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FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. dec23-1875

M. J. TURNLEY. GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

M. J. TURNLEY & SON,

Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to Woodward's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Talladega—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

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ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.
May 15, 1875.—tf.

JAMES CROOK,

Attorney at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State and the U. S. District Court. aug29-1874-tf

A. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,

Nov28-1874 JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneysat Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-1y.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office, Drug Store, L. C. Francis, Northwest Corner Square, Jacksonville, Ala. feb25-1871-1y

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate. jay25-1873-tf

A. D. BAILEY,

Notary Public,

AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

CROSS PLAINS, ALA.

Business in his line solicited.

TIMELY TOPICS.

THE discussion as to the successor of Senator Norwood, of Georgia, includes the names of Alexander H. Stephens, the Hon Ben Hill, and Senator Norwood himself.

THE Japanese are shipping bricks to California, and sell them cheaper than those made in that state, notwithstanding that there is an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on them.

DETAILS of the assassination of president Moreno, of Ecuador, show that the deadly machete and two revolvers did the work. The movement seems to have been an antiultramontane one, as there is a talk of a massacre of the priests.

DONALDSON'S body will probably be found soon, and some one will discover the wreck of the luckless air ship, and then the curtain will fall on the last chapter of a tragedy which was brought about solely to gratify a public curiosity that should not have been gratified at all.

THE English have put a bridge over the Ganges where the Indian mother used to drow her unmanageable infant, and there is now a direct railroad line between Calcutta and Lucknow. The bridge is a little over half a mile long, with a superstructure almost entirely of brick, and cost £150,000.

RICE is becoming a favorite crop in some sections of the south. It costs $36.40 to cultivate and send to market an acre of rice, yielding 1,200 pounds of clear grain, which sells for $84. The profit is about $46.60 per acre, and the crop is not a difficult one to grow.

THE managers of the direct United States cable say that their line will be ready for public traffic in a few weeks. The steamer Faraday will shortly conclude the splicing of the Irish end, where a defect had to be cut out, and then splice the American end, which had been broken by the ice.

CAPTAIN EADS is in New York, where he will, in a few days, hold a consultation with government and other engineers relative to the work on the jetty improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The contractors are now engaged placing the willow fascines in position, and late measurements show an increase in the depth of the water.

OUR English cousins are discussing it now, and the London Review thus states the *casus belli:*

"Jefferson Davis, the American rebel, has been invited to address the Winnebago natives. N. B.—The Winnebago are a tribe of Indians, formerly of Wisconsin state, but now removed to an agency in Nebraska state."

SENOR P. C. ARMIJO, of New Mexico, sold over 200,000 pounds of wool last year. With his father and a business partner he own nearly 2,000,000 head of sheep, scattered over a range of country more than 300 miles square. He has had two losses by Indian raids, one of 35,000 head and the other of 15,000, "but," he says, "I hardly missed them."

TWENTY thousand boxes, containing over a million clay pipes, are imported into this country annually, the greater number being the celebrated "T. D." brand. All these pipes are made in Glasgow, Scotland, and chiefly by one firm, W. White & Sons, honest old Quakers, who have been piping away for nearly a century and a half, and are now doing the largest business in that line in the world.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Tennessee, is said, in the report of the department of agriculture, to have suffered a very great loss of mules and horses last spring by the buffalo gnat. The best remedy against these pests is to put the stock at once in a dark stable, to be kept filled with smoke. "Death," says the report, "doubtless is partly caused by the loss of blood, but mainly by poisoning the circulation."

THE bureau of statistics report the total exports of the country, exclusive of specie, for the month of July at 417,286,391 against $47,162,476 the same month in 1874; imports for seven months this year, $216,104,793 against $35,136,903 same time last year. Exports for July this year, $41,495,477 against $40,967,184 July, 1874; for seven months this year, $322,824,387 against 1874, $876,948, 366. These are all currency values.

THE annual death-rate of various cities in the United States, for four weeks in April, as stated by the Sanitarian, shows a minimun (Toledo) of 11.04, and a maximum (Paterson) of 30.63. The rate in New York was 28.70. Philadelphia 24.42, St. Louis 12.65, Chicago, 19.11, Boston 20.31, Baltimore 17.53, Cincinnati 15.15, New Orleans 21.09, San Francisco 17.71, Pittsburg 19.22, Charleston 27.82.

THE latest news from Keeley, the motor man, is to the effect that his machine is now under perfect control, and an engine for railroad purposes is being constructed. The gauge to be used on the apparatus registers 54,000 pounds pressure, and a stationary engine will be on exhibition in a few weeks in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Times says: "The control of the patent will not be vested in a stock company. Shares have been sold by Mr. Keeley to parties who advanced him money to finish his work and secure the patent right, and the shares almost immediately afterward were disposed of to other parties at a great profit."

ONE of the odd industries, the nature and extent of which are comparatively little known, is the manufacture of sand paper, the amount of which annually produced in the United States is estimated at not less than two hundred thousand reams, including the various grades and qualities. Formerly it was made of ordinary brown paper, glue and sand. At present, for the most part, the paper is made of old rope, the best quality of glue is used, and, instead of sand, pulverized quartz or flint. By this means a superior fabric is produded, of a constantly uniform grade, and at so low a price that the use of it has become greatly extended, large quantities being exported, to Europe, South America, the Pacific Islands, and elsewhere. For emery paper and emery cloth, a large demand has been created by the finished iron work in steam engine shops, the sewing machine factories, and other similar industries which require them for polishing purposes.

MR. PRIMSOLL'S statement in the House of Commons, relative to the shipment of seamen on unseaworthy and poorly-equipped vessels, was illustrated in San Francisco, the other day, on the arrival of the ship Bremen, from Liverpool. This vessel left that port on the 6th of February with thirty-seven negroes before the mast. Thirteen of this crew died on the passage out and the remainder were all seriously ill when the Bremen got to San Francisco. The cause of this mortality was the lack of vegetables. During a voyage lasting 197 days, the men had nothing but poor salt provisions most of the time. Scurvy broke out, and the sufferings of the victims are described by them as terrible in the extreme. Mr. Plimsoll appears to have had the right idea when he said that "the government was playing into the hands of maritime murderers, and he laid upon the head of the prime minister and his fellows all the blood of all the men who shall perish from preventable causes."

How a "Corner" is Managed.

A B and C combine their means and credit to make a corner in July. They therefore quietly begin in May to buy corn to be delivered in July. They gradually buy all the corn in the market, and, of necessity, must buy all that arrives, paying for the latter whatever is demanded. When a purchase is thus made, seller and buyer put up a margin, either in cash, or certificate, or deposit. As soon as the corner becomes known, there is an effort made to break it. The settlement takes place at 3 p. m. on the last day of the month. Those who have sold corn to the corner and have no corn to deliver, pay the difference between the price at which they sold, and the ruling price at the close of business on the last day. As the corner has thus purchased sometimes five times as much corn as there is to be had, amounting to millions of bushels, and the price has advanced ten cents a bushel, the profit is enormous. As the prices advance, additional margins are required. Those failing to put up the additional margins, lose what they have already put up. The anti-corner factions seek to so crowd sales on the corner as to exhaust its capital and credits, and render it unable to buy at the advance prices. Thus, the corner is compelled to send out in the country and buy for cash all the corn in sight, to prevent having it rushed into Chicago at the last moment. These are exciting times. Corn at such a moment may be purchased of the corner for shipment, from six to fifteen cents a bushel less than it is selling for on 'Change for delivery during the month. Each time there is a corner, there is a crash, sometimes of the corner men, and at other times of the anti-corner men. The whole proceedings are of such questionable honesty, that the legislature of Illinois has declared the operation of a corner to be a felony. It is nevertheless still practiced. Corners are attempted in wheat, oats, barley, pork, and lard, and some of them have been quite successfull in a pecuniary way. It requires nerve, audacity, and money, or credit. Recently a bank here went into a corner, issuing its certificates of deposit for margins; the corner failed, and so did the bank, and the certificates have never been paid.—*Scribner for September.*

A HINT TO DYSPEPTICS.—We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food. No liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the syringe for sustenance. And have seen their torments pass away and their hun relieved by living upon the white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of the week we have given the hard yelk of the egg, with the whith the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength, and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin upon food.—*Medical Journal.*

—They killed a book agent at Creston two weeks ago, but they had to run over him with nine freight cars to do it. People who can't afford to keep a fast freight train in the house are still at the book agents' mercy.

A DREAM OF FAIR WEATHER.

BY JAMES MAURICE THOMPSON.

A strange wild being, half goat, half man—
While past him the plover and dunlin flew,
And over his hoofs the river waves ran—
Blew on a reed, and blew and blew
The one monotonous tune that he knew.

And a wind came out of the dusky south,
Calling the rose with a mellow mouth,
Like a whistle-call from a lover's mouth;
And the rose, the red rose, sweetly enough,
Bowed in acknowledgement thereof.

And out of the south with the wind there flew
A great blue heron that drifted low,
And dropped by the river where tall reeds grew,
And where bright willows waved to and fro
O'er the nest of a teal in the flags below.

Midmost a smile on the river's face
In a kiss of ripples the lily slept;
And here and there in the liquid space,
Where great brown turtles lazily crept,
In shoals the glittering sun-perch leapt.

An oriole, deep in its braided i[illegible]
On the waves of the sou[illegible] rocked and
rolled
With the little cup nuzzled so close to its breast
That it looked like some splendid molten gold
Poured from a crucible into a mould.

In a hovering cloud of butterflies,
Lulled by a murmur of drowsy bees,
And flooded with sweets and the tender dyes
Of a bed of bloom in the stream of the breeze,
A maiden slept in the dusk of the trees.

A humming-bird daintily touched her mouth,
Finding it sweet as the rose-bud is—
As red and sweet as a rose of the south—
And she smiled in her sleep, saying, "It is his
kiss:
I knew my lover would come for this!"

Her lute lay beside her, and, lo! the wind
Stirred to music its tuned strings;
In a quiver of rapture the long grass leaned,
And swarms of beautiful gilded things
Hung tranced in the air on filmy wings.

And out of the forest a youth there came,
Tall and strong and lithe of limb,
Who stopped and called a musical name
Till the maiden sprung up and answered him
From the pool of blooms in the shadows dim.

But sleep was loath to let go her eyes,
Though her lover's kisses again and again
Thrilled them through with a sweet surprise,
And opened them like blue lily-buds twain
Blown into blossom after a rain.

Her long gold hair fell down and down,
Till like a robe it enveloped her
With a mist of splendor from foot to crown;
And the breath of her lips was sweeter far
To her lover than all the bloom scents were.

She leaned on his breast, and he pressed her close,
And kissed her again 'mid the singing of birds;
And the sough of the south wind calling the rose,
And the south wind touching the lute's sweet
chords,
Drowned to a murmur his loving words.

The butterflies rose from the flowers and fled
With the gold-shaded beetles and brown honey-
bees,
And away like a bolt the humming-bird sped,
While suddenly, utterly up in the trees,
Their singing the emulous crickets did cease.

"Let us go," said her lover, "while yet we are
young,
And life is like wine in the cup of the heart,
While love is a song that is yet unsung—
Come, let us go from all others apart:
Go with me, drift with me, just as thou art!"

So he took up her lute, and together they went,
Slow, side by side, in the summer land,
Where the grass flowed free (like a sea star-spent)
With bubbles of blossoms and fragrance-fanned,
Till they reached and stood on the river's sand.

He drew from its hiding a light canoe,
Launched it, and both stepped in with smiles;
He dipped the oars, the south wind blew,
And away they went through the subtle miles
Of the sheeny stream, by its drowsy isles.

Her hair on the wind, like a su[illegible]mitten cloud,
Floated in long bright brush. [illegible]old;
She touched her lute, and sung o[illegible] loud
That the river fringes, through every fold
Of willows and rushes and plane-trees old

Trembled with pleasure, and leaned far down
Where the water-rails in their sleek tight coats,
And the great blue heron and dunlin brown,
Tipped on the sand with outstretched throats,
Caught in the wonderful snare of her notes.

Oh, ever and ever the weather was fair,
And ever and ever the view was fine;
They laughed and sung, nor dreamed of care,
But floated right on in the sweet sunshine
Till they drank life up like drinking good wine.

Now, when they were gone, the goat footed man,
With the furry ears, hilarious grew,
And up and down by the river ran,
And blew on a reed, and blew and blew
The one delightful tune he knew.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE GREAT SHOOTING MATCH.

America Again Victorious—Bogardus Beats Shaw.

The great match between Captain H. W. Bogardus (the American champion) and S. Shaw of Oldham, near Manchester, for two hundred pounds a side, took place on Monday last. The conditions were to shoot at one hundred pigeons each, with one ounce of shot, twenty-one yards rise, from one trap, the use of one barrel, and the gun below the elbow until the bird was on the wing. The match, which had been made only a short time previously, excited much interest, owing to the fact of its being understood that Captain Bogardus was to compete with Shaw, the best professional shot in England, under the said conditions of from 1 trap, 1 oz. of shot, 21 yards rise. Notwithstanding the captain was made the favorite in the betting at 100 to 80, speculation was not very spirited, in consequence of the Manchester division not supporting their man with their usual freedom, knowing they had a "Wonder" to vanquish. Captain Bogardus is a fine, muscular man, standing fully six feet, weight about 15 stone, and is about forty years of age. He is a wonderful shot at both game and pigeons, a great athlete, and providing his muscular strength is put to the test, he is almost, or quite equal to the late John Heenan. The captain's opponent, Shaw, has proved himself a wonderfully fine shot for a considerable length of time, by defeating a large number of north country sportsmen. He is a fresh colored, spare man, with a vast amount of confidence, and we should say half a dozen years younger than the captain. No time was lost in arranging the preliminaries, and at 10:30 A. M., the match commenced, both men trapping their own birds, the best blue rocks obtainable. Shaw led off but failed to bring down his first, a very fast one, and the captain quickly came forward and rattled down in fine style a very swift bird. Both through trapping their own birds against each other were somewhat slow to time, but they shot in their turn. Out of the first ten birds shot at by the American he brought down nine, the second eight, and the third lot all fell to his aim. At the fourth ten nine came to grief, at the fifth every bird fell. Consequently it will be gathered that he brough down forty-six out of the first fifty birds. Shaw, it will be seen, was never on favorable terms with the captain, for in his first ten he missed three birds, and in his second the same number, and this made him three "rocks" to the bad. Out of the third ten birds the Manchester man brought down splendidly eight, but in the fourth four escaped, and out of the fifth 10 he only brought down six, thereby scoring 34 out of 50 birds—just 12 less than his opponent scored. At this point of the contest the competitors and their friends retired for thirty minutes for refreshment. On resuming business it may be remarked that Shaw, who had been very unfortunate, as many of his birds in the first 50 fell dead out of the bounds, entirely through shooting with number "nine" shot, now commenced with number "seven," and by so doing he made a much better score. This will be understood when it is said that he killed splendidly 18 out of his first 20 birds after luncheon. The captain, however, continued thumping down his birds also in grand style, and there being no chance for Shaw winning at the 89th round, he being then twelve birds behind, he gave up, and Captain Bogardus was declared the winner amid great cheering. The captain, in order to decide a bet of killing 80 out if 100 birds, shot at three more, which he killed, and then retired, after having brought down 80 out of 91, and Shaw scored 65 out of 89. The match, which commenced at 10:30 A. M., was not concluded until 4:30 P. M. Captain Bogardus shot with his famous 12-bore breech-loading double gun, of course using one barrel only. He shot with five drachms of powder, and used No. 9 shot. Shaw used a single gun.

That Captain Bogardus has now proved himself an extraordinary marksman no man can deny, for the score alone was never before equaled in England; in fact, the losing man's (Shaw) score is the largest ever previously made. When we take into consideration the swiftness of the birds, they being the best blue rocks that could be obtained for the time of year, and the fact of the captain being made to load every cartridge himself with shot singly before he placed it in his gun, and also trapping the whole of his birds, that is to say, those for Shaw to shoot at, the performance must be deemed a surprising one. He shoots exceedingly fair, with the gun clean below the elbow, and kills his birds in a most astonishing manner. Each appears to receive the stipulated quantity of shot in its body, being instantaneously doubled up. Shaw shot well enough to beat 99 sportsmen out 100 and he never was in the hunt on this occasion.—*Bell's Life.*

Salt Lake.

A writer in the Galaxy says: "We drove for an hour along the southern bank of Salt Lake, fanned by the breath of its sea air, and looking over its waste of waters dotted with mountain islands. It required but little imagination to transport ourselves to the shores of the Atlantic, for extending as it does ninety miles to the north, no land could be seen beyond the line of the clearly defined horizon. Some years ago a steamboat of three hundred tons was built for freight and passenger traffic, in connection with the Union and Central Pacific roads; but her fair prospects were ruined by the construction of the Utah Central, and she now lies at the wharf, her only value being her aid in making our imaginary ocean seem more real. How this great basin of salt water came to be deposited in the interior of the continent has been a study for geographers and naturalists. The water is so densely saline that it is impossible for a body to find the bottom. It is a capital place to acquire the art of swimming with perfect safety. In former times three barrels of water left to evaporate would produce one barrel of salt; but the freshening within the last twenty years has so weakened it that now four barrels of it are required to obtain that quantity. It has become fresh, therefore, in a proportion of somewhat more than one per cent. yearly. Hence it follows that in less than one hundred years the name of Great Salt Lake should be changed; for by this time it will, like Mormonism, be cleared of all its impurities. I have previously noticed the regular water lines, called benches, which are so distinctly defined on all the mountain ranges surrounding these various valleys, and which afford such unmistakable evidence that in former days they enclosed vast inland seas. The deep alkaline soil of the bottoms has led to the supposition that these seas were of salt water, and that all of them, excepting this, have been completely evaporated, Salt Lake being the sole survivor, and that being destined to dwindle to a puddle and then to dry up forever. But the last part of this theory is negatived by the evident intention of the lake to assume somewhat of its original proportions; while it is becoming fresher it is growing larger. Within the twenty seven years that the country around it has been settled it has encroached all along its low banks nearly a mile upon the land and deepened five feet. Several fine farms are now permanently under water, and the road o. which we travelled has been moved far inward to accomodate its aggressiveness. At the same time that this change is going on atmospheric causes for a part of it are apparent. The climate is becoming more mild, although it is still excessively dry. But each succeeding season brings a greater rain-fall. This has doubled within twelve years."

Diary of an M. D.

A pocket diary, picked up in the street of a neighboring city, would seem to indicate, from the following choice extracts, that the owner was a medical man:

"Kase 230, Mary An Perkins, Bisnes, wash woman. Sickness in her hed Fisik some blue pils a soaperifik; age 52. Ped me one dollar, I kuarter bogus. Mind get good kuarter and mak her tak mo fisik.

"Kase 231, Tammes Frink, business, Nirishman. Live with Pady Molony who keeps a dray—Sikness digg in ribs and tow blak eyes. Fisik to drink my mixter twict a day of sasiperily bere and jellop, and fish ile, with asifedity to make it taste fisiky. Rubod his face with kart grese liniment, aged 39 years age. Drinked the mixter ann wuddnt pay me bekase it tasted nasty, but the mixter'll work his inards, I reckon.

"Kase 232, Old Misses Boggs. Aint got no bisness, but plenty of money. Siknes awl a humbug. Gav her sum of my celebrated 'Dipseflurikon,' which she sed drank like cold tee—which it was too. Must put sumthink into it to make her feel sik and bad. The Old Women has got the roks."—*Sanitarian.*

Can We Speak English?

In our daily conversation we disfigure it with all varieties of slang, masculine or feminine, as the case may be—one as bad as the other. We disregard its delicate shades of meaning, we do all we can to deprive it of all force by our careless use of its terms, we load it with provincialisms and foreign phrases, and then we scornfully turn our backs upon it as if it were an old worn out servant who may have been of use to scrub our floors or sweep our barnyards. We hire foreign nurses for our children, so that the first words they utter shall be either a French or German dialect, and we boast of the fact that those children talk only French or German, and "do not understand one word of English."

Esau sold his birthright, but we hardly consider it a good bargain. We are not so wise as he yet, for we have not yet reached the recognition of our terrible blunder by the morning which showed that he was in reality not so foolish as he seemed. At present we are glorifying in our mess of pottage.

For is this not literally all we have as the result of our barter? I do not mean to speak disrespectfully of the German language, for we owe too much to be so childish. Noble in thought, accurate in construction, musical in its flow, it opens up to its thorough student a mine of wealth which cannot be equaled by any modern language, and our own owes its vitality and strength to the selfsame stock. I would not be unjust to the French tongue, which masters so well the so-called exact science, and bends itself with so much smooth facility to every varying mood of thought or fancy.

But what German or what French do our children gain from nurses and inexperienced teachers to whom they are confided in their nine or ten years of life? At most they can learn but baby talk, for that is all they are capable. It is in vain to supply words where ideas do not exist for which they are needed. And even in this what inaccuracies do we not have, what interpolations of English terms picked up from their companions! We might as well, as we do in too many cases, leave the child to be talked to by only an ignorant Irish girl, and then hope to hear her expressing herself in pure English. But meanwhile the child learns English, so-called, for she does this in spite of all prohibition and orders not to use the useless, and unclean thing. And what kind of English does she speak? It is unnecessary, to answer the question, for we need only listen to the talk of the children around us, in our schools and in our families, to hear for ourselves.—*Anna C. Brackett.*

Artemus Ward.

Of Artemus Ward Melville D. Landon writes: Personally, Charles Farrar Browne was one of the kindest and most affectionate of men, and history does not name a man who was so universally beloved by all who knew him. It was remarked, and truly, that the death of no literary character since Washington Irving caused such general and widespread regret. In stature he was tall and slender. His nose was prominent—outlined like that of Sir Charles Napier or Mr. Seward; his eyes brilliant, small, and close together; his mouth large, teeth white and pearly; fingers long and slender; hair soft, straight, and blond; complexion florid; moustache large, and his voice soft and clear. In bearing he moved like a natural born gentleman. In his lectures he never smiled—not even while he was giving utterance to the most delicious absurdities; but all the jokes fell from his lips as if he was unconscious of their meaning. While writing his lectures he would laugh and chuckle to himself continually. There was one peculiarity about Charles Browne—he never made an enemy. Other wits in other times have been famous, but a satirical thrust now and then has killed a friend. Diogenes was the wit of Greece, but when, after holding up an old dried fish to draw away the eyes of Anaximenes' audience, he exclaimed, "See how an old fish is more interesting than Anaximenes," he said a funny thing, but he stabbed a friend. When Charles Lamb, in answer to a doting mother's question as to how he liked babies, replied, "B-b-boiled, madame, boiled!" that mother loved him no more; and when John Randolph said "thank you" to his constituent, who kindly remarked that he had the pleasure of passing his house, it was wit at the expense of friendship. The whole English school of wits—with Douglas Jerrold, Hood, Sheridan, and Sidney Smith—indulged in repartee. They were parasitic wits. And so with the Irish, except that an Irishman is so ridiculously absurd in his replies as to only excite ridicule.

"Artemus Ward" made you laugh and love him too.

Pulmonary Gymnastics in Consumption.

Under this title (in French) Dr. Burq has published one of the most curious dissertations we ever remember having seen, and which, we think, contains advice which may be useful to such of our readers as are affected with weakness in the chest. He begins with stating the question fairly: "Are declamation, singing, and, above all, wind instruments, dangerous exercises for persons of weak or delicate constitution, and more or less predisposed by birth to serious diseases of the respiratory organs?" Most physicians, he observes, will answer in the affirmative; he takes the contrary ground, supported by what we deem startling evidence. Mr. Burq, it may be remembered, was the first who proposed copper as a specific in cholera, on the ground that workmen constantly handling that metal had traversed the epidemic of 1849 with impunity. In order to establish this fact he had visited a variety of large workshops, and among others those of manufacturers of wind instruments. On one of these occasions M. Sax gave him the following information, which we here repeat almost word for word: "Besides choleraic immunity, our workmen enjoy another—they are free from consumption. Many philanthropists, on seeing our young military musicians wield the enormous instruments we make, have sorrowed over the few years those poor fellows would have to live. Well, they are mistaken. All men who make it their profession to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale, all without exception to my knowledge, are free from pulmonary affections. I have known many such who on entering upon this professsion were very delicate, and who, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time. I am myself an instance of this; my mother died of consumption, eight children of her's fell victims to the same disease, and only three of us survive! and we all three play on wind instruments. The day is not far distant, perhaps, when physicians will have recourse to our dreaded art in order to conquer pulmonary diseases."

The Shifting Center of Population.

In Prof. Walker's statistical atlas of the United States, there is a curious computation of the movement of what is called the "center of population" since 1870. The populations of countries are supposed to be grouped at their geographical centers, and then each individual being assumed to be of the same gravity as every other, and the country being assumed to be a plane surface without weight, the "center of population" is determined by computing the point at which the country could be pivoted so that the weight of the people on one side should just balance the weight of the people on the other side. According to the table computed in this way, the center of population has moved steadily westward since 1700, but has shifted very little to the north or south of the 39th degree of latitude. In 1790 the "center" was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. In ten years it moved footy one miles and was eighteen miles west of Baltimore. In 1810 it was deflected somewhat to the south, and had moved thirty-six miles; in 1820 it had moved fifty miles farther to the west and south; and in 1830 it had reached its most southern point, and was thirty-nine miles west of its former position. In the next ten years it moved a little to the north and fifty-five miles to the west; and in the following ten years turned slightly to the south; and again moved west fifty-five miles. Between 1850 and 1860 the greatest western movement (eighty-one miles) was occasioned by the settlement of the Pacific coast. In 1870 the center had again shifted forty-two miles to the west and slightly to the north, and had reached a point forty-eight miles east by north of Cincinnati. The total movement from 1790 to 1870 was 399 miles due west. The variation north and south, taking the extreme north and south positions, did not exceed twenty miles. The movement was to the west and slightly southward from 1790 to 1830; almost due west from 1830 to 1850; and to the west and slightly northward from 1850 to 1870.

The Prayer Cure.

A young lady of Harrisburg, Miss Minnie H. Walters, spoke in a prayer meeting a few days since, relating a remarkable cure, which she attributes directly to the interposition of Christ. The occurrence, related by the lady in detail in private conversation, is to the effect that over two years ago she was afflicted with a spinal disease so serious that she could scarcely move a finger, and she was confined to a couch purposely suited for the disease. Nearly two years ago she became convinced that she needed closer consecration to Christ; in other words, she desired the blessings of sanctification, so prominent in the Methodist belief. She prayed earnestly without avail. Something seemed to tell her that consecration of body as well as soul was required, and it was revealed to her that she would be healed. Thirteen months passed and no result. On the 26th of January last she once more resolved to pray more earnestly for the fulfillment of the revelation. While praying the promise came to her, "Whatsoever thou wilt, ask and it shall be given." She prayed first for her heart purity, and next for bodily health. The word came, "Rise up and walk," and to her great relief she found herself in apparent health. The doctor next morning found her restored to health without need of medical attendance. Her statement yesterday was corroborated by four other persons acquainted with the circumstances, who rejoiced with her over her restoration to health, which she unwaveringly believes to have resulted from the stretching forth o Christ's hand in reward of her great faith.

WALT WHITMAN.—Walt Whitman is reported ill and indigent, and spending his last days at Camden, New Jersey. He has had a somewhat checkered life, and of his productions opinions are divided, though no one questions their vigor, originality, and courage. Emerson was one of his earliest appreciators, and his word of generous commendation sold an entire edition of the Leaves of Grass. Tennyson, Swineburne, and Rossetti have extolled him, and the Westminster Review crowned him as the representative poet of democracy. Still, all Americans believing themselves cultivated critics, declare his writings an unintelligible tissue of jargon, and questions his sanity. And what is still more remarkable is that his works have as yet found no publisher, though they are in steady demand, and some of them cannot be procured at the book stores. He was obliged to be his own publisher, or sing his songs to himself in a smothered, dumb way. This is what it costs to be decidedly original in America in the last half of the nineteenth century.

WOMEN ON HORSEBACK MAN FASHION.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "The best horsewomen that I have ever met with are the Hawaiian. They have no use for the side-saddle, riding with grace and freedom which cannot be very injurious or insecure. Many of the American and English ladies visiting the Sandwich Islands have adopted the Hawaiian fashion, and prefer it to the side-saddle. In fact it would be a difficult matter in this rough country for a lady to keep her seat and manage her long habit if she had to ride the usual way.

—A Boston paper calls for two separate Heavens—one for the good and the other for the fair to medium. Oh, pshaw! Less all go in together.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4th, 1875.

They have negro employes in the New York post office.

The telegraph system of England is run by the Government. A dispatch can be sent from any part of the United Kingdom to another for about twenty-five cents.

The State Treasurer of New Jersey, Josephus Sooy jr., a blatant radical, has fled that State, a defaulter to the amount of $60,000. To all the radical swine in Alabama we would say "Sooy."

The Bank of California has suspended, assetts 7,000,000 liabilities $11,000,000. Ralston, its President, committed suicide by drowning himself, when the directors of the Bank compelled him to resign.

The Mississippi editors were treated handsomely by the Buffalo people, and that was a good speech the editor made in the theatre when called out by the audience; but Randolph beat him. The great misfortune was that he was not called out in the theatre too, where he could have spoken more to the people instead of a "high-falutin," select party. For genuine hospitality commend us to the Buffaloes.

The following is the latest effusion of G. Washington Childs, A. M.

ALEX WHITE.

He is gone; his nasal twang
No more squeaks of 'Give thunder.'
He is gone to Brigham's gang,
To see there for more plunder—
Gone to Utah.

Not in sorrow has he left us
We are free from grief or pain,
Of naught has Heaven bereft us
Going hence has prayed our gain—
Gone to Utah

Governor TILDEN, (Dem.) of New York is winning golden opinions from all parties by the persistency with which he pursues the men who have been acting corruptly in the management of the canals of that State under the control of the State Government. Mr. LOUD, a member of the Legislature has been arrested upon the affidavit of his partner, BENNER who has made restitution of $12,000. The Governor goes for the thieves regardless of the positions they hold in society or State or party.

It may be of interest to the tax-payers of Calhoun to know that the last Revenue law provides a premium for early payment of taxes.

If a man pays his taxes by October 1st, he is allowed a rebate of 4 per cent of the amount paid. In other words a man who pays his taxes by the first of October, has the privilege of doing so at 96 cents on the dollar. If he pays by November 1st, he is allowed a rebate of 3 per cent. If by the 1st of December a rebate of 2 per cent.

On February 1st, a penalty of 3 per cent attaches to delinquents. On March 1st, a penalty of 4 per cent. On April 1st, a penalty of 7 per cent.

After the first day of February of each year it is made the duty of the tax collector to proceed without delay to levy upon any personal property of delinquents and sell the same for taxes. No property is exempt from sale for taxes, and no personal property sold for taxes can be redeemed.

It will be seen from the above that it will be greatly to the interest of our people to prepare at once, and pay their taxes at the earliest day as well to get the benefit of the premium as to escape the loss resulting from delinquency.

[From the Mobile Register.]

NEGRO ROW AT MACON MISSISSIPPI.

Eight Negroes Killed—Several Wounded and Twenty-Five Captured.

Two Military Companies and the Citizens Under Arms.

On Monday afternoon, at five o'clock the quiet little town of Macon was suddenly thrown into a state of feverish excitement, caused by a party of Radical negroes coming into the city and proceeding to the Sheriff's office, and swearing out warrants against another party of resident negroes who were at New Hope Church, six miles east of Macon. The Sheriff, knowing the desperate character of the loiters and anticipating trouble, called a *posse comitatus*, had them armed with Winchester rifles, and proceeded to New Hope Church for the purpose of arresting the said loiters. When the the *posse* came in sight, the negroes who were armed with shot guns pistols and other murderous weapons, fired, but fortunately the *posse* was out of range and no one was injured. The fire was returned by the *posse* at long range, and eight of the negros were killed, several wounded, and twenty-five of them were taken prisoners. The negroes fled confusedly leaving the dead and wounded in the hands of the *posse*. In order to get full and authentic particulars, we went to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad office, and interviewed the operator, who, with his characteristic courtesy and kindness, imparted all he knew about the affray, and immediately telegraphed to Macon for further particulars, and in a few moments received the following answer from the operator there:

Macon Miss., August 24, 11 o'clock A. M.—The fight occurred at New Hope Church, six miles east of this place, yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Eight negroes killed, several wounded, and twenty five taken prisoners. The negroes fired first and then broke and ran. A company came from West Point and another from Sinquack to the assistance of the citizens. All quiet now. The troops and citizens are still under arms. Scouting parties have gone into the country to ascertain the true condition of affairs.'

The following telegram from the Sheriff of Macon Noxubee county, (Mr. W. M. Comer) to E. F. Moon, Sheriff of Shuqfak, was received yesterday afternoon:

"Skirmish reported; seven men killed. Send every man to McLeod's Church. Send word to Dr. Price immediately."

The difficulty was brought about by the negroes, the whites had nothing to do with it. The Sheriff, (Rep), with his *posse*, was simply doing his duty, and knowing the antecedents of these desperate negroes, he went prepared for the emergency. The citizens about Macon are alive to the danger, and are preparing themselves accordingly. THE REPUBLICAN tenders its thanks to the gentlemanly operator at the Mobile and Ohio Railroad office for telegraphing to Macon for us and getting the desired information; also, to Messrs. Averell & Gee.

What the "Independents" Programme will Lead to.

In the late election for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, for Lowndes county, almost every negro in that county knew that HUGH CARSON was "his" candidate—and that was about all he *did* know. Very few of them knew the difference between a Constitution and a wheel-barrow. All they cared to know was that HUGH CARSON was "de cullud people's candidate." But when election day came 3,956 out of 3,977 of these intelligent electors walked away to the ballot box and voted a ticket on which the name "*Henry* A. CARSON" appeared in large, bold black letters. Of all that vast number of voters one, and one only, knew for what or whom his ballot was cast!

By some carelessness at Radical headquarters a batch of tickets *printed for Baldwin county* was sent to Macon county; and the loyal souls "voted" the last one of them. They had no idea of the character of the tickets they were so enthusiastically "shouting" into the boxes; "one word had been spoat to dem," and that was all they knew or cared to know of the matter.

Yet, until very recently, these ignorant people, through their representatives, have been giving laws to Alabama. And now a lot of sore-headed, milk and water politicians, calling themselves "*Independent Conservative*" and "Independent Democrats," are actively intriguing to bring about a state of affairs which can have no other *possible* solution than the restoration of these same incompetents to power in Alabama. These opinionated incompetents received a fearful rebuke on the 5th—and we hope and believe the people will crush them completely out should they dare to thrust themselves on public attention, in any such role, hereafter. The people of Alabama cannot *afford* to pay the price of Radicalism to power in this State merely to minister to the inordinate vanity of a few very weak and silly men. They cannot *afford* to be misled by men who do not even know what sort of baits they cast, merely to satisfy the greed of a few hungry place-hunters.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Jeff. Davis a Coward.

In answer to the charge of cowardice preferred against ex-President Davis by the Grand Army of the Republic of Winnebago county, Illinois, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* pertinently says:

"Coward! You can call him that, gentlemen? The history of the battle of Buena Vista contradicts you. When Colonel Bowles and his regiment of Indianians fled like a flock of sheep before General Mejuen, or as your General Shields gracefully describes, "the regiment ran like a pack of cowards, with its Colonel at the head," Jeff Davis and his immortal Mississippians opened ranks and allowed them to pass to the rear, and then closed with the Mexican in the deadliest conflict recorded in American history. The onset of eight thousand of the enemy, headed by their most gallant leader and fighting under the very eye of Santa Anna, was arrested and turned back. At the first fire Colonel Davis was shot, but he remained on the saddle at the head of his regiment throughout the ensuing moments of the battle and the balance of the day. Had the charge been successful, Washington Batteries would have been captured Gen. Taylor's left wing would have been turned, his retreat to Saltillo cut off, his army demoralized and made prisoners of war. The American army that day was lost by the cowardice of your Colonel Bowles, and saved by the iron-hearted Colonel Davis.

The New York Graphic on Mr. Davis.

As the New York *Graphic* occasionally sends an agent South to procure subscribers we give it the following advertisement:

"The American people have certainly shown more magnanimity in their treatment of the Southern leaders than was ever before shown by a victorious nation. The war ended, they were ready to sing out for equal honor. President of the Confederate States in any other country Mr. Davis would undoubtedly have been hung. The North was magnanimous to spare his life, but it is asking a little too much to expect those whose sons died at Andersonville, or were killed in battle, to acquiesce in giving public honors to the recognized chief of Rebellion."

We will not argue the point with such a fool. One night [illegible] in a mortar will not get more than the "hay" out of it.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The best obituary yet written by *Uncle* [illegible] Hildebrand, on "Ledger," is that inscribed to the memory of Bob Mosely, of the Talladega "Mountain Home," after the recent Alabama election:

"The dogs tapped him for the dropsy,
Then they fodded down his ears;
For he left at once to join his gashaw
With the musicians of the spheres.
Gone into his little peste-house."

NORTH CAROLINA.

"Convention" has been carried in North Carolina, and the majority of the body is undoubtedly in the hands of the enemies of Radicalism. The opponents of the existing monstrosity, called a Constitution, have a clear majority, and will doubtless frame a new and good Constitution. The close vote in North Carolina was not due to the strength of the Republican party, but to misconceptions, misapprehensions, doubts and fears of a fraction of the white vote. There, as in Mobile, many voters refused to go to the polls because of objections which did not touch the main question at issue. Here the friends of Convention were met with a host of objections aimed at what the Convention should or should not do—at what it might, could, would, or should do, or might, could, would, or should not do. So in North Carolina. In Samson County of that State; instead of confining the campaign to legitimate Convention issues, the temperance question was permitted to exercise an influence, and the Democracy carried, by only 35 majority, a county that last year gave them 550 majority. In Wayne County the Usury question was brought in—a question that had nothing upon earth to do with any Convention issue—and lost a county that last year the Democrats carried by more than 200 majority. In Johnston the removal of the county seat from its present to some other point, a purely local issue, was permitted to overshadow Convention issues, and we lost the county; last year we carried it by 800 majority. In Mecklenburg, too, the conflict on the Usury question bore bitter fruit, as did that also upon the Grange question. So far, indeed, had the dissension in Mecklenburg proceeded, that its oldest Democratic paper announced that its editor had not attended the Nominating Convention, and for the reason he had not determined whether he would support its candidates. Under such circumstances without undertaking to say who is right and who wrong, defeat ought not to have caused any surprise, even if there had been no colonization. In Gaston, too, a county that was thought as true to Democracy as the needle to the pole, divisions in our own ranks covered us with shame and defeat. Thus it was that the Democracy lost in North Carolina fourteen of its majority upon side issues.

Mobile Register.

A Wild Boy Caught

From the Austin (Tex.) Statesman

A gentleman arrived from Marcos yesterday, and brought the news of the capture of a wild boy a few miles from that place. The boy was first discovered wallowing in a pond of shallow water, and when approached he broke like a quarter horse, running about a mile before he could be overtaken by men on ponies. Riding up near the boy was passed, when a fierce contest ensued, the strange being striking, kicking and tugging about in a most fearful manner, and apparently being frightened almost to death. Finally he was overpowered, tied and taken to the house of the man who first discovered him. His body was covered with hair about four inches long, and from size and appearance he is supposed to be about twelve years old. He is unable to talk, has possession reasoning power, and now follows his captor about like a dog.

THE "RIDICULOUS SCARE."

Referring to the sneers of some of the Northern Radical papers at what they are pleased to call the "ridiculous scare" of the people of Georgia on account of the late negro troubles, the Baltimore Sun says it is easy enough for those who are far removed from the scene, and are not in the midst of a similar population to ridicule the excitement which these developments have caused. And yet, when the part of a negro insurrection was once discovered in New York, little more than a century ago, alarm was so extreme that it manifested itself in the most remorseless cruelty, and the accused blacks could not find a lawyer who would see that they had a fair trial in the courts. This so-called plot, which was never proved, created the greatest panic. Upon evidence which would now be considered worthless, one hundred and fifty-four colored men and twenty whites were imprisoned within six months, of whom seventy-eight negroes were transported, twenty-five hanged, and thirteen burned at the stake.

We learn from a citizen of Rome who yesterday came from Cross Plains, Alabama, that a bloody affray occurred at Tecumseh Iron Works, on last Monday, between several negroes and a party of white men. Our informant tells us that he heard at Cross Plains the following account of the affray: A white man carried some beef to Tecumseh for the purpose of selling it. While there, for some cause, not stated, he was attacked and driven off by several negroes. Gathering a party of friends he returned with them to Tecumseh. As the white party approached the negroes fired upon them, and the white party immediately returned the fire. During the fight four negroes were killed and two white men wounded, one of them mortally. The above is all we could learn concerning the affair.—*Rome Commercial.*

They are having a second edition of the Beecher scandal that at Quincy, Ill. The Rev. G. O. Hoffman has sued a member of his church for accusing him of Beecherism, and the most disgusting details are brought out, and prominent ladies are dragged into the horrible mess to such an extent that everybody connected with the church is fleeing from the City to avoid being called to the witness stand. There are now not less than seven or eight clergymen throughout the country in the hands of investigating committees for alleged Beecherism. Still the vender of Cologne hocus of the business is having a very jolly time at the Twin Mountain House.

Two darkeys were talking politics the other day, when one of them was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The surviver gazed at the corpse compassionately for a few moments and then remarked: "Jes' what I always told him: dat de Lowd hab no more pashuns wid dem Grant niggahs."—Brooklyn Argus.

The Eastern Question.

There seems to be some danger that the struggle between the Turkish government and its Christian subjects may extend. A thousand Servians have crossed the frontier into Herzegovina. By the unwise forcible occupation of a convent near the Bosnian frontier the Turks have provoked an out break just at one of those points where evry effort should have been made to preserve the peace. The meeting of the Servian Skoupt china is also not without danger, as it is well known to be radical in its composition. It is, however, difficult to see what advantage Bosnia could obtain by breaking off its present relations with the porte. So small a territory, surrounded by powerful States can only hope to enjoy a nominal independence; and the liberty enjoyed by Bosnia under its present relations with the Porte is certainly greater than would be permitted to it if an Austrain protectorate were to be substituted. In all probability the great Powers will interfere to restore peace, or, at least, to prevent the trouble spreading. Neither Russia nor Austria can just now desire interference with the affairs of Turkey, for it is evident that the disintegration of that Power approaches rapidly; but the consequent division of the spoils would be so certain to provoke a general European war that all sagacious statesmen desire to starve off the sick man's last hour as long as possible.

PITTSBURG, Pa, August 29, 1875. A destructive fire broke out about two o'clock this morning in Reynoldsville, a station on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and before the flames could be checked the entire business portion of town was consumed.

We regret to learn that the rust is making sad havoc with the cotton crop in this county. We are informed that it is causing the squares, small bolls and even the leaves to fall to the ground. Many cotton fields that promised a fine yield two weeks ago now present the appearance of having passed through a killing frost. It is impossible now to form an estimate of the damage the cotton crops will sustain from this agency. Farmers believe it the result of the cool nights we have had during the present month.—*Gadsden Times.*

We were shown a few days ago by Josh Tarrentine a fine specimen of Louisiana sugar cane grown on the farm of Geo. Tarrentine near town. This cane has proven a paying crop in Georgia and we see no reason why it should not here. If this experiment of Mr. Tarrentine proves successful the Louisiana will no doubt supercede the Chinese cane in this section and be more generally cultivated than the latter has been. It is encouraging to see our farmers experimenting and diversifying their crops.

Gadsden Times.

Just So!

A sound and honest State government satisfied for Alabama will protect every class in the State. The object of the Convention is not to benefit any particular party, or to injure or oppress any class, but to secure prosperity and happiness to the whole people of Alabama. We desire to lay firm and solid the foundations for our future wealth and prosperity. Upon such foundation we can build with the assurance that the edifice will stand firm and sound as a rock, and will afford that protection to our people which they so much need in their present impoverished condition.—*West Alabama.*

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Ct. Special Term, Aug. 1st, 1875.

THIS day came John C. Watson, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of [illegible] deceased, and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate.

It is ordered that the 20th day of September, 1875 be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Sept. 4, 1875—3t.

Purify the Springs of Life.

It is a sine qua non of health, that the sources of vitality, the "Springs of Life," should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transform it into blood, and the great vital nutriment is fit, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions, since if these are disturbed the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, nay, the only blood depurant which purifies them, by overcoming those bodily irregularities which produce them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The principle upon which this salutary alterative acts is as simple as it is philosophic. The origin of most diseases and invariably those which affect the organs above mentioned, is weakness, caused by insufficient assimilation of the food. The bitters speedily rectify the cause of the difficulty by restoring vigorous digestion, so that all parts of the physical structure are supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood. This increases the activity of the discharging organs, and enables them to throw off the effete matter, which rankling in the system, destroys health. This bodily refuse having been got rid of, and perfect assimilation restored, there is nothing to prevent a healthy and active performance of the various functions. Such being the case, it is plain that the Bitters are not only the most reliable stomachic, but an eradicant of those diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys which contaminate the springs of life. 1m'

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Academic year for 1875—6 will begin Wednesday September 29th. Whole expense for half year, exclusive of uniform and text books $130. For further information, send for catalogue or address

CARLOS G. SMITH, Prest.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

August 28, 1875—4t.

Agricultural and Mechanical

COLLEGE,

AUBURN, ALA.

Next scholastic year commences on the Last Wednesday in Sept'r and ends on the last Wednesday in June, 1876.

Tuition for year $40 00, ($20 00 in advance last Wednesday in September $20 00 second Wednesday in February.

Incidental fee in advance,	$10 00
Surgeon's fee " "	5 00
For clothing " "	45 00

Five courses, Surveying: Agricultural: Literary: Scientific: Engineering.

For catalogue or particulars, address

REV. I. T. TICHENOR, D. D.
Auburn, Ala.

Aug. 28, 1875—2m.

SHERIFF SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of one fi fa issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, in favor of Wm. Haines, administrator of J. A. Turnipseed, dec. and against Benjamin Johnson, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in October, 1875, the following described land to-wit: North half of south east fourth and south half of north east fourth, and north west fourth of north east fourth of section 9, township 16, range 7; part of the east half of south west fourth of section 29, township 16, range 7; part of the North half of south east fourth, and part of the south half north west fourth of section 16, township 16, range 7, east in the Coosa Land District.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

Aug. 22, 1875—5t.

SHERIFF SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of one fi fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, in favor of Frank Woodruff and against James A. Powers, and Jasper C. Powers, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday in October, 1875, the following described Land, to-wit.

North west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 7 east in the Coosa Land District.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

Aug. 28, 1875—5t.

SHERIFF SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun county and to me directed, in favor of Wm. M. Haines, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Turnipseed, deceased, and against P. Humphries and Wm. Harrison, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, between the legal hours of sale on the first Monday in October, 1875, the following described Land, to-wit.

South west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8 east in the Coosa Land District.

A. O. STEWART, Sheriff.

Aug. 28, 1875—5t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, August 10th 1875.

Francis Sief } Deceased Estate of }

This day came John Y. Henderson administrator of the Estate of Francis Sief dec'd. and files his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein for the purpose of division, upon the grounds that said land cannot be equitably divided. He further represents that Mrs. Nancy Gossett, wife of ——Gossett, Rachael Varnon, Dicey Chandler, Angeline Edison wife of ——Edison, Wm. Little wife of Riley Little, Isaac Self, Anen Self, Abel Self Ebenezer Self and Daniel Self are non resident heirs at law of said estate, all of full age and residing in the State of Texas, county and post office not known by petitioner.

It is ordered that the 23rd day of September 1875 be appointed a day for the hearing of said application, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN, a newspaper published in the county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to said non resident heirs at law to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court House of said county on said 23rd day of September next 1875 and contest said application and the granting of such order if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of A. C. Swan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., on the 18th day of August, 1875: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. W. SLOAN, Administrator.

Aug. 21, 1875—6t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Aug 17, 1875.

THIS day came W. S. Stephenson, Guardian of John T. Stephenson, J. R. Stephenson and Jacob R. Stephenson, minors, &c., and filed his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his guardianship. It is ordered that the 13th day of Sept. next, 1875, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested, can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Aug. 21, 1875—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Silas Brock, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 18th day of May, 1875: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

MRS. R. Z. BROCK, Adm'x.
J. B. McCAIN, Adm'r.

Aug. 21, 1875—6t.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME PROTECTION OF N. ALA.

A Conservative and successful Company, issues policies for small sums to reliable parties, at Board rates

Property owners cannot carry their own risks as cheaply as this Company would. At a cost of a *few cents daily*, reliable indemnity is given against a great calamity.

W. T. ALEXANDER.
apr 17, '75—1y. AGENT.

FEMALE

ACADEMY.

MISS F. W. FULENWIDER would announce to the friends and patrons of the Jacksonville Female Academy that this institution will be opened by her on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH,

assisted, in the different departments of the school, by thorough and efficient teachers. No effort will be spared to make this school complete in all its departments

TERMS:

Primary branches,	per month,	$3 00.
High school & collegiate,	" "	5 00
Music and Art, each,	" "	5 00.

Payment in every department at end of each month.

Incidental charge $1 50 for term of five months.

REFERENCES.—Gens. Wm. H. and J. H. Forney, Mr. E. L. Woodward, Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, Col. P. Rowan, Maj. B. F. Wyly, Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Hon. J. E. Grant.

REGISTER'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree, rendered at the June Term, 1875, of the Chancery Court of DeKalb county, in the cause of Thomas J. Nicholson as Administrator de-bonis non of John Cunningham dec. estate vs. John K. Hoge, et als. I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the Court House door in the town of Lebanon in DeKalb county, Alabama,

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST 1875.

between the legal hours of sale, for cash, all the interest said deceased has in the following described real Estate, situated in Clay, Cleburne and Randolph counties; to wit:

One-fifth interest in south west fourth of south west fourth section 22, township 17, range 11; south east fourth of south east fourth section 21, township 17, range 11; north east fourth of north east fourth section 28, township 17, range 11, north west fourth of north west fourth, section 27, township 17, range 11; south east fourth of south east fourth section 22, township 17, range 11; north half of north east fourth section 27, township 17, range 11; north east fourth of north west fourth section 27, township 17, range 11; south half of north east fourth section 28, township 17, range 11; north west fourth of south east fourth & north east fourth of south west fourth section 28, township 17, range 11; south east fourth of south west fourth & south west fourth of south east fourth section 28, township 17, range 11; south west fourth of north west fourth section 27, township 17, range 11; and north east fourth of south east fourth section 28, township 17, range 11.

One fifth interest in the following:

East half of south east fourth section 29, township 17, range 11; south half of north west fourth section 28, township 17, range 11; north west fourth of north east fourth section 28, township 17, range 11; northwest fourth of south east fourth section 29, township 17, range 11; north half of south west fourth section 28, township 17, range 11, and south west fourth of south west fourth section 32, township 17, range 11.

One sixth interest in the following described lands: North half of north east fourth of section 26, township 17, range 11; north east fourth of south west fourth section 25, township 17, range 11.

One sixth interest of one fourth interest in the following described lands: north west fourth of north east fourth, section 14, township 19, range 8.

And one sixth interest in one half interest, described as follows; North west fourth of south east fourth section 24 township 19, range 8.

One sixth of one half interst in the following described lands: The north west fourth of section 1, township 19, range 8, south east fourth of north west fourth, section 29, township 18, range 9; south half of south east fourth & north half of north east fourth sections 30 and 31, township 18, range 9; south west fourth section 1, township 19, range 8; north half of north east fourth section 11, township 19, range 8; south west fourth of north east fourth section 11, township 19 range 8, east half of south west fourth, section 11, township 19, range 8; south west fourth of south west fourth, section 11, township 19, range 8; north half of south west fourth, section 29, township 18, range 9, north east fourth of north west fourth, section 29, township 18 range 9; east half of north west fourth, section 31 township 18, range 9; north west fourth of south west fourth, section 31, township 18, range 9; south half of south east fourth, section 36, township 18, range 9; north east fourth of south east fourth section 36, township 18; range 8; and south east fourth of north west fourth, section 11, township 19, range 8.

South east fourth of south west fourth section 15, township 19, range 8, east half of south east fourth, section 21, township 19, range 8; south west fourth of south east fourth, section 21, township 19, range 8; west half of north east fourth, section 28 township 19, range 8; south west fourth of south west fourth, section 28, township 19, range 8, south east fourth of south east fourth, section 29, township 19 range 8; west half of north east fourth, section 22, township 19, range 8; north west fourth of north west fourth, section 22, township 19, range 8; south east fourth of south west fourth section 12, township 20, range 7; south half of south east fourth, section 12, township 20, range 7, south east fourth of north east fourth, section 12, township 20, range 7; north half of north west fourth and north west fourth of north east fourth section 13, township 20, range 7; north west fourth of north east fourth and north east fourth of north west fourth, section 30, township 20, range 7; south west fourth of north west fourth, section 7, township 20, R 8; south east fourth of south west fourth, section 26, township 20, range 7; north east fourth of north east fourth, section 21, township 19, range 8; north east fourth of south west fourth, section 30, township 20, range 7; north east fourth of north east fourth, section 28, township 19, range 8; south east fourth of south east fourth and north east fourth of south east fourth, section 28, township 19, range 8; south east fourth of north east fourth, section 2, township 19, range 8.

One eighth interest in the following scribed lands:

South west fourth of north west fourth section 27, and south east fourth of north east fourth, section 28, township 21, range 6, north west fourth of south east fourth and north east fourth of south west fourth, section 28, township 21, range 6; north west fourth of south east fourth section 29, township 21, range 6; east half of south east fourth, section 29, township 21, range 6; south west fourth of north west fourth, section 28, township 21, range 6, and north east fourth of south east fourth section 34, township 21, range 7.

R. CHITWOOD, Register.

July 5th, 1875.—3t.

POSTPONMENT.

The above sale has been postponed to the first Monday in October, 1875.

HUNTSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

THIS School for boys is rapidly acquiring the reputation achieved by the celebrated "Stonewall Institute" in South Alabama, under the management of the undersigned. *It is the teacher that makes the school.*

This Academy, by its extra attention to elementary studies and great thoroughness, aims to diminish a great evil in the land viz: *Boys going to College before they are ready, either in books or morals.*

On Monday 13th September next, our exercises begin. Two hundred and thirty dollars will pay for 10 months board and tuition in the house of the principal, which shall be a home to all boarders.

Old friends, patrons and pupils in the South-west, let us hear from you.

Circulars, with full particulars, sent on application to

D. C. B. CONNERLY, PRINCIPAL
Huntsville, Ala.

Aug 21st '75.—tf.

Oxford College,

OXFORD, CALHOUN CO. ALA.

THE next session will begin on the first day of September next and continue sixteen weeks.

For information apply to

J. L. DODSON,
A. B. GOODHUE, } Principals.

Aug. 14th '75.—6t.

THE

LARGEST

AND

GRANDEST

NATIONAL EXPOSITION

OF

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, Mechanism, Mineral and ART ever held in this section will commence at Rome Georgia at the old Fair Grounds October the 4th and continue until October 9th 1875.

COME ONE AND ALL TO SEE THE "BIG SHOWS!"

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to commence preparations now, and bring to the Fair all their fine stock, mechanical inventions, Minerals, Art, and products of the soil, not alone for the Premium, but to gain reputation for intelligence, skilful workmanship &c. No entry fee will be charged for any articles on exhibition. Great many of the most noted and prominent men of the United States are invited and promise to be present. It will be a great treat to every body who attends.

J. J. COHEN, Manager.
T. J. TERRY, Secretary.

NEW HOTEL

AT

CROSS PLAINS, ALA.

JUST OPENED and ready for the reception of travelers and the public generally. FARE the best the country affords. Charges moderate.

Remember I am in the Brick Building on the corner of the public square.

L. FERGUSON, PROPRIETOR.

MRS. BAILEY'S

HOTEL,

Cross Plains, Ala.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that she has opened a Hotel at Cross Plains, Ala., for the accommodation of transient and local patrons. Her price will be reasonable, and accommodations the best the country affords. Patronage Respectfully solicited.

Feb. 14, 1875.—tf.

MRS. S. BAILEY.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square

(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTEL'S to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and wish to stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

Board	per	day	$2 00
"	"	week	9 00
"	"	meal	50

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people.

JOHN M. WYLY.

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND AT THE

Red Store,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WHERE the undersigned propose selling GOODS, as low as they can be bought in Calhoun Co. We do not propose selling Goods on time, hence we can, and will sell for *very short profits for Cash.* Our Stock consists in part of the following Goods.

A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS,

CAPS, COFFEE, Sugar,

Syrup, TEAS, SODA,

Crockery, Hardware,

Bacon, C C Hams

and Lard, Flour,

MEAL and TOBACCO.

Country Produce taken in Exchange. Give us a call.

Very Respectfully
JOHN D. HAMMOND & CO.

April 3, 1875—tf.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

If Your Cotton GIN needs repairing, send it to

McKIBBIN and ORR

OXFORD CALHOUN COUNTY ALABAMA,

AND have it done by experienced hands. Saws filed by hand and not by a humbug machine, old brushes repaired or new ones made, journals reburned, boxes babitted, brushes properly balanced, saws trained &c. &c. Send in early and have it ready for the growing crop.

Aug. 7, '75.

The Republican.

After the first day of August next I will not sell any Goods except for CASH, or country produce. I hope all and every one will take due notice and govern themselves accorkingly.

NOTICE.

Farmers wanting empty barrels for syrup can get them by applying to me soon in any number they may wish by depositing in cash $1.50 per barrel.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

ALL those indebted to me are respectfully requested to come forward and settle either with CASH, country produce, or give their Note for the amount. I wish to close up my books at once—don't fail but come. A word to the wise is sufficient.

L. J. PARR.

ASSOCIATION MINUTES.

WE are still prepared, with fine, thick paper and all other necessary materials to print Minutes in the most neat, correct and prompt manner, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends in that line, especially those to whom we have given such unqualified satisfaction in the past. We promise them that our prices for this work shall be as cheap as any where else within one hundred miles.

BLANKS.—Summons, Executions, Attachment Writs, Affidavits and Bonds, and other blanks for Justices of the Peace and Notaries, have been neatly and correctly printed at this office, and now for sale very cheap.

MUSIC.—MR. SAMUEL P. SNOW, requests us to announce that he will continue to give instructions in MUSIC, as heretofore. Commencing on Monday the 13th day of September next.

Pupils attended at their residence if desired, without extra charge.

Wheat Drill For Sale.

A Wheat Drill of the latest and most improved pattern, which has only been used once, is now offered at one half cost. A Drill it is said will pay for itself by the increased yield of an ordinary crop in a single season, besides the saving of seed. It is offered at this low price because owned by a company who have no use for it. Enquire at this Office. Aug. 21—4t.

Watermelons selling at a cent a pound.

"Buy some mutton?" is now the morning refrain, "6 and 8 cents."

15——2 is the favorite game with those who can't play base ball.

Hydrant water can now be used for drinking without ice.

Dr. Arnold's new residence on broad street looks very attractive.

Drives down main street are now the rage with those having fast horses.

WANTED by everybody in town sweet potatoes. Less mutton and more potatoes.

Billy Alexander has fitted up a neat office in the building, formerly used by Henry Fitts as a ware house.

Splendid singing that, at the Methodist church last Sabbath. A larger organ would improve matters.

Some one stole six dry hides from Col. Parr Monday night. It seems all the thieves were not caught when Horace Hoke was arrested.

The commissioner of Agriculture has forwarded to our M. C's.—Gen. W. H. Forney and Col. J. H. Caldwell—a quantity of rare seed wheat for distribution among our farmers.

HON. W. M. HAMES, our delegate to the Constitutional Convention leaves tonight for Montgomery to attend the meeting of that body which assembles on Monday.

The movements of the Turkish forces in Herzegovia and Bosnia is a source of great uneasiness to the people in this section. But for fear that Seragava may fall, the people here would be quiet, happy and contented.

DICK WALKER, the proprietor of the tensorial department of the Jacksonville Hotel, is at his post again, and will shear and shave at his old prices. His sickness has added an additional steadiness to his arm.

"Take in on the Fly," "Fouls," "Short Stops," "Centre Fielders," broken fingers and "outs" are the subjects of conversation with the boys, who now revel in the National game. Mention Oxford to one of them, however, and he suddenly loses interest in the conversation.

PAT KEEL, a former apprentice of this office, after wandering over the United States, paid us a visit last week. PAT seems to have buffeted against the storms of life without suffering in looks or otherwise. PAT is a good printer, and we hope he will live long and die happy.

HON. JOHN H. CALDWELL and wife have returned from St. Clair Springs, where they have been spending several weeks. COL. C. has been entirely restored to health by the trip and will be able to serve his people in Congress with that ability and zeal next session that characterized his action in the last.

Drummers have come again to sound the praises of their different houses. Nashville Rome, Atlanta and New York have had representatives here during the week. Each one sold at least enough to pay his board at the Hammonds' or the Wyly House at each of which the charges are moderate.

The town thrives, whose mechanics thrive. Don't send abroad for anything when you can have it made at home. When the sound of the hammer and anvil is heard all the day long, money and cheerful faces abound. Support your mechanics and they will suppert you.

COL. CHAMBERS, Master of the State Grange, was in Jacksonville on last Saturday and Sunday. COL. C. is the able and efficient member of the General Assembly from Russel county, and successfully contested with a negro for the seat he now holds. Although Russel county is largely Republican, he is a true Democrat and one of the most able members of the House.

We have received the premium list of the State Grange Fair to be held in Selma this Fall. The premiums offered for superior agricultural products and stock are more liberal than ever offered before in the State. Arrangements have been made by which members of subordinate Granges can go down to Selma, carry their rations with them and camp out while there; the cost in this way being but small.

Quite a number of boys from Jacksonville have gone and are going in a few days to distant States to attend college. We regret that they do not patronize home institutions. Our State University is a first class institution of learning. Ed. Caldwell has gone to North Carolina, John Rowan goes to the University of Virginia and others to different colleges. But one to the State University —Jimmie Martin.

The new stores of Messrs. Fitz, Forney and Walker are being covered with tin by that prince of tinners, Walt Nesbit. The wood work of the building was accomplished in an incredible short time by Gilliam Souther, Pitts and Aderholt, and their assistants. Mr. Souther and others mentioned have fairly earned the reputation of not only first class workmen but rapid and industrious workmen.

The farmers are bringing in very fine beef, mutton, poultry and all kinds of produce every day, and are receiving handsome prices for the same. Times have taken on a livlier look and money will soon be plenty. Then let every man pay his debts and thus circulate it lively while it is with us. One dollar, if passed around lively may be made to pay a hundred dollars of debts in the season, and at last find its way back into the pocket of the first man who paid it out. Prosperous times does not so much depend upon the bulk of money in a country as upon the rapidity of the circulation of that we have. We know exactly how to circulate it rapidly. If you don't believe it pay us what you owe us and see.

Some time ago, while Maj B. C. Wyly was in Rome, he had stolen from him two $1.000 bonds of the Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R. His loss occasioned him a trip to Selma and considerable trouble. Not long ago a dirty paper, having a picture upon it, was picked up in the street by a little negro who took it to Capt. D. P. Forney and gave it to him. Capt. Forney did not examine it closely but laid it away in a drawer. The recent decision of the Supreme Court concerning the bonds of Selma Rome & Dalton R. R. being the subject of conversation of a number of gentleman on Saturday evening, Capt. F. mentioned the circumstance we have just narrated concerning the bond found by the little negro. Maj. Wyly heard of the facts and on last Monday went to Capt. Forney and told him of the loss of his bonds. He produced a memorandum of the numbers and read them out before Capt. F. found the paper, one of which numbers corresponded with that upon the paper, which proved to be one of the lost bonds. The mystery is how came this bond stolen from Maj. Wyly in Rome, lying upon the street in Jacksonville?

COUNTY GRANGE.—The senior editor of this paper attended the meeting on Friday last, at Mt. Zion church, near Alexandria, called for the purpose of forming a County Grange or Council, consisting of five from each Grange in the county. On arriving at the church, in company with Jason Scott, Esq., to whose polite and friendly attention we are indebted for conveyance, we found quite a large crowd—some five or six hundred—collected in the grove. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the assemblage was invited into the church, to hear an address from Col. Chambers, Master of the State Grange, and member of the State Legislature.

A procession formed, preceded by the Oxford Cornet Band which discoursed some very fine music. First came members of the Grange, followed by the pupils of Alexandria Academy, 65 in number, led by Mrs. Miller, and also the pupils of Mr. S. T. Peace's school. The church was of course filled, and we think there were a number outside who could not get seats.

The address of Col. Chambers, about one hour and a half in length, was able, eloquent and instructive. It has seldom been our good fortune to listen to a speaker who wasted fewer words, or succeeded more perfectly in making himself thoroughly understood; and if the Patrons of Husbandry who heard him would remember and heed his advice, and counsel, they would experience more of the advantages of concentration and co-operation of effort than they have yet realized. At the close of Col. Chamber's address, Capt. James Crook was called for, and responded in an able and eloquent speech about one hour in length which was more discursive than the one which preceded it, but very appropriate to the time and the occasion, and which was loudly applauded at its close.

Immediately after the close of the speaking the entire assembly were invited to an elegant and bountiful repast, spread upon tables in the grove by the intelligent, refined and liberal citizens of Alexandria and vicinity.

The Patrons of Husbandry then adjourned to their Hall in Alexandria, and organized a County Grange, electing Mr. L. D. Miller Master. We did not take the names of the other officers elected, thinking we would be probably furnished with the proceedings by the Secretary, Wm. Pelham. The first meeting of the newly organized Grange will take place at Oxford on Wednesday next.

WEDDING CAKE.—OUR young and true hearted friend, MR. ALF. DEAN, whose good fortune it was to be a witness of the wedding that transpired on 1st inst., near Anniston, Ala., which is mentioned elsewhere, did not forget to think of "the printer." After the ceremony was over the entire party proceeded to the dinning hall where an elegant feast was spread, and, MR. ALF. while playing his part, quietly sliced off "a handsome chunk," probably as large as a common size babys' head, weighing perhaps 1½ or 2 pounds—and upon arrival sent it over to us. Thanks to you friend ALF.

MARRIED.—ON the 1st of September 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, near Anniston, Ala., by the Rev. J. F. Smith, MR. J. B. HUDSON, and MISS HATTIE GEARMAN. All of this county.

The happy couple boarded the "iron horse" and went steaming for Atlanta, Ga., on the evening of the same day, where they will remain for a short time to spend the honey moon.

We wish for the fair bride and groom on their voyage through life every good that can possibly fall to the lot of man and wife, that their pathway may be strewn with flowers, and that no adverse winds may rudely flatter the sails, but in old age they may sail quietly and handsomely into port.

W.

Attention is called to the partnership notice of Messrs. ALEXANDER & ISBELL in the insurance business. Both gentlemen have fine business qualifications and from the large field for operations they have before them, we guess they will meet with great success. They are the District agents of the Citizens Fire Insurance company of Newark, N. J., which has a cash capital of $400.000 and are managing the entire North Eastern Division of Alabama, a territory as large as any of the three agencies of this company in Alabama. They are also the local agents of the "Home Protection of North Alabama," located at Huntsville, the "Georgia Home," located at Columbus Ga., the "Equitable," located at Nashville Tenn. and the "Central City," located at Selma. These companies aggregate a cash capital of over $2 150.000. They also represent the Mobile Life Insurance Company

We will publish next week some extracts from an interesting letter of Elias Feagle, written from his home in Oregon to his nephews, H. L. and E. U. Whiteside of this county.

Mayor's Court.

AN EXTENDED TRIAL.—John Myers, colored, was brought up before his Honor Mayor Stevenson, for disturbing a meeting of colored men and women assembled at the Hall of the "Nevolence" Society, for the purpose of organizing a Good Templars or True Reformers Lodge. The evidence adduced was various and conflicting. Judge Turnley represented Myers and John M. Caldwell Esq., the corporation. Some of the witnesses testified that John Myers used loud and vulgar language that disturbed the harmony of the proceedings. Others testified that if John used any such language that it was "unbeknownst" to them; these were near by and he used no such language. Jim Miller testified as follows:

I got thar 'bout the w-w-wind up. John Myers was in de house. I w-w-went out with John Myers. W-w-went about t-t-twenty steps from the door. Did did not hear any l-l-l-loud talking out thar by John. All was talking. I st-st-stayed about a half hour. I w-w-went off in a few minutes to the Baptist ch-ch-church.

A large number of other witnesses were examined by the prosecution and defence. The facts of the case sifted from all the witnesses are that one Brown a school teacher, obtained permission from Isham Woodward to hold a meeting in the "Nevolence" Hall to organize a True Reformers (Temperance) Lodge. After a number had assembled in the hall, Myers, while Brown was preparing to speak, arose and asked by whose authority he had possession of the hall. A colloquy ensued and resulted in a vote being taken by those present, which was almost unanimous in favor of Brown holding the meeting. Myers then went out and used loud and vulgar language; but upon this point the testimony is conflicting. The case was taken up Monday evening at 7½ o'clock and lasted until midnight, and was resumed Tuesday morning and closed about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening.

In delivering the judgment of the court, his Honor, the Mayor, said that he felt it his duty to thank the counsel for courtesy and kindness extended to him during the unexpected length to which the trial had extended. He complimented the counsel for the prosecution for the able and energetic manner in which he, though a young lawyer, had represented the corporation of Jacksonville. He also congratulated the defendant for the ingenious manner, born of a long practice in and a great knowledge of the law, with which he had been defended by Judge Turnley. He then fined the defendant $10 and costs.

Matrimony thrives in Calhoun. Since the first of January last Judge Cannon informs us he has issued one hundred and eight marriage licenses. Our population is steadily increasing.

We have a "specimen brick" from the kiln of of Mr. B. J. Matthews, which is very fine. He has a kiln of the same sort for sale at $9 00 per thousand.

The weather is quite pleasant as we go to press.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN CO. ALA.
August 21st 1875.

At a regular meeting of Calhoun Grange No. 392, the following resolutions were unanimously passed to-wit.

Resolved 1st. That in the opinion of this Grange the rates of transportation and freights charged upon the Selma Rome & Dalton Railroad are irregular, exorbitant and ruinous to the entire interests of this section of Country, Commercial, Mechanical, Agricultural and Social.

Resolved 2nd. That instead of developing the resources of the country, it retards progress in every branch of industrial pursuits.

Resolved 3rd. That this Grange knows not who is to blame, for this state of things, but most respectfully, and earnestly calls the attention of the Railroad authorities to this grievance, and request that such steps be taken as will give relief and reduce freights and transportation, both through and local, to reasonable and living rates.

Resolved 4th. That the attention of our neighboring Granges is hereby called to this question and their co-operation invoked in devising some means of relief, if it is persistently denied and withheld by the Railroad authorities.

Resolved 5th. That the editors of the Jacksonville "Republican" be requested to publish these resolutions.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in business MR. THOMAS ISBELL of Jacksonville, and the INSURANCE AND COLLECTING BUSINESS hitherto carried on by me will in future be conducted under the name and style of ISBELL & ALEXANDER

Soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage of the business public.

I am Respectfully,
W. T. ALEXANDER.

WANTED.—I want to rent my Dwelling House two miles south of Jacksonville, Ala., and will take board for the rent. Also have some good Land to Rent next year.

J. A. STEVENSON, Sr.
Sept. 4, 1875—tf.

COTTON GIN FOR SALE

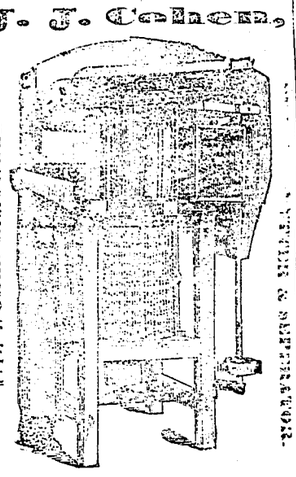
A good Cotton Gin of Orr's manufacture, for sale very low.

Enquire of

H. L. STEVENSON.

Aug. 23rd. 1875.—4t.

J. J. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the new Celebrated and Latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, importer of the Double Anchor Punch Belting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '74.—1y.

I. SEYMOUR,

JOHNSONVILLE, ALA.

AGENT FOR THE

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

WHICH after great improvements for several years, now comes before the public

NEARER PERFECTION

than any other Machine in the market. Keeps constantly on hand, Machine Needles, Thread, &c., &c., &c., in fact everything

PERTAINING to a MACHINE.

ALSO

GENERAL COLLECTING AGT.,

for the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the celebrated

DIXIE PUMP,

which he can furnish on favorable terms. july 3, 1875—1y.

Large and Quick Sales

CAN BE AFFORDED AT

Low Prices

AND

Small Profits.

THE undersigned having increased his Stock and made business arrangement with the Patrons of Husbandry, will keep constantly on hand at his old stand, east side of the public square in Jacksonville, a large and well assorted stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, OF Every Description at Exceedingly LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

He will also make liberal exchanges of GROCERIES for all descriptions of country produce. All persons are invited to call and examine his Stock, and ascertain prices, and satisfy yourselves that your true and best interest will be promoted by purchasing from him.

HENRY FITZ.

March 20, 1875—6m.

J H CRAWFORD,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND at the BRICK STORE, South side of the square, in addition to his FINE STOCK OF

CANDIES

OF ALL SORTS, THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

CRACKERS of EVERY VARIETY,

FIGS, RAISINS, PRESERVES, JELLIES, SYRUPS of EVERY VARIETY

CANNED GOODS,

PEACHES,
PINEAPPLES,
COVE OYSTERS,
SALMON,

Pickles & Pepper Sauce.

Also a lot of Fine Cigars.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND A LOT OF FINE FURNITURE. ALMOST EVERY VARIETY.

He keeps none but the very best articles, and will sell both GOODS and FURNITURE at EXCEEDINGLY low prices.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

FORD, GLOVER & HIGHT.

Wholesale Grocers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 5 & 7 Shorter Block,
Rome, Ga.

Heavy stocks kept constantly on hand and sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere. Feb. 27, 1875.

CAIN GLOVER,

No. 9, Broad Street,

ROME, GA.

Keeps a Large Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

AND

Ready Made Clothing,

At as low rates for cash as any house in Georgia. Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Central City Insurance Company

OF

SELMA, ALABAMA.

CAPITOL 100,000.00.

Policies issued on Dwellings, Store-Houses, Merchandise, Furniture, Out-Houses, Mills, Gin-Houses, &c.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

W. T ALEXANDER, Agent,
mch 27—tf. Jacksonville, Ala.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKING.

JAMES H. & JOS. H. PRIVETT

Have now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most neat, durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to make every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

May 22, 1875—1y.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS fine Gold *Jewelry*

for Ladies and Gentlemen, and fine time keeping

Watches,

Both Gold and Silver Also, Gold and Silver CHAINS for Ladies and Gentlemen. Gold Pens, Spectacles and Silver Thimbles, as a specialty. Also fine Albatta Ware for the Table—Cups, Goblets, Spoons, Forks and Knives A good assortment of Marine Lever Family Clocks and time pieces.

Also, Notions, such as Fine Scissors, Toilet and Pocket Combs, Pocket and Green Back Books, Ink Stands, Tooth and Hair Brushes, wood Pencils, Children's Beads, and Harmonicons Tea Bells, and many other articles in the notion line.

P. S. WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner, and every material kept on hand for repair with dispatch.

Jan. 14, 1873.—1y.

Important.

I have taken charge of the

GERMANIA TANNERY

by special arrangement with Board of Directors, and call special attention to the fact, that I am now prepared to Tan Hides on the shares, and invite all persons who wish their Hides manufactured into Leather to bring them to me, and I guarantee as good Leather as any Tanner can make.

B. F. SCHELLBERG.

Germania, May 29, 1875—3m.

THE OLD WORM FENCE

SUPERCEDED BY

WARD'S PATENT IMPROVED

RAIL FENCE.

THE undersigned have purchased the patent for Calhoun Co. for this useful and truly valuable improvement and will dispose of rights upon favorable terms to all who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

The Fence is straight. Three stakes in each panel is all that comes in contact with the ground. *No Post Holes no Mortising nor boring.* Each panel is self-supporting, and will stand alone. The rails do not cross, and more than half do not touch each other; consequently, rapid decay is avoided and repairs can be made with more economy than with any Fence extant. A decayed rail can be removed and a new one inserted, without lifting or deranging the Fence. Scraps of timber and poles may be used in its construction. For cattle and horses, only four rails are used every nine or ten feet. Without the use of new timber, the Worm Fence may be converted into this Improved Fence.

At a Saving of More Than $100 per Mile!

and will stand much longer without repair. Easily understood and rapidly constructed. In short it affords greater protection to crops against *Unruly Stock, Overflow and Wind,* at less cost of material and labor, than any fence in America.

J. F. POTTER.
E. HYATT.
H. C. WARNOCK.
April 3, '75—6m. White Plains, Ala.

FAMILY GROCERIES

CONFECTIONARIES AND FRUITS.

L. J. PARR

Keeps Constantly on Hand

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

WHEAT, & BUCK WHEAT FLOUR,

BACON, FRESH AND PICKLED PORK,

MACKEREL AND WHITE FISH,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

A great variety of CANDIES, NUTS, RAISINS and FRUITS; In short every variety of GROCERIES, all of good quality and at remarkably low prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

HE has also on hand GUANO, and other Fertilizers, for sale on time till November next, or in exchange for cotton at 15 cts.

FARMS of various sizes, and Town Lots for sale on very favorable TERMS.

Jacksonville, Feb. 13, 1875

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

WE have established a BARGAIN COUNTER, on which we will sell Boots and Shoes regardless of cost.

All in want of Cheap Shoes will do well to call before these really Cheap Shoes are gone.

GOVAN ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

Ankle Ties,	50 cents;	former price	$1.00
Misses Slippers,	75 "	" "	1.50
" Goat & Calf shoes,	75 cents;	" "	1 75
" Glove Kid Shoes,	$1.50;	" "	2.75

Ladies Shoes CHEAP.

" A. Calf Shoe,	50 cents,	former price	$1.25
" Imitation Goat,	$1.00,	" "	1.50
Boys Calf Shoes,	75 cents,	" "	2.00
Boys Calf Shoes,	$1.50,	" "	3.00

CHEAP. CHEAP. CHEAP.

Men's High Cut Kip,	$1.50,	former price	$2.75
Men's Calf Boots,	2.75,	" "	5.00
Men's Calf Sewed Boots,	3.00,	" "	6.00
Ladies Cloth Shoes,	1.25,	" "	2.00

M. F. GOVAN & CO.,
July 31, 1875. *ROME, GA.*

JOSEPH E. VEAL.

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY SPECTACLES,

Silver and Plated Ware.

Repairing, Hairbraiding and Engraving.

ROME, GA., Feb. 27, 1875—1y.

H. A. SMITH,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

BOOK SELLER AND MUSIC DEALER,

ROME, GA.

I am just receiving a magnificent and well selected stock of the following lines of Goods, that I propose to sell to the trade at such prices that will DEFY COMPETITION.

School & Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift and Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles. Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Monogram Paper and Envelopes, Oil Paintings.

CHROMOS AND LITHOGRAPHS, WORK BOXES,

BLANK Books, Envelopes Letter & Cap Papers, Pen, Inks, Pencils, Slates & etc.

China and Glass Vases, Toilet Setts. Card Cases, China and Tin Toys, Building and A B C Blocks, Wax China and Rubber Dolls, Fancy Ink Stands, Gilt Paper, Games and other Novelties.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO,

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings, Wall Papers, Bordering and Paper & Linen Shades, &c., &c.

PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly REDUCED PRICES. Orders through the mail will be promptly attended to.

March 6, 1875—1y.

HOWARD

Lime and Cement Works,

ROME, GA.

All Agricultural and Mechanical purposes

Hydraulic Cement

Better, and quite equal to any other Cement used

On the Atlantic Railroad,

In Floyd county, Ga., and being amply supplied with superior inducements to dealers in Lime

I. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*

Simple, Durable, Strong, Reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers also of Portable and Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Ginning Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine Molding, Gearing accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

THOMAS ISBELL,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE

(Under Republican Office.)

Jacksonville, Ala.

MILLINERY

AND

Dress Making.

THE MISSES CRAWFORD take special pleasure in announcing to their many Friends and patrons that they have within the last few days received one of the most select, fashionable and beautiful stocks of MILLINERY GOODS ever brought to Jacksonville, consisting in part of Latest styles of Ladies HATS and BONNETS, ranging in price from 75 cents to $16 trimmed. Veiling of all kinds, Ruches, Flowers and Ribbons in great variety and beauty. Ladies and Gents. Bows and Ties; Laces, Embroideries, Edging, Inserting. Genuine Hair Switches, Puffs, Curls, Frizzles and every thing else in the Millinery Line, suited to the wants and tastes of their customers.

DRESS MAKING, CUTTING, FITTING, STAMPING done at most reasonable prices. Call at Driskill's.

April 10, 1875—tf.

AT PARTING.

A NEW POEM BY SWINBURNE.

For a day and a night Love sang to us, played with us,
Folded us round from the dark and the light;
And our hearts were fulfilled of the music he made with us
Made with our hearts and our lips while he stayed with us,
Stayed in rapid passage his pinions from flight
For a day and a night.

From his eyes that kept watch with his wings had he hidden us,
Covered us close from the eyes that would smite.
From the feet that had tracked and the tongues that had chidden us,
She to bring in shade of the myrtles forbidden us,
Spirit and flesh grown one with delight
For a day and a night.

But his wings will not rest and his feet will not stay for us;
Morning is here in the joy of its height;
With his breath has he sweetened a night and a day for us;
Now let him pass, and the myrtles make way for us;
Love can but last in us here at his height
For a day and a night.

NUGGETS OF KNOWLEDGE.

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

In his lecture on light, delivered before the Royal institute during May last, Prof. Cornu stated that, as the result of five hundred and eight experiments, conducted with a view to determine the velocity of light, the average gave 186,660 miles per second.

HOW TO MAKE WATER COLD WITHOUT ICE.

The following is a simple mode of rendering water almost as cold as ice without the use of ice: Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton kept constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical regions were ice cannot be produced this method of proceeding is common.

PRESERVATION OF FISH.

A Frenchman named Georges has been for many years experimenting on the preservation of fish. At length he has invented a fluid which appears to be exactly what is desired. Various kinds of fish were placed in a bath of the solution for two hours, then put in a cellar, and after six days were found in a state of perfect preservation. Both flavor and color were perfect. This invention is believed to be of great value.

A NEW USE FOR THE SAND-BLAST.

The sand-blast has been recently applied for producing a lustreless, very finely grained surface (termed by the trader satin finish) upon plated ware or silver. This finish has heretofore been accomplished by the use of rapidly revolving brushes made of fine wire. A Connecticut manufacturing firm have lately found that the sand-blast performs this stippling work much more rapidly and effectually, and have introduced the necessary apparatus for its employment upon a large scale.

A NEW LUBRICATING MATERIAL.

The chemical composition of metalline, the new lubricating material which has been of late attracting much attention, is given out to be as follows:

Paraffine	4.98	Aluminum	2.53
Carbon	18.80	Lead	52.1
Silica	6.44	Zinc	20.7
Lime	3.96	Copper	2.75
Magnesia	1.59	Tin	1.25
Ferric	3.24	Moisture	0.51
Total			100.00

RELATIVE INTENSITY OF VARIOUS COLORED LIGHTS.

The Photographic News notices at length the experiments recently made at Trieste to determine the relative intensity of various lights. These tests were of a practical character, and were conducted with a view to establish the value of colored lights in lighthouses. The first place was given to the white light, then came the red and green. At half a league's distance the dark-blue lantern was invisible, and the deep-blue nearly so; and it was observed that at a certain distance it was easy to confuse the green with the white; hence, the authorities at Trieste recommended that this colored lantern be only used in the vicinity of the red and white.

FIXING PRUSSIAN-BLUE ON FABRICS.

Schuttzer, of Berlin, recommends for a dark shade fifty parts of tartaric acid, one hundred and ninety parts of ammonia, one hundred and ten parts of dry, powdered Prussian-blue; and one hundred and fifty parts of water, with the employment of a gentle heat to hasten solution. In dyeing, the material is passed through this solution, and then after drying through an acid. For printing, an equal weight of thick tragacanth-water is added to it, and the material, after printing and drying, which immediately changes to blue on contact with the acid, and is almost completely fixed, remarkable little being lost in washing.

RED CORPUSCLES IN BLOOD.

M. Malassez has contrived an instrument which is said to be superior to those previously used for ascertaining the number of red corpuscles in a given amount of blood. It consists of a capillary tube, into which blood and artificial serum are introduced, and which are graduated so that the contents of a given length are known. The main number of red corpuscles in human blood is discovered to be 4,000,000 in each cubic millimetre. A greater number is found in smaller arteries, and most in the veins that have lost part of their serum by exosmose. They are fewer in cases of cancer and tuberculose. Lead poisoning also lessens their number.

INTERMITTENT EBULLITIONS.

Certain interesting facts, and of an order suggestive of further inquiry, were recently presented by Dr. G. L. Phipson. They relate to the interesting phenomena of intermittent ebullition, and of the instances cited was the following: When water strongly acidified with hydrochloric acid and containing a small quantity of benzole was heated, it was found to enter into violent ebullition every sixty seconds. After a while this action ceased altogether, and then recommenced, the intervals then being only thirty seconds, which intervals in turn were again reduced first to twenty, then ten, and finally eight seconds. The temperature of the vapor in the flask remained constant at 101 deg. C., and that of the liquid at 103.5 deg. C.

SEWER GASES.

A practical and effective contrivance has, it is stated, been introduced in Paris for getting rid of the noxious gases of sewers, its arrangement and action being as follows: Connected with the main sewer is a pipe two inches in diameter, and at the top of the pipe is a ball so fixed that it allows an aperture of a quarter of an inch all round, through which the sewer gas may escape from the pipe. Running up outside the large pipe is an ordinary gas pipe, and just underneath the ball, at the top of the sewer pipe, a set of burners is so arranged that, when lighted, they make a complete circle of fire. The ball prevents the sewer gas from rising through the centre, and it cannot pass through the flame, which entirely surrounds the aperture. The consequence is that the sewer gas mingles with the ordinary gas and is consumed, adding, it is said, greatly to the brilliancy of the flame. The arrangement may be easily applied to the public lamps, and it is stated that a one-inch pipe may be used, the increase in the illuminating power thus gained being very great. Another advantage claimed is, that the ball in the upper part of the pipe quickly gets intensely hot, and the heat draws the foul air from the sewers, leaving them perfectly free.

POISON OF TIN COOKING UTENSILS.

The fact that tinned surfaces often contain lead as an adulteration in sufficient quantities to act injuriously upon the acid solution of vegetables, fruits, etc., which are brought in contact with them, is well known, and certain wise counselors do not hesitate to protest against the general use of these canned fruits, which are put up in tin instead of glass cans. Since, however, nothing less than an astounding wholesale catastrophe is likely to induce a public abandonment of this class of luxuries, it may be of service to name a simple method by which the presence of acid can be detected, and thus the manufacturer compelled to furnish a poorer material. Having cleaned the suspected surface thoroughly, place upon it a drop of tin coating of nitric acid. Through the chemical reaction thus induced, stannic oxide is formed, and nitrate of lead, if this metal be present. After a few moments the acid should be expelled by means of gentle heating; the pulverulent spot produced by the acid should then be treated with a solution composed of five parts of iodide of potassium in one hundred parts of water. Should lead be present, this treatment will result in the formation of yellow iodide of lead, which may be readily detected by its characteristic color, since the iodide has no action upon the pure oxide of tin.

CONSUMPTION OF IVORY.

The quantity of ivory imported into England amounts annually to six hundred and fifty tons, of which three hundred and fifty are used for home consumption, the cutters of Sheffield alone working up two hundred. The weight of the tusks varies from one to one hundred and sixty-five pounds; the average is thirty eight pounds; and the material is worth from £57 to £68 the hundred-weight, according to quality. To obtain the quantity above mentioned, 50,000 elephants are sacrificed every year. Noticing these figures, and taking into account the ivory consumed in other countries, some idea may be formed of the carnage to which the elephants are exposed. Bombay and Zanzibar annually report one hundred and sixty tons; Alexandria and Maltia, one hundred and eighty; the western coast of Africa, twenty; the Cape, fifty, and Mozambique, fourteen. The ivory reaches Bombay from the southern countries of Asia; a large part of it goes to the Chinese and Indian markets, and the rest comes to Europe. Alexandria and Malta receive that from northern Africa and the central regions, as well as that from Egypt and the countries bordering the Nile. The largest tusks are furnished by the African elephants, and are exported from Zanzibar. They produce an ivory of a very fine quality, opaque, tender, easily worked, and which does not split. That which comes from Ambriz, the Gaboon river, and the ports south of the equator, is called silver grey; it preserves its whiteness when exposed to the air, which the other sorts do not, and it never becomes yellow with age, as that from Asia and the east of Africa does. That quality is the most valuable of any which the material possesses. The ivory of Siam is in great demand for works of carving and ornament, because it is soft, has a fine grain, and is translucent. The tusks which come from Mozambique and the cape rarely exceed seventy pounds.

Easy Manners.

Recent events have called public attention to the intimate relations of morals and manners. It may be said that there is no greater peril to morality than much that is called merely free and easy manners. Young men, and even young women, permit themselves a freedom and license of manner which, having all the aspect of impropriety, may very readily acquire its substance. Edward addresses Emily with a loud and jesting intimacy of tone and conduct, which might be expected in the sailor saloons of Water Street or Wapping but which is repulsive and odious in the drawing-room or among refined and gentle persons. Edward and Emily would be amazed to be told that they have not the manners of a gentleman or of a lady, and have the air of the demi monde. They think that they are *comme il faut*, and that above all others they know what is the rule of high society. But they are merely vulgar, and have the manners of those who are worse than merely vulgar. Coarseness cannot be gilded into refinement. The young woman who habitually calls her young friends of the other sex by their Christain names, or who suffers anything that can be called familiarity, although it falls short of actual indecorum, should reflect carefully. "Sir," said a lady to a policeman who took her elbow to pass her over the street, "if I wish you to touch me I will ask you." No woman of a high sense or personal dignity wishes any man to lay his hand upon her thoughtlessly or unnecessarily. Nor will such a woman permit any kind of rudeness in the tone or manner of men. —*George W. Curtis.*

ROYAL SPARKING.—Prince Thomas of the House of Savoy, has put in a bid for the hand of Queen Victoria's only remaining marriageable daughter, the Princess Beatrice, who was born in 1857. His cousin, Crown Prince Humbert, carried the love letter on his recent trip to London, if we are to credit the Italian gossips. Thomas is highly cultivated for a Prince, and has the other fashionable qualification of the same character, viz: He was educated at Eton, and speaks English perfectly well, better than the Prince Imperial does. His blood is marked down as of the first water, and Beatrice can get the pounds sterling from parliament for the asking.

THE SOUTHERN OUTLOOK.

Changes for the Better that have Occurred in the Section.

No part of our country since the war has undergone greater changes than have the southern States. Left in a devastated condition by the war, they were cursed by a bad local government, and in many localities by social and civil ostracisms which drove capital into other parts of the country by rendering property and even life, insecure. With these troubles politics have had but little to do; true, there has been bitter hatred between the two leading parties of the section, but this has been an effect and not a cause of the prostrated condition of the country. The unsettled state of society a necessary consequent of the war; the demoralization of the working classes; the flocking of laborers from the rural districts to the cities; the immigration of numerous reckless adventurers from all parts of the world, all conspired to the injury of the southern States. By this condition of affairs capital was withdrawn from the country, credit wrecked, and for some time the prospect was anything but good; but time has wrought changes for the better, and to-day the outlook in the south is better, in some respects, than that of portions of the north.

In labor the south has largely the advantage. The usual price for plantation hands in the south at the present time is $12 per month and board, while in August, 1874, it was $20 and board. While these rates are not particularly remunerative to the laborer, they are of great advantage to the employer, and will ultimately lead to more extended operations in planting throughout many parts of the south. The destruction of the credit system in the south has thrown every one on his own resources, and consequently farmers and planters are out of debt. Manufactories of several kinds have been carried on, successfully competing with those in the north. The political condition of the country has become settled; most of the leading men have accepted the results of the war; have become tired of strife, and have resolved to maintain peace. The large crops of the past few years have also contributed materially to the advancement of the southern country, and to the prosperity it now enjoys.

The results of all these circumstances may be seen in the increased acreage planted in the south, and the large number of new country houses and cabins which are being built. The towns have been emptied of their superfluous population, and the city loafers are betaking themselves to the country, where they find employment in abundance. Lands in many sections of the country may be purchased for five or six dollars per acre; when under cultivation, however, good rents are demanded and paid. It is not wonderful, then, that the south should be looked to by capitalists as a region for the profitable investment of money. Nor will it be strange if capital, which is now lying idle or being vested at low rates of interest, should be diverted from the north to the south, where as much as twelve per cent. is often paid for its use. On the whole, the condition of the south is promising of future prosperity.

AGRICULTURAL BREVITIES.

IN respect to wheat and corn, the sections devastated by the grasshoppers last year are especially favored this, and the farmers there are likely to get good prices for what they have for sale.

THE Little Rock Gazette reports from all parts of Arkansas that the crops are splendid, and that only one of two more rains are required to insure the heaviest yield ever known in that state.

ONLY a portion of Iowa has suffered from the flood and late rains. While the crop there has been much damaged by continued rains, it has not been swept out, as in other states. Corn promises a large yield.

THE grain exports from the port of New York alone are now over a million bushels per week. The destruction of crops abroad, as well as in this country, is likely to make a good demand at fair prices for what surplus we may have.

LOUISIANA sugar-planters are now more prosperous than any time since the war. The yield was 140,000 hogsheads against 103,000 the preceding year, while the crop was made very economically, and commanded fair prices.

REPORTS state that the Kansas wheat crop has generally been well secured, and is a good one. The late rains have been severe in parts of the state, especially in the eastern part, where farms and crops have suffered much. In places bottom lands have been swept by the floods, but a heavy yield of corn is promised.

THE farmers of Virginia are making strong efforts to secure a law for the protection of their sheep against dogs, so that this industry, for which the state is well adapted, may be carried on more successfully than it now is. One by one the states are enacting "dog laws," and by and by farmers generally will be freed from the trouble and loss which is now inflicted upon them by vagrant, useless curs, as well as by more pretentious sporting dogs.

JOHN JOHNSON, of Geneva, New York, is, in some respects, the most noted farmer of the United States. Scotch by birth and training, he has been very successful in his farming in America, being especially known as the "Father of understanding" in this country. He was eighty-four last April, but George Geddes writes the Country Gentlemen that his mental powers have not failed. In 1827 he had twenty acres of wheat which averaged forty-two and one-eighth bushels per acre—the largest yield ever had.

THE Stock Journal of Texas, upon the subject of raising cattle in Texas, and the future development of the industry, says that the 750,000 of beef cattle of which Texas has sent for the last three or four years annually to the markets of St. Louis and Chicago, have not, in any material degree, diminished the price of butchers' meat in the markets of the chief cities of the union. With a quadrupled population, even, the demand, and consequently the price, would without doubt keep pace, since Texas is now shipping immense quantities of canned beef to Europe.

—"Why should Washington's birthday be celebrated any more than mine?" asked a bachelor schoolmaster of one of his class. A pause of several seconds' duration succeeded the question. When it was again asked, a bright little fellow held up his hand and said: "I know; because you have no children, and he is the father of his country."

FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS SAVED.—Any one wishing a first-class sewing machine can save from fifteen to twenty dollars by the simple strategy of choosing a Wilson shuttle sewing machine, one of the most perfect and capable machines ever invented. It has every valuable improvement that can be named, and, as all its friends know, works with equal facility in all classes of work and on all kinds of goods. Machines will be delivered at any railroad station in this county, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the company's branch house at 189 Canal street, New Orleans, La. They send an elegant catalogue and chromo circular free on application. This company want a few more good agents.

EDWARD BAYER, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been innoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

WE PLEDGE our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that Parsons' Purgative Pills possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills act as gently on the most delicate female as upon the most vigorous system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 Cents.

MARKET REPORTS.

NASHVILLE.

FLOUR—Superfine	$ 5 50	@ ....
EXTRA	6 25	@ ....
Family	....	@ 7 00
CORN MEAL	1 00	@ ....
CORN	....	@ 90
OATS	....	@ 77½
WHEAT	1 15	@ 1 20
HAY—Best	24 00	@ 27 00
BRAN	14 00	@ 16 00
PEANUTS	1 25	@ 1 40
BACON—Clear Sides	....	@ 14½
HAMS—Sugar Cured	....	@ 14
LARD	14½	@ 15
BUTTER	15	@ 18
EGGS	10	@ ....
GINSENG	80	@ 90
WOOL—Unwashed	28	@ 34
Tub washed	45	@ 47
WHISKY—Common	1 00	@ 1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@ 3 00
Bourbon	....	@ 5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@ 3 00
HIGHWINES	1 13	@ ....
COTTON	9	@ 10
Ordinary	....	@ 10¾
Good Ordinary	....	@ 12¼
Low Middling	12¼	@ ....
SEEDS—Clover	7 00	@ 8 00
German Millet	4 50	@ ....
Missouri Millet	1 75	@ 2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@ 2 00
Buckwheat, ¾ bne	1 75	@ 2 00

LOUISVILLE.

WHEAT—Red and Amber	$1 25	@ 1 35
CORN—Sacked	86	@ ....
OATS	75	@ ....
BUTTER—Choice	18	@ 25
HAY—Timothy	20 00	@ 22 00
GINSENG	....	@ 1 10
FRUIT—Apples, Green	1 75	@ 2 50
Lemons, per box	10 50	@ 12 00
Oranges	8 50	@ 10 00
		@ 12 50
PORK—Mess	14¾	@ 15
LARD	13¾	@ ....
BACON—Clear Sides	10¾	@ 11
CHEESE—Choice	4 50	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Superfine	5 00	@ 6 25
Extra Family	8 25	@ 9 00
Fancy	45	@ 48
WOOL—Tub washed	33	@ 34
Unwashed	....	@ 1 50
POTATOES—Irish per bbl.	14	@ ....
COTTON—Middling	12¾	@ ....
Good Ordinary		

MEMPHIS.

FLOUR	4 75	@ 8 00
CORN	80	@ 82
OATS	65	@ ....
LARD	14¼	@ 14½
BACON—Clear Sides	14¼	@ 14¾

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—Extra	$	@ 5 75
XXX	6 50	@ 7 75
CORN	88	@ 92
OATS	65	@ 70
HAY	30 00	@ ....
PORK—Mess	....	@ 23 50
BACON—Clear Sides	14¼	@ 14½
HAMS	14½	@ 15
LARD	14¼	@ 15
SUGAR—Fair to Prime	9¾	@ 10
WHISKY—Louisiana	1 20	@ 1 25
Cincinnati	1 22	@ ....
COTTON—Good Ordinary	11¾	@ 12¼
Low Middling	13¼	@ 13¾

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Family	$ 6 75	@ 7 00
WHEAT	75	@ 1 50
CORN	74	@ 76
OATS	69	@ 70
PORK—Mess	21 25	@ ....
HAMS—Sugar cured	13¼	@ 13¾
BACON—Clear sides	13¾	@ ....

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. As a remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Sick Headache, Colic, Constipation and Biliousness.

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