and curled up quietly on the floor at a little distance. Old Bowse, who always slept with one eye open, saw it fall, and he marched deliberately up to smell it.

"Bowse, Bowse, don't touch it!" cried his mistress; and bending over it with a beating heart, she turned as red as fire. There was as handsome a capital S as one could wish to see.

A loud knock came suddenly at the door. The dog growled, and the widow screamed and snatched up the apple paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb; it's his spirit come back again because I tried that silly trick," she thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock, louder than the first, and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hello, the house?"

"Who is it?" asked the widow, somewhat relieved to find that the departed Levi was still safe in his grave upon the hill side.

"A stranger said the voice."

"What do you want?"

"To get lodging here for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on? There's a house half a mile further on, if you keep to the right hand side of the road, and turned to your left after you get by—"

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm very delicate," said the stranger, catching like a wet dog to the skin. "Don't you think you can accommodate me?—I don't mind sleeping on the floor."

"Raining is it? I didn't know that," and the kind little woman unlatched the door very quickly.

"Come in, whoever you may be. I only asked you to go on further because I am a lone woman, with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered, shaking himself like a Newfoundland dog upon the step, and scattering a little shower of drops over his hostess and her nicely swept floor.

"Ah, that looks comfortable, after a man has been out for hours in a storm," he said, as he caught sight of the fire, and striding along toward the hearth, followed by Bowse, who snuffed suspiciously at his heels, he stationed himself in the arm chair—Mr. Cobb's arm chair, which had been "sacred to his memory for seven years."

The widow was horrified, but her guest was so weary and worn out that she could not ask him to move, but busied herself in stirring up the blaze, that he might the sooner dry his dripping clothes.

A new thought struck her. Mr. Cobb had worn a comfortable dressing gown during his illness, which still hung in the closet at her right. She could not let this poor man catch his death by sitting in that wet coat. If he was in Mr. Cobb's chair, why should he not be in Mr. Cobb's wrapper?

She went nimbly to the closet, took it down, fished out a pair of slippers from the boot rack below, and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take of your coat and boots; you will have the rheumatic fever, or something like it, if you don't. Here are some things for you to wear while they are drying. And you must be very hungry, too. I will go into the pantry and get you something to eat."

She bustled away on hospitable thoughts; and the stranger made the exchange with a quizzical smile playing around his lips. He was a tall, well-formed man, with a bold but handsome face, sun-burnt and heavily bearded, and looking anything but delicate, though his blue eyes glanced out from under a forehead as white as snow. He looked round the kitchen with a mischievous air, stretched out his feet before him, decorated with the defunct deacon's slippers.

"Upon my word, this is stepping into the old man's shoes with a vengeance! And what a hearty good-humored looking woman she is—kind as a kitten."

He leaned forward and stroked the cat and brood, and then patted old Bowse upon the head.

The widow brought in sundry good things, and looked pleased at his attention to her dumb friends.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl if he generally does when strangers touch him. Dear me, how stupid!"

This last remark was addressed neither to the stranger nor to the dog, but to herself. She had forgotten that the little stand was not empty, and there was no room on it for the things she held.

"Oh, I'll manage that," said her guest; gathering up paper, candle, spectacles (it was not without a pang that she saw them in his hand, for they had been the deacon's and were placed each night, like the arm chair, beside her) and depositing them on the settee.

"Give me the table cloth, ma'am—I've learned that, along with a score of other things, in my wandering. Now let me relieve you of those dishes; they are far too heavy for those little hands"—the widow blushed—"and now please sit down with me, or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really, I think I can take something more," said Mrs. Cobb, drawing her chair near the table.

"Of course you can, my dear lady.—In this cold autumn weather, people ought to eat twice as much as they do in warm. Let me give you a piece of this ham—your own curing I dare say."

"Yes, my poor husband was very fond of it. He used to say no one understood curing ham and drying beef better than I."

"He was almost sensible man, I am sure. I will drink your health madam, in this cider."

He took a long draught and set down his glass.

"It is like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the cat (who thought they were entitled to a share of every meal ate in the house) and did not hear what he said. I fancy she would hardly have known what "nectar" was, so it was quite as well.

"Fine dog ma'am, and a very pretty cat."

"They were my husband's favorites," and a slight frown on her face.

"Ah, your husband must have been a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long that she grew flustered.

"Is there anything more I can get for you, sir?" she said at last.

She rose to clear the things away.—He assisted her, and somehow their hands had a queer knack of touching as they carried the dishes to the pantry shelves. Coming back to the kitchen, she put the apples and cider in their places, and brought out a clean pipe and a box of tobacco from an arched recess, near the chimney.

"My husband always said he could not sleep after eating supper late, unless he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you would like to try it."

"Not if it is going to drive you away," he answered, for she had a lighted candle in her hand.

"Oh, no, I do not object to smoke at all." She put the candle down—some faint suggestion about propriety troubled her; she glanced at the old clock and felt reassured. It was only half-past nine.

The stranger put the stand back, after the pipe was lit, and drew her easy chair a little nearer the fire and his own.

"Come, sit down," he said pleadingly. "It is not late; and when a man has been knocked about in California, and all sorts of places, for a score of years, he is glad enough to get into a berth like this, and to have a pretty woman to speak to again."

"California! Have you been to California?" she exclaimed, dropping into the chair.

Unconsciously, she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she foolishly quarrelled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far-off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's looks and ways about him, had also been sojourning in that country, very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately.

Her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair, beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe with such an air of feeling thoroughly and comfortably at home.

"Yes, ma'am, I've been in California for six years! And before that I went quite round the world in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion."

"And what is that?"

"Men without house or home about their heads, roving here and there, turning up in little for life as a general thing, and making fortunes just to fling them away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask what that is?—No doubt you know already very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them."

Here was a long pause, and the stranger's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser; the widow's cheeks were dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when they get served in the same way," said the stranger, musingly. "You never meet them roaming up and down in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb; with some spirit; "if a woman is in trouble, she must stay at home and bear it in the best way she can. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hand gets pinched in the trap unless they scream. And women are too shy or too sensible—which you choose—for that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow, unconcernedly.

The stranger looked toward her—she was rummaging at the terrible-drawer for her knitting work, and did not notice him. When it was found, and the needles in motion, he answered her.

"Strong as an ox, my dear lady."

"And—and happy?" pursued the widow, beaming over her knitting.

"Hum, the less said about that the better, perhaps. But he seemed to enjoy life after a fashion of his own.—And he got rich out there, or rather I will say, well off."

Mrs. Cobb did not pay much attention to that part of the story. Evidently she had not finished asking questions. But she was puzzled about her next one. At last she brought it out beautifully.

"Was his wife with him in California?"

"His wife, ma'am? Why bless you, he has not got one."

"Oh, I thought—I meant—I heard—here the little widow remembered the fate of Ananias and Sapphira, and stopped short before she told such a tremendous fib.

"Whatever you heard of marrying was all nonsense, I can assure you. I know him well and he had no thought of the kind about him. Some of the boys used to tease him about it, but he soon made them stop it."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly that the only woman he ever loved had jilted him years before and married another man. After that no one ever mentioned the subject to him again, except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside, and looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"It is not late; and when a man has been knocked about in California, and all sorts of places, for a score of years, he is glad enough to get into a berth like this, and to have a pretty woman to speak to again."

"California! Have you been to California?" she exclaimed, dropping into the chair.

Unconsciously, she had long cherished the idea that Sam Payson—the lover of her youth—with whom she foolishly quarrelled, had pitched his tent, after many wanderings, in that far-off land. Her heart warmed to one who, with something of Sam's looks and ways about him, had also been sojourning in that country, very possibly had met him—perhaps had known him intimately.

Her heart beat quick, and she looked very graciously at the bearded stranger, who, wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing gown, wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and sitting in Mr. Cobb's chair, beside Mr. Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe with such an air of feeling thoroughly and comfortably at home.

"Yes, ma'am, I've been in California for six years! And before that I went quite round the world in a whaling ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how often you see one thing as you go wandering about the world after that fashion."

"And what is that?"

"Men without house or home about their heads, roving here and there, turning up in little for life as a general thing, and making fortunes just to fling them away again—and all for one reason. You don't ask what that is?—No doubt you know already very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them."

Here was a long pause, and the stranger's pipe emitted short puffs with surprising rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no accuser; the widow's cheeks were dyed with blushes as she thought of the absent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when they get served in the same way," said the stranger, musingly. "You never meet them roaming up and down in that style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb; with some spirit; "if a woman is in trouble, she must stay at home and bear it in the best way she can. And there's more women bearing such things than we know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know whose hand gets pinched in the trap unless they scream. And women are too shy or too sensible—which you choose—for that."

"Did you ever, in all your wanderings, meet any one by the name of Samuel Payson?" asked the widow, unconcernedly.

"And now I have a secret to tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather soiled.

"What is it?"

"I want you to go and see her, wherever she may be, and say to her: Maria—what makes you start so?"

"Nothing, only you spoke so like some one I used to know."

"Do I? Well, take the rest of the message. Tell her that Sam loves her through the whole; that is, when he heard that she was free again he began to work hard at making a fortune, he has got it and he is coming to share it with her, if she will let him. Will you tell her this?"

The widow did not answer. She freed her hand from his, and covered her face with it.

By-and-by she looked up again. He was waiting patiently.

"Well?"

"I will tell her."

"He rose from his seat and walked up and down the room. Then he came back, and leaning on the mantle piece, stroked the yellow hair of Bowse with his slipper."

"Make her quite understand that he wants her for his wife. She may live where she likes, only it must be with him."

"I will tell her."

"And what do you think she will say?" he asked in an altered tone.

"What can she say, but—come?"

"Hurrah!"

The stranger caught her out of her chair, as if she had been a child, and kissed her.

"Don't—Don't!" she cried out.—"I'm Sam's Maria!"

"Well, I'm Mary's Sam!"

Off went the dark wig and the black whiskers; there smiled the dear face she had forgotten. In have you to imagine the tableau. Even the cat got up to look, and Bowse sat on his stump of tail, and wondered if he was on his heels or his head. The widow then gave one little scream and then she—

But stop! Quiet people like you and me, dear readers, who have got over all those follies, and can do nothing but turn up our noses at them, have no business here. I will only add two hearts were very happy, that Bowse concluded after a while that all was right, and so laid down again, and that one week after there was a wedding at the house that made the farmers stare. The widow had married her "first love."

Taken in  
From Sunshine and Shade.

A noted sportsman, taking dinner at one of our clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion for diamonds. After dinner the parties met in the office. After much bantering the owner consented to barter the ring for the sum of six hundred dollars. As the buyer left the room, a suppressed titter struck his ear. He concluded that the former had sold both the ring and the purchaser. He said nothing, but called the next day upon a jeweler, where he learned that the diamond was paste and the ring worth about twenty-five dollars. He examined some real diamonds, and found one exactly resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamond for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweler, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His claims, knowing how he had

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For one year in advance \$3 00 For six months 1 75

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 50 cents; each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.

Capt. P. B. Sheppard, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for advertising, and subscription to the Jacksonville Republican, in the cities of Selma and Mobile.

FALSE REPORT.—A report has some been gained circulation to some extent, that S. D. McClellan, our former Sheriff, had become a Radical. We know nothing as to when, how or by whom this report has been started; but we are authorized and requested to say that it does Mr. McClellan great injustice, and is utterly without a shadow of foundation. His friends are requested to contradict it wherever they may hear it mentioned.

While in Rome, Ga. this week, we received a number of advertising favors from our friends, business men of that thriving city, but arrived at home too late in the week to have inserted in this paper in that style, and with such references to them as we desired. They shall appear in our next. We hope the delay will be excused, as it is made in their interest. We print and mail our Saturday's paper on Friday, in order that it may reach our patrons two days sooner than it would otherwise.

We were much gratified while in Rome to witness the many evidences of increase of trade, material prosperity and growth of that rising city. Many fine business houses were being finished and in process of erection. Rome is favored at this time with many first class business men, of integrity, liberality and enterprise, who will afford the citizens of this section, who may visit that place, with every facility for the purchase of goods on very favorable terms, in the various departments of trade.

Our sincere and hearty thanks are due to Mr. J. J. Vandiver, Commission Merchant of Rome, and Mr. Cain Glover, of the firm of Colclough, Harkins and Glover, for their very friendly and efficient assistance to us in business, while in Rome. We heartily wish them that success and prosperity in business which their integrity, promptitude and energy is so well calculated to secure, and which we feel sure they so richly deserve.

Woodward & Son.—This firm has just received a large addition of Winter Goods, to their already large Stock, and in accordance with the long established custom of this house, offer Goods of superior quality at uniformly moderate and reasonable prices. Call and examine their truly fine, varied and extensive stock.

Rev. Thos. O. Summers, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., says: "DARBY'S PROPYLETIC FLUID has long been an institution in our house. It comes nearer taking the rank of a universal remedy than anything else. It ought to be better known and more extensively used."

See notices in another column of the reception of various articles of Family Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., by Wyly & Driskell. Their stock, always large and fine, is now perhaps more full and complete than at any previous time.

Col J. D. Hoke has received a large additional stock of Winter Goods, of which see notice in another column. This long established and well known house needs nothing further than the announcement of the fact that an additional lot of seasonable Goods has been received and are for sale at fair and moderate prices.

Our readers will notice the change in the advertisement of Mr. Jos. E. Veal, Watchmaker and Jeweller of Rome, Ga. While recently in Rome, we were through his truly elegant and tastefully arranged establishment. He has a fine stock of Goods in his line, and was then on the eve of starting to New York for an additional supply. Our friends in this section when visiting Rome would do well to give this house a call. They will find Mr. Veal an exceedingly clever, accommodating and liberal gentleman.

J. M. CARROLL & CO. have just received a fine lot of Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes—also Ladies Shoes, and a variety of Winter Goods.

[From the Selma Times.] Interesting Correspondence.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. ALEXANDER WHITE.

Republicanism Not a Failure.

A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Advice to the People of Alabama.

CHOICE HOUSE, ROME GA., November 11th, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—No less in view of the fact that you occupied a most prominent part in the campaign just ended, than that you have in the past by your counsel and influence directed the people of Alabama in matters involving their interests, I am free to ask your opinion touching present affairs.

Is the experiment of Republicanism a failure? Or are we to have a country and government that Americans may in future be proud of?

Defeated, despondent, discouraged, we look to those who in past times have directed us, for that counsel which in future is to guide us.

If convenient, I would be glad to have an answer which I might be at liberty to publish.

Very respectfully, L. W. GRANT.

[REPLY.] SELMA, NOV. 18th, 1868.

Mr. L. W. Grant, Gadsden, Ala.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th inst. has been received and read with deep interest and emotions mingled and conflicting. While profoundly impressed with the difficulties of the subject to which you direct my attention, and sympathizing much with the spirit of sadness and anxiety which pervades your letter, I am yet drawn into a compliance with your request by the hope that an answer may accomplish some good, and furnish encouragement and arouse energy among those despondent and despondent from long suffering and recent defeats.

You ask, "Is the experiment of Republican Government a failure?" I answer,—It is not. We have yet the Constitution, and the laws and officers of the law as designed by the framers of the Constitution and the Government. The Constitution may have been changed in some important particulars, all the laws may not be wise and salutary, some of the officers of the law may be incapable or unfit, but the main features and general framework of our institutions are Republican, and the laws are amendable, and good men may be substituted in the offices as long as the people have the power to elect to office.

This great truth lies at the foundation of American institutions; and steadily kept in view, it furnishes the surest anchorage of faith and hope, and the firmest supports of the just and well balanced mind. The people are now, as they have ever been in this country, the fountain of all political power.

After speaking of the classes into which civilized nations are divided—the corruptions of large cities, requiring a strong government—the fact that the United States has about 5,000,000 square miles of agriculture lands, which, if settled as thick as Massachusetts now, would contain a population of 750,000,000—the vast mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of the country—the extremism of parties as causes leading to dissolution of governments, with much more matter of interest. Mr. White concludes as follows:

"The immediate future of the South and of Alabama, to my mind, is not dark. Gen. Grant never was a partisan, and I do not believe ever will be. He was, it is true, the candidate of a party; but he will soon be the President of the United States, and I have the fullest confidence that he will comport himself as becomes that lofty and responsible position. He dealt humanely and forbearingly with our people when our armies surrendered, and bore himself magnanimously at Appomattox when crowned with victory such as would have dazzled and bewildered any but a truly great mind. I have seen nothing since to convince me that he has changed. We need fear nothing, but the rather hope for much, from General Grant as President of the United States. Gen. Grant will be sustained in a wise policy towards the South by the body of the Republican Party north. Their material interest demand, and I believe their feelings prompt, to cordial reunion of all sections of the country, and we may reasonably expect that Congressional legislation affecting the South will cease to be vindictive and retaliatory and become remedial and just. If we are not in favor politically, may it not be that it will be the better for us? It will be, if we will leave national politics to take care of themselves, and look to the material interests of our noble State.

Through its development let us seek and we shall surely find a panacea for all of our political evils, as well as our pecuniary destitution. All that we have to do is to bend with the zeal and earnestness which characterize our people to the development of our material resources, adapt ourselves to our new condition, and we shall prosper again, and much sooner than we think.

The form of labor is no part of the permanent prosperity of a community. It is not an element, it is a mere incident, and the change must for a time paralyze our industries, yet when once perfected, we will find that the energized brain and muscle of free labor will develop in diversified forms the resources of our State to an extent that was not attained and never could have been, under the monotonous and automatic rule of slavery.

I frankly express and gratefully recognize the lofty spirit which to a large extent has characterized our people since the election. Though disappointed and apprehensive, no unmanly repinings or embittered reproach is levelled against the people of the North. The appeal was made to them and the decision by them; and on them, as upon us, rests the results of the verdict. We did all we could to aid those who advocated what we regarded the true and best interests of the country. Now we are in a great degree excluded from national politics and there is a general disposition to look to our more immediate State interests. We need capital and we need labor. Let us do all we can to encourage them to come. They wish to come, not because of any special desire to help us, but for the better, because more reliable, motive, that they wish to help themselves.

dent, and the change must for a time paralyze our industries, yet when once perfected, we will find that the energized brain and muscle of free labor will develop in diversified forms the resources of our State to an extent that was not attained and never could have been, under the monotonous and automatic rule of slavery.

I frankly express and gratefully recognize the lofty spirit which to a large extent has characterized our people since the election. Though disappointed and apprehensive, no unmanly repinings or embittered reproach is levelled against the people of the North. The appeal was made to them and the decision by them; and on them, as upon us, rests the results of the verdict. We did all we could to aid those who advocated what we regarded the true and best interests of the country. Now we are in a great degree excluded from national politics and there is a general disposition to look to our more immediate State interests. We need capital and we need labor. Let us do all we can to encourage them to come. They wish to come, not because of any special desire to help us, but for the better, because more reliable, motive, that they wish to help themselves.

Capital desires to come because there are large rewards for investment in our Minerals, our Marble, our Timber, and our Agricultural facilities. Labor desires to come, because it will find more abundant material for its energies and a genial climate. Add to these silent but eloquent appeals of nature, cordial invitations and kind receptions by our people and we will soon realize that the substantial prosperity of our State is not to be found in political successes, but in her marvelous industrial resources and the moral and intellectual growth of her people. Respectfully,

Your obt. serv't, ALEX. WHITE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Another Tirade Against Grant.

DEMAND FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Loyal party has triumphed.—We hold this to be the reason for deep gratitude to God. The blood and treasure of the last seven years have not been spent in vain. The election of Seymour would have given the South up to anarchy, and doomed the loyal men there to murder. The election of Grant gives hope of better things. At least it gives us free space and opportunity to work for better things and leaves the door open before us.

We belong to those who hope, but hardly dare to expect, the performance of a fair share of the Republican promises. In Grant himself we place no confidence. What intimations of his purpose, or what pledges he may have made to his personal friends, we have no means of knowing. We believe no one who undertakes to speak for him even pretends that he has given any pledge, or made known in any way his intentions. We wait for his action.

Meanwhile the only means we have of judging as to his statesmanlike ability or his leanings, is his past action. If his course on assuming Mr. Stanton's office and his relations with the President at that time were of his own inspiration and not dictated by others, they show him a man lamentably ignorant of the laws relating to him both as a citizen and a soldier; and we save our faith in his veracity only by agreeing to consider him so little alert and so unwary as to be easily entangled and entrapped by the cunning lawyers around him. He has sat for two or three years flung, day by day, the official records of the murder of hundreds of loyal men, whose safety he was appointed to secure. All the while one honorable announcement from his lips that he would not submit to such degradation, would instantly have arrested the evil. No man will deny this assertion. Grant's appeal to the people against Andrew Johnson and in behalf of the murdered loyalists of the South would, at any moment during the last three years, have removed the President from office in thirty days. Why that appeal was never made, whether from fear of losing his present office, or of not being nominated for the Presidency, or from lack of sympathy for loyal men, time will show. Our conviction is that if, in his high place, his heart had beat as a loyal man's should have done, for the hunted men of Louisiana and Texas, we should have heard it throughout the nation. If we were Grant, our joy in Vicksburg and the Wilderness would be drowned fathoms deep in shame, because history will have to tell that while we were in command of the army—and able to wield it uncontrolled, even in Louisiana, if we chose—the loyal men of New Orleans dared not approach the polls for assassination. One word to the nation from Grant, last spring, would have put Wade in the White House and proclaimed martial law, if necessary, last week, in New Orleans. There are whispers that Grant favored impeachment—in the lobby. Those times wanted no lobby member. If the Lieutenant General of the United States had then announced to Congress, that in his opinion the peace of the South could not be preserved with the policy then pursued, and unless that policy were changed he would not blight his laurels by holding a sword he has not allowed to use, does any man suppose Fessenden would have dared to vote impeachment even to revenge himself on Wade, to spite Mr. Sumner, or to

keep his eleven cousins in office? If Grant were the man they now suppose him, he could not have kept silent at such a crisis. A man must love glory over-much who would not cheerfully surrender all Grant's laurels rather than bear the guilt and shame of that responsibility not met.

It must be remembered that a good soldier does not necessarily make a great statesman. Surely no word or act of Grant can make his most enthusiastic admirer claim for him greater ability or a higher-toned sense of honor than belonged to Wellington! Yet all allow that Wellington, when transferred to civil life, showed such an entire lack of sympathy with progressive ideas, such an entire misunderstanding of his times and of English thought and purpose, as to forfeit all claim to the character of a statesman.

When we talk of statesmanship, where was it when Grant undertook to report the condition of ten million of people, scattered over seven hundred thousand miles, after a visit of ten days? And what was the report?

In December, 1865, when every man not asleep knew Johnson's treachery and its results at the South, Grant reported that the "acquiescence" at the South was so "universal," its "citizens so earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government," that nothing but the mere form of a military force would be needed there! And if anything more should, in any localities, be needed, it would be among the freedmen, to prevent them from taking possession of the property of their former masters and in the sea-ports.—Now no freedman has ever lifted hand against the property of the whites, and, except New Orleans, the sea-ports are the safest places at the South. Was Grant misled by cunning men about him, or has he no insight for such investigations? Either alternative removes him from the list of statesmen. But, further than this, that problem did not need brains. A heart would have made all its intricacies blaze with light like a July noon.

These are the actions that, for us, reveal Gen. Grant. But for him and his influence, whatever it is to be, we must wait till March. Unless it was simply selfish fear of the nomination that kept him silent last Spring, we cannot hope for any aid from him now, any more than we did from him then. If his political principles or his ideas of military subordination kept him silent then they will now. Hence we look to Congress for immediate action. Murder must be stopped. Protection must accompany allegiance. We demand of Congress, instantly on its assembling, to impeach Andrew Johnson. Leave Reverdy Johnson, half harlequin, half traitor, awhile longer to disgrace the nation. The readiest way to recall him is to remove his master. If it were not, blood is more than dollars.—Gen. Schenck and Mr. Morgan must have allowed by postponing a session from November to December. Oh! for one hour's use of some immortal pen, like that of Tacitus or Burke, to brand with undying infamy these heartless Republicans who sit reckoning up party counters and planning excuses for laziness while men, imperiled through their stupidity and selfishness, are murdered by hundreds around them.

While Johnson sits in the White House no repeal of public opinion, no petty removal of one subaltern after another, will give the loyal Southerners any protection. He holds the helm.—Treason wields the sceptre. One month of such national guilt is enough to create a public opinion that will abolish the Presidency. Every hour that Congress allows us the sight of the national conscience thwarted by the chief of assassins engenders a purpose to remodel our Government.

We will not submit to be told that other counsels are to prevail after the 4th of March. That will not bring a thousand murdered men to life. We will not say that this boasted magnanimity, which lets ten thousand rebels, who have earned halters, still walk the earth unharmed, and waits so patiently for distant dates, while other men suffer, is empty rhetoric. But surely, more than half of such magnanimity is shameful insensibility to crime and cruel indifference to the sufferings of loyal men. Out upon such magnanimity—we will honor it only when it walks side by side with a courage and conscience that are never slack to protect those to whom the nation owes its life. No 4th of March for us. Every single murder henceforth disgraces the nation and makes the Fortieth Congress blood-guilty.

We say to Congress, impeach the President or share the infamy and blood-guiltiness to which history will condemn him. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Within the last month, eight new houses have gone up within the corporate limits of Gadsden. The same amount goes up regularly nearly every month. The population is increasing rapidly. The trade of the place is widening and extending.

The amount of money in circulation increases with every new comer. Everybody in business, that we know of, is growing rich. This is a place destined at no distant day to take its stand among the cities of Alabama, and will be one of the most advantageous shipping points within her borders. People who wish to start with the city and grow rich from the advancement of the price of their property had better come to Gadsden at once, before town lots run up to city figures.—Gadsden Times.

Alabama.

The following returns are believed to be very nearly correct. Some are official and others not.—Mont. Adv.

Table with columns: COUNTY, SEYMOUR, GRANT. Lists election results for various counties including Autauga, Baldwin, Barbour, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Calhoun, Chambers, Choctaw, Clay, Clarke, Cleburne, Cherokee, Conecuh, Coffee, Colbert, Coosa, Covington, Crenshaw, Dallas, Dale, DeKalb, Elmore, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hale, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lauderdale, Lee, LIMESTONE, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Marshall, Marion, Mobile, Montgomery, Monroe, Morgan, Perry, Pike, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Wilcox, Washington, Winston.

Grant's majority, 4,497

The foregoing contains the vote of the whole State, with the exception of Marion in which no election was held, and Dale, which gave a majority of about 980 for Seymour. This makes Grant's majority 3,527 in the State. Thirty-nine of the counties went for Seymour, and twenty-two for Grant. The only counties in which the whites are in the majority, that gave Grant a majority are DeKalb, Cleburne, Randolph, St. Clair and Winston, and in each of these the vote was very small. The State has given Grant a majority through the failure of several thousand Democrats to register, and through the neglect of the registers in many instances to give them an opportunity of registering. According to the census of 1866, the number of white voters in Alabama is 106,000, and of negro voters 90,000. The recent election shows that the number of whites who voted for Grant does not exceed 8,000 in the State. The Democrats, therefore, failed to east 28,000 of their votes, taking it for granted that every vote for Seymour was white, which is not the case, as several thousand negroes voted the Democratic ticket. It is fair to presume from all the facts in the case that over 30,000 Democrats failed to vote. They will not likely be guilty of such neglect in future elections.

Three of the Congressional districts gave Democratic majorities, and three gave republican majorities. The aggregate Republican majorities by districts being 14,747, and Democratic majorities 8,173.—Adv.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Reported Expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

SENATE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journals read and approved.

CALL OF THE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Wise, to amend section 2593 of the Revised Code. Mr. Mabry, for the Revised Code. Mr. Mabry, for the protection of practicing physicians in this State; Mr. Fardon, to authorize the Georgia Western Railroad Company to extend and construct their road from the Georgia line to Decatur, on the Tennessee river; Mr. Stow, to aid in the improvement and opening the Cahaba river to navigation; Mr. Stow, to amend an act approved Oct. 10, 1867.

Also, to legalize the appointment of tax collector of Montgomery county; Mr. Bromberg, to preserve the liens of judgements in cases where new trials are granted under Ordinance No. 39, passed December 6, 1867, and to preserve the proportion of such judgments against which there is no good and meritorious defense; All of which were referred.

HOUSE.

Monday, Nov. 16.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journals read and approved. The Senate bill to develop the resources of the State passed. Resolution for committee to harmonize the Code, with the Constitution, Passed.

The following bills passed. For the protection of certain school funds; For the protection of the Probate Court of Butler to remove the Probate Court of Butler to the city of Montgomery; To fix the time of the annual session of the General Assembly. To authorize the Probate Courts to render decrees for purchase money in certain cases. To fix the time of holding the City Court of Montgomery. To prevent trespass by camp hunters in Coosa county. To amend section 3489 of the Revised Code. To legalize certain ordinances. To protect officers. To authorize Wm. Falconer to qualify and give bond as the tax collector of Montgomery county.

SENATE.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

Senate met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and was called to order by the President. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Call of the Districts was suspended to take up the reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. McAfee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the bill in relation to appeals from justices' and circuit courts.

Amended and passed—yeas 22, nays 1.

Mr. Pennington introduced a Joint Resolution relating to a Committee to investigate outrages; Laid over.

Mr. Barr, a bill for the relief of debtors and adjustment of debts upon principles of equity; read twice and pending its consideration, Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. M. Vanzant.

Journals read and approved. The following Senate bills passed:—

In relation to the Willis Valley and N. E. and S. W. Railroad; Supplementary to the Corporation laws of Alabama; Authorizing the Governor to appoint a County Court Judge in Calhoun.

The following were introduced and referred: Mr. Ince—A bill to fix for an election for the 41st Congress; To extend the lien of mechanics and builders; To repeal section 3602 of the Revised Code; To repeal sections 1237, 2680 and 4231 of Revised Code; To continue in force Ordinance 29 of the Constitutional Convention; To authorize the Commissioners' Courts of Dallas and Barbour counties to issue bonds. To extend the provisions of a certain act.

Mr. Hardy, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the following bills: To define the rights of regular graduates of medical colleges; To authorize Probate Judges to unamendments *in re pro locis*; To amend an act approved August 10th, 1867; Concerning insolvent estates; To authorize the Commissioners' Courts of St. Clair, Bibb, Covington, Calhoun and Franklin counties to levy an additional tax.

Market Report of Jacksonville.

Corrected Weekly by J. B. TURNLEY, & Co.

Table with columns: Apples, green, buying, per Bu.; Bacon, clear sides per lb.; Sugar cured Hams; Butter (country, buying); Candles, per lb.; Cheese, Reg. Dairy per lb.; Cotton, lint loose buying; Eggs, per doz.; Flour, sack 100 lbs.; Hay, buying 2 Horse load; Hides, green-buying per lb.; Honey, per gal.; Lard, per lb.; Leather, (sole); Lime, per bar; Molasses per gal.; Nails, per lb.; Onions, buying per bu.; Peas, per bu.; Potatoes, Irish per bu.; Salt, Liverpool per sack; Shot per lb.; Soap, Family; Starch, per lb.; Sugar, per lb.; Tallow, buying per lb.; Tea, Green, per lb.; Tobacco, Cheiving, per lb.; Turkeys, per gal.; Wool, buying, per lb.; Cotton-sharply higher; Middlings 20 @ 21c; Gold selling @ 1,37.

E. L. WOODWARD & SON

Have just received an additional supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Including PRINTS, KERSEYS, FLANNELS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Nov. 23, 1868.

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

A Most Wonderful Family Medicine.

DARBY'S PROPYLETIC FLUID!

Almost every body knows it. "No head of a family should ever be without it."

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

What will it do? It will purify the most offensive atmosphere.

It will cleanse and cure Krysipelas, all sorts of sores, ulcers, boils, cuts, wounds, etc.

It will prevent gangrene. It will cure burns, scalds, and bruises.

It is a perfect pain-killer. It will destroy and neutralize all animal and vegetable poisons.

It will, therefore, cure stings or bites of insects.

It will cleanse and purify the breath, and hence is an excellent tooth-wash and healthful cosmetic.

It will cure diarrhoea, even the worst chronic cases. It will instantly relieve horses of the colic or persons of heartburn.

It will owing to the bleaching properties of Chlorine, remove all ink spots, milldew, vegetable stains, etc.

It will cure Catarrh. It will remove rancidity out of butter and lard.

It will, properly used, be more efficacious than any other agent, in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, and has frequently done it.

It will, used in bathing, keep the skin healthy, soft and white.

Who says it will do it? Read the following certificates from men of the highest standing.

LETTER FROM DAVID BROWDER. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1868.

I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Darby's Propyletic Fluid in my family for years past, and really regard it as the best and most universal family medicine I have ever seen or used. It is certainly one of the best Disinfectants in use, but as a family medicine I regard it as invaluable for Diarrhoea, and for colds, coughs, bronchitis, sore throats, and for all the most remarkable ailments, and is equally efficacious. I have often used it and seen it used for colic in horses, and never without immediate relief. Indeed I heard a gentleman much skilled in handling and dealing in horses say, a short time ago, that he would almost agree to pay double for a horse that had a glass full of Darby's Propyletic Fluid; and I know it from my own eyes of it to be a singularly effective and certain remedy for colic in horses. I find so many uses for it in family ailments, my family are quite at a loss without it, and can find no substitute for it as a general or universal remedy. Besides its medicinal properties, it completely removes ink spots, ink spots, or stains from white clothing, and cures chaps or eruptions of the skin—diluted and applied—rapidly and promptly. DAVID BROWDER.

LETTER FROM Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., 29th Sept. 1868.

Darby's Propyletic Fluid is an article of little cost, but great value. Its domestic as well as medicinal uses are numerous, while its specialties are most wonderful. I have not been without it for ten years, and no head of a family who can afford to have it should ever be without it. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

LETTER FROM Hon. A. J. Walker, Montgomery, Ala., Ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ala.

I have for many years used Darby's Propyletic Fluid, and have found it exceedingly valuable. I recommend it to the public confidence as a household remedy for the various purposes to which it is applied. A. J. WALKER. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 1868.

LETTER FROM Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, D. D., Abilene, Ala., Minister M. E. Church, South.

My family have used Darby's Propyletic Fluid for several years for various purposes, and esteem it very highly. Indeed, I know of no article within the whole range of Chemical preparations, so generally and highly recommended by acquaintances as this. J. HAMILTON. MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 23d, 1868.

LETTER FROM Prof. R. T. Brumby, Marietta, Ga.

I was fifteen years Professor of Chemistry, &c., in the Univ. of Alabama, and eight years in the Univ. of S. C., and I am convinced that Prof. Darby's Propyletic Fluid possesses all the merit he claims for it. It is very generally known and appreciated in all the Southern States, and is sold by all Southern Druggists. R. T. BRUMBY. MARIETTA, GA., Oct. 1868.

FROM Rev. John Mathews, Pastor M. E. Church, South, at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Oct. 20th, 1868. Darby's Propyletic Fluid is the only medicine kept in my family. We use it for all most everything—burns, bruises, stings, cuts, sore throats, &c., &c. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darby's Fluid. We cannot get along well without it. JOHN MATHEWS.

FROM W. O. Tuggle, Esq., Attorney at Law, La Grange, Ga.

LA GRANGE, GA., Oct. 21st, 1868. I take pleasure in stating that I have found "Darby's Propyletic" to be an excellent remedy for cutaneous eruptions, chapped skin and bruises. It is a priceless jewel as a disinfectant, and my wife values it for the benefit of young mothers, that "Darby's Fluid" is a valuable adjunct to the nursery. W. O. TUGGLE.

These are but a few of the most recent testimonials received in behalf of the preparation. It is as useful in winter as in summer, for its disinfecting quality is the least of its really valuable uses. It is neatly put up in half pint bottles, and sells at 50 Cents per bottle. All Druggists keep it. Orders filled by the proprietors, JOHN DARBY & CO., 160 William St., N. York.

COTTON SEED WANTED.

15 cents per Bushel will be paid in subscription to the Republican, for Cotton Seed delivered in a few weeks.





POETRY.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions we have ever met with. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation: The initial capitals spell, "My boast is in the glorious Cross of Christ."

Make known thy gospel truths, our father King, Yield us thy grace, dear Father, from above Bless us with hearts which feelingly can sing.

Infant being, first a man, and then was crucified. Stupendous God! thy grace and power make known;

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice.— New labor in thy heavenly kingdom own. That blessed kingdom, for their saints the choice.

How vile to come to thee in all our cry, Enemies to thyself and all that thou dost love, Loathing thy very being, coil in design;

Oh, grant each day our trespasses may cease, Forgive our evil deeds that oft we do, Convince us daily of them to our shame,

Help us with heavenly love, forgive us, too, Recurrent lusts, and we'll adore thy name, In thy forgive us as we saints can die,

How to cure A Bone Felon.—This terrible complaint can readily be cured, says the London Lancet, by the following very simple treatment.

As soon as the pulsation which indicates the disease is felt, put directly over the spot, a fly blister about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle, or a lancet.

General Grant as President.

The Army and Navy Journal, which has through the campaign spoken in relation to Grant in an authoritative tone, discusses his probable course now that he is elected to the Presidency.

Gen. Grant, we repeat, is by nature a well-balanced, calm, moderate, conservative man. Such will he appear as President, and those who contemplate his being either a tool or a tyrant reckon without their host.

His Cabinet will be selected with a view to render him assistance in this practical way. The measures he will recommend to Congress will be entirely of this sort. The finances and the civil service will be among the foremost of general political subjects to receive attention, and we may safely predict that the great word of the hour, the great feature to strike all observers, as soon as General Grant has been a month in power, will be the confidence inspired in people of all parties and all political creeds.

Grant, as a soldier, understands well the bounds of co-ordinate and subordinate authority. Congress will not be suffered to encroach upon his prerogatives as Executive, nor he attempt to encroach upon Congress as the legislative department of the Government.

We shall make hold to predict that he will realize more than any man who has sat in the Chief Magistrate's chair since Andrew Jackson, the Executive idea which should be the central idea connected with the Presidency.

New Paper.

We give below a notice of a new Weekly about to be issued in New York by the well known advertising agents, S. M. Pettengill & Co. We have had business relations with this house for the past ten or twelve years, and have always found them honorable, upright business men, and wish them success in their new enterprise.

We shall issue on or before January next, the first number of a Rural and Family paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to country life in its broadest sense.

It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called HEARTH AND HOME, and will be under the general editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell; while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number.

A large corps of associate editors of high reputation in their special departments has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make our paper—in subject matter as well as illustration, worthy of a place in every household of the land.

PETTENGILL, BATES & Co. Proprietors.

New York Column.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Sale of Land.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order and Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, rendered on the 2d day of October, 1868, we will, as Administrators of the Estate of James W. Watkins, deceased, proceed to sell upon the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, ON TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1868, the following described Lands, to-wit:

The south east fourth of section 9, in Township 14, of Range 8, except the north west corner of said quarter section, supposed to contain forty acres, bounded on the north by the land owned by Elipheth Roberts, on the west by James Goler's Land, and on the south and east by Tallassatchee creek.

The above described Lands are situated on Tallassatchee creek, two and a half miles west of Jacksonville, and constitute a very desirable and valuable tract.

Adm'rs. J. B. DOUTHIT, J. P. WATKINS.

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 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 509, Room 8, Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT To the Travelling Public.

Jacksonville & Decatur Daily Mail Line, By Stage and Steamboat.

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

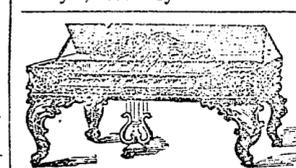
Cheaper & Quicker.

Schedule Time to Decatur and Huntsville, EIGHTEEN HOURS.

To Nashville, TWENTY-FOUR.

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

HINDS BROS. & CO. I. M. HINDS, Supt. July 4, 1868.—ly



MUSIC LESSONS.

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

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, lying on Olmsted creek, on the Kay's Ferry road, 10 miles north-west of Jacksonville, containing about 700 Acres, sold altogether, or in three parcels, two of which are improved, and all well watered. Two of the places have good, comfortable cabins and out houses, with good orchards, and one of them a growing crop which will be sold with the land. About 150 acres of the land cleared, mostly creek bottom, and some 300 acres, finely timbered creek bottom uncleared. A portion of the purchase money would be expected in cash, and the balance terms easy.

Aug. 22, 1868.—lm. THOMPSON'S

Fever and Ague Powders

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, or any form of Intermittent Fever.

THERE ARE NO DISEASES SO DEBILITATING in their effects upon the constitution as the above, and none more difficult to cure by the usual modes of practice. The Fever and Ague Powders will cure cases of the longest standing, as well as prove a preventive in the forming stages of the disease. Being purely Vegetable, they act with certainty on the disease, totally eradicating it from the system, and preventing a return at any future period. Prepared only by

HENRY M. CRAWFORD, No. 141 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold by Dr. S. C. Williams, Oxford, Ala., and store keepers generally.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker.

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

Dr. J. C. FRANCIS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, Jacksonville, Ala.

IS now receiving a large assortment of FRESH MEDICINES, and all articles usually kept in Drug Stores, at his old stand on the north west corner of the Square, which he offers low for cash.

Aug. 29, 1868.

Great Closing Out SALE.

THE undersigned, contemplating a change of business, are desirous of disposing of their Stock of GOODS in this place, and with that view offer their entire stock of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

At Cost,

UNTIL DISPOSED OF.

Come one, come all, Come great and small, Now's your time.

T. F. WYNN & CO.

Jacksonville, Oct. 31, 1868.

J. M. WYLY.

W. A. DRISKILL

WYLY & DRISKILL, GROCERS

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Next door to Ryan's Corner, East side of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

ARE now receiving a choice lot of family Groceries and Plantation supplies, which they propose to sell at wholesale or retail for cash, and at prices which will compete with any market in this country.

THEIR GROCERIES,

consisting of Sugars and Coffee, of all grades, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Fish, Rice, (new crop), Candles, Pickles, Soups, Coppers, Bluestone, Blacking, Cheese, Crackers, Oysters, Sardines, &c., will be sold at reduced prices.

THEIR PROVISIONS,

consisting of Bacon, Lard, Salt, Sugar-cured Hams—Flour, Meal, &c. will be sold at a small commission over cost.

Their stock of Confectionaries,

consisting of Candies, French and American, Fruits, foreign and domestic, Nuts, and Sweet-meats of every description, will be kept complete through the winter, to which they invite the particular attention of the Ladies. Their TOBACOS, consisting of various grades of Virginia smoking and chewing, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c. will be sold really low, according to quality.

Their Large Supply of

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties.

of various brands, will be sold or advanced to their customers on liberal terms, for a small commission on Manufacturer's prices.

They will always keep on hand a supply of

Factory Yarn,

Tinware, Brooms, Buckets, Baskets, & an assortment of Wood and Willow-ware

Country Produce

of all kinds purchased for cash, or exchanged for Groceries at market price. Having now the advantage of the Railroad both ways every day, we will purchase COTTON for cash, at the highest market price, or ship it to any market desired, making liberal cash advances and charging no commission.

We invite the people of this and adjacent counties to call and see us. This is the place to sell their cotton high and get their Groceries low. Mr. W. A. Driskill returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same for the new firm. Oct. 17, 1868.

GROCERY,

PROVISION STORE,

And Commission House.

J. B. TURNLEY & CO.

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

FAMILY GROCERIES.

CONSISTING IN PART OF Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, Bacon, Lard and Salt, Rice, Flour and Meal, Cheese, Crackers and Spices, Mackerel, Oysters and sardines, Fruits and Confectionaries,

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

We will EXCHANGE Groceries, &c. for every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE. We have 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.

ISEBELL & 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.

Notice to Creditors of W. P. Alexander, dec.

LETTERS of Administration were granted to the undersigned on the 8th day of October, 1868, by the Hon'ble the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. upon the Estate of Robert P. Alexander, dec'd; and persons are therefore notified to present any claims they may have against said Estate to me, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

W. T. ALEXANDER, Adm'r of said Estate. Oct. 10, '68.

TIN-WARE

For Sale by WOODWARD & SON.

SALT, SALT!

WE have a large lot of Salt, which we are offering at the lowest market rates by the car load, delivered on the cars free of drayage. GROSSWELL & CO. Oct. 9, 1868. Selma, Ala.

J. R. ROBERTSON, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, &c. SELMA, ALA.

Railroad, Steamboat Men, Carpenters and Builders, Property Holders, Family Men and Machinists.

"ATTENTION ALL." Something New and Valuable.

HAVING secured the entire right and control of the South for the Celebrated French Elastic Fire and Water Proof

ROOFING PAINT,

I desire to call the attention of the Public to the cheapness and durability of this article. Its cheapness places it within the reach of all; it is as good on shingles as Tin, and renders the rate of Insurance less than common shingle roofs. It is one of the cheapest and most durable articles for painting the Hulls of Boats and Vessels, and is a sure preventative against Burned and Worms—it preserves the timbers from decay and give it a smooth, glossy, surface—it is also one of the best Paints known for Iron, preserving it from rust caused by exposure or otherwise—the changes of seasons have no effect on it—it is a perfect non-conductor of heat—it is all prepared and needs no experienced hand to apply it.

This Paint is warranted to stand twice as long as the Metallic and Mineral paints used in this country for the same purpose, and is about one-half the price; one gallon will cover nearly twice the surface. All we ask is that you will give it a fair trial, and we are satisfied you will endorse the Testimonials given below, to which we would add many more if deemed expedient.

P. B. SHEPARD, Southern Ag't, Selma, Ala. Price per gallon by the barrel, \$1.25 per gallon, \$1.50

A liberal deduction made to Wholesale purchasers. This Paint can be purchased of none but our authorized Agents. Beware of imitations. Agents of reliability and standing wanted everywhere.

TESTIMONIALS.

BANDERPORT, CR., May 20, 1867. LERROU & Co.—The French Elastic Paint I purchased of you last fall has had a good trial the past winter. My roofs are in a light condition, and from their general appearance I do not think they will need any repairs for years. I consider your paint has done all you represented, and think it is the best roofing paint I know of.

MERRITT MERVIN. BANDERPORT, CONN., May 27, 1867. MESSRS. LERROU & Co.—I feel it a duty after making a six months trial of your French Elastic Roofing Paint, to inform you that had it put on the roof of the Malleable Iron Works in this city; also, on my boiler and cupola. The said cupola had had a heat weekly since last November—the time your paint was applied—and, to give some idea of the heat from it, I had a piece of old tin roof hung up some eight feet from it and it caused the solder to run off. On examination to-day, with my Engineer, of the roof and cupola, we unhesitatingly pronounced it, without exception, the most durable and elastic paint we ever saw. My roofs are in perfect order, and the general appearance of the paint retains all its brilliancy and durability. After the test of the past severe winter, I think every Steamboat owner would save money by having their smoke-stacks covered with your paint. You have free liberty to refer any persons we personally or by letter, regarding this paint as an article for roofing purposes, flags of boilers and iron work exposed to the weather: it is unsurpassed. Wishing it that success which a really good thing deserves, I remain Yours truly, ELLISHA HUBBELL.

I fully coincide with Mr. Hubbell's views regarding this paint, and can with confidence recommend it to do all that is claimed for it. CHAS. MALLORY, Engineer of Malleable Iron Works. BANDERPORT, May 18, 1867. C. J. ENGLISH, New York, May 22nd, 1867. LERROU & Co.—Gents: The half-barrel of French Elastic Paint I purchased of you, I have applied to my house, and it has proved satisfactory. Yours truly, CHARLES HERRIMAN. SELMA, ALA., May 14, 1867. Mr. P. B. SHEPARD,—Dear Sir: I have had the paint purchased of you applied to my boat, and take pleasure in recommending it to be all you claim for it. Very respectfully, Captain Steamer Quatre.

SELMA & MERVIN R. R. Co., Supt's Of. } Selma, Ala., May 23rd, 1867. Mr. P. B. SHEPARD,—Sir: I have had the French Elastic Paint, purchased from you, applied on the roof of a Steamboat, and it has given the best of satisfaction. From experiments made, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and most durable, that I have ever used. I intend using it for painting our cars roofs. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public. J. H. HUFFLE, General Superintendent S. & M. R. R.

[Extract from Mobile, Ala., paper.] "We have for the last 6 weeks been testing the French Elastic Fire and Water-proof Roofing Paint, which we can say is the best we have ever seen for the use of Tin Roofs, Steamboat Iron work, &c. Satisfactory explanations will be made of its qualities, by calling at our store, No. 43 Dairn-street. F. J. BARNARD & Co. Mobile, Ala., May 19, 1867."

MONTE, May 23rd, 1867. Mr. P. B. SHEPARD,—Sir: I have seen a number of experiments tried with the "Elastic Tin and Water Proof Roofing Paint," and am satisfied that it is what it purports to be "Fire and Water Proof," and there is no doubt but that single roofs covered with this Paint, will be fully protected from fire occasioned by sparks or cinders falling on the roofs. I am, Very respectfully, THOS. S. KING. President Underwriters Ins. of Mobile Ala.

MONTE, May 30, 1867. Mr. P. B. SHEPARD,—Sir: I have given your Elastic Tin and Water Proof Roofing Paint a severe and thorough test; having placed a quantity of live coals on a dry shingle roof, and heated with it, the coals sizzled out without setting the roof on fire, as though exposed to a good draft. I am as much impressed with the paint with the point could take fire from live cinders falling on it. Respectfully your ob't servant, THOMAS B. LYONS, Chief Tin Depot, Mobile, Ala.

Give it a trial, and its many virtues will attest its merit. Apply to W. B. WYNN, Jacksonville, Ala., P. B. SHEPARD, Selma, Ala., Lock Box 50.

TOBACCO.

A lot of really fine and superior Chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale very low by J. B. TURNLEY & CO. Oct. 31, 1868.

JOSEPH E. VEAL,

Practical and Experienced

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELLER,

ROME, Ga.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

SPECTACLES,

FRENCH, CHINA AND

CUT GLASS WARE,

Cutlery, Toys, Musical Instru-

ments, Walking Canes,

Fishing Tackle, Fine Household Ar-

ticles, and Fancy Goods generally.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER TAKEN

IN EXCHANGE.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWEL-

RY, REPAIRED & WARRANTED.

SOME OF THE PRICES.

Gold Watches, from ..... \$25 00 to \$300 00

Silver Watches, from ..... 10 00 to 50 00

Plated Watches, from ..... 5 00 to 10 00

Yankee Clocks, from ..... 2 00

French and English Clocks, from ..... 25 00 to 100 00

Silver Plated Tea Spoons, per set, ..... 1 00

Silver Plated Table Spoons, per set, ..... 3 00

Gold Pen, Silver Case; for Fine White China Tea Sets of 44 pieces, for ..... 10 00

Fine China Plates, best, per set, ..... 1 50

Fine China Cups and Saucers per set, ..... 1 50

Viola and Bow for ..... 1 00

Fine Violins at higher prices. Fine Violin Strings, bunch, 1 00

Guitar Strings, per set of 6, 1 00 to 25 00

Fish Hooks, 100 in paper, ... 25

Best Silver Thimbles, ..... 25

Spectacles, from ..... 25 cts. to 25 00

Best Needles, 4 papers assort- ed, in case for ..... 25

Will send needles by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Watch glasses fitted for 25 cents.

WORK DEPARTMENT.

THE BEST IN NORTH GEORGIA.

Watches repaired in best style—New Jew-

els or new Wheels, if necessary. Clocks Repaired and Warranted.

Jewelry Mended in the best style at New York prices.

Wedding and Engagement Rings made to order and Engraved as desired—Gold Pens Required.

Hair Jewelry made to order.

Masonic Jewels made to order.

Badges and Society Pins made to order.

Spectacles Repaired, and one or two Glasses put in as desired—Glasses selected to suit the eyes, carefully, and on scientific principles. A thorough knowledge of the Science of Optics, and twenty-five years experience in the spectacle business enable me to do all that I promise.

Fine Pebbles and Glasses kept always on hand.

SECURITY AND SAFETY.

BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU LEAVE

YOUR WATCH TO BE REPAIRED.

A great many Robberies are being committed all over the country, and Watch Makers are sometimes robbed; and sometimes Watch Makers—so called—run away with their customers' watches, as has been done in Rome. To secure my Customers as well as myself, I have a large

Fire and Burglar Proof Safe

in a Vault. All valuables are put in every night, and two young men, well armed, sleep in the Store. There is also in the Store a B U R G L A R A L A R M, which acts promptly.

ORDERS solicited from every-where. Rome, Ga., Sept. 5, 1868.—ly.

W. P. LAW, J. WARREN HEDDSON.

LAW & HUDSON, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Cash Advances made on Cotton con-

signed to us for sale in Selma, Mobile, New Orleans and New York.

Office over T. K. Ferguson's Bank, Decad Street.

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 20.